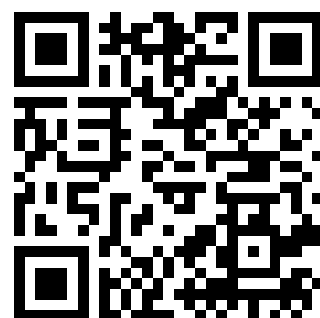

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1877

The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per O. & O. Str. "Belgie."

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11TH, 1877.

Single Copy. 25 cents.

THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 24TH DEC., 1876, TO JAN. 10TH, 1877.

DEATH.

In Ts'kidji, Tokio, January 9th, 1877,
ARTHUR K. EBY, aged 3 years and 3 days.

OUR last mail Summary was despatched
per P. M. S. S. *Alaska*, which left this
port at daylight on the 27th ult. Since the
former date we are in receipt of the follow-
ing mails:—

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
American Mail	Dec. 26.	Dec. 26.
English "	Dec. 30.	Dec. 28.
French "	Jan. 7.	Jan. 6.
American "		Jan. 8.

Latest dates are :

London..... Letters	Nov. 18.
" ... Telegrams	Jan. 8.
New York ... Letters	Dec. 8.
" ... Telegrams	Jan. 1.
San Francisco Letters	Dec. 16.

Summary.

CHRISTMAS and New Year's holidays having
intervened between the dates of the compila-
tion of our last and present Summaries,
business has been very slack, and the com-
munity, foreign and native, have given them-
selves up to amusement. The usual annual
Christmas Tree was set up in the Gaiety
Theatre, and a very excellent impersonation
of Santa Claus distributed the gifts it bore
to the little ones. Special services were held
in the Churches. Christ Church was magni-
ficently decorated under the supervision of
the Chaplain, and one of the largest congre-
gations ever assembled in Yokohama was
present there at the morning Christmas
service. In spite of the dullness of the
times and the hardness of money, the festive
season has been observed with quite the
usual zest and interest. Christmas vacation
in H.B.M.'s Court commenced on 20th ult.,
and expires on the 16th inst.

THE agrarian disturbances, of which we
had to report the rise and progress in our
two last Summaries, have been all but put
down; and the land-tax has been diminished
for the current year.

GENERAL SAIGO, Mr. Shioda Masashu, *Daijo*
of the Foreign Office, and Dr. David Murray,
of the Educational Department, returned to
Japan in the *City of Tokio* from San Francisco.

THE Postmaster-General has published his
report for the fiscal year ending 30th June,
1876, showing a progressive increase in all
the branches of the department.

PAPER-HUNTS were held on Christmas and
New Year's days. Some scratch races, which
were fairly well attended and afforded excel-
lent sport, were held on the Race Course on
the 6th instant. On the afternoon of the
9th an open foot paper-chase over the hills at
the back of the Rifle Range was well con-
tested. Prizes were given to three of the
sailors and marines of H. M. S. *Modeste* com-
peting.

THE war between "E.P.S." and the Editor
of the *Mail* has ceased, like Rodrigo's combat
with the Moors, *faute de combattants*.

H. E. the Japanese Minister in the United
States and his Secretary of Legation are ex-
pected to return to Japan about the middle
of the current month, and to remain for a
short time before returning to America to
resume their duties.

THE departure of H. M. the Mikado for
Kioto has been postponed till the 22nd inst.
His Majesty will take passage in the *Takao-
maru*, of the Mitsu Bishi Company, which
has been specially fitted up for his accommo-
dation, as far as Kobe, whither he will be
escorted by a squadron consisting of three
men-of-war.

MR. D. W. AP JONES of the Agricultural
Department, accompanied by two Japanese
officials of the same department, left for San
Francisco in the *Alaska*, en route to Phila-
delphia, where they are to make purchases,
on the part of the Japanese Government, of
articles to be used in proposed extension of
the pastoral industry.

THE M. B. M. S. Co.'s vessels *Takasago-
maru* and *Niigata-maru*, are expected to
leave under sail in February, for England,
there to be refitted with engines and boilers.
Several cadets of the company will make the
round voyage in these boats for the purpose
of being instructed in practical seamanship.

H. :  *Vineta* took away twelve
young gentlemen as cadets.

FIRES are still reported from the provinces;
and another very disastrous one, which
destroyed a number of houses, estimated
variously at from three to eight hundred, has
occurred in Tokio.

A STORE and dwelling-house on Lot No. 45
in the settlement, in the occupation of Mr.
Anthony, a Frenchman, was burned down on
the night of the 30th ult. Early on the
following morning what might have been a
serious fire in the Grand Hotel was arrested
in its inception.

ON the 30th ult. the foundation stones of
a German Hospital, now in course of con-
struction on the Bluff, were laid.

H. E. MR. DE STRUYE, Russian Minister,
has received at the hands of the Mikado the
decoration of the first class of the new
Japanese order of merit.

MR. BRENNWALD, Consul for the Swiss Con-
federation, and Doyen of the Consular
Board at Yokohama, has received the deco-
ration of an Italian order, for the services
rendered by him while Acting Consul for
Italy.

THE first snow storm of the season fell on
the 2nd inst. There was a slight earthquake
in the evening of Friday, the 29th ult.

MR. THOMAS BAKER, recently Chief Officer of
the *Taihei-maru*, shot himself on the evening of
the 30th ult. The inquest held on the body
resulted in a verdict of "suicide while of
unsound mind" being returned against the
deceased.

THE Schooner *Rupak* has been sold, having
been attached in Admiralty for wages due to
the crew. She fetched \$3,800.

THE shooting question is at length settled.
The amount of the license fee for a season's
shooting is fixed at \$10, under certain regu-
lations which came into force on the 6th
instant.

A new weekly journal "The Tokio Times"
has made its appearance. This paper is the
property of and conducted by Mr. E. H. House.
The first number contains much matter of
interest well put together. The journal,
which is to be devoted to subjects directly or
indirectly having a Japanese bearing, will
apparently advocate protection and the aboli-
tion of the extra-territorial jurisdiction
clause in the treaties.

1876.

WHILE wishing our readers prosperity, health, and happiness for the new year, we will take our farewell of that now old year, which has already begun to fade into the dim past, giving place to the more stirring influences of the ever present moment, with a brief review of the more noteworthy events which occurred during the twelve months of 1876.

Last year opened with prospects of a Japanese war with Corea. The insult offered by the garrison of some forts on the Corean coast to the Japanese flag by firing upon the *Unyokuwan*, a Japanese gunboat, had not been atoned for or avenged. The warlike spirit of the samurai was much excited, and that class was greatly in favor of war. But Mr. Kuroda's diplomacy, and, perhaps more still, the determined attitude assumed by the Japanese Government, and the extensive preparations made by it for a Corean expedition in case war should unfortunately turn out to be inevitable, averted the storm, and Corea consented to open sundry of her ports to Japanese trade, and to send an Embassy to the court of the Mikado.

With the 1st of January, 1876, the Gas Company shut off its supply of gas to the street lamps of the foreign settlement, which has since been nightly dependent for illumination upon the moon and stars, and such stray rays of lamp or gas-light as might wander into the night through key-holes and chinks of shutters. The Company refused to reduce its rate of charges, and the settlers refused to pay as much as they had paid theretofore: so for twelve months now after sundown the night has had its reign undisputed; and wayfarers have had to put up with chances of collisions, and other dangers of travelling in the dark. The measure recently set on foot to collect enough subscriptions to defray the expense of lighting the streets during the now current year has only been partially successful.

In January the Finance Minister published his budget for the then current financial year: the Postmaster General issued his report for the half year ending 30th June 1875; and an exhibition of the articles intended for show at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia was held in Tokio: after ten months' delay the soldiers and police implicated in an assault upon U. S. Deputy Marshal Elmer, on the occasion of the passage of the Mikado through the settlement of Yokohama in the preceding March, were judged and sentenced to merely nominal punishments, quite out of proportion to the gravity of their offence. In the budget the estimated revenue showed an excess of nearly ninety thousand dollars over the estimated expenditure; and the Postmaster's report demonstrated a cheering increase in the business of his department. A collision between the M. B. M. S. S. *Nagoya-maru*, late *Oregonian*, and the Japanese troop ship *Osaka-kuwan* in the Inland Sea, resulted in the sinking of the latter vessel and the loss of twenty-nine lives, including that of the Captain. Judgment was given in the U. S. Consular General Court in the important case of Ito Hachibei vs. Walsh, Hall & Co., in which the plaintiff claimed more than \$108,000, totally against the plaintiff. The *Bankoku Shinbun*, a Japanese newspaper, edited by Mr. J. R. Black, was compelled to cease publication after the issue of a few numbers, its continuance under the peculiar circumstances of its ownership and publica-

tion being held to be at variance with the Japanese law on press matters. In consequence of the difficulties arising out of the brief career of the *Bankoku Shinbun*, Sir Harry S. Parkes issued a notification prohibiting the undertaking by British subjects of similar enterprises in the future.

The Hon. F. R. Plunkett, attaché to H. B. M.'s Legation here, was removed to Washington. Before leaving Japan he prepared a report of considerable interest on the mines of the country.

The American ship *Surprise*, Captain Johnson, which left New York in May, 1875, with a cargo of kerosine oil and sundries, was wrecked off the Plymouth Rock, a short distance from Yokohama, early in February, through the incompetence of one Shields, a man who called himself a pilot. The wreck and cargo was bought by Captain C. A. Fletcher, who disposed of the cargo, and made several unsuccessful attempts to raise the vessel which now lies under water in Yokoska Bay. This lamentable loss, and other accidents which have occurred through the carelessness and ignorance of *soi-disant* pilots, joined to the fact that no regulations for the licensing of pilots existed in Yokohama, have all tended towards the final but very slow evolution of a better state of things. A licensing board has been established and pilotage regulations published by the Government. Examinations will have to be passed by persons wishing to obtain pilotage licenses; and after the middle of this month it will be the fault of Captains of vessels coming to or leaving the Gulf of Yedo if damage accrues to the property and loss to the lives under their care, through the employment by them of men who have no better claim to be called pilots, than the temporary possession of a boat, and the fee-simple of a vast combination of ignorance and assurance.

General Saigo, Commissioner from this country to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, left on the 24th February in the *City of Peking* with his suite for America. He returned in the *City of Tokio*, arriving here on the 26th December, 1876. Mr. Mori's mission to the Court of China on the subject of the Corean imbroglio was satisfactory; the Minister receiving the assurance of the Tsung-li-yamen that China had no intention of interfering in the matter, and that the Court of Peking thought the Japanese Government perfectly justified in the steps it had taken to secure reparation for the insult offered to its flag.

On the evening of Sunday, the 12th March, a thief entered the house of Mr. C. D. Moss, one of the proprietors of this journal, and stole therefrom the sum of \$600, and the office books, which had been taken to Mr. Moss' house to be made up. The money and books were recovered, the latter however having been much torn. In the early part of the year burglaries were very frequent. On the 14th of March a severe gale blew in the harbor, and the brigantine *Mary Jane* was capsized. Being empty, however, she sustained but little damage.

In March a seission occurred in the Yokohama Race Club Committee. Mr. John Robertson proposed a candidate for admission to the Club, and his proposition was seconded by one of the oldest supporters of the Race Club and of racing in Japan. In spite of the guarantee thus furnished as to the eligibility of the candidate he was blackballed. Mr. John Robertson at once withdrew from the Committee, and later from the Club; and an association for racing open

to all members of the community was formed. The new association, known as the Yokohama Racing Association, held its first meeting on the three days on and following the 16th November.

The P. & O. Company having detailed some of its vessels to run to and from Shanghai via the Inland Sea of Japan, considerable reduction was made in the fares charged by the M. B. M. S. S. Co., which since the sale to it of the vessels of the P. M. S. S. Co. plying on the same route, had enjoyed a monopoly of the trade. The P. & O. Co. charged fares at a corresponding low rate, and for a few months passengers and freight were conveyed from Yokohama to Shanghai and the intermediate ports at prices virtually nominal. The competition did not last long, however; for the P. & O. Co., finding that the trade did not pay, wisely withdrew their vessels in June. Meanwhile the M. B. M. S. S. had the best of the native trade through an unfair advantage bestowed upon them by the Government, which compelled native passengers in foreign vessels to take out passports, the issue of which was invariably only granted after great delay and much annoyance to the applicants.

The text of the treaty between Japan and Corea was published in the native journals on the 25th March. It comprised twelve articles: two ports in Corea were to be opened to Japanese trade: Japan was to send a Consul to Corea; and the principle of extraterritoriality, the clause providing for which in her treaties with western nations causes so much umbrage to Japan, was insisted upon as far as Japanese settling in Corea were concerned. Mr. Kuroda, the envoy, and the officers of his suite, were fêted on their return from Corea.

In April Mr. Nomura was appointed Governor of Kanagawa. The Mikado bestowed the decoration of the second class of the newly instituted order of merit upon General Legendre and Monsieur Boissonade de Fontarabie. The Government prohibited the wearing of swords; and, with very few and trifling exceptions, this *coup-de-grace* to feudalism was accepted without a murmur by the samurai. Eight hundred and forty Japanese residents in the island of Sakhalin emigrated to Yezo, in consequence of the cession of the Japanese portion of the island to Russia. Sunday, the 2nd April was first observed as the national weekly holiday, the *ichi-roku* having been abolished. In consequence of the fall in the exchange value of the dollar to a price below four shillings, Mr. A. Major published a supplement to "Rutter's Exchange Tables," containing calculations of dollars into sterling, and *vice versa*, at rates between 3s. 6d. and 4s. inclusive. On the return of Mr. Russell Robertson, H. B. M. Consul at this port, from the Bonin Islands, he read a very interesting paper upon those islands before the Asiatic Society. Mr. Goto having resigned the office of speaker of the Gen-ro-in, Prince Arisugawa-no-miya was appointed. Mr. Kido resigned his office as *Sangi*, and was appointed *Naikaku kamon*, or Councillor. Alterations in the boundaries of certain *ken*, and amalgamations were notified. A Japanese Post Office was established at Shanghai on the 15th April. Representatives from the Yokohama Athletic and Rowing Clubs took part in the interport sports at Kobe, and carried off several of the best prizes in the land contests.

Early in May, H. E. Mr. Arinori Mori, Minister from Japan to the Court of Peking,

returned on leave of absence. At about this period of the year several shocks of earthquake were felt. An agrarian riot, caused by disaffection with the alteration in the land-tax, was suppressed. Mr. H. de Siebold, Secretary to the Austro-Hungarian Legation, opened a private exhibition of curios in his house in Tokio. (We regret to learn that the destructive fire of the 29th and 30th November, caused him to lose a great part of his valuable collection.) Mr. Carst, a contractor, and his partners, succeeded in raising the wreck of the *America*, partly burnt in harbour in 1873. The wreck has since been broken up. The old *Saco*, which started the previous month, and had to return through stress of weather, having been docked at Yokoska and repaired, resumed her interrupted voyage towards San Francisco. The opening of the tea season relieved a little the depression in business which was noticed since the commencement of the year. On the 10th of the month the public gardens at Uyeno, Tokio, were opened. The Yokohama and Tokio Amateur Athletic Associations held their spring meetings in May. On the last day of that month an ambassador from Corea to the Mikado's Court arrived in Yokohama, in a vessel which had been placed at his disposal by the Japanese Government. Within a few hours of his arrival he proceeded, with his large suite, by rail to Tokio. The embassy remained in Japan for about four weeks, the greater portion of which time was devoted to sight-seeing. During his stay both the ambassador and his following expressed the greatest disinclination to have any dealings with foreigners, other than Japanese. To such absurd lengths was this dislike carried that the presence of an English engineer in the employ of the Mitsu Bishi Company becoming known to the ambassador on board the steamer which was to convey him home, after she had put to sea, he expressed such displeasure that, for the engineer's own safety, he had to be put ashore in Kobe.

H. M. the Mikado left his capital in great state on the 2nd June, for a tour through the northern provinces. Passing through Utsunomiya, Yonedzuwa, and Sendai he arrived at Awamori, whence he crossed the Strait of Tsugaru in a steamer to Hakodate. At the latter place he remained for a few days, and returned in the *Meiji-maru* to Yokohama, where he arrived on the evening of the 21st July, after an absence of seven weeks. Throughout his progress he was received with marks of loyalty and devotion; and evinced a lively personal interest in the material well-being and mental improvement of all classes of his subjects. In the progress of the pupils in the various schools of the towns and villages through which he passed he especially interested himself; and throughout the journey made it a practice to admit to his presence and often to his table the officials of the Ken. By allowing himself to be approached also by private individuals, and travelling in the gaze of the multitude as it were, he displayed a desire to break down the barrier which for so many ages has divided the throne from the people in this country.

Mr. Nomura, the newly appointed governor of Kanagawa, soon after his accession to office, published a notification cautioning natives against accepting the notes of the foreign banks. Immediately on the appearance of this extraordinary manifesto three of the four foreign banks advertised that they would not accept the notes of the

native banks; and this refusal is virtually in force to this day.

Prince Kuwa-cho-sanhin-no-miya, a cousin of the Mikado, and an Admiral in the Imperial Japanese Navy, died in his twenty-seventh year. Consular trade reports for Kanagawa, Nagasaki, and Hakodate were published, each showing a serious falling off in the native trade. A fire in Benteu, Yokohama, destroyed one hundred and eight houses. The *Audacious*, H. B. M. flag-ship on this station, and her tender the *Vigilant* arrived in Yokohama. The infant daughter of the Mikado died, shortly after His Majesty's departure from Tokio for the north. Captain C. P. Jones, the master of the *Oxfordshire*, having transferred his agency from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. to Messrs. Smith, Baker & Co., was sued by the former firm, and, although he got his tea-cargo hence to New York from the latter, was ordered in H. B. M.'s Consular Court to pay commission at the rate of five per cent on £9,000, the estimated value of the freight, to Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.

The annual general communication of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons was held on the 24th June. The Silk season opened with very high prices, a state of things caused by the receipt of news of the partial failure of the crop in Europe. The Centennial Fourth of July was a very dull anniversary in Yokohama.

A government notification vested in the Naimusho the arbitrary power of suppressing newspapers and periodicals apparently prejudicial to the public welfare; and the Naimusho within six days of the promulgation of the notification, probably with a view to testing its power, suppressed three papers and magazines, the iniquitous regulation having been given a retrospective action.

The Japanese workmen employed in the construction of the buildings for their country's section at the Philadelphia Exhibition, returned to Japan this month. Another of those interesting and valuable documents, which reflect so much credit upon the British Consular Body, trade reports, that for Hiogo and Osaka, 1875, was compiled by Mr. A. A. Annesley and published.

The year under review saw the inception and failure of two journalistic ventures. The *Japan Fortnightly Review*, intended to be devoted to religious, scientific, temperance, and literary subjects, after one issue, was gracefully allowed to glide from its cradle to its grave; and the *Ostasiatische Zeitung*, a German sheet, made two spasmodic efforts to live and failed in each. After the final collapse the Editor, Mr. Egmont Sutor, left precipitately for San Francisco.

In August their Excellencies Sanjo, Prime Minister, Ito, Terajima, Okuma, and other officials of high rank, paid a visit to the Island of Yezo. The Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for 1875 was issued by H. B. M. Legation. Some narrow escapes of explosion through carelessness in the stowage of kerosine in Tokio and Yokohama were reported. A Japanese coolie, carelessly handling a shell fuze, caused it to explode and was blinded. Dr. Burdon, Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, paid a visit to Japan, and held confirmation services here and in other ports. There was great excitement in the Silk and Exchange markets. Inferior silks were taken up at about any price holders liked to ask; and exchange went up to the rates quoted twelve months previously. The British steamer *Quangse* collided with the M. B. M. S. S. *Kanagawa-maru*, the latter vessel sustaining considerable injury. An

engineer, named Kelly, died from having eaten fish which had been chemically poisoned for the purpose of killing cats; and a young man named Wych shot himself on vacant ground on the Bluff, and died from his wounds a few days afterwards. The aquatic sports of the Yokohama Rowing Club were held.

The Spanish Minister had a private interview with the Mikado, when he presented a letter from King Alphonso to His Majesty, acknowledging a visit paid him by Mr. Uyeno. Salvage operations on the wreck of the French Mail steamer *Nil* were resumed. The Japanese envoys to Corea, intrusted with the duty of seeing the Treaty ports opened, arrived in Fusan and were well received. A severe drought having been experienced, disputes, and fights even, about water-right occurred in the agricultural districts. John Coleman, a Russian, Saloon Proprietor, fell from a verandah in his house, and died from injuries sustained in the fall.

On the 5th August the measure for capitalizing the state incomes of the nobles and gentry was promulgated by the government. This measure, which had for object to relieve the resources of the country by liquidating within thirty years from its date all claims of the hereditary pensioned classes, was received with general acquiescence by the persons most interested. Although it is virtually one of domestic repudiation, yet it would be hardly just—in fact there is no actual analogy between Japan and Western nations in the matter—to judge it by the standard which would have to be applied to such action, were it possible, on the part of a European country. Indeed, if the nobles and gentry themselves accept it quietly or cheerfully as one of necessity, outside people have little right to condemn it.

In September the M. B. M. S. S. Co., finding the trade between this port and Kobe had largely increased, put an additional large steamer on that line. A Chinese Company commenced to run steamers between Shanghai and Kobe. A notification emanated from the Ministry of Justice ordering the Courts to decide upon the evidence produced before them. This was held to be a virtual abolition of the use of "the question" in Japanese Courts. The dispute between the Yokohama Race Club and the community, as to the proprietary right in the Race Course, was decided by the Foreign Ministers, who, with one exception, pronounced emphatically that the right was vested in the community. H. E. Mr. de Struve, Russian Minister, received the decoration of the first class of the new Japanese Order of Merit, at the hands of the Mikado. The captain of the British barque *Gaucha* was fined \$60 and costs in H. B. M.'s Court at the suit of the Customs for neglecting to enter his vessel in this port on his return, en route for Europe, from Shinagawa with a cargo of rice. A depositor in the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, wishing to withdraw a fixed deposit before its expiry, was denied by the Bank. He brought the case into the French Consular Court, where it was decided against him. The *Jinkai-maru*, a Government vessel built at Yokoska, was launched in the presence of two princes of the Imperial family and a large crowd of spectators native, and foreign. A large financial operation, conducted by the Shosha when dollars were very scarce, turned out through a fall in exchange most favorably for the native bank. Telegrams were received from China announcing that Sir T. F. Wade and Li Hung Chang had arrived at a settlement of the difficulty arising out of the mur-

der of Mr. Margary in Yunan. On the 17th of the month a heavy gale swept over the coast of Japan doing, however, but trifling damage to property. Codification of Japanese criminal law was and has been steadily proceeded with. The Japanese law of surety was translated at H.B.M. Legation and published in this journal. The U. S. S. *Alert*, replacing the *Saco* on this station, arrived in Hongkong via the Suez Canal. Press prosecutions were continued with unabated severity.

In October Mr. Sanjo and his colleagues returned from their tour in Yezo. It was expected at the time, and is still far from improbable, that one important result of the Prime Minister's visit to the island would be the withdrawal therefrom of the Colonization Department. Intelligence was received of the loss, off Kokaishima, of the British barque *Theseus* bound from Manila to San Francisco. The captain, mate, and eight men were drowned: thirteen of the crew were saved. Messrs. John Robertson, E. de Bavier, R. de Monbel, Henry Allen, Jr., and E. Fischer were appointed, by a general meeting of the Y. R. Association, a Committee to draw up regulations, &c. Trustees of the Race Course were appointed by the Consular Body. A meeting of the Bluff land-renters was held, at which a committee of seven gentlemen of different nationalities was nominated and requested to enquire into the grievances of the renters and to report progress. Gindle, a seaman of the American ship *Imperial*, received a sentence of six months imprisonment for stabbing the chief mate in the arm on board the vessel. The mate, in the struggle, drew his revolver and shot his assailant in the arm.

The British Colony of Hongkong joined the Postal Union, thereby assuring a considerable reduction in the postage rates to Europe from Hongkong and hence, which is expected to come into operation shortly. About this time warlike telegrams continued to be received from Europe, and grievously affected the silk market. An address from, Shimadzu Saburo to the Mikado, written two years ago, was translated in the *Japan Gazette*. The M.B.M.S.S. Co., in the absence of any opposition to their trade in the Inland Sea, raised their rates for freight and passage to a tariff much higher than had been enforced before, but still fairly reasonable. The "Chefoo Convention" was published here from the China papers. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt. The American schooner *Olsego* was lost when returning from a successful otter-hunting cruise. Mr. Carst and one of his partners, salvors of the wreck of the *America*, commenced salvage operations on the wreck of the *Nil*, which had been abandoned by the Japanese. The *Kearsarge* left for Hongkong on receipt of a telegram thence on the subject of the *C. O. Whitmore* outrages. Translations of the Supplement to the Japanese-Corean treaty, and the trading regulations, were published.

In November the Kuma-moto insurrection of samurai, which broke out at the end of the previous month, and the other risings connected with it, were entirely suppressed within three weeks of their commencement. At Kuma-moto the trouble assumed a serious complexion. The General in command of the troops, the Governor of the Ken, and thirty-six officers of various ranks, were killed, the barracks were set on fire; and the soldiers were taken by surprise and driven from their quarters. But this was the only serious success obtained by the rebel arms. The Government was strong enough to quell

the disturbances without difficulty. Mayebara, the ringleader, a very influential shizoku and ex-retainer of Choshu, with his brother and others of his subordinates, was arrested. He, his brother, and eleven of the more responsible of their associates were beheaded. Some pity and respect must be accorded to Mayebara, who contributed largely to the restoration, and appears to have been sincere and conscientious in his motives, however mistaken these may have been.

The *Onyokuwan*, the gun-boat which was fired upon by the Koreans in the previous year, was wrecked in a gale of wind in the Ki-channel. Race-meetings of the Yokohama Race Club, and Racing Association, were held, the former on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, and the latter on the 16th, 17th, and 18th November. The Young Men's Christian Association was abolished; and in its stead the Christian Association, with a wider scope than its predecessor, was established. In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Acting Law Secretary, characterised the conduct of Mr. F. V. Dickins, a barrister practising in his Court, as unprofessional. Mr. Dickins, who was not allowed to explain in Court the action on his part which was so condemned, did so in the *Gazette*.

H. M. the Empress left Tokio for the old capital Kioto on the 20th November. On the night of the 29th-30th a great fire burst out and raged in Tokio, destroying nearly ten thousand houses. Subscriptions were made by foreigners in aid of the sufferers.

On the 2nd December there was another fire in Tokio, which, but for coming so soon after the great conflagration, would have been considered serious, as 226 houses were burned by it to the ground. General Van Buren in the U. S. Consular General Court, aided by two assessors, gave judgment on the case of the *Tokio-fu vs. Batchelder*. He found that the defendant was not liable for the ground-rent claimed by the Government, the latter having failed, by allowing foreigners to reside in Tokio outside the Ts'kidji. concession, in its part of the conventions. He certified further to the loss sustained by the defendant through the depreciation in his property consequent in such failure.

After a sojourn of five years on this station, the U. S. S. *Yantic* left for Norfolk, Va. The *Oceanic* made her December trip to San Francisco hence in 14 days 15 hours, the quickest time on record. The British ship *Mary Fraser* which went aground on the 20th November, in a gale, in Akashi straits, was got off with the assistance of H. M. S. *Sylvia* and towed into Kobe.

Scarcely were the Kuma-moto troubles suppressed, than agrarian riots were reported from the provinces. Farmers, discontented with the working of the new land-tax, and unable to find the wherewithal to satisfy the tax-gatherer, rose, armed themselves, and banded together in some instances in large numbers. These riots have been put down, however, with little trouble and but slight bloodshed.

A famine was reported to be prevailing in Corea. Press prosecutions have continued to the end of the year. Thirty-one journalists were confined in one gaol, at the time of the recent release, on the expiration of his term of imprisonment, of one of the offending editors. A serious fracas between some thirty sailors from the German man-of-war *Vineta* and a Japanese mob occurred in Takashimacho. One of the sailors was killed; and several more were very badly beaten. Some Japanese police and coolies were also injured in

the broil. Large fires occurred in the provinces. Mr. H. B. Joyner, Director of the Meteorological Department, published an interesting pamphlet upon Meteorology in Japan. The Japanese having decided upon fresh colonisation experiments in the Bonin Islands, Mr. Obana, the newly appointed Governor of the Islands, left for his post. The Yokohama Race and Athletic Clubs held their annual meetings, reports of which have been published. A new light-ship was launched at the yard of the Light-house Department, Benten. On the 30th December the foundation-stones of a German Hospital were laid with ceremony on the Bluff; and with our notice of this event, which was also the last important event of the old year, we will close our brief review of 1876.

THE SHOOTING REGULATIONS.

THE *Japan Daily Herald* in its issues of the 4th and 5th instant gives the following translations of the form of license to be issued to foreigners wishing to shoot, and of the covenant to be subscribed by them.

"FORM OF LICENSE."

"Nationality
"Name.....
"Age.....
"Resident"

"This license is only for the present shooting season, viz.: from the day, on which it is issued, until the 15th day of the 4th month of the 10th year Meiji (April 15th 1877). The sum of ten gold yen has been paid for this license, and conditions upon which it is issued are as follows.

"I.—That the above named..... shall not shoot or pursue game between sunset and sunrise, nor wantonly shoot and kill, merely for amusement, birds not used for food.

"II.—That he shall not at any time shoot in any of the following places, viz.—

"In any city or town, or in any place where there is a collection of people.

"In any place where there is fear that the projectile may reach any dwelling house.

"In any place outside of the Treaty limits.

"In any place where a notice prohibiting shooting is posted up, such notice showing two fowling pieces crossing each other, and over them four Japanese characters signifying "shooting prohibited here."

"In any place covered with standing crops.

"In any enclosure around any temple, or in any other place surrounded by a cord or temporary fence."

"FORM OF COVENANT."

"E. B., citizen or subject of....., hereby covenants and agrees to, and with the Kenrei of..... (in Tokio, with the Chief of Keisicho), in consideration of a license to shoot, granted this day to him, the said E. B., by the said authority of....., that he, the said E. B., will strictly observe the following conditions, to wit:—

"I.—That he shall not shoot or pursue game between sunset and sunrise, nor wantonly shoot and kill, merely for amusement, birds not used for food.

"II.—That he shall not at any time shoot in any of the following places, viz.:—

"In any city or town, or in any place where there is a collection of people.

"In any place where there is fear that the projectile may reach any dwelling house.

"In any place outside of the treaty limits.

"In any place where a notice prohibiting shooting is posted up, such notice showing two fowling pieces crossing each other, and over them four Japanese characters signifying 'shooting prohibited here.'

"In any place covered with standing crops.

"In any enclosure around any temple, or in any other place surrounded by a cord or temporary fence.

"III.—That on the demand of any Japanese officer, he will exhibit the said license for inspection, and will not allow the use of the said license to any other person, and will not use the said license himself after the 15th day of the 4th month of the 10th year Meiji (April 15th, 1877), but will,

within 20 days after that date, surrender the said license to the authority from whom the same has been obtained; and he, the said E. B., further covenants with the said authority of..... that for the violation by him, the said E. B., of any of the aforesaid conditions, he shall pay to the said authority of..... the sum of ten dollars, and thereupon the license shall become null and void.

".....day ofmonth
"ofyear Meiji."

We have always held and still hold that it is only right and proper that some license-fee should be paid by foreign sportsmen for the privilege of shooting; and the sum of ten dollars for the season is not excessive and will not be objected to by true sportsmen, while at the same time the fee, and the clause of the regulations which prohibits shooting in the neighborhood of houses, will happily put a stop to the antics of those who make it an amusement to beat the by-ways in the immediate vicinity of the towns, and "pot" sparrows and other small birds perched in trees and on bamboo fences. Still, as this season is already half over, it would have been well had only half the amount of the license-fee been exacted for the unexpired period; but, we repeat, the true sportsman will hail with joy the promulgation of regulations, which are no more restrictive than those in force in Europe, and by conforming with which he will be able to pursue his favorite sport without let or hindrance. As he will not probably do more than grumble a little at having to pay the full fee for only half a season's sport, and as it is for him that the regulations have been passed, we can well let the matter stand as it is.

Sir Harry Parkes' draconian notification is a little amusing, and there is rather more in it than meets the eye. He appears to have been the only one of the Ministers who objected to the fines, to be paid by British subjects for violating the regulations, going into Japanese coffers, and to his insistence is probably due the delay in the promulgation of the regulations. He ceded at last; but, determined not to be altogether beaten, he has provided punishments, specially for offences committed by those under his protection. It is to be hoped that no British subject will render himself liable, by defying Sir Harry, to enrich the funds of the Consulate by one hundred dollars, or to serve, with or without hard labor, for thirty days in the Consular Gaol. Meanwhile, there can be no disputing that Sir Harry has despotic proclivities. Fortunately, even his power is limited, and there is little chance of his being able to emulate in fact, however much he may do so in fancy, the acts of Dionysius of Syracuse, or his own more modern namesake, the eighth English monarch of the name. The other Ministers take a milder view of the heinousness of non-compliance with Japanese edicts, and a less comprehensive one of their own powers.

JAPANESE EDUCATION. *

"IT is hoped that the account here given in regard to the progress and prevalence of education in Japan may not be without interest, even to those favored Western nations whose science and culture have given them their preëminence." Such is the hope expressed in the preface to the work now before us, a wish which a perusal

of the little book itself convinces us will be amply gratified. Certainly the "Outline history of Japanese Education" was not the least interesting of the exhibits at the Philadelphia International Exhibition; for "the early introduction of letters into a country, the foundation of schools, the encouragement of education by the Government, the growth of literature and a literary class, and, above all, the diffusion of learning among the people, are, to those who desire to understand the history of that country's civilization, important subjects of enquiry." To any person of education the rise and progress of education in Japan must be matter of enduring interest.

The thanks of the compilers are given specially to Dr. Verbeck, who revised the translation of nearly all the chapters. The introductory chapter was written by Dr. David Murray, who also exercised editorial supervision over the publication. Chapters I to IV, comprising an account of the introduction and progress of education, were compiled by Otsuki Sinji, with the aid of Naka Mitchitaka, and translated by Okkotsu Tarotsu. Chapters V and VI were compiled by Sakakibara Yosino, and translated by Suzuki Tada-ichi, and Okkotsu Tarotsu; and the Chronicle of events composing Appendix II was prepared by Tsumagi Yorinori, secretary to the Minister of Education. With such writers and annalists employed upon the preparation and revision of the work, failure of success in adducing and laying before the reader in a readable shape much matter of great interest, would have been subject of surprise.

As for the modern introduction of western learning into Japan, so for the earliest impulse towards the cultivation of letters, Japan has been indebted to foreign sources. It is somewhat strange as proving how history, which is said to repeat, often reverses itself, that the first lettered efforts of Japan should have been prompted from a country, which it will in the early future probably be Japan's mission to civilize and instruct. Corea was the country whence were derived the first seeds of learning. The real history of Corea has much analogy with the fabulous history of Ireland, which country is fondly credited with having, before it relapsed (?) into the more than semi-barbarism of the middle ages, given learning, letters, priests, and teachers to the Courts of Europe. While all probabilities and the results of induction tend to deprive Ireland of this position assigned her by poets and enthusiasts, there can be no question that Japan, which has subsequently invaded on several occasions the territory of Corea, and now bids fair to be the means of that country's accepting the arts and civilization which she herself has borrowed from the West, was principally beholden for the possession of that advanced state of civilization, and profound culture of esoteric art and literature, observed in the higher classes of her people since ever the traders and proselytisers of Europe visited her shores, to the early lessons of Corean teachers.

The introductory chapter contains brief sketches of the great schools, and school life of old Japan, showing the intense application formerly required from the lettered, which was also the military, class to attain even an average amount of accomplishment in a branch of learning which, after all, was almost profitless, its highest scholars being profoundly ignorant of useful sciences, and excelling only in the arts, for such they

really became, of official letter-writing and versification. These sketches are followed by others of "Modern Education," the "Origin of the Department of Education," the "System of Administration," and the construction and working of the "Department of Education." The remainder of the chapter is devoted to the consideration of the elementary, normal, and foreign language schools, the University of Tokio, and the professional and technical institutions of the Empire, with *résumés* of the courses followed in each.

The following paragraph on the condition of the Press in Japan was evidently written before the rigid enforcement of the Press Laws which date from August 1875; and the last part of the last sentence is now unfortunately the direct contrary of what is now and has been for many months the case. We must take exception also to the comparison which would place the writings in the native press upon a par with the "best journalism of modern times."

"The newspaper, in the present sense, is a new institution in Japan, dating back only about nine years. The design in its first establishment was to provide a means of explaining and defending the progressive measures which the Government had adopted. Since that time newspapers have multiplied rapidly, so that now there are more than one hundred in different parts of the country. In the capital alone there are at least a dozen, many of which have a large circulation, two at least reaching ten thousand daily. The best literary talent of the day is employed upon these newspapers, and subjects of public and international interest are discussed with a force and intelligence which will bear comparison with the best journalism of modern times. There is a bureau for the regulation of the press, and occasionally unpleasant collisions have occurred, but in the main a large degree of liberty is allowed by the Government, and a hearty support is tendered by the press."

Compiled and translated as the next four chapters are by highly educated Japanese, they contain much that will be found new to the foreign student, however well versed in the history of Japan, and much more, which, if not actually new, is yet presented under a guise which gives it all the charm of novelty. In connection with Japanese relations with Corea, and the report circulated some time since that the Corean Government had applied to that of Japan for a Japanese medical practitioner, well versed in European medical science and practice, to be sent to Corea, it is interesting to remark that the compliance with the request will only be a return for past favors of the same kind conferred by Corea upon this country. Now-a-days, in literature and in science, the relations of teacher and taught as between the two countries are reversed. "In 412 A.D. the Emperor Jukio sent for physicians to Shirako, one of the states of Corea." Just below this we read of a student and a priest returning to Japan after having been educated in China. Probably it would save China much trouble in the future, if in this generation she would allow her students of the better class to learn something from Japan. For other and more valuable information of the history of education, which is also the history of the empire, presented in a concise and readable form, the portion of the work comprised in these four chapters deserves special recommendation to the students of Japanese history.

Equally interesting are the two remaining chapters, the second of which, devoted to the Japanese arts and sciences, gives, among other useful information, descriptions of the manufacture of paper, pencils, and ink.

* An Outline History of Japanese Education; prepared for the Philadelphia International Exhibition, 1876, by the Japanese Department of Education. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1876.

The appendices are five in number, and consist of:—I. Constitution of the Japanese Department of Education: II. Chronicle of Events in the Recent History of the Department of Education: III. List of Emperors: IV. List of Year-Periods: V. Catalogue of the articles exhibited by the Japanese Department of Education.

Among these articles the exhibition of instruments, ancient and modern, must have been particularly attractive, and a practical evidence and illustration of what the little work we now close so well describes in an outline sketch, namely, the "History of Education in Japan."*

* In August 1875, on the anniversary of the day on which the Department of Education was organised, Tanaka Fujimaro, Vice-Minister, presented the following address to the Mikado. It is well worth reproducing here, as showing the appreciation by the officials of the Department of the difficulties before them in their work of reorganising the entire educational system of the Empire, and the hope nevertheless entertained by them of arriving at good results:—

"Your humble servant has had the good fortune to hold his office at a favorable time when civilization is beginning to be diffused, and the people are gradually becoming cultivated. Although it is my earnest desire to advance the affairs of this department, still it is not long since it was organized, and its operations are comparatively recent. In regard to sanitary matters which are at present under its direction its imperfection is apparent. But, in regard to its educational duties, it is the humble opinion of your servant that it has in some degree established order and system. I am, therefore, happy respectfully to present to your majesty the first annual report of this department. In this report for the sixth year of Meiji (A. D. 1874) are shown the internal arrangements of the department, together with the work it has accomplished, and the condition of the schools and school-districts regularly classified under appropriate heads. For the purpose of easy reference, an abridgment is attached. Owing to the necessity of respecting local customs, and to the incompleteness of the reports received from the cities and provinces, some discrepancies will be discovered. It is the opinion of your humble servant that the time when complete and correct reports may be obtained, and when such reports shall show that every family is educated and every individual is in good health, only be reached by gradual and slow approximations. Your humble servant, therefore, respectfully presents this report, such as it is, and begs your majesty's gracious acceptance and examination of the same."

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.*

THE comparisons in the last report published by the Postmaster General, in consequence of the change from the calendar to the fiscal year, were made by doubling the actual accounts for the half year ended 30th June, 1875, the period then considered. This system, however, having been found to lead to some inaccuracies, has been abandoned, and the accounts for the whole years ending 30th June, 1875 and 1874, respectively, have been compiled, and the results compared with those of the fiscal year treated of in this report.

The ordinary revenues of this Department for the year under review and including postages,—and the fines paid to the Judicial Department on account of infringement of the Postal Laws and Regulations, the funds received for the sale of mail steamers, and other revenues which, though properly be-

longing to this Department, being excepted, —were Yen 595,201.83.

The expenditures (exclusive of the subsidy paid to the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company, and the money given to the same Company for the establishment and maintenance of the Marine School) were Yen 709,321.92, and the disbursements of the Bureau, Dzusho Kioku, for printing and the purchase of books, were Yen 3,922.27, making the total expenditures Yen 713,244.19.

An excess of expenditures over revenues amounting to Yen 118,042.36, or a little more than 19.8 per cent, is shown. This excess does not wholly arise from the expense of maintaining the Postal Service, but a portion of it is due to the fact that the salaries of officers, and other expenses of the Marine Board, and of other sections whose duties are not connected with the Post Office proper, are included in the expenditures, in order to avoid the necessity of a separate account.

The estimated revenues were Yen 570,000, while the actual revenues were Yen 595,201.83, or Yen 25,201.83 more than the estimate. This increase is attributed to the greater facilities and conveniences afforded to the public by the establishment of new mail routes, the increase of service on routes already established, and to the greater number of collections and deliveries of mail, which now take place ten times per day in Tokio, and have been increased in the same proportion in places of less importance.

The estimated expenditures were Yen 714,244.00, but the actual disbursements were Yen 713,244.19, or about Yen 1,000 less than the estimates.

The difference between the estimates of expenditures, as above given, and as published in the last report, arises from the fact that, since that report was issued, all merchant ships were placed wholly under the control of this Department, and the remittance of all monies from the different Departments to the local Governments, was given into its charge, and therefore Yen 17,244.00 were added to the estimates, to meet the necessary expenses connected therewith.

A comparison of the revenues of the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1876, with those of the year ended 30th of June, 1875, shows a gain of Yen 146,674.41, or 32.7 per cent; and a comparison with those of the year 30th of June, 1874, shows a gain of Yen 302,875.54, or 103.6 per cent, a very considerable gain, and one which bids fair to be progressive. The expenditures it is true increase though not in quite an equal ratio; but the indirect gain to the state by increased facilities for postal communication more than compensates for any burden that communication may impose upon the resources of the Government.

The increase in the expenditures of this year was Yen 118,655.36, or 20 per cent, over the expenditures of the year ended the 30th of June, 1875, and Yen 359,368.20, or 101.6 per cent, over those of the year ending 30th of June, 1874.

The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year, are Yen 654,517.00, or Yen 59,315.17, being 10 per cent, more than the actual revenues of the past year; and the estimated expenditures for the next year are Yen 786,096.00, or Yen 72,851.81, being 10.2 per cent more than the actual expenditures of the past year.

A comparison of the estimated revenues and expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, shows a deficiency of Yen

131,579.00, or 20.1 per cent. This deficiency, compared with that of the past fiscal year, shows a relative increase of three-tenths of one per cent; and the deficiency of the past year, compared with those of the years ended June 30th, 1875, and June 30th, 1874, respectively, shows a decrease of 12.7 and 1.3 per cent.

This continued fluctuation in the deficiencies is accounted for by the increase in the amount of business transacted, the Department being yearly enlarged, and its work increased by the addition of new duties, causes which are quite sufficient to explain the apparent irregularity. It is worthy of notice that the subsidy paid to the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company is not included in the ordinary expenditures, inasmuch as it was granted for the purpose of affording the convenience and advantage of regular steamship communication between the different ports of Japan, and between China and Japan, and so can hardly be considered a purely departmental expenditure, although the direct expenditures have been greatly reduced in consequence of the free transportation of the mails, in return for the said subsidy, which amounted to Yen 187,500.00; and the amount paid to the same Company for the establishment and maintenance of the Marine School was Yen 8,750.00.

We subjoin a table of comparative revenues and expenditures for 4 years, from the 1873, 1st of July, to the 30th of June, 1877.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURES.	REVENUES.	DEFICIENCY.	PER CENT.
Fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, Estimate....	Yen 786,096.00	Yen 654,517.00	Yen 131,579.00	20.1
Fiscal year ended June 30th, 1876....	713,244.19	595,201.83	118,042.36	19.8
Year ended June 30th, 1875.....	594,588.83	448,527.42	146,061.41	32.6
Year ended June 30th, 1874.....	353,875.99	292,326.29	61,549.70	21.1

The aggregate number of letters, newspapers, books, patterns, &c., transmitted in the mails during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1876, was 30,162,614. During this year there has been an increase of 6,856,755, or 29.4 per cent., over the number transmitted during the year ended June 30th, 1875, and of 14,910,631, or 97.8 per cent., over that of the year ended June 30th, 1874.

The number of domestic newspapers transmitted in the mails during the past year, was 5,049,415, which is an increase of 1,631,780, or 47.7 per cent over the number transmitted during the year ended June 30th, 1875, and of 3,663,059, or 264.2 per cent over that of the year ended June 30th, 1874. The Postmaster General comments upon this part of his subject thus:—"Although the number of letters, newspapers, &c., transmitted in the mails is still very small, when the population of the Empire is taken into consideration, yet, if we compare it with the number transmitted in the preceding years, we see that great progress has been made in the short time which has elapsed since the establishment of our postal system, a system which may still be regarded as in its infancy, but which, if conducted with proper care and effort, affords us a very reasonable hope, that it will finally attain a high degree of efficiency in all its branches, and will, while it serves the public as a useful agent, at the same time become a source of high honor to the general Government."

* Fifth report of the Postmaster-General of Japan, for the fiscal year ended June 30th, Ninth Year of Meiji, (1876). Printed at the Japan Gazette Office.

The mail routes in operation at the close of the year, aggregated 32,902.5 English miles in length. The increase over those in operation at the close of the year ended June 30th, 1875, was 6,277.5 English miles, or 23.6 per cent, and 7,685 English miles, or 30.5 per cent, over those in operation at the close of the year ended June 30th, 1874.

The total annual transportation, exclusive of that performed by steamers, was 13,406,115 English miles, which is an increase of 1,626,255 miles over that of the preceding year, and of 1,965,080 miles over that of the year ended June 30th, 1874.

During the year there have been established 242 post-offices, 41 receiving agencies, 132 stamp agencies; and 190 street letter boxes have been erected. There are now in operation 3,691 post-offices, 124 receiving agencies, 835 stamp agencies, and 703 street letter boxes.

The number of articles dispatched to, or received from, foreign countries during the past year cannot be compared with the actual number dispatched or received during the year preceding, as the foreign mail service was not in operation until the 1st of January, 1875. However, if an estimate for the whole year ended June 30th, 1875 is made by doubling the actual number dispatched, or received, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, which gives 157,648, for the number of mails dispatched, and 143,894 for the number of mails received, a comparison made with that estimate, shows an increase of 25,226 in the number of mails dispatched during this year, over the estimate for the preceding year, and an increase of 18,757 in the number of mails received.

The cause of this increase is thus pertinently explained:—"It was not from any increase of the foreign population in Japan, nor of the number of Japanese abroad; nor were the business interests in this country more prosperous than last year; but, when the foreign service was first placed in operation, there was considerable prejudice against it in the minds of Foreigners, and some fear that it would not be properly conducted, or that our mails would only be received in the United States. However groundless these fears and prejudices were, they undoubtedly affected the mails for some time. To a greater extent the increase is due to the reduction in postage, and to the better facilities for communication afforded by the establishment of a Japanese Postal Agency at Shanghai, which has led to the transmission, by way of Japan, of a fair proportion of the correspondence from China, addressed to America and Europe. There has also been a very considerable increase in the number of communications between Japanese residing abroad and their friends and relatives at home."

The establishment and working of the Japanese Postal Agency at Shanghai are thus alluded to:—"The Japanese Postal Agency at Shanghai, China, was established in April of this year, and communication opened between it and the ports of Japan. Stamp and receiving agencies will also be established within a short time at the other open ports of Northern China, and when that is accomplished, there will be regular mails to, and from, all of these ports *via* Shanghai. At all these agencies, mails may also be posted for America, and countries beyond *via* America, at the same rates as those originating in Japan. Our present postal relations with other countries, though still restricted, present an agreeable contrast to the entire absence of such relations a few years since.

Until very recently all correspondence dispatched from, or received in Japan, was entirely under the control of Foreign Governments. Now, however, besides our regular exchange of mails with the United States and other countries *via* the United States, a line of steamers has been established between Japan and China, which conveys the mails in either direction under the Japanese flag, and an agency has been established in a foreign country. So that, in addition to the management of our own mails, we are assisting in furnishing a postal service for our neighboring Empire, China."

The rate of postage between Japan and the United States which in January, 1876, was reduced to 12 sen, in accordance with the 3rd article of the postal convention signed at Washington on the 6th of August, 1873, was again reduced to 5 sen from the 1st April, 1876.

It appears that difficulties are still experienced in treating the domestic correspondence of foreigners directed to the Japanese, or to Japanese towns wrongly spelled in their own language, or with Japanese characters added improperly written, or written in the wrong place, but by experience in handling mails so addressed, and the greatest care on the part of the clerks in charge, miscarriage and delay arising therefrom, have been to a great extent avoided.

The information given as to dead, lost, and stolen letters is interesting. The comparatively small number of one hundred and fourteen letters were actually lost, one of which contained Yen 3.76. The number of persons charged with stealing letters and other articles transmitted in the mails, or with otherwise violating the postal laws and regulations, was 82, and 16 cases were waiting decision at the close of the last year, making a total of 98. Of these 74 have received sentence and 24 were held over. The amount of fines imposed by the Judicial Department, for violation of the postal laws and regulations, was Yen 95.90.

The number of postal money orders issued during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1876, was 191,191, of the aggregate value of Yen 3,714,420.80, which is a gain over the estimate for the preceding year, of 112,395, or 142.6 per cent in the number of orders, and of Yen 2,333,185.84, or 168.9 per cent in the amount of money represented. The number of orders paid was 185,115, amounting to Yen 3,707,833.94 which is an increase, over the estimate for the preceding year, of 109,579, or 145.1 per cent., in the number of orders, and of Yen 2,364,583.98, or 176 per cent., in the amount of money disbursed. The excess of orders issued was 6,076, amounting to Yen 6,586.86.

The money order fees collected amounted to Yen 21,137.59, showing an increase of Yen 13,692.60, or 183.9 per cent., over the amount estimated. The money order funds, including private funds advanced by postmasters by special arrangements, were Yen 345,000, of which Yen 60 were destroyed by fire at the burning of the office at Takata, Yechigo, leaving the actual amount now employed Yen 344,940. The whole number of money order offices, including the General Post Office, in operation at the close of the year was 310, of which 196 were established during the year. Notwithstanding this increase, according to the report, the number of offices in operation is quite insufficient to meet the wants of the public. "The accumulation of funds, and the training of the officers to properly transact the business, must, how-

ever, keep pace with the extension of this service, and it must also be kept in view that it has only been in operation one year and a half, too short a time to attain to anything like the perfection and usefulness that it is confidently hoped it will attain after a reasonable period.

The working of the Post Office Savings Bank system, established in January 1875, is next considered, and the report on this subject is of sufficient interest to be quoted at some length:—"The amount deposited during the past year was Yen 33,825.73, and the certificates issued were 17,794. The increase in the deposits over double the actual deposits for the half-year ended June 30th, 1875, was Yen 21,608.10, or 176.9 per cent; and the increase in the number of certificates issued, was 8,838 or 98.7 per cent.

"The amount deposited, together with the amount on deposit at the close of the preceding half fiscal year, makes a total of Yen 38,712.97, in 21,502 certificates. The amount withdrawn was Yen 9,530.32; the interest paid to depositors was Yen 718.05, and the number of certificates returned was 2,128. The amount on deposit at the close of the year was, therefore, Yen 29,182.65; and the number of certificates was 19,374.

"The number of new depositors was 3,887, which, added to the 782, who continued their deposits from the preceding half year, makes a total of 4,669. The number of persons who withdrew their deposits was 367, leaving the whole number of depositors, at the close of the year, 4,302. The amount remaining on deposit averaged Yen 6.78 for each depositor and Yen 1.51 for each certificate.

"The number of offices established during the year was 70, making the total number of offices in operation 89. It is useless to hope that any high degree of prosperity can be attained with so small a number of offices, and in fact, for the present, it is only expected to gradually educate the people to appreciate the benefits sought to be conferred by the system, while at the same time the officers are gaining the experience necessary to the proper management of its affairs. Moreover, should it be extended too hastily, and without the greatest care, it would be a source of great expense, without a corresponding benefit.

"Nevertheless the Department is not satisfied with its present condition, but is making every effort to advance its interests, and to secure its final success, and to that end will, as often as possible, establish new offices, and thus gradually increase the facilities for depositing small savings."

To encourage habits of prudence and the accumulation of small savings in a people naturally so improvident as the Japanese is a worthy work; and the government in prosecuting it through the agency of the post office department is doing much towards the encouragement of a spirit of forethought and wish for independence among the poorer classes of its people.

In consequence of the increased business of the post office there has been a corresponding but not excessive increase in the official staff. Indeed the whole working of the department appears to be conducted on a praiseworthy system of economy, far removed from niggardliness, from which more favored (to use once more that hackneyed term) nations might learn a useful lesson. Only four foreigners are employed in the post office. The total number of officers and employes now in the postal service, is 5,270, and their salaries are Yen 204,142.18, which

is an increase of Yen 82,433.50, or 67.7 per cent over the salaries paid during the year ended June 30th, 1875.

Table of comparative salaries of officers and employés for 2 years, from the 1st of July 1874, to the 30th of June 1876.

DESIGNATION.	For the year ended June 30th, 1876	For the year ended June 30th, 1875	INCREASE.	PER CENT.
Salaries of Officers	Yen 60,482.26	Yen 47,387.77	Yen 13,094.49	27.6
Native employés.....	43,508.87	27,508.80	16,000.07	58.2
Foreign „.....	27,742.64	18,386.29	9,356.35	50.9
Postmasters.....	72,408.41	28,425.82	43,982.59	154.7
Total.....	204,142.18	121,708.68	82,433.50	67.7

In August, 1875, eighteen steamers purchased from the National Mail Steamship Company, at the request of that Company, and thirteen steamships already in the possession of the Department, were freely made over to the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company, to which Company a subsidy of Yen 250,000 per annum was also granted by the General Government, and a loan of Yen 810,000, in order to enable it to purchase the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's branch line of steamships, thus increasing and facilitating communication between the different ports of Japan, and between China and Japan, and securing it almost entirely to the Japanese flag.

In order to train and educate officers in the mercantile marine service, Yen 15,000 per annum were granted to the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company for the establishment and maintenance of the marine school, which is also under the superintendence of this Department.

The general rules and regulations for the examination and engagement of masters, mates, and engineers, of vessels of foreign form of construction, and other regulations, for the management of shipping, were drawn up and submitted to the General Government.

The number of ships wrecked and missing, during the calendar year ending 31st of December 1875, was 457, including ships both of foreign and native form of construction; and the number of persons wounded, drowned, and missing, was 188.

The remittance of monies from the different Departments to the local Governments, was placed under the charge of this Department in May, 1876.

The amounts for transmission, and transmitted, since then and the balance remaining on hand at the close of the fiscal year, are shown by the following table.

Designation.	Amt. Recd.	Amt. Paid.	Amt. awaiting transmission.
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Japanese Currency.....	8,462,854.17	8,321,872.05	137,982.12
Govt. Securities	77,675.00	77,675.00	.....
Dollars.....	229.03	229.03	.....
Total.....	Yen 8,540,758.20	8,402,776.08	137,982.12

“One, two, four, and five sen and five rin postage stamps, of new design, have been issued, and new designs are also being prepared for other stamps and the postal cards.”

“Post offices have been erected at Niigata, Nagoya, Kanazawa, Kagoshima, and Otsu; and the General Post Office buildings at Tokio, and the post offices at Kobe, Hakodate, and Shimonosaki, have been enlarged. Grounds and materials have also been purchased for the erection of post offices at Kyoto and Osaka.”

“A line of carriages has been established for the conveyance of mails between Tokio,

and Atsuta Owari, and a steam launch has been constructed, and is now ready for use, for the transportation of mails across the Inland Sea of Imagiri.”

“The number of official communications transmitted to, or received from, other departments and post offices, was 545,208, which is an increase of 292,590 over those of the preceding year.”

“Maps, showing the mail routes in operation throughout the country, have been published; and books entitled ‘Collected Information on Postal Affairs,’ Postal Guides showing all the details of the business transacted by this Department, have been compiled; and the Postal history of Japan, and the Directory giving the names of streets, villages, and other localities, are now about half completed.”

“For the purpose of improving our Postal Laws and Regulations, a careful selection has been made from those of Western nations and from our own, and a draft of the same is now nearly completed, and will soon be submitted to the general Government for its sanction.”

Once again we are glad to have the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Mayeshima upon the efficiency of his department, and the rapid progress towards the perfection of its development, in its various branches, made in the past few years of its existence. We have a confident hope that when the last improvement, to which he draws attention as to be soon effected, is brought about, foreign post offices will be abandoned in the Empire of Japan, which will then have the sole control of all postal communications, of whatever kind, coming to and leaving its shores. The competence of the postal department for the work is now abundantly proved; and there is no earthly reason to suppose that the trust once reposed in it by the transfer of the business of the foreign post offices would be abused.

RACES.

An attempt to get off some impromptu sports on New Year's Day on the Race Course resulted in their being postponed until the afternoon of the 6th inst., as it was feared they would interfere with the Paper Hunt which took place on Monday, as well as with other arrangements.

Although the Grand Stand was not so tasteful decorated as it usually is at the Spring and Autumn gatherings, it answered the purpose of affording a good view of the racing as well as ever. No tickets being required for admission to the Stand, it will readily be conceived that there were not many persons lounging around the gateways and fences. The recent heavy fall of snow left its effects upon the course, which was unusually heavy. The following is a report of the different events as they came off.

HURDLE RACE.—For all ponies that have never won a hurdle race. Once round, over six flights of hurdles.

The Baron's Kickapoo.....	10st. 0lbs...	1
Mr. Whitney's Doncaster	10st. 7lbs...	2
Dr. Buckle's General	10st. 7lbs...	3
Mr. Robertson's Oyama.....	10st. 0lbs...	4
Dr. Buckle's Slasher	10st. 0lbs...	0
Mr. Sprightly's Major	10st. 0lbs...	0
Mr. De Monbel's Mohstolz.....	10st. 0lbs...	0

All the horses named above started for this event. The *General* and *Kickapoo* took the first hurdle together, after which the grey went away with the lead. *Mohstolz* and *Major* declined the first jump until their

chance of winning was irretrievably lost. At the second hurdle *General* was still in front with *Doncaster* and *Kickapoo* close up. All the ponies took the leap and raced away for the next hurdle, at which the *General* tripped slightly but soon recovered himself, and went away with increased speed. After passing the trees, however, the pace began to tell, and *Kickapoo* went up with a rush. The two ponies took the hurdle together, but the *General* struck the rail and almost threw his rider. This accident enabled *Kickapoo* to take the lead, and it was thought that the race was his for a certainty. But on coming to the last hurdle he refused the leap. The *General*, who was next, also refused, which gave *Oyama*, who was running gamely, a chance, but he also refused, and *Doncaster* coming up took the leap. By this time *Kickapoo* was faced about and brought to the hurdle again, which he cleared in fine style, and succeeded in overhauling and passing *Doncaster*, thereby winning a very good race. The *General* was third and *Oyama* fourth.

SECOND RACE.—For all China and Japan Ponies. Winners of more than one race excluded. Three quarters of a mile.

The Baron's Nibookin	10st. 0lbs.	1
Mr. De Monbel's Davenport.....	11st. 2lbs.	2
Mr. De Bavier's Trustee	10st. 8lbs.	0
Mr. J. Robertson's The Moor	10st. 2lbs.	0
Dr. Buckle's General.....	10st. 11lbs.	0
Mr. Robertson's Nick	10st. 0lbs.	0

The favourite for this event was *Davenport*, who proved very fractious at the post and got off badly. The *Moor* took the lead until nearing the trees, when the horses went all together and changed places so rapidly that it was impossible to distinguish which was in front. The first to come out from the ruck was the favourite, followed by *General* and *Trustee*. But this state of affairs did not last long as *Nibookin*, who had been lying back, came with a rush through his competitors and challenged the leader, who was unable to put forth an extra effort: so *Nibookin* went to the front and won by several lengths. Time 1.42.

THIRD RACE.—For all Ponies. Half-a-mile.

Mr. Kingdon's Lodi.....	10st. 4lbs...	1
Mr. Robertson's Mandarin.....	10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Copeland's Glencoe	10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Copp's Grayling	10st. 4lbs...	0
Mr. J. Robertson's Oyama.....	10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. De Bavier's Title Deed	10st. 5lbs...	0
Dr. Buckle's Sandboy	10st. 4lbs...	0

The start was a bad one. *Lodi* jumping off with a strong lead was never collared; *Mandarin*, who was considered the most probable winner, running second. *Grayling* bolted. No time.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ponies that have never won a race. Five furlongs.

Mr. Jaffray's Satz.....	10st. 5lbs...	1
Mr. J. Robertson's Moor	10st. 5lbs. }	2
Dr. Buckle's General.....	10st. 11lbs. }	
Mr. J. Robertson's Othello.....	10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. De Monbel's Antidote.....	10st. 8lbs...	0

Antidote made the running at a rattling pace, but on reaching the hill began to lag and at length was passed by all the other horses. *Satz* went to the front and won with ease. A capital race for second place occurred between *Moor* and the *General*, resulting in a dead heat. *Othello* was left at the post. Time, 1.24.

FIFTH RACE.—Match. Half-a-mile.

<i>Lodi</i>	1
<i>Mandarin</i>	2

In consequence of *Lodi* getting a great advantage in the start of the half-mile race,

being as small as it was—not more than fifty persons being present. The performance itself was similar to others which Mr. Vertelli has given in Yokohama and Tokio. The tricks were all well executed without any exception, —the “Dancing Skeleton” being, perhaps, the most amusing; and Mr. Vertelli’s ventriloquism called forth well merited applause. The “Box Trick,” after Dave Carson’s explanation, has lost the mystery attached to it, but it was as cleverly performed on Saturday night as ever it was by Carson; and the addition of a bag in which the secreted person was, apparently, securely placed, with the mouth of the bag tied and sealed before being placed in the box, added somewhat to the interest of the trick.

Hakodate, December 21st, 1876.

During the past week the temperature has ranged from $24\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 44° F., with changeable weather, and snow on the 15th, 18th, and 21st.

H. I. R. M.’s transports *Gornostai* and *Japanetz* left on the 16th instant under sealed orders.

NEVER, since the visit of the Revd. Sholto Douglas, has Christ Church been so well attended as it was at the morning service on Christmas Day. The body of the Church was tastefully decorated with evergreens. The opening voluntary was the Pastoral Symphony from Handel’s “Messiah,” and the closing voluntary was taken from the same Oratorio. The Revd. W. F. H. Garratt, who was assisted by two other clergymen, preached.

MIDNIGHT mass on Christmas eve at the Roman Catholic Church was as fully attended as on former occasions, a great number of natives being present. The choir was not so complete as it was the previous year, and the musical part of the service suffered in consequence. Abbé Midon preached a sermon in English. The decorations of the Church were superb.

On the 25th ult. Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co. applied to the Judicial Court of Kanagawa for execution of the judgment in the case of Messrs. Ahrens & Co. v. Yagiya Chobei and Yorodzia Sadabei delivered against the defendants in April last, and by virtue of which they were to take delivery of 1,500 pes. prints on or before the 30th of November last, together with interest from April. Since the judgment was given the principal party interested on the defendants’ side died; and his firm has not taken delivery of the goods: hence the present application. It was stated that the plaintiffs have been trying to come to terms with the defendants, who have paid the sum of \$700 bargain money; and it was agreed to suspend the execution of the judgment until the 10th of January.

The Agent of the Occidental and Oriental Steam Ship Company received, on the 28th ult. a telegram announcing the arrival in San Francisco of the *Oceanic*, which left this port at daylight on the 12th ultimo, and made the passage in 14 days 15 hours. This beats the *City of Peking’s* fastest time, which is also heretofore the fastest time on record, by twenty hours, that vessel having made her August passage hence to San Francisco in 15 days 11 hrs. In addition to her latest exploit the *Oceanic*, in May last, made the best passage ever made from San Francisco hither. We subjoin a list of the quickest passages both outwards and homewards on the Trans-Pacific route.

OUTWARDS.

Granada, (P. M.).....Aug. 1874.....17 ds. 13 hrs.
Oceanic, (O. & O.).....May 1876.....16 „ 21 hrs.

HOMEWARDS.

Vasco de Gama,Dec. 1874...16 ds. 23 hrs. 59 min.
Garlic,Aug. 1876...16 „ 10 hrs.
City of Peking,.....Aug. 1876...15 „ 11 hrs.
Oceanic,.....Dec. 1876...14 „ 15 hrs.

The steamship *Dragon*, on her way from Hakodate to Shanghai, called into Yokohama on the 29th ult., for the purpose of delivering despatches and landing passengers. She left the same evening for Shanghai.

At a little before half past twelve on the morning of the 30th ult., the fire-bell rang out. Flames had been discovered issuing from a store on lot No. 45, in the occupation of a Frenchman. Mr. Anthony, immediately opposite the site of the late Japan Hotel, which was burned down about the middle of last year. A large crowd had collected on the vacant ground opposite the fire within five minutes of the alarm being sounded; and the Relief and Victoria fire-engines were soon on the spot, as was also Mr. Hohnholz’s private fire-engine, the hose from which was led from the well on Mr. H. Moss’ premises on No. 43, and soon directed a jet of water upon the adjoining buildings. Some time necessarily elapsed before steam could be got up and water pumped by the “Relief” from their well on the compound where the alarm bell is hung; and by the time three powerful jets were got to play the house was gutted, and all the volunteers could do was to endeavor to preserve the adjoining and surrounding tenements from being invaded by the flames. In this they were completely successful; though at one time the Chinese Exchange shop which was only separated by a narrow passage from the burning building was in imminent danger. From the combustible nature of the goods in the store the fire consumed them and the house with such rapidity that, within an hour from the time of the first alarm being given, the walls had fallen, all danger of the spread of destruction was past, and the crowd had dispersed. The origin of the fire is, as usual, unknown. The proprietor of the store and his wife and family were absent at Yokoska, the house and contents being left in the charge of native servants. At the request of the Chancellor of the French Consulate a police guard was placed over the ruins to prevent anything which might by chance have been unconsumed from being removed until the arrival of the proprietor, who was telegraphed for early on Sunday morning, and returned to Yokohama at 9 a.m. that day. It is so far fortunate that the walls of the ruined house were of stone, as that fact greatly reduced the chance of the communication of the flames to the houses at the side and rear. The building was a new one, having been erected only about a year ago, on the site of some of the fragile houses which were destroyed on the occasion of the burning of the Japan Hotel above referred to. Mr. Anthony’s property was insured in the Staffordshire Fire Insurance Co. for \$5,000. The safe was disinterred from the ruins under which it was buried. It was opened to-day at the French Consulate, and its contents were found to have been only slightly singed.

ANOTHER FIRE, of less serious dimensions than that on No. 45 it is true, but which would have been much more disastrous had it once got headway, occurred in the Grand Hotel. A strong smell of fire pervaded the whole of the building about five o’clock on Sunday

morning (31st ult.) In fact several visitors remarked something unnatural in the atmosphere before retiring to rest, but as nothing could be seen to denote the existence of anything smouldering, all uneasiness was allayed. But about the time referred to above it no longer became doubtful as to there being a fire somewhere. A search traced it to the room above the bar. The alarm was instantly given and gentlemen were detailed to assist ladies, in case of the flames assuming serious proportions. Several neighbours were roused and notice was sent to the Victoria Fire Brigade. In the meantime the efforts of the majority of the visitors and domestics were concentrated on the burning spot. It was then discovered that one of the beams running parallel with the chimney was burning. When the exact spot was ascertained it did not take the willing hands long to put an end to the threatened catastrophe, all danger being averted before the arrival of the fire engine. The origin of the fire is attributed to the fact that the beam referred to was so close to the chimney that the heat of the fire in the bar-room grate beneath penetrated through the stone-work and caused the wood to ignite; and it is thought that probably it may have been burning slowly for days. The extent of the damage done does not exceed \$100 in value, which others beside the proprietors of the hotel may be thankful for.

AFTER the usual business of the Alpha Lodge, I. O. G. T. No. 1, had been brought to a close on Saturday evening, the 30th ult., the lodge-room was thrown open, and an entertainment given by the members of the lodge to their friends. The number of visitors was considerable, and all expressed great pleasure not unmixed with surprise at the very tasty and handsome decorations of the well furnished lodge-room. On the walls above the seats occupied by the officers when the lodge is in session were wrought in evergreens, sprinkled with red berries, the initial letters of the respective titles. The walls were hung with festoons and wreaths; and the central chandelier was a graceful mass of dark verdure relieved with red, amid which the lamps glowed. A globe, also of green leaves and red berries, hung from the bottom of the chandelier. The entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music, readings, addresses and recitations. Tea, coffee, and refreshments were handed round at half-past nine o’clock, and at eleven o’clock the pleasant party had dispersed.

A REPORT of a Committee appointed in Tokio for the relief of some of those rendered destitute by the great fire in that city will be found in another column, under a letter from one of the contributors, with whose expression of satisfaction with the manner in which the work has been done by the Committee we heartily concur.

At 5 o’clock p.m., on the 31st ult., a fire broke out at the large residence of the ex-Daimio Doi at Sugamo, Tokio. A strong north wind was blowing. Fortunately as the palace was situated at a distance of a few *cho* from other houses the flames did not spread; but the entire building was burned to the ground. At about 8.30, another fire broke out at the house of one Hanakawado, Asakasa, Tokio. It spread rapidly on all sides and was not extinguished till about 350 houses, including a large theatre, were destroyed. [This is the fire which was so plainly visible from the

Bund at Yokohama on the evening of the 31st ult. and which was thought to be raging in Kawasaki or Shinagawa.]

AN inquest was held on the 2nd instant on the body of Mr. Thos. Baker who shot himself on the evening of the 30th ult. It appears from the evidence that the deceased had been drinking, and was also depressed in spirits from other causes. On the evening in which he committed the rash act he walked into a Japanese house in Ohoi-cho and demanded permission to sleep there, a request which was not very graciously complied with. Shortly afterwards two shots were heard behind the screen where he was located. An inspection showed that he had shot himself not only through the heart but also in the head. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased shot himself while of unsound mind.

HAOKODATE, December 28th, 1876.—During the week the temperature has ranged from 22° to 52° F.

The Swedish barque *Hedvig* arrived from Yokohama; and the German schooner *Hongkong* left for Shanghai or Amoy on the 26th ult.

THE festival of the New Year has been gaily kept by the Japanese, who were favored with glorious weather for their rejoicings. Both in Tokio and Yokohama the decorations were exceptionally good. All the public offices and the railway stations were festooned and hung with flags; and the streets were thronged with young and old, joyous and gaily dressed, enjoying the crisp bright air, greeting their acquaintances, and playing the national game of battledore and shuttlecock.

INDICATIONS of an approaching snow-fall were not wanting on the 2nd inst. at dawn; and the promise was soon fulfilled. At ten o'clock flakes began to fall. By noon the streets and house-tops were covered with white, and snow descended thickly for several hours during the day. A sad time for those whom the new year has found homeless from the effects of fire.

At 6.15 p.m. on Friday the 29th ult. there was a slight shock of earthquake, of about twenty seconds' duration.

A mass for the repose of the soul of the late ex-Queen Marie Victoire of Spain, wife of the Duke of Aosta, was held in the chapel of the Italian Legation at Tokio at 11 o'clock a.m. on the 4th inst. The members of the Diplomatic Corps attended by invitation.

INVITATIONS, a copy of which is subjoined, have been sent to the Secretaries of the Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong Athletic Clubs, respectively, by the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association of Yokohama, to compete in the spring meeting of the latter Association to be held in April next. Besides the events mentioned in the programme (also subjoined) there will be a Griffins' Race, which will give any new members a good chance of securing a prize.

Amateur Athletic Association of Yokohama 2nd January, 1877.

The Secretary—Club.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of this Association on 21st December last, to the effect, that an invitation to compete at our

Spring Meeting be sent to the Athletic Clubs of Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki. I have much pleasure in inviting the members of your Club to compete in our next athletic sports, which we propose to hold in April next (probably on Thursday and Friday 21st and 22nd) so as to correspond with the proposed Interport Boat Race. I send you, by bookpost, a copy of the rules of this Association, with a programme of a former meeting which also contains the rules under which our meetings are held, and which it is not proposed to alter at the coming meeting.

Enclosed you will find a draft of the proposed programme, which has been drawn up with a view to afford neighbouring ports every opportunity of competing in all the events. You will notice it is proposed to have separate interport races for all distances up to half a mile. For the longer distances the Committee think there will be no danger of the Interport Race interfering with the Club Handicap, and therefore propose to make them Interport and Handicap Races, the former being of course between the scratch men from this and other ports. In jumping, where the handicap allowance is in inches, and in the steeplechase, where the time allowance is adjusted at the end of the race, it will of course be unnecessary to have different competitions, nor will it in the Hurdle Race which is not handicapped.

Hoping that your port may be fully represented, and anticipating the pleasure of your reply,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. FLINT KILBY.

Hon. Secretary.

Proposed programme for Spring Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association of Yokohama, to be held on Thursday and Friday, 21st and 22nd of April, 1877.

- 1 100 Yards Flat, Members' Handicap.
- 2 150 " " Interport.
- 3 150 " " Members' Handicap.
- 4 440 " " Interport.
- 5 Race for Boys.
- 6 High Jump, Interport and Members' Handicap.
- 7 880 Yards (or 600 Yards), Members' Handicap (Ladies' Purse.)
- 8 100 Yards Flat (Final Heat, Members.)
- 9 Hurdle Race, 120 Yards, 10 Flights (Open, no Handicap.)
- 10 One Mile Walking, Interport and Handicap.
- 11 100 Yards Flat, Interport
- 12 150 " " (Final Heat, Members)
- 13 Long Jump, Interport and Members' Handicap.
- 14 440 Yards Flat, (Challenge Cup, no Handicap), Members only.
- 15 Throwing Cricket Ball, (Open, no Handicap).
- 16 Half Mile, Interport.
- 17 Pole Jump, Interport and Members' Handicap.
- 18 Honorary Members' Race, 150 Yards, Handicap.
- 19 Consolation, 440 Yards, Members only.
- 20 Steeple Chase, Interport and Members' Handicap.

As the *Genrio-maru* neared Vries Island on the 4th inst. an eruption was visible at a distance of thirty-five miles from the vessel's deck, and presented a truly magnificent spectacle.

We are informed by a native correspondent, that the opening of the ports of Shimonoseki in the inland sea, and Tsuruga on the north east coast, next year to foreign trade and residence, is now under the consideration of the government. It is proposed to have no distinct foreign settlements, though certain localities will be defined for foreign premises, and conventions to contain certain trade observances, hitherto inapplicable as between foreigners and Japanese in Japan, to be stipulated; also specified municipal rules and regulations, to be observed by foreigners resorting to and taking up their quarters in those ports; to be maintained and enforced by the consular and other foreign courts. We think the scheme as propounded by our correspondent somewhat dim and obscure, though of practicable test, if and when properly shipshaped.—*Nippon Standard*.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

"E. P. S." AND THE MAIL.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.
No. 3.

SIR:—I extremely regret the necessity I am under of addressing you again upon a question that I was positively assured would be finally set at rest by the publication of my second letter; but I cannot allow the paragraph copied into your Saturday's issue from the *Daily Advertiser*, nor the subsequent article in the *Japan Mail*,—the publication of which was in itself a breach of faith on the part of the Editor of those papers,—to go unanswered; for they convey an entirely erroneous impression of the circumstances they profess to set forth.

The Editor of the *Mail*, soon after the appearance of my first letter, wrote to request me to state my name and address, without loss of time, in order that a further communication might be made to me. Thereupon, the friend whose name I have already furnished you with called upon him, and, though strongly urged, very properly refrained from disclosing my name at that time. When it was subsequently demanded by a gentleman acting on behalf of the Editor of the *Mail*, it was communicated to him. My friend was fully empowered to disclose it at his discretion, but agreed with me that it was desirable to withhold it until it should be demanded by a fourth party. The prudence of that reticence has since been very conspicuously demonstrated.

My second letter to you was worded in exact conformity with the advice that was tendered to me by my friend, and by the gentleman (also a personal friend of mine) who represented the Editor of the *Mail*; and it was approved by them both. The draft of that letter was never "submitted" to the Editor of the *Mail* "for his approval." I knew that he was to see it; but it was taken to him as an ultimatum (for that was the very word used), duly approved by his representative and mine, and was word for word as I wrote it myself. It is true that he made some slight objection to the phrase "in that sense," but he was at once informed that those words could not and would not be struck out. Moreover, it was not until after he had published it in one of his own papers, that he made any strenuous objection to the passage. In corroboration of the truth of this statement, I

a match was got up between him and *Mandarin*. The black again got off best at the post and was never headed, winning by a couple of lengths.—Time, 63 seconds.

This event brought a pleasant afternoon's sport to a close.

A GERMAN HOSPITAL.

On Saturday the 30th ultimo, at 3 p.m., the foundation stones of a German Hospital were laid. The ceremony was as interesting as such ceremonies usually are. The principal officers of the German man-of-war *Vineta*, the band, and about thirty seamen from the same vessel, were present. So was the German Consul and his staff, together with a number of ladies and gentlemen from the settlement, amounting in all to more than one hundred persons.

The stones themselves were nothing remarkable, being about 18 x 24 x 9 in size, and of a kind of grey freestone. In the cavity of each was placed a tin containing several documents and duly soldered.

The first stone was laid by the Captain of the *Vineta* assisted by his officers, and the Consul, who all participated in spreading the mortar, and the latter delivered an address. The stone, which was suspended by a chain from the apex of a triangle decorated with flowers, was then laid in its place. The party afterwards proceeded to the next stone and went through a similar performance, at the close of which the Captain of the *Vineta* called for three cheers from the spectators and met with a hearty response. This stone was laid by H. I. G. M.'s Consul, Mr. Zappe, assisted by Mrs. Evers and the officers of the *Vineta*. During the ceremony the *Vineta's* band played some national airs.

A few words descriptive of the building now in course of construction for the accommodation of the German sick, may not be out of place. The Architect and Contractor, Mr. Lescasse, produced plans and specifications as far back as July 1874; but as these had to be sent to Germany for approval, it was not until the middle of October last that the work was actually commenced. The lots selected as a suitable site for the Hospital are Nos. 40 and 41, situated on an eminence at the rear of the police station on the Bluff. The ground being exceedingly rough it took no inconsiderable amount of labour to reduce the ground to its present condition, as hillocks had to be cut away and cavities of no mean dimensions filled up.

The Hospital is to consist of two main buildings, besides the usual out-houses; and a wooden building at some distance in the rear for the reception of small-pox patients. Each of the main buildings will occupy about 150 *tsuchos* of land. They will be built of stone and brick. The stone is of a greyish blue, of superior quality, procured from the extensive quarries in Idzu, from which, it is said, the best building stone in Japan is exhumed; and the bricks will come from Tokio; it may therefore be characterized as a stone and brick building with three coats of silicate paint, which will not only render the material more capable of standing wear and tear, but will also add to the beauty of the structure. The roof will be of tiles from Mr. Girards works in Homura.

Each of the main buildings will be divided into three divisions. The front part will comprise the kitchen, washhouse, clothes-room, cellars &c. on the lower floor, while the upper story will consist of apartments for the warders and a reading room. The next divi-

sion is a large ward for the sick. It is to be 62 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 20 feet in height, and capable of containing 20 beds. At the extreme end of this apartment, separate rooms will be supplied for sick officers, to each of which will be attached, a small bathroom. The buildings which are to be 40 feet apart will be connected by two passages and a verandah will be built round the two rear divisions.

The system of ventilation is of the most modern invention. Five feet from the ground is the floor of the ward, underneath which is another floor, a vacant space of some inches being between the two, through which a current of air will run when required; and therefore the floor on which the patients rest will be kept as free from damp as possible. The walls, like the floor, are also to be double, only joined together here and there. By this means the rooms will not only be rendered more cool during the hot summer months, but, in the middle of winter, the walls being thus detached will keep all possible dampness from penetrating from the outside. Around the base of each room and in the ceiling, will be sheets of perforated zinc, which of course will be capable of being closed when desired. A current of air may then enter between the two ground floors, pass up the walls, into any of the rooms, thence escape through the perforated zinc in the ceiling and finally find its way out at the roof.

When completed the German Hospital will be a valuable addition to the accommodation for the sick already existing in Yokohama. The architect and contractor, Mr. Lescasse, confidently anticipates that the buildings, if not entirely completed, will at least be fit for occupation by the end of December this year. We had almost forgotten to mention that the whole of the buildings will be surrounded by a substantial fence.

INQUEST.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON Esq., H. B. M. Consul, Coroner, and the following Jury.

MESSRS. A. JAFFREY.
Ed. Powys.
THOS. ROSE.

Tuesday, January 2nd, 1877.

This morning, at the residence of Mr. Bohm, an inquest was held on the body of Thomas Baker, late Chief Officer of the *Tai-hei-maru*, who met with his death by the instrumentality of a revolver on Saturday last (30th Dec.) at about 6 p.m.

The body having been examined by the Coroner and Jury, the following evidence was taken.

Tone, a Japanese woman, deposed:—I am a laundress, residing at Ohoi-cho, No. 1 ward. I have been employed at 101 for seven years. I have known the deceased for the last two years. On the 31st I left my house to perform my duties, and at 5 p.m. I went to a photographer's, where I saw a woman who told me to go home at once, which I did. When I arrived home I saw a foreigner apparently dead. I asked where my husband was, and was told that he had gone out a little before 4 o'clock. About 5.20 my husband returned and then went for a policeman. I knew deceased from seeing him pass the house several times and exchanging greetings with him. I did not examine the body closely, but saw some blood flowing from a wound. I have seen the body below and identify it as the body of the man I saw in my house on the 30th.

E. Wheeler, M.D., deposed:—On Saturday afternoon I was called to see a man who had shot himself in a Japanese house near the Public Gardens. I found the body of the man lying on his back with blood on his face. On examination I found a pistol wound about an inch and a half above and 2 inches internal to the left nipple. He also had another wound on the right temple. The body was scarcely cold. On Sunday afternoon I held a post mortem examination: On opening the thorax I found that one ball had entered that cavity through the cartilage of the third rib at its junction with the bone; passing through that portion of the lung the heart at the septum between the right and left ventricle, entering the heart after traversing the left ventricle. I found that the bullet had passed through the third intercostal space behind where I found the bullet lying in the loose cellular tissue below the skin. The other bullet wound was through the right temple. It had entered the cranium about one inch behind the external angle of the frontal bone, piercing the right hand interior lobe of the brain and penetrating the left hand interior lobe. I found the bullet lodged in one of the left anterior lobes. I may mention that the membrane of the brain and the brain itself was slightly congested, but nowhere did I find any adhesion, which would go to show a disease of the brain. The bullets I have in my pocket (bullets produced). I think the shot through the heart was fired first, as, owing to the smallness of the bullet he probably had a minute to effect the other shot. Either shot would have caused death, but had the bullet in the head been fired first, the man would have been stunned and not able to direct the other shot. The people in the house seem to take the affair in much the same way as Japanese usually do. The congestion of the brain might be caused by habitual habits of intemperance. The wounds are such that they might have been inflicted by his own hand. I never saw the man before.

Nobu, a Japanese woman, deposed:—I reside at Ohoi-cho. I was in the house working at 4 p.m. on the 30th, when a foreigner came in drunk, and asked to be allowed to sleep there. I refused to allow him. He insisted, however; came in and asked for a pillow and a covering which I lent him. He then asked me for a screen, which I also gave him. The only other person in the house was a little sister of five years old. I went about my work and suddenly heard a report. I started and looked round, but seeing no cause for alarm proceeded with my work, when suddenly there was another report. I was frightened and ran out of the house to fetch my mother. We returned together but did not venture near the screen. My father then came in, looked at the body, and sent for the police. I knew the man's face from seeing him pass the house often.

Oba Mankichi, deposed:—I am P.C. No. 347. Information was brought me on the 30th a little before six o'clock that a foreigner had shot himself. I then went in company with another constable and sent for a doctor. We felt the man's pulse and found he was dead.

James Donald:—I am a sailmaker. I don't know anything about the deceased. I last saw him on the 25th. He sent me an invitation to meet him at 7.30 p.m. on the iron bridge. I went accordingly; but he was not there, so I went to the Railway House where I found him. I asked him why he

had sent for me. We had high words then. I have not seen him alive since. He had been out of employment from the 22nd of December. I was one whom the deceased brought an action against for assault. He did not appear to be sober on the 25th of December. I don't think he was an habitual drinker. I recognise the pistol. It belonged to Baker, who got it from Mr. Bennett. I never knew him to carry it with him. While he was living with me it always lay in the drawer. When not at sea he lived with me for 17 months. We were friendly enough until lately. The note I received said, "Will you kindly meet me at 7.30 p.m. on the iron bridge." Another note of a similar character was sent to Forsyth, and also one to Bonneau. Forsyth went with me. I had high words with the deceased, and told him I did not want to see him again. He was very strange in his manner. I don't know where he lived after he left the vessel on the 22nd of December.

P. C. W. Hazell deposed:—On Saturday night I was called out by the Japanese police. I went down to No. 1, and on going in saw the Japanese woman, who procured a light and conducted me behind a screen, where I saw a man lying on his right side. I saw some blood on his face. Not knowing the man was dead I caught hold of him by the arm, and then perceived a pool of blood beneath him. A Japanese policeman present picked up the pistol and gave it me. I felt the deceased's pulse and found he was dead. I immediately sent for the doctor and also to the British Consulate. On the 28th the deceased came at one o'clock in the morning to the Station and asked for a bed. I told him we had no beds, but he could lay in the cell and I would give him a couple of blankets. I searched him and found a large knife on him which I took away. He lay down till morning. He had no money on him and no pistol. When he came to the Station I informed the sergeant. He did not seem at all strange, though he had evidently been drinking.

Some certificates and other documents were produced at this stage of the proceedings, which had been found on the deceased, including a telegram informing him of the death of James Donald, and also a bill from Donald for over \$500.

F. E. White deposed:—On the 30th at 6 p.m., acting under instructions from H. B. M. Consul, I proceeded to a Japanese house near the market, where I found the body of a European lying on his left side, with his knees doubled up, and a pool of blood under his head. I turned him on his back and recognised him as Thomas Baker. I found the pistol after turning him over. I then went and called Dr. Wheeler, who returned with me and examined the deceased. I saw him on the evening of the 28th at about 8 o'clock sitting in front of the fire in the Brooklyn Hotel. At that time he was sober, though evidently suffering from the effects of drink, as he was trembling very much. After the doctor's examination I caused the deceased to be removed to 114. Deceased took his things to the Brooklyn on the 23rd and asked if he might stay there. He was told "yes," and he left his things there and went out. He had about \$40 about him. I believe he was in Japanese town nearly all the time. I do not know why he was discharged from the ship, but have heard it was through the row between him and Donald and Forsyth. I do not know how he got the pistol. He might have got it from Hood.

William Hood deposed.—I am coal-keeper for the P. & O. Company. I saw Baker last Thursday night. He asked to see me. He came inside. I asked if he wished anything. He asked me if I could give him any advice about Mr. Donald. I told him "no," as I did not understand the circumstances of the case. He wanted me to go to Donald's house, but I declined. He did not appear to be at all excitable. On the following morning about 9 o'clock I saw him close to the market. He appeared to me to be sober. He was evidently very low-spirited. I don't know whether he saw me or not. I did not see him alive after. I cannot say whether he had a pistol with him or not when he was at my place.

James Donald, recalled:—I recognise the telegram referring to my death. I sent it myself. As I wanted to bring him back, I gave out that I was dead. I wanted him back to get an explanation from him.

The Coroner.—What was this trouble between you and Baker?

Witness:—Am I obliged to answer that question?

Coroner:—Yes.

Witness:—I cannot answer that question.

Coroner:—I shall have to commit you for contempt if you do not. What objection have you to answer?

Witness:—My objection is that I do not want my statement to be published in the papers.

Coroner:—What was the bottom of the trouble between you and Baker? Your feelings are one thing, but cannot be taken into consideration in such a case as the present.

The witness then asked that the reporters might leave the room.

Coroner, to reporters:—Please leave the room.

Mr. Donald's evidence being concluded, the Jury returned.

A verdict to the effect that the deceased being of unsound mind shot himself with a revolver on the evening of the 30th ult.

Miscellaneous.

THE *Tokio Times* made its first appearance on the 6th inst. The new weekly is a paper of great promise, which if fulfilled, as there is every reason to believe it will be, will make it *facile princeps* among the literary journals of the East. One thing at least can be safely vouched for in advance. The new venture will not lay itself open to charges of lamentable inconsistency, nor will its pages be made a vehicle for the expression of purely personal animosities, any more than they will be devoted to direct or inferred laudation of the proprietor, or the propagation of so-called opinions which may bring him a substantial reward. The scope of the *Tokio Times* is a broad one. If it succeeds on the programme laid down for its conduct it will succeed worthily. If it fails it will at least have had an honorable and a morally healthy existence. But why talk of failure? There is ample room in Japan for a well-conducted and liberal weekly paper devoted principally to Japanese subjects or subjects having some relation to Japan. Indeed there is more than room: an absolute need exists for such a journal, working for a reward it is true, but such a reward as can be touched with clean hands—the wages of industry and enterprise, and not a subsidy, which can very rarely be earned at all, and still more rarely honestly earned by any

journal. A subsidy to a newspaper is the very inverse of mercy. "It is twice cursed. It curseth him who gives and him who takes."

The first number of the *Tokio Times* contains a collection of interesting editorial paragraphs, a rather rose-colored article upon the Empire, a good description of the Russian Legation at Tokio, evidently, as it is headed No. 1, the first of a series, and some interesting personal and other intelligence. But the most attractive part of the paper is an article on "Japan and Rome in the seventeenth century," giving a lucid account of the embassy sent by Date Masamune to Rome in the early part of that century. Translations of the credentials given by the Prince of Oshiu to his ambassadors, Fray Luis Sotelo, and Hashikura Rokuyemon, as well as of the certificate of Roman citizenship conferred upon the latter, are given. But, as is indicated by the Editor, "the remarkable feature of this journey is that it should have been made from Japan across the continent of America—a route which we now find to have been opened more than two centuries and a half ago. This circumstance suggests in a new way the familiar enquiry—what might have been the consequences if Japan and Spain had not buried themselves, one in a political, the other in a religious trance for ages?" We have but one wish, and that a comprehensive one, for the new enterprise; and that is that it may go on and prosper.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued by the Prime Minister, in accordance with an imperial command, to the effect that the land tax for and after this year shall be assessed at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value of the land.

ABOUT eleven o'clock p.m. on the 25th ult. an alarm of fire was given in the neighbourhood of Kanagawa. The flames, which burst forth from an outhouse, were extinguished in about ten minutes.

THE little sympathy which the shizoku, whatever may be their own grievances against the Government, have with the rising of the agriculturists may be gathered from the following paragraph which appeared in the *Choya-shinbun*:—"On the 21st ult., when the agrarian rioters of the Mie-ken had threatened the city of Nagoya, the Aichi-kencho issued a proclamation ordering the enrolment of a corps of shizoku to defend the kencho from the mob. In a few hours about two thousand shizoku, each armed with gun, sword or lance, assembled before the kencho, where three hundred were chosen from the number. One hundred were ordered to guard Komaki: Ikuta was confided to the care of another hundred: and Inaba was assigned to the third hundred. The rest were ordered to await at their homes any call to arms from the kencho."

THE following is the *Mai-nichi-shinbun's* peculiar version of the Christmas paper-hunt:—

"At about 3 p.m. on the 25th inst. about thirty foreign residents of Yokohama, each riding on horse-back, laid waste, by trampling over them, those farms which surround the Race Course at Negishi."

ON Saturday night (23rd ultimo) Mr. Vertelli gave one of his legerdemain and magic performances in the Gaiety Theatre. The weather was wet, which probably had something to do with the attendance

H. E. MR. SAMEJIMA, Vice-Minister of the Gaimusho, gave banquets on the 25th and 26th inst. at which all the foreign ministers were present.

On the 28th ult. at about 2 p.m. the Russian Minister attended at the Imperial palace of Akasaka, where he was presented by the Mikado with the decoration of the first class of the new Japanese order of merit. About one hour afterwards the English minister, accompanied by Captain Buller of the *Modeste* and two other officers, was received by His Majesty.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* says that the farmers of the Kochi-ken are much inclined to follow the insurrectionary example set them by the farmers of the Ebaragi-ken.

AGRARIAN riots are likely to break out in the province of Shimosa. On the 15th ult. about six hundred farmers under the command of five men of the county of Nagae assembled at the Buddhist monastery of Honmijoi. The *kucho* and *kocho* of the Shigewara district, at the peril of their lives, instructed them to disperse. Nearly half returned to their homes, whilst the rest held their ground at the monastery, saying that nothing will oblige them to disperse unless their wishes be granted.

FARMERS in the province of Yamato are ready to unite with the rioters of the Mie-ken. On the 21st ult. Mr. Zeisho, governor of the Sakai-ken, became anxious lest they should join the rioters, who are now advancing by the Yamato road, and sent a message to the Osaka barracks, requesting the despatch of troops, in order to prevent their rising. About three hundred soldiers left Osaka at 7 p.m. on the same day.

At dawn on the 21st ult. a large number of the rioters of the Mie-ken made a raid into the Gifu-ken, where they set twenty-four *kucho* houses on fire in the counties of Ishitsu and Nakajima. The fires were visible for a circuit of one and a half *ri* (nearly four miles). Mr. Shiwa, *Sanji*, and his subordinate officials guarded Kasamatsu at the head of a force of policemen. The city of Gifu was thrown into great confusion, and citizens were very busy removing their clothing and furniture. The *kencho* was guarded by officials and two companies of firemen; and all the public documents were collected and placed in godowns at a distance from the *kencho*. About twenty-two police met, at the village of Akitake, a large crowd of farmers. Fortunately for the policemen, who were at once obliged to retreat, half a battalion of infantry from Nagoya came to their aid. At the appearance of the troops the rioters began to disperse, and about forty were arrested. About one hundred farmers were arrested in the Aichi-ken.

THE *Choya-shinbun* says that a disturbance has broken out among the *shizoku* of Kagoshima, and that the elder Saigo and Kirino are about to leave for Tokio on some important business.

MR. OTOWA, Editor of the *Aichi-shinbun*, was condemned to ten days' imprisonment, and a fine of fifteen yen, on the 23rd ult., for having violated the press laws.

(From the *Nichi-nichi-shinbun*.)

Notification No. 22.

It is hereby notified that, as a submarine cable is laid between the village of Shibukawa, Fukuoka-ken, Bizen, and the village of Yayoi, Ehi-me-ken, Samuki, a buoy is moored as represented on the map, denoting the whereabouts of the cable. All persons are strictly prohibited from anchoring vessels or fishing within a distance of 200 *ken* on either side of the cable.

Accompanying this notification is a map showing the position of the buoy.

ITO HIROBUMI.

Koku-kio.

December 28th, 1876.

(From the *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* of the 29th Dec.)

We have been favoured with various letters from the three provinces of Mino, Owari and Ise, where agrarian riots have broken out. A crowd of farmers, which attacked the town of Tsu on the 19th Dec., was dispersed in disorder by a force of the *kencho* officials. The mob became very angry and set the village of Inui on fire. Here they separated into two parties, one advancing towards the town of Sekiyado, which they entered at about 10 o'clock p.m. Each of the rioters carried a burning torch. They set the district office on fire and pulled down three public fire-proof storehouses in which were kept many official documents. At dawn on the 20th, they appeared at the entrance of the town of Kameyama: thence they proceeded to Yokkaichi through Shono and Ishiyakushi, which they found had been already destroyed by the other party on the 19th Dec. When the citizens of Takasagomachi learned that they were intended to be the next victims, they determined to take the part of the police and fought bravely against the rioters, nine of whom were killed. Early on the morning of the 21st two battalions of infantry landed at Yokkaichi. On their arrival the rioters dispersed without a show of resistance, and good order is being restored.

The same paper says:—The agrarian riots, of which we receive daily information, broke out in the three provinces of Tsu, Shima, and Iga and extended over the two adjoining provinces of Mino and Owari. To our great sorrow, we have not yet been informed of the suppression of the riots. Notwithstanding the gracious reign of the present Government, this year agrarian riots have also broken out in the Wakayama and Ebaragi-ken. A few days after their suppression, we were informed of other disturbances. These agrarian rioters are, of course, conscious of their crime. But we must consider the reason which has made peaceable farmers take up arms against the Government, fearless of the punishment due to such a proceeding.

According to the editor of the *Choya-shinbun*, who is our friend, the first provincial disturbance broke out in the Owake-ken, since the three *fu* and seventy *ken* were established. In the 6th year of Meiji (1872) insurgents rose in several counties of Bungo, viz., Owake, Naoiri, Sokumi and many others, wishing to re-establish the Shogun's Government.

On their suppression, two of the ringleaders were condemned to be beheaded, and another one to be strangled; and their men, amounting to about 27,000, were sentenced to hard labour or exile. The suppression of this rebellion was speedily followed by the outbreak of another in the Tsuruga *ken*; five leaders of which were condemned to be beheaded, while the others were sentenced to hard labour; and the insurrection in the Hojo-ken resulted in fifteen chiefs being executed. Besides, disturbances have broken out in other *ken*, viz., Fukuoka, Tottori, Shimane, Mito, Tanba, Bingo, Iki, Amakusa, and many others. Four leaders of the Fukuoka insurgents were beheaded, and 64,000 men were also condemned to terms of imprisonment with hard labour; and seven leaders of the Mito insurgents were

also beheaded and 16,900 men were punished more or less severely.

Thus many and various disturbances broke out during the 6th year of Meiji. Most of them were excited by those persons who desired to subvert the present government. But the three agrarian disturbances in this year originated through the alteration of the land tax.

ACCORDING to information received from Nagasaki, a disturbance has broken out among the *shizoku* of the Kagoshima-ken.

On the 28th ult. a banquet was given at the palace of Akasaka by H. M. the Mikado to the *Daijin* and *Sanji*, and another banquet was given the same day to the foreigners in the employ of the Shihosho, at the Imperial palace of Shiba.

A REPORT of the broil between natives and the sailors of the *Vineta* was sent from the Kanagawa-*kencho* to the Gaimusho on the 28th ultimo.

THE Superintendent of the Shikibu-Rio of the Kumaisho has issued a notice to the effect that at 5.30 a.m., on the 8th inst., Her Majesty the Empress Dowager would leave her palace of Awoyama en route for Kyoto, and that all officials of rank between the first and seventh official class would accompany her to the Shinbashi Railway Station.

H. E. MR. IWAKURA, *Udaijin*, arrived in Yokohama in the *Nagoya-maru* on the 28th ultimo.

SINCE and in spite of the suppression of the Kuma-moto insurrection, discontent prevails in that neighborhood. A few nights ago a policeman was found slain in a street of Kuma-moto. Disaffection also exists in Saga, Hizen.

THE *Choya-shinbun* denies that H. E. Mr. Tanaka, Vice-minister of the Monbusho, has returned from America, and adds that he will return by next mail.

3,433 *SHIZOKU* from the various *ken* appeared at the Kaishicho as candidates for admission to the Police-force in Tokio during last year. 1,988 of them were appointed.

At about 6 p.m. on the 30th ult. a fire broke out at the barracks in Nagoya, Aichi-ken. Two buildings were destroyed.

NOTIFICATION No. 161.

Notice is hereby given that the land tax in the Hokkaido is decided to be one per cent, till further notice.

SANJO-SANEYOSHI,

Daijo Daijin.

28th December, 1876.

H. E. MR. SANJO, *Daijo Daijin*, has issued a notice to the effect that, on the 28th inst., the railway, which connects Kyoto and Hiogo, will be opened. His Majesty, the Mikado, who will leave Tokio for Kyoto on the 14th instant, will be present at the opening ceremony.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* states that H. E. Mr. Hayashi, Vice Minister of the Home Department, arrived in Kagoshima on the 27th ultimo, and that a telegram, despatched by him on the following day, to the Government, announces that all is quiet in the Kagoshima-ken.

HER Majesty the Empress took with her presents of seven hundred yen to each of the late *Daijin*, and Their Excellencies Konoe, Nijo and Takatsukasa.

DISTURBANCES seem likely to break out shortly in the Kochi-ken, as the people are very

excited. It is reported that five shizoku, whose names are not yet known, have gathered a large number of men together. It is further stated that the governor of the ken has left his residence.

At about 2 o'clock a.m. on the 29th ultimo, a fire broke out in a house in Yegawacho, Shidzuoka, on the Tokaido, and was not extinguished till it had burned down about three hundred houses, including the telegraph office. Another fire broke out in the residence of a Mr. Takahashi, No. 55 Nagoricho, Hamamatsu, on the 31st ult., and destroyed about forty-five houses. Another conflagration in Yamagata, Uzen, on the same day, destroyed the temple of Zoiu-in. The *Akebono-shinbun* says that the fire in Asakusa on the 31st ult. destroyed one thousand one hundred and ninety-six houses.

THE *Akebono-shinbun* says that the Chinese Government having entered into negotiations with Mr. Mori, Japanese Minister in Peking, for permission for the steamer *Kai-an* to coast along the shores of Japan and touch at any of the ports, a notice has been issued that the steamer is to receive no molestation during her voyage.

THE *Takao Maru*, which will take His Majesty the Mikado to Kioto, has completed her repairs and preparations for his accommodation. On the 1st inst., she made a trip to the island of Oshima, Idzu, in order to see whether her machinery was in good order.

THE amount of duty paid into the Yokohama Custom House during the 9th year of Meiji, was yen 1,534,200.

DURING his approaching tour His Majesty the Mikado will stay two days at Osaka and ten days at Kioto.

MR. TACHIBANA of the *Tohoku-shinbun*, Sendai, was condemned to be fined twenty yen on the 26th ultimo, for having violated the press regulations in his paper No. 38.

THE 5th instant was observed as a general holiday and no native papers were published.

A BARRACK for the accommodation of a detachment from the Osaka garrison will shortly be built at Awajishima in the Inland Sea.

MR. WATANABE, Sanji of the Miyagi-ken, was a man popular and honest, and discharged his duty well and was especially interested in all that concerned pastoral pursuits. He committed suicide on the 25th ultimo, at the age of forty-three. The cause which induced his self-destruction is not known.

THE *Mainichi-shinbun* says:—On the 2nd inst., the *Vineta*, German corvette, left for Germany. She took away twelve Japanese cadets who will study seamanship on board.

(From the *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* of the 4th Jan.)

Before we make any comments upon the opening of the 10th year of Meiji, we will give our readers a short review of the principal events which have occurred during the past year, as the most important events in the history of Meiji have therein transpired.

At the commencement of last year the subject of a Korean expedition created much excitement; and the most experienced did not know what would be the result. Notwithstanding public opinion, it was decided to request the Korean government to explain the outrages committed on our flag; and the government of Japan appointed Messrs. Kuroda-Kiyotaka and Inouye-Kaworu as Envoys to Korea. They proceeded to Fusan, and thence to Kukuwa, where they persuaded the Korean government to open ports for trade with Japanese, just as Commodore Perry did

with the Japanese Government when he came to Japan about twenty years ago. At last a friendly treaty was signed at Kukuwa on the 27th February. Messrs. Nomura-Yasushi, and Miyamoto-Koichi, who accompanied the Envoys, performed good service. Shortly afterwards the Korean government sent an Embassy to Japan, consisting of about eighty men. Our government received them with due hospitality. Soon after the Envoy returned home Mr. Miyamoto, *Daijo* of the Gaimusho, was sent as Commissioner, to the capital of Korea, where a supplement of the treaty of friendship between Japan and Korea was contracted between him and a Korean official. Thus a peaceful treaty between Japan and Korea, caused the troublesome cloud, which has hovered over the two countries for many years, to clear away.

Friendly relations with Korea were established. But the difficult question concerning Loo Choo has not yet come to an end; and the king of these islands has sent repeatedly a petition to the effect that he may be permitted to pay tribute to both China and Japan. To our great mortification, we have not been able to learn what has been done respecting Loo Choo during the past year.

Great progress has been made in our judicial affairs. The confinement of persons for civil cases was abolished on the ninth of January; and on the 10th of June it was notified that verdicts in criminal cases would be given in accordance with the amount of evidence adduced. But as no regulations have been established regarding the manner of giving evidence it is difficult to pronounce the amount of benefit likely to accrue from verdicts being given according to the evidence. The confinement of persons accused of criminal offences is still adhered to, though there has been some agitation for the admission of accused persons to bail; and the question of the admission of Counsel into the Courts has also been under discussion, but power to practice was not granted during the year. Besides these alterations the establishment of provincial Sائبان and branch Courts has been very beneficial. It has been reported that the Minister of the Judicial Department has submitted to the Government a code of laws based on foreign principles.

Ten ken, namely: Ashigara, Nara, Watani, Iwai, Niigawa, Aigawa, Hojo, Hamada, Kokura, and Saga, were abolished on the 18th April of 1876, and annexed to other ken. Again, on the 23rd August, Chikuma, Hamamatsu, Wakamatsu, Iwamae, Tsuruganaka, Okitama, Tsuruga, Tottori, Kuzuma, Toyooka, Mitsuata, Miyazaki, Kagawa and Mioto-ken were abolished, thereby dividing the whole empire into three hundred and thirty-five ken, viz., Tokio, Kioto, and Osaka, and Kanagawa, Sakitama, Guuma, Chiba, Ebaragi, Tohigi, Sakai, Mie, Aichi, Shidzuoka, Fukushima, Miyagi, Iwate, Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Ishikawa, Shiga, Nagano, Yamanashi, Gifu, Niigata, Hiogo, Fukuoka, Shimane, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Wakayama, Ahime, Koshi, Fukuyama, Owake, Kumamoto, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima. Great alteration has also taken place in the provincial governments. His Majesty's the Mikado's tour to O-u was one of the most noteworthy events which occurred during the year. His Majesty wished to make a tour in 1875 but was prevented. He therefore postponed his departure till the 6th June. He proceeded through the provinces of Musashi, Hitachi, Kozuke, Shimotake, Iwaki, Iwashiro, Rikuzen, Rikuchiu and Rikunoko. He then crossed the strait to Hakodate. After his return to Tokio, the *Daijo-Daijin*, *Sangi*, and other high officials,

travelled through every province of Riku-u Hokkaido, which is also one of the noteworthy events of the year.

(To be Continued.)

On the 4th inst., H. M. the Mikado went to the Sei-in with the *Daijin* and *Sangi*, and re-opened the assembly. At 11 a.m. he returned to the palace of Akasaka.

At about 3.30 a.m. on the 5th inst., a fire broke out at the house of a certain kawai, No. 11, shi-chome, Bakurocho, Tokio, owing to an accident with kerosine oil. The fire was not extinguished till four hundred and seventy-seven houses were burned down. Mr. Hachisuka, ex-Daimio Awa, has distributed five hundred yen among the sufferers by the fire and Mr. Hayashi, late governor of the Hamamatsu-ken, one hundred yen. Many others have contributed more or less.

A NUMBER of Koreans, drifted in their boats on to the coast of Takushima, Kagoshima-ken, during last year, have been sent back to their native country.

HIS MAJESTY the Mikado will shortly visit the new buildings of the Naimusho.

THE Tokio Exhibition, inside the gate of Yamashita, was closed on the 26th ultimo, and re-opened to-day, the 6th instant.

OWING to the alteration in the land-tax, agrarian riots have broken out at Takasaki, where about fifty men have assembled. Disturbances have also occurred in the Nagano-ken.

Law Reports.

In the Judicial Court of Kanagawa.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Thursday, Dec. 28th, 1876.

DAVID WELSH vs. SANRIKU-SHOKO.

Judgment in this case was delivered to-day as follows.

(Official Translation.)

JUDGMENT.

DAVID WELSH, British subject, residing in Yokohama, plaintiff.

MORI MOTOHARU, cohabiting with Sasaki Torakichi at No. 1 Shinyeitaicho 16th Shoku of 1st Daiku Tokio;

and BAN MITCHITIRO, cohabiting with Tanabe Gengoro at No. 110 Motomatchi Ichome 3rd Shoku of 1st Daiku Yokohama, defendants;

and YAKUMAI UMPATCHI, cohabiting with Yamamoto Zengoro at Nogenmatchi Shitchome No. 210 of Yokohama, 2nd Shoku of 1st Daiku.

This is a claim for \$1,020 dollars for breach of contracts and according to the statements of the parties and witness the particulars of the case are as follows:

Plaintiff states that in or about the middle of December 1875, one Yakumai Umpatchi came to plaintiff's place and told him that a company was going to be established in Tokio, and of which a branch was also going to be opened in Yokohama, that he asked plaintiff whether he was desirous to be employed in said company, to which plaintiff answered that he was at their service.—That after several interviews then plaintiff received on the 23rd of December 1875, and in presence of the head of the company Mori Motoharu

appeal to the recollection of two unbiased gentlemen, which is certainly more trustworthy than that of one irate Editor.

No demand for an apology was ever made to me by or on behalf of the Editor of the *Mail*, and no apology was ever offered by me. It was represented to me by his friend and mine that he felt that his private character had been attacked in the epithets made use of in my first letter. I assured those gentlemen that that was not my purpose, my intention having been to challenge his editorial veracity; they then asked me to put that in writing, and I did so. That, shortly, is the whole history of the appearance of my second letter, the meaning of which would in no wise be altered by the omission of the three words now objected to. Those three words were not insidiously introduced, neither do they neutralize the context. I have, from the first, abided by the sense of my first letter; and my only object in troubling you with a second was to satisfy the wishes of two gentlemen who urged upon me the duty of withdrawing words in so far as they admitted of a construction they were not intended to bear.

The Editor of the *Mail* takes some credit to himself for not disclosing my name; but actually procured the presence of a fourth person during one of the interviews between himself and the two gentlemen who acted as intermediaries, and allowed him to remain till the end of that interview, notwithstanding their protest.

He was equally estopped, by solemn promise, from all further allusion of whatsoever kind or nature, at any future time, to the letters of E. P. S. He kept that promise for about twelve hours, or say from seven o'clock on Thursday evening, when my second letter was published in the *Gazette*, until the same hour on Friday morning, when he reproduced it in the *Advertiser*.

As to the anonymity of my letters, the editor of the *Mail* is as well aware as I am, that the name of their author is not unknown in this community. I had my own reasons for wishing to keep it out of public print, and the best way to do that was to stipulate that it should not be made known. That desire must now give way to other considerations. This letter contains statements of certain facts which are known to four people; those statements are more or less in direct contradiction to statements of the same facts as put forward in the *Japan Weekly Mail*. If, now, the Editor of that journal will venture, in either of his papers, in his own name, to question the accuracy of a single material statement so made by me, I promise to refer it to the decision of the two gentlemen who acted as intermediaries between us, and to publish the result of that reference, in my own proper name, in the columns of this paper.

I feel that the mere enumeration of the above facts, in juxtaposition with the assertions of the Editor of the *Japan Mail*, is sufficient to justify me in ignoring the reflections he has chosen to make upon my honor, and upon the rectitude of my purpose.

Before closing this letter I desire to express to the public my very sincere contrition for having allowed myself, in my first communication, to make use of two words, the employment of which constitutes a sin against society; my desire was to convey ideas the reverse of truthful and heroic; my fault lay in the selection of words for that purpose.

Yours faithfully,

E. P. S.

Yokohama, Dec. 26th, 1876.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—Several palpable errors occur in the translation given by the *Herald* of the Pilotage Regulations. One of them at least will be plainly visible by comparing the *Herald* translation of article 15 of the regulations with the *Gazette* translation of the same article.

Gazette, 22 Dec., 1876.
Characteristics of Pilot Boats.

Section 15.—Every pilot vessel and boat shall be distinguished by the following characteristics, that is to say:—

1st.—She shall be of a black color outside, with the exception of such names and numbers as hereafter mentioned.

2nd.—The words "Licensed Pilot Boat" in Japanese and Roman characters, or in Roman only, shall, with her number, be legibly painted at the stern, or on her quarter, and on the head of the mainsail.

3rd.—When any licensed pilot is on board any licensed pilot boat or vessel, a flag at the masthead, or sprit, or staff or in some other equally conspicuous position, shall from sunrise to sunset be kept flying, and such flag shall be in accordance with the regulations of the Navy Department, and of larger size than usual, compared with the size of the vessel or boat.

4th.—At night, every pilot vessel or boat when under weigh, and on, or proceeding to or from her station, with any duly qualified pilot on board, shall, from sunset to sunrise, exhibit a bright white light at her masthead, visible all round the horizon, and shall in addition burn a flare-up every fifteen minutes; at all other times she shall carry the usual side lights as provided for sailing vessels.

I would remark here, parenthetically and apart from the absurdity which will be evident in the *Heralds'* version to every practical mariner, that, in my opinion, it will be found extremely difficult if not impossible for pilot-boats of the class now employed in the Gulf of Yedo, to comply with the regulation as far as the carrying of a mast head light and side-lights is concerned. This difficulty will be apparent to pilots, without any further explanation from

Yours truly,

MARINER.

Yokohama, December 28th, 1876.

THE GREAT FIRE.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—You will confer a favour upon many of your readers by publishing the following report of the manner in which relief has been distributed to many families and individuals plunged into the greatest distress by the late disastrous conflagration in Tokio.

Herald, 21 Dec., 1876.

Art. 15.—Every pilot boat must be distinguished by the following signs:—

1st. The sides of a pilot boat must be painted entirely black.

2nd. The letters "Men-kio M'zusakifune" (licensed pilot-boat) in Japanese and Roman letters, or singly in Roman letters, and number, must be plainly painted on the stern, and on the upper part of the mainsail.

3rd. When a licensed pilot is on board a licensed pilot-boat, a flag must be hoisted from sunrise to sunset on the bow, mast, or other part of the boat easily visible; and the flag, although it must answer to the regulations of the Navy Department, should be wider than that of common vessels.

4th. A pilot-boat having on board a licensed pilot, must light a clear white lamp, and flash it every 15 minutes from sunset to sunrise in the place most easily visible from every part of the horizon; while at anchor or cruising, and at all other times, the ordinary side lights must be lighted the same as in common sailing vessels.

The committee who make this report through their chairman deserve the warmest thanks of the whole community not only for the wisdom and efficiency of the plan which they devised and so successfully carried out in executing the difficult task which they were requested to perform, but also for the personal devotion of many days of their valuable time to this work of charity.

It is proper to add that, from first to last, the mayors of the devastated wards gave the committee every assistance in their power, more especially by giving information of the more needy cases not otherwise provided for, and that many of the donors to this fund were at the same time contributors to the funds distributed through the agency of the Tokio Fu, having been assured that the relief would be conveyed only to the most necessitous.

ONE OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

Tokio, December 27th, 1876.

REPORT.

The dreadful and devastating fire in this city which broke out on the night of the 29th of last month, has called forth a good deal of practical sympathy and charity from foreigners both in Yokohama and Tokio.

A subscription list was promptly opened in Yokohama at the *Japan Herald* office, and liberal sums were given to the sufferers through that channel. Much good has been done also in a private way. The Right, Rev. Bishop Williams, the Rev. David Thompson, and myself were requested to become a committee for the distribution of various sums sent to us, amounting in all to yen 465 24.

We have disposed of this sum in the following manner. The really needy families were visited and examined, when tickets were given to those who were deemed most deserving of aid. The receivers of these tickets were requested to come into the Tsukiji, where the charity was dispensed.

Altogether 233 families, numbering 870 persons, have been relieved. To 226 families—847 persons—10 days' rice was given. Besides the 10 days' rice, 184 of the 226 families received a futon each. To 7 families was given a futon each and no rice. Only 81 families received money in addition to the rice or a futon; and in these cases we were guided by the presence of old age, sickness, or widows in the families. Thus only one ninth of the sum entrusted to us was given in the shape of money. It will at once be observed that, striking an average of the several gifts, each family has received the value of two yen. We also gave away several articles of clothing sent to us by the Rev. A. C. Shaw. Our thanks are due to three Japanese young men, who rendered us much assistance in the performance of this work. In conclusion we can say it has been a pleasant duty to gladden the hearts of 870 persons with the money forwarded to us, and it will be an additional pleasure if the plan we adopted meets with the approval of the several donors.

On behalf of the Committee.

JOHN PIPER.

December 22nd, 1876.

Nippon Notes.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* publishes the following items concerning the agrarian riots in the Aichi and Mie-ken:—

On the 20th Dec. a number of excited farmers held meetings in the Mie-ken, and their

example was followed by the farmers of the Aichi-ken. Most of them assembled at the town of Yokkaichi. On the following day they threatened to attack the Mitsui Bank in Nagoya, which in consequence had to be guarded by a number of the local officials. In Yokkaichi, an official was killed by the insurgents, who cut all the telegraph wires which connect the eastern and south-western provinces with the town. According to a private telegram received from Nagoya on the 23rd ultimo, the insurgents set Yokkaichi on fire, and an extensive portion of the town was burned down. But the branch offices of the Mitsu Bishi and Kaisokuwaisha Cos. and the telegraph office were fortunately protected from injury. Nearly the whole town of Tsu, Ise, was destroyed, including many public buildings, and a large number of noisy people assembled at Inuyama, Owari, and Imao, Mino. A telegram, which was despatched from the Aichi Kencho at 6.40 p.m. the same day, says: about one hundred farmers of the Mie-ken attacked six district offices in various villages and burned them to the ground. A force of the garrison troops as well as a number of police was sent against them. Four of the principal leaders of the mob were arrested during the night of the 22nd ult., and all the rest repaired towards the Gifu-ken to join their companions. Measures are now about to be taken for the suppression of the disturbances in the Aichi-ken.

All the farmers of the village of Toyohara, Isarago-kori, Mie-ken, held meetings on the night of the 18th ult., beating drums, in order to excite their courage. The farmers in twenty-four other villages followed their example immediately, in spite of prohibitions by the Kencho. Early on the morning of the 20th ult. the insurgents, each of whom were armed with various kinds of weapons, attacked the local offices at Tsu. Half a battalion of infantry was sent against them from Nagoya. A steam ship company's office in Kuwana was destroyed during the night of the 20th. At the request of the governor of the Aichi-ken, the towns of Miya and Suga were strictly guarded, each by half a battalion of troops. Half a battalion was sent to the Gifu-ken on the 21st. On the following day, half a battalion of infantry, stationed at the branch barracks in Otsu, was ordered to start for the Mie-ken.

Owing to the alteration of the land tax, the Nagano-ken (Shinshu) is much disturbed, and farmers are holding meetings here and there.

A passenger by the *Shinagawa-maru* of the M. B. M. S. S. Co. from Yokkaichi gives the following short statement. "On the night of the 20th ult. the agrarian insurgents attacked the town of Yokkaichi and set it on fire. The Mitsu Bishi Branch Office was destroyed by them. Five or six farmers were found dead near the ruins of the building. An extensive fire was seen in the directions of Tsu, Miya, and Kuwana, respectively, at night."

The following account of the doings of the agrarian rioters in the Mie-ken is one of the most authentic. "At first about two thousand five hundred men, belonging to six villages, viz., Kumotsu, Yano, Shimanuki, Yonetsu, Nagatsune, and Komori, in the district of Yasunotsu, Ise, including a few shinto priests of Daijingu, who were lately discharged from their duties, murmured against the alteration of the land tax. About 200 ex-retainers of the ex-Daimio Todo united with them, and produced much excitement in many villages. They destroyed all the bridges and posts of

the telegraph lines between Uyeno and Shirako, Kanbe and Yokkaichi, and set every house on fire whose proprietor or tenant refused to join their party. At about 6 p.m. on the 17th ult. the farmers burned down the telegraph office, primary school house, and police station, in the town of Tsu; and during the two following days they remained there collecting additions to their forces. On the 20th ult. their number amounted to about fifteen thousand. They were armed with swords, and lances manufactured out of bamboo, and they endeavored to kill every person belonging to the government whom they met. About five hundred advanced towards the village of Inari at the foot of the Tadoyama, and issued a notice to the effect that any one who refused to favour their party would be killed immediately. It is said that the local officials were once obliged to flee with important documents. When the garrison troops had overcome a party which had opposed them in front, another appeared in their rear. No house of the Kucho or Kocho was left standing. One battalion of infantry advanced as far as the villages of Fukuda and Nitta. At about 4 p.m. on the 19th ult. terrible conflagrations were seen burning in about sixteen towns or villages. About twenty farmers surrounded the building of Yoshino-Gakko within the old castle of Tsu, where they were encountered by about seven shizoku. The latter instructed them to disperse peaceably; but were assailed by them instead. The shizoku became very angry and killed five farmers, putting the rest to flight; and the heads of those killed were exposed at the entrance to the school. No building constructed according to European architecture escaped destruction. The villages of Nikko, Akitake, and Kachiba are yet guarded by about three battalions. No severe engagement has yet taken place between the troops and insurgents."

An Italian in the employ of the Shichi-ri-ri of the Okurasho, sent one hundred yen to the police station as a subscription towards alleviating the distress of the families of the policemen, who were burned to death in the recent terrible fire in Tokio.

A LARGE oil-seller, at whose house a fire broke out a few days ago, had coins and paper money to the amount of 20,040 yen destroyed.

THE *Choya-shinbun* says that the inhabitants of the province of Dewa are much excited; and that Mr. Sakai, ex-Daimio of that province, is said to have left Tokio a few days ago, with a certain Ishikawa, ex-retainer of Aizu, without reporting his departure to the local government.

THE *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* states that an order was lately issued from the Kunaisho to the Yokohama-Saibansho stating that, on H. M. the Mikado's approaching tour to Kioto he will personally visit the civil and criminal courts of the Saibansho.

THREE men-of-war, viz., the *Rinjo*, *Kasuya*, and *Seiki-kawan* have received orders to escort H. M. the Mikado to Kobe. His Majesty will embark at Yokohama on board the *Takao-maru*.

Good order has been restored in the Ebaragi-ken; and to-day all the policemen who were despatched from Tokio have returned.

MR. JONES of the Kangio-ri-ri and two Japanese officials of that section, namely Oku and Wasegawa, have been ordered to proceed to Philadelphia to make large purchases of various articles necessary for pastoral purposes. Mr. Jones left for San Francisco in the *Alaska*.

A SILVER mine has been discovered in the mountains of Asama, Settsu. Mr. Ito, Vice-governor of the Hiogo-ken, is appointed superintendent.

THE *Choya-shinbun* says that yesterday the Sei-in granted the request of the Rikugun-sho to be allowed to build a fort at Kuwan-no-zaki, in the province of Sagami.

OWING to the capitalization of the shizoku's income and the alteration in the land-tax, much excitement prevails amongst the inhabitants of the Kochi-ken, where many of the local officials have resigned their posts.

It is said, says the *Hochi-shinbun*, that Mr. Shimadzu, late *Sadaijin*, will shortly take a journey to Tokio by sea in order to make personal enquiry into the state of health of His Majesty the Mikado.

At about 11 a.m. on the 23rd ult. a fire broke out at the Buddhist temple, Fukuji, No. 26, Honjo, Tokio, which was entirely destroyed, as were also some other temples, attached to it.

THE *Takasago-maru*, of the Mitsu Bishi Company, has been masted and rigged for a sailing voyage. The *Niigata-maru* is shortly to be taken to the Yokoska dock, where she will also be rigged as a sailing vessel. Both the *Takasago-maru* and *Niigata-maru* will sail for England some time in February next.

At about 2 a.m. on the 26th ult. a fire broke out at Moto-Urokurocho, Nagasaki, which burned down about forty houses. Another fire on the 25th ult., which commenced at No. 16, Nichome, Nojinbashi, Osaka, was not extinguished till four houses were destroyed.

MR. TACHIBANA, of the *Tohoku-shinbun* in Sendai, has been repeatedly summoned to appear before the local Saibansho, for having violated the press laws.

ABOUT twenty ringleaders of the agrarian rioters of the Ebaragi-ken are being strictly searched for in Tokio, where they are said to have taken refuge.

At about 8 p.m. on the 25th ult. a fire broke out in the castle of Hiroshima. The entire building, with the Kencho and three private houses, was burned down. On the following day, a fire in Kuma-moto destroyed two houses and three large godowns.

On the 24th ult. about five hundred farmers of the Chiba-ken invaded the Government offices at Sawara, Shimosa, and compelled the officials to receive a petition they had prepared on the subject of the land-tax.

(From the *Hochi-shinbun*.)

Notification No. 44-A.

According to the Pilotage Regulations for vessels of foreign form of construction promulgated in notification No. 154 on the 15th inst., any foreigner holding a pilot's license will be permitted to land at any port on the sea-coast of the empire for pilotage business only, in conformity with the 12th article of the Pilotage Regulations. Should he wish to return to the place whence he sailed he will be permitted to make the journey overland without the customary passport.

OKUBO TOSHIMITSU,
Naimu-kiō

16th Dec. 1876.

On the 28th ult. an investigation into the circumstances of the recent broil between the natives and German sailors was opened before the Vice-Governor of the Kanagawa-ken and the German Consul.

and his partners, Kawamura Kei-itchiro, Ban Mitchi-itchiro and Yakumai Umpatchi, his contracts for employment.—That he, plaintiff, after this did duly all he could in order to buy for the company, and on credit from some foreign merchants of Yokohama, a certain quantity of sugar and cloth, and that he, plaintiff, has handed to the company samples of this sugar and cloth. But as for this transaction some immovables were to be given as security, and this not existing in Yokohama, said transaction could not be brought to an arrangement. That plaintiff consequently then tried to organise the situation of the branch office but that none of his propositions would come to something, that he then asked Umpatchi of the reason of all this, on which he was informed that Mori Motoharu was arrested at the Saibansho of Tokio for some affair, and that they, therefore, could not occupy themselves with any proposition that would be made, that notwithstanding this affair was going on in this way for some time, still defendants never paid any salary, nor did they procure any house for plaintiff conformably to the contract.

Consequently plaintiff claims now for salary and house-rent, from defendants the sum of 1,020 dollars.

Defendant, Mori Motoharu, states that in the 11th month of 8th year Meiji he entered as partner in the company called "Sanriku-shoko" on the proposition of a certain Kawamura Kei-itchiro (whose present whereabouts is unknown), and late Shimada Taiske. That they proposed to open their business in the buildings of the "Yusheisha," a company situated in Tokio Kakigiracho; that however its capital not being sufficient they could not commence business yet, consequently Kawamura Kei-itchiro and Ban Mitsu-itchiro were sent to Yokohama in order to raise money; that Mitsu-itchiro then returned to Tokio and told Mori Motoharu, that by advice of one Yakumai Umpatchi, a friend of Kei-itchiro, a certain quantity of merchandise could be bought on credit from some foreign merchant. Motoharu himself came to Yokohama then on the 17th of 12th month of 8th year Meiji, and having been told that they were going to be assisted by Welsh, a British subject, friend of Yakumai Umpatchi, he saw said Welsh, who told him that he could help them to arrange that transaction as much as for about some 7,000 yen of merchandise, on the condition that payment of a certain part be made as advance on the value; Motoharu accordingly requested Welsh to take the affair in hand. However, he, Motoharu, having been told that immovables were to be given as security in that transaction, and same not existing in Yokohama, knew that the above affair would perhaps not come to a completion. That all the parties arranged then to establish a branch of their Company in Yokohama. That during the meantime plaintiff requested Motoharu to be employed in their Company, and that the latter told plaintiff to this effect that if the above-mentioned affair of 7,000 yen worth of goods would be completed and after the branch office had been opened, that he would be employed, and that it was verbally understood also with plaintiff that upon the completion of the said affair, he, plaintiff, conformably to his own request, would get $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as commission on the said 7,000 yen. That from that time defendants and others were endeavouring to find a house for their branch office, and that Welsh also was busy arranging this beforesaid transaction. That one

day Motoharu being told that the proposed transaction seemed almost to be completed, came to Yokohama and asked from the plaintiff the name and residence of the owner of such merchandise, because if he did not know this no one would supply capital for it; but plaintiff said that if Motoharu would advance him 50 yen that he would then tell him the name and address, but otherwise he would not. That plaintiff did not say anything notwithstanding the eager requests that were made to him. That with these interviews several days were wasted, and that in the meantime defendant was arrested by the Police of Kanagawa Ken, respecting some other affair for which he was to be interrogated by the Tokio Saibansho; a thing which happened on the 30th of 12th month 8th year Meiji, and owing to this no further suit was naturally given to the said proposed transaction. Under these circumstances he, defendant, denies the existence of a contract for employment as alleged by plaintiff. With regard to the document, now produced by plaintiff, he, defendant, declares, that this was now in court for the first time he saw it, and that on the 18th of 12th month 8th year Meiji, when he, Motoharu, came to this port he authorised Kei-itchiro and Umpatchi if the transaction in question should come to an arrangement to make up and effect the contract for the said affair, and in order that they should be able to make such contract up, he, Motoharu, sent the necessary paper to the effect to Umpatchi through Mitsu Itchiro and that this paper was blank bearing nothing but the stamp of the company, but no writing was on it. That he now looking at this document recognizes same to be the hand writing of Umpatchi, and he supposes it has been said Umpatchi thus who wrote it; that he Motoharu declares having not only never given his consent for such a document to be made but he never authorized even Umpatchi to write such a contract for employment out, and that he never heard of such having been handed to Welsh; that he can thus not admit to be kept responsible for any claim plaintiff may lodge on the grounds of such a document.

Umpatchi states that in the 9th month of 8th year Meiji, Kawamura Kei-itchiro came to his place and asked him whether he knew any good means to obtain capital for the institution of a proposed company to be called "Sanriku-shoko," he Umpatchi asked Kei-itchiro then how he would think of getting Welsh, a friend of his (Umpatchi), to help them to arrange the purchase of some goods from foreigners on credit; that Kei-itchiro agreed to that idea. That on the 16th of 12th month 8th year Meiji Kei-itchiro, Mori Motoharu, and Ban Mitsu-itchiro held a meeting at Umpatchi's place where Welsh was present, and after due consultation Welsh was requested to give his assistance for the purchase of certain merchandise on credit. That a few days later Motoharu sent some blank paper bearing the above said company's stamp, to him Umpatchi through Mitsu-itchiro. That Kei-itchiro told Umpatchi then that as soon as the contract for the proposed transaction should be completed, as Welsh was then to be employed at their company, a draught of contract for his employment was to be drawn up in order same to be ready beforehand; that, he Umpatchi, accordingly made the contract in question up himself showed it to Kei-itchiro who corrected it, and that he Umpatchi wrote it then on the said blank paper which had been handed to him by Mitsu-itchiro. That then he, Un-

patchi, showed the same also to Welsh on the 23rd of the 12th month 8th year Meiji. That he, Umpatchi, told Welsh that if the proposed affair should be brought to a settlement he should be engaged on the same terms as contained in that contract; and that he, Welsh, was therefore to assist them diligently in order to complete the above transaction. That in the afternoon of same day Welsh came again to Umpatchi's place and said that in order to try to arrange said transaction on behalf of the company Sanriku-shoko he would have to show the contract he had shown to the owners of the merchandise, that he otherwise could not get anyone to trust in the affair, and that he, Welsh, for his own sake, wanted it also, as without he would lose the chance of obtaining the completion of that affair, and that whenever the same should be wanted by Umpatchi he, Welsh, would return it immediately. That, pushed by this eager request of Welsh, Umpatchi found himself obliged to lend the document to Welsh, and on that day Umpatchi informed only Kawamura Kei-itchiro of having done so. That a few days afterwards Welsh having declared that the transaction was almost completed, Motoharu, Kei-itchiro, Mitsu-itchiro, and Umpatchi all together went to Welsh's place, and asked for the name and residence of the owner of such merchandise: however, Welsh did not tell them, and it was Motoharu who was the most particularly anxious to know it. That in consequence of these arguments some days were wasted, and that in the meantime Motoharu was taken to the Police, and that under these circumstances the transactions were entirely stopped. That he, Umpatchi, was not only under the impression that the so intended branch office was not existing, but that the head office of the company was even not established yet, and that though plaintiff was in possession of that document or engagement, this is of course of no value, and that he, Umpatchi, did even not remember himself it till this day.

Ban Mitsu-itchiro states that he seconde entirely the whole statement of Motoharu as regards what happened or passed in Yokohama regarding the company, and that the blank paper in question bearing the company's stamp was handed over to Umpatchi by him by order of Motoharu, but that he, Ban, does not know whether any contract has been written on said paper, nor if anything of the kind has been given to Welsh.

Judgment is as follows:

1.—With regard to the claim of Welsh the only proof brought forward by him is a document bearing a stamp which says "Sanriku-shoko" and on this he grounds his claim of breach of contract and claims damages, but plaintiff advances no other satisfactory proof in support of this claim, nor does plaintiff produce any evidence as to the manner in which the document in question was delivered to him, and all the statements regarding this affair contradicting each other can thus not be taken as evidence. The Court consequently has to decide the case on the following points.

1.—On the situation of the "Sanriku-shoko" company; 2nd, on the nature of the document in question; 3rd, whether said contract is in accordance with the regulations; 4th, whether same has ever been or is binding, and 5th, on the point on which the claim has been based.

2.—The "Sanriku-shoko" company is said by plaintiff as being his employer, however, the same firm not having obtained any go-

vernmental permission for doing business in accordance with the regulations, said company's existence can not be acknowledged, nor can such company transact contracts with any other party.

3.—The contract for employment produced by plaintiff is merely a draft made up in Japanese and filled in a blank paper which bears a stamp meaning "Sanriku-shoko": this bears neither signature nor seal of the defendants, nor even the necessary signature of the plaintiff, and the accompanying English translation is different in the most important points from the Japanese which can thus not be considered to be a correction; but even the court considering for a moment same to be a correct one still it does not bear said company's stamp nor signature of neither of the parties: said document has thus nothing that can make it to be considered by plaintiff as being a real and binding contract. Any contract made between parties in order to be binding must be signed by both parties in conformity with the general rules and customs. However the above document having only on it the stamp "Sanriku-shoko," which company had no power to effect such contracts yet, and the same being neither signed nor sealed by the parties, is considered and found to be a document in contravention to the general rules.

4th.—In case of a Japanese employing a foreigner, each of the parties must make a copy of their contract in their own language first, and this after having been forwarded must receive the sanction of the department for foreign affairs, through the intermediary of the local authorities: otherwise such contract cannot become binding; and whereas the contract in question has never undergone any of these formalities, same can thus not be considered to be in conformity with the regulations.

5th.—Defendants in order to raise a capital for their "Sanriku-shoko" company proposed and tried to buy some merchandize on credit in Yokohama, and tried also to open a branch office in the same port, but that the above proposition did not come to a completion. That it is clearly shown by defendant's and Umpatchi's statements that a verbal arrangement was made for Yakumai Umpatchi and plaintiff Welsh to become the managers of the branch office, in case the above said transaction should succeed.

Plaintiff states that he duly endeavoured to assist the company as much as he could in accordance with the contract. But as he declares that defendants were his employers how is it then that he refused to tell the name and address of the owner of the merchandise to them? That the court, considering the affair well, finds that it is plainly shown that plaintiff was only acting as a broker in this affair, and was not yet to be considered as an employee of defendants, and that the contract in dispute has never yet been a true and binding one.

6.—Thus, whereas the existence of the Sanriku-shoko company has never been acknowledged yet, and consequently the contracts which such company may make being entirely in contravention with the general customs and regulations, same is found to be not actually binding, and notwithstanding it purports that plaintiff shall be employed, still, for the above reasons, same is considered to be null and of no value. It is consequently therefore decided that plaintiff has no right to claim anything from defendant.

This 28th day of 12th month, 9th year
Meiji (21st December 1876.)

YOKOHAMA SAIBANSHO.

In H. B. M.'s Court at Kanagawa In Admiralty.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq.,
Acting-Law Secretary.

Friday, December 29th, 1876.

The Captain and Owners of the British Schooner *Rupak* were sued at the instance of William Braithwaite, Ramote Surata, Joseph Hooker, Keresey, Bidalla, Bomba, Peta, Detuna, Kang Ay, Ugotee, Ramotee, and Manuel de S. Nicoles, the crew, for wages due.

Mr. Kirkwood appeared as Proctor for the plaintiffs; and the vessel was not represented by Counsel.

Mr. Kirkwood in opening the case briefly related the facts which led to the suit being brought which were simply these. The *Rupak* left Singapore in January, 1874, on a voyage to the South Pacific Islands after which she was to return to Singapore. After a number of adventures and misadventures the vessel found her way to Yokohama in September. The Master finding that adverse circumstances prevented his continuing the voyage with any degree of success resolved to abandon it, which he did, so far as concerned the crew, on the 30th of November. The Master being unable to pay the men the wages that were due they instituted legal proceedings; and on the first of December the vessel was seized. Mr. Kirkwood further informed the Court that since the arrest of the vessel the necessary notices had been published in the local journals and it now lay with His Honour to decide the justice of the claim of the plaintiffs; and if His Honour's decision resulted in favour of his clients, then it would be necessary to issue a decree for the sale of the vessel.

The Mate of the *Rupak* was then sworn, and gave evidence to the effect that he entered the service of the vessel on the 10th of December, 1874, and was to receive \$60 per month; but on the 1st of August, 1875, his salary was increased to \$75 per month. From the time he entered the vessel until the 30th of November, when he was told by the Captain that the voyage had terminated, he had not received any of his wages.

The Master of the *Rupak*, Edward Benjamin Gall, being sworn, stated:—

I am part owner of the *Rupak*, and I was appointed by the other part owners as master of that vessel. I engaged William Braithwaite at Singapore, December 10th, 1874, as chief mate at \$60 per month. It is true that his wages were raised to \$75 per month on the 1st August, 1875. On the 23rd day of June at the island of Matadore, I engaged Ramote, Keresey, Ramotee, and Ugotee, for the remainder of the voyage at \$10 per month. On the 10th April at the island of Salibaboo, I engaged Joe Hooker for the remainder of the voyage, at \$7 per month. On the 17th May, 1874, at the island I engaged Bomba and Bidalla as able seamen at \$4 per month. On the 28th June, 1876, at the island of Darke-lange, I engaged Surata, Kang Ay, and Peta Delima to serve as seamen at \$4 per month. On the 13th September at Yokohama I engaged Manuel de S. Nicolas to serve as seamen at the rate of \$10 per month. All the seamen respectively entered my service on the day that I engaged them. Since the arrival of the *Rupak* in Yokohama I have notified them that I have given up all idea of prosecuting the voyage further, and that their wages would be paid only up to the 30th November. All the sailors mentioned in the petition have

duly earned the wages they claim. The agreement with the South Sea Islanders when I engaged them was to return them to their chief. I know of one captain who is fitting out a vessel to go down to those islands and he has promised to take them down. With the exception of the mate they all talk Pellow language. I understand enough to order them about. All the statements in the petition are correct. I have read it through carefully.

After the examination of the Master of the *Rupak*, James Jones Skinner was sworn, and corroborated the statements of the Captain. He also acknowledged being part owner of the vessel and super-cargo.

The Court having intimated to Mr. Kirkwood that it was entirely unnecessary to call the Islanders to give evidence, the learned gentleman specified his claims and quoted authorities to substantiate his application.

The vessel was then ordered by the Court to be put up for sale by Public Auction on Monday, the 8th January, 1877, and sold to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the Court. The bidding to be reported to the Court on Tuesday the 9th January, 1877, when the Court shall approve the sale or order another.

It was arranged that the Registrar should settle the amount of wages due to each seaman; the said wages to be paid from the proceeds of the sale. A sufficient sum, to be settled by the Registrar, will be paid H. M.'s Consul for the conveyance of the seamen back to the place of their engagement.

The fees of Court and plaintiffs' taxed costs to be first paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Wednesday, January 3rd, 1877.

COPELAND & WIEGAND vs. M. SCOTT.

The plaintiffs claimed the sum of \$38 for beer sold and delivered.

Mr. Wiegand represented his firm and the defendant appeared personally.

The plaintiff stated his case and produced chits purporting to be signed by the defendant acknowledging the receipt of the beer.

The defendant on examining the chits disclaimed all knowledge of those which were only signed "M. S.," stating that he never signed his name other than in full.

The plaintiff said that he had witnesses of the delivery of the beer, but, not anticipating the defendant would dispute the signature of the chits, he had not thought it necessary to produce them.

His Honour said he would adjourn the case till ten o'clock to-morrow morning, in order to allow both parties the opportunity of procuring other testimony, and ordered plaintiff to pay the costs of the day, \$3.

Thursday, 4th Jan., 1877.

COPELAND AND WIEGAND vs. M. SCOTT.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

This morning the plaintiffs in this case produced a witness to prove the delivery of the beer to defendant.

T. W. Holm, sworn, deposed:—I delivered the beer to defendant: the writing in the body of these chits is in my handwriting but the signatures are his. By delivery I mean that I took the beer to Scott's house and saw it taken in. I also delivered the vinegar:

at least on one occasion, and I believe on both. Scott signed the chits himself and I saw him put his initials.

Defendant, deposed:—I did not receive the beer mentioned on the two chits signed "M. S." I did not write the initials on the chits. I did not write my initials on any of those chits. It is not true that the last witness saw me affix my initials to them. I do not keep any account of what beer I receive. I only keep English beer now. It must have been about three months ago since I received any beer from Copeland and Wiegand. I do not recollect when the last bill was paid to Copeland and Wiegand. To the best of my knowledge I have never signed my initials to any chit. I have no one to assist me except two female servants. I receive everything myself. That letter is in my handwriting. (This was a letter from defendant to plaintiffs, saying he would have paid them their account if they had not sent that man Holm with a threatening letter; and they could summons or do what they liked, he would pay when he was well enough.) I did not sign those chits for the vinegar. The vinegar was paid for long ago. I think I got beer from Mr. Wiegand after July last. I have had beer from Mr. Lewis. I got some the night before last. Previous to that time I got beer from Japanese town, in quart bottles. I left off dealing with Copeland and Wiegand because Holm refused to bring me 18 gallons of beer about October last. It depends on the weather how much beer I need in the course of a month. I used to pay Wiegand from \$40 to \$50 per month. Beer was then 40 cents per gallon. Sometimes I used from 300 to 500 gallons per month. In September I got two 10 gallon kegs; also an 18-gallon cask which I sent back and asked that it might be exchanged for Wiegand's beer, as Copeland's was sour and unfit for use. I cannot say whether I paid for the two 10-gallons. The last lots I know I have not paid for. I think I paid the last account in October.

The case was then adjourned till 1.30 p.m. in order to allow the plaintiffs time to produce their ledger, and the defendant his vouchers.

On the Court resuming this afternoon, the defendant was asked to produce his vouchers. He said he could not find the accounts he wanted, but produced some bills to show how often he had had dealings with the plaintiffs, and also as to how payments had been made. On being asked if he had any bills later than the 15th of June, the defendant turned over his accounts and finally came to the conclusion that the June account must be the last one, though he believed he ought to have some account of later date.

His Honour said that there was no doubt in his mind but that the beer, for which the chits had only been initialed, had been received by defendant; and that he, defendant, had initialed those chits. The defendant had laid himself open to a charge of perjury, but considering all circumstances he, His Honour, would not institute proceedings against him.

The Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed: to be paid within ten days.

In H. B. M.'s Court at Kanagawa

BEFORE RUSSELL ROBERTSON ESQ., Consul.

Monday, January 8th, 1877.

E. S. SMITH & Co. vs. S. LILLY.

The plaintiffs claimed the sum of \$16.25

for goods sold and delivered and money lent.

The defendant being ill was unable to put in an appearance; and Mr. G. Hodges having deposed to serving him with a summons this morning on board of the *Sunda*, Mr. Smith then stated his case.

It appears that the defendant signed chits at the International Hotel for refreshments to the amount of \$8.25; and afterwards borrowed the sum of \$8. After lending the money the plaintiffs ascertained that defendant owed several other persons certain sums, and that lending him money was not a safe investment. Upon this they made application time after time for payment, but were always put off with promises which were never redeemed. They ultimately threatened to take legal proceedings, whereupon the defendant gave them an order on Mr. Bevan for the amount. On presenting the order Mr. Bevan declined to pay, alleging that he had no money belonging to Lilly, but on the contrary, he, Lilly, owed him the sum of twenty dollars. They then instituted the present proceedings.

Judgment for amount claimed with costs.

In the Judicial Court of Kanagawa.

Before MR. ASAINO KANSUI, Vice-President.

Tuesday, January 9th, 1877.

THOS. ROSE & Co., vs. FUJIKURA ZEMPACHI.

The claim of the plaintiffs in this case was for \$1,000, value of a boiler and engine sold to the defendant, and ten per cent interest on the same. They expressed their willingness at the time of instituting the claim to accept \$200 damages for breach of contract if the defendant was willing, and to cancel the contract.

The Court intimated to Mr. Rose, who appeared on behalf of his firm, that on receipt of the claim by the Court the defendant was notified, and the case put down for hearing to-day. But in consequence of illness the defendant was not able to appear. However, the Court was quite willing to hear a detailed statement of the case from the plaintiffs.

The defendant sent a reply to the plaintiff's claim through his attorney, Furita, which, however, was not signed by the defendant himself, and the plaintiff's attorney, Mr. Goble, objected to it being put into Court as evidence, both on the ground that the document was not signed by the defendant, and also that there was nothing to show that Furita had power of attorney from the defendant, and therefore it might have been written by any one and never seen by the defendant.

The defence referred to was an acknowledgement of the contract for the purchase of the boiler and engine; but by the forfeiture of \$100 the defendant considered all further claim upon him was unreasonable, notwithstanding there being no provision in the contract specifying that on the forfeiture of the amount of bargain money paid, the contract was to be considered null and void.

Thos. Rose then deposed:—On or about the 14th of September last, the defendant called on me relative to the purchase of a boiler and engine. At that interview we could not agree as to price. After several interviews, we entered into a contract on the 16th, and the defendant paid me \$100 bargain money and promised to take delivery of the articles and pay me the balance, \$900, within sixty days. I wrote out an agreement in English and gave it to him, but he did not

give me anything in writing. In October another Japanese came to me and offered me \$500 more than what I had sold the boiler and engine for to the defendant, but I considered the contract between me and the defendant as binding, and therefore declined to accept. I only saw the defendant once between the time of the sale and the time for delivery. He then came to me about some wheels. Four days after the term of sixty days had expired, defendant came and asked me to grant him forty days longer in which to take delivery and he would pay one hundred dollars extra. He was to come the following day and pay the \$100. He did not come; and from that time to the present I have seen nothing of him. I was told by another Japanese that he (the Japanese) had advanced to the defendant the sum of \$600 on the boiler and engine, and he wondered why he had not received them, as he was very much in need of those articles.

To the Court:—I have no writings to put into Court. I did not keep a copy of the agreement which I wrote out and gave to defendant, but I embodied a copy in my complaint sent to the British Consulate.

Mr. Goble, who appeared to watch the case on behalf of the defendant, stepped up to the witness and informed him that the interpreter was not translating correctly to the judge.

Court, to witness:—Who is that gentleman?

Witness:—Mr. Goble, who has appeared to watch the case on my behalf.

Court:—How was it you did not inform the Court of your intention to bring a gentleman to watch the case.

Witness:—I thought it was quite allowable. Moreover the usher was informed before the case commenced that Mr. Goble attended to watch my case.

Court:—Did you tell the usher in English or Japanese.

Witness:—Japanese.

Court:—What countryman is Mr. Goble and where does he reside?

Witness:—An American; residing on No. 75A, Bluff.

The Court then informed Mr. Goble that he was quite welcome to watch the case and point out any mistakes that might occur in the translation by the interpreter.

Mr. Goble then explained some difference which had occurred in the translation relative to the agreement.

Court to Mr. Goble:—Before you proceed further in correcting the interpretation, the Court would desire you to ask permission to be present.

Mr. Goble:—The Court has already been informed, through the usher, of my presence and object.

Court:—The officer has not reported you: therefore if you will now ask permission you may stay.

Mr. Goble:—The fault is not mine that the judge has not been informed of my presence. However, I ask permission to be present.

Court:—You may then sit down behind the witness, and correct any wrongful interpretation.

The examination of the witness was then continued on the subject of the agreement in writing, and he stated that he had no further documents to put into Court, though he had of course entered the transaction in his books.

To the Court:—When I was offered the \$1,500 for the engine and boiler I did not inform the defendant of the fact, as, at that

time, I was not aware of his place of residence.

The plaintiff stated his desire to produce witnesses if the Court would allow him. Permission having been granted,

Okamoto Tenzo was called and examined by the Court; and at the close of his examination,

The Court informed the plaintiff that the witness really knew nothing personally of the transaction.

Mr. Goble, on behalf of the plaintiff, explained that the witness had only been called to show that the document which had been received from defendant was not duly signed or otherwise attested by the defendant, and could not, therefore, be received as legal evidence. It was not alleged that the last witness could personally testify to the conditions of the transaction.

The Court then adjourned till 1.15 p.m.

On the Court resuming this afternoon further evidence in support of the claim was called for and

Yasutaro was examined and gave his evidence with much perspicacity. After hearing his statement the Court notified the plaintiff that all the witness knew relative to the case had been elicited from him and written down. If he, plaintiff, had any other witnesses to call, the Court was willing to hear what they had to say.

Mr. Rose stated that he had no other witness present, but he had brought his books which would establish his own evidence concerning the contract.

The entry referring to the transaction was then pointed out to the Court.

The Court asked Mr. Rose on what grounds did he base his claim for \$200 in case the defendant did not take delivery of the articles, to which he replied that he claimed the \$200 for damages for breach of contract. He had been kept from using his money and had been compelled to decline a better offer and thought he was justly entitled to at least \$200 compensation for the loss he had sustained. If the defendant took delivery, then he claimed \$900 and interest at the rate of 10 per cent.

In answer to a question, Mr. Rose stated that at the time the contract was made dollars were high; he had to pay a percentage on all accounts over three months; and not only had he sustained loss by this means, but he had also been put to expense in looking after the machinery. Dollars were worth 4s. 5d. at the time of the contract, while at the present time they were not worth more than 4s. 1d.

The Court requested the plaintiff to make out a detailed statement of the loss he had sustained by the fluctuation of exchange and other means and send it to the Saibansho to-morrow. It also further intimated that as plaintiff's last witness stated that he had seen a document in Yedo from the defendant to another man stating that he had bought the machinery for the sum of \$1,500, it would be as well for the plaintiff to produce that document if possible.

The case was then adjourned till the 16th inst at 10 a.m.

In the U. S. Consular-General Court.
Before Gen. T. B. Van Buren, *Consul-General*.

Wednesday, January, 10th, 1877.

TOKIO FU vs. J. M. BATCHELDER.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Mr. Dickens appeared on behalf of the

plaintiffs. The defendant conducted his own case.

In Mr. Dickens' address to the Court for the granting of motion for a new trial, brought under clauses 66, 76, and 78 of the regulations of the United States Court, he mentioned that an affidavit and a statement had been drawn up, the former by himself, which he then read, and which ran as follows:—

AFFIDAVIT.

In the United States Consular Court,
Kanagawa.

The—day of December, 1876.

In the matter for application for a rehearing of a cause between Aka-naura Tsunekatsu, Tokio Fu, Chiusa Han, plaintiff, and J. M. Batchelder, defendant.

I, Frederick Victor Dickens, of number 28 Yokohama, Counsellor at Law, make out and say as follows:—

1st.—I am counsel for the above named plaintiff, who being unaware of the necessity of being properly represented was unrepresented by counsel or by any foreign adviser at the hearing of the above cause, and who therefore by this accident neither cross-examined upon the evidence then brought against him, nor could understand the necessity of producing and did not produce evidence in his own behalf that otherwise might have been forthcoming.

2nd.—Since the hearing, new evidence has been discovered very material for the plaintiff which could not well, and more especially under the circumstances mentioned in the first paragraph hereof have been discovered and produced at the hearing. Much of such new evidence has been volunteered by persons whose attention has been called to the case by the published reports of it and who were unknown to the plaintiff and tends to show among other things that as a matter of fact there never was any such condition or covenant understood as existing between the plaintiff or the Japanese Government and the land-renters of Ts'kidji as the defendant alleges; and further that the present condition of the owners of land within Ts'kidji Concession has been brought about not by any default of the plaintiff or the said Government but by purely natural causes.

F. V. DICKINS.

Sworn before me, this 21st Dec., 1876.

THOS. B. VAN BUREN,

U. S. Consul-General.

STATEMENT.

1st.—The damages, if any, are excessive, there being no distinct evidence whatever that the depreciation in value, if any, of the property held by the defendant is due entirely or chiefly, or at all to any other than natural causes, or that the plaintiff or his Government are in any way liable for such damage.

2nd.—The evidence already before the Court does not directly or by legal implication show any written or verbal agreement between the parties which the plaintiff has broken, and does not justify either the judgment in favor of defendant or the certificate as to damages awarded him. The judgment and certificate are against law in that among other reasons no condition or covenant can be legally implied from the documentary evidence, and even if such a covenant existed it would form no answer at common law to a claim for rent, but could only form the subject for a separate claim, the damages

recoverable on which might consist of more or less of the sums paid as rent and purchase money, but could not include loss of outlay or profits as too remote.

After reading the above, the learned gentleman proceeded to develop the statements briefly alluded to in those documents, taking as his guide the 76th article of the Regulations of the Court. He contended that the provisions of the treaty under which the title-deed had been drawn up particularly specified that payment of the rent of the land would be strictly enforced. It was not clearly stated in the title deed or treaty that in order to recover the rent it would be necessary to take legal proceedings in a court of law; and the plaintiffs did not consider that it would be necessary to obtain the services of a legal gentleman. Owing to this, proper evidence was not produced which might under other circumstances have been produced. Neither was the evidence which was produced subjected to that examination which was necessary to elicit the facts of the case. Under these circumstances the learned gentleman claimed that his clients were entitled to a re-hearing of the case. But not alone on these grounds did he base his application for a re-hearing. He could produce a large amount of evidence at a re-hearing which under any circumstances the plaintiffs could not have produced at the first trial. And on this ground the plaintiffs were entitled to have their application granted, as article 3 of clause 76 permitted a re-hearing on it being shown there was such evidence. The kind of evidence he, Mr. Dickens, could produce at a new trial would distinctly show that the Government never bound itself not to permit foreigners to reside *outside* of Ts'kidji. He was also prepared to show that the cost of preparing the land was not covered by the money paid for it; and also that the rent was not excessive, in fact not sufficient to keep the settlement in proper order. The new evidence would consist of correspondence between the Consulate and the Tokio Fu, statements of officers connected with the latter, and also statements of foreigners, which must be looked upon as impartial. He had no doubt that the case had been properly considered by the Court according to the amount of material that was brought before it. But still he objected to the whole of the judgment, as it was wrong through the insufficiency of evidence as well as according to law. The learned gentleman pointed out that the judgment not only granted the application on the part of the defendant for damages, but gave some thousands of dollars more than had even been claimed.

The Court here intimated that no judgment for damages had been given.

Mr. Dickens remarked that the certificate virtually amounted to the same thing, and continued his arguments, urging that the present action was one for the recovery of rent, which excluded a defence for the recovery of damages, though a set-off to rent might be pleaded. He quoted authorities both on English and American law to substantiate his arguments on this point; after which he contended that the only way in which the defendant could legally claim damages was by paying into court the amount of rent claimed by the plaintiff and adding a set-off. The manner in which the defendant had brought his case forward was altogether erroneous. This case was commenced in 1871 or 1872, when the plaintiff claimed the second year's rent which

was paid into the Consulate by the defendant and retained; at all events it never reached the Tokio Fu, Mr. Shephard advancing certain reasons for the detention which, in the event of his application for a new trial being granted, he would produce. In commenting upon the judgment given by the Court on the first hearing, the learned Counsel remarked that it was questionable whether that judgment could be sustained by the arguments on which it was based. According to that judgment the Japanese Government had pledged itself never to allow foreigners to reside outside Ts'kidji without paying the landholders some indemnity. It amounted to this. "I let a portion of my estate to strangers and therefore am debarred from letting any more of it unless I pay the first parties some indemnity." A mistake had occurred in connection with the right of the Government to permit foreigners to reside and its right to curtail them. The defendant could claim as a right freedom to live in the settlement of Ts'kidji, but that was not saying that, therefore, other foreigners could not live outside if the Government chose to permit them. It had never been intended by the Government to curtail its own power and right when the concession was ceded. It had been construed that, because the Government had allowed foreigners the privilege of residing within specified limits, its right to permit them to reside elsewhere was curtailed. Such reasoning could not be connected by a logical process. If the Government had made a specific promise at the time Ts'kidji was opened never to allow foreigners to reside outside of the settlement, and so enticed persons to purchase the land, it would have been different. But it could not be said the Government had done so. Consequently it, the Government, had not curtailed its right to allow persons to reside outside the settlement or exclude them from doing so at will. He, Mr. Dickens, was prepared to show that the cause of the reduction in the value of land in Ts'kidji was not on account of the action of the Government, but resulted from natural causes, namely, through the general depreciation of trade and also in consequence of the construction of the railway.

On these grounds Mr. Dickens asked that his application for a rehearing of the case might be granted.

The defendant replied as follows:

May it please your Honor:—I quite agree with the learned Counsel as to the importance of this case between the Japanese and Foreign Governments. We have certain guaranteed treaty rights under convention which have been legally sustained by this Court. I herewith present a brief argument against granting plaintiff's motion for a new trial.

Captain Batchelder then read and handed into Court the following statement:—

This is a motion made by the plaintiff's Counsel for a new trial, and annexed to and in support of the motion is an affidavit and statement.

The former assigns two reasons for granting the motion, which may be briefly stated as follows:

1st.—Accident occasioned by the plaintiff's neglect or want of knowledge.

2nd.—New evidence which the plaintiff could not well have discovered, especially because of his neglect or want of knowledge. The latter also assigns the following grounds

in support of the motion, which, for the sake of convenience, I shall number 3rd, and 4th, instead of 1st, and 2nd, as in the statement itself.

3d.—The damages, if any, are excessive.

4th.—The evidence does not justify the judgment, and the judgment is against law.

By reference to the U. S. Consular Court Regulations, it will be observed that a new trial may be granted for the following causes, among others, by which the substantial rights of the party aggrieved are materially affected; accident or surprise which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against.

Newly discovered evidence, material for the party making the application which he could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the trial.

Excessive damages appearing to have been given under the influence of passion or prejudice.

Insufficiency of the evidence to justify the judgment or other decision, or that it is against law.

The grounds assigned for the granting of the motion now proceeding before Your Honor are their own condemnation, and, with all due respect to the learned gentlemen who made them, I cannot understand how he can rely upon the reasons, while they are so at variance with the requirements of the Court Regulations.

Certainly the Consular Court Regulations provide for the granting of a new trial upon the grounds of accident or surprise, but it must be such an accident or surprise as ordinary prudence could not guard against.

The affidavit does not even claim that ordinary prudence might not have prevented the accident, but assigns as causes for the accident neglect and ignorance—two causes which the law looks upon with more abhorrence than any other, and which it will never excuse.

Besides it was absolutely necessary for the plaintiff to prove affirmatively that the accident was one which ordinary prudence could not guard against. This he has not done, but he has even assigned for the accident causes wholly repugnant to the law, and never admissible in extenuation or justification.

True, plaintiff was not represented on the trial by counsel, neither was the defendant; and so we appeared before the Court on precisely even grounds.

If the plaintiff lost anything by reason of his neglect or ignorance, (which I do not believe) then he must stand it, and not expect a court of law to do that which it would not be justified in doing had he been represented by counsel, and had his counsel pursued the course which he followed.

If the Court is justified in entertaining the motion on the grounds assigned in the 1st paragraph, then surely I would have had much better reasons for asking for a rehearing of the motion upon the grounds that the plaintiff is now represented by counsel and I am not.

It cannot be contended that the plaintiff was compelled to appear in person by reason of a dearth of legal gentlemen, either in the employ of the Japanese government, or others ready to accept retainers, and so it must have been the result of his own voluntary act, and by that act he must abide.

The 2nd paragraph of the affidavit in support of the motion is more unsatisfactory than the 1st, and the Court will observe, that the word "well" is very ingeniously smuggled into the paragraph making it read; "new evidence which the plaintiff could not 'well' have discovered."

This qualification undoubtedly satisfies the conscience of the applicant, but it certainly does not meet the requirements of the law.

The new evidence must be such as the party could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and procured at the trial, and does not allow the party making the motion to suit his own convenience.

But then follows a clause which nullifies the whole paragraph so far as the word "well" has not already done so.

The reason why this newly discovered evidence was not forthcoming is ascribed also to neglect and ignorance.

I can hardly imagine anything more fatal to the plaintiff's case than this admission.

The books are full of cited cases to the effect that, in order to support a motion for a new trial upon the ground of newly discovered evidence, it ought to be made to appear that the testimony has been discovered since the trial or that no laches is imputable to the party; that the testimony is material; that it is not cumulative in its character; that it does not tend to discredit or impeach the witnesses who have already given evidence; and, finally, that if the party knew of the existence of the testimony and could not procure it in time, his course was to apply for a postponement.

Again, it is stated in the affidavit that this newly discovered evidence goes to prove as a matter of fact there never were any such conditions or covenants understood as existing between the plaintiff or the Japanese Government and the land-renters of Ts'kidji.

Referring to the plaintiff's petition it will be seen it reads as follows:—"As provided in article 1st of the title-deed 'delivered to the defendant according to article 2 of the conditions of public sale, concluded between our minister for foreign affairs and the foreign representatives,' and at the same time it will be observed the title-deed refers expressly to the conditions of sale, and the arrangement under which lands were leased in Tokio.

Under these circumstances, even if it were possible to prove what the affidavit claims, the court would not be justified in admitting the evidence, for the reason it is in direct contradiction of, and at fatal variance from, the allegations set up in the petition, and the newly discovered evidence, for these reasons would not have been admissible upon the original hearing, and therefore cannot be more privileged now.

Article II, referred to in the petition reads:—"The highest bidder shall be the purchaser and in the event of any dispute between two or three or more bidders, the lot shall be put up again and resold."

Article VII. of the same conditions say—* * * "In the manner provided by Articles III and VI of the arrangement concluded between the Japanese Government and the Foreign Representatives on the 4th of May '1870,' while Article IV of the arrangement above referred to provides that, "The sale of the leases shall be conducted on the conditions annexed to this arrangement."

By these quotations I have shown that the conditions of sale and the arrangement or convention of May 4th, 1870, are one and the same thing. I have also shown that the plaintiff's petition refers directly to the conditions of sale as a basis for the action, that those conditions refer to the arrangement of May 4th, 1870, and that the said arrangement describes the conditions of sale as "annexed to" the "arrangement," and, furthermore, by showing these things I demonstrated the fact that the allegation of the

existence of the conditions or covenants between the plaintiff, or the Japanese government, and the landrenters of Ts'kidji, was first made by the plaintiff and not the defendant.

In reply to the allegation set up in the closing portion of this paragraph to the effect that "the present condition of the owners of land within Ts'kidji Concession has been brought about not by any default of the plaintiff or the said Government but by purely natural causes," it is only necessary to refer Your Honor to the testimony of Messrs. Doyle, Hartley, Moss, Clatand, Blockley, Rangan, Brennwald, and Schmidt, which directly contradicts the statement made in the affidavit.

It is absurd to say, with my answer in his hands, which clearly indicated my line of defence, and in a cause where I was compelled to assume the affirmative, and which extended over six months from its inception to its close, forty-four days of which period was after I had rested my case and before judgment was rendered, that if the plaintiff had any evidence such as is claimed he has in this affidavit, he should have produced it then.

The 3rd ground assigned in support of the motion resembles the previous two in this, that it does not meet the requirements of the Court Regulations, by which it must be made to appear that the excessive damages were given under the influence of passion or prejudice.

This is not even alleged in the statement, and even if it was, I should not consider it necessary, or myself called upon, to defend Your Honor and the gentlemen who sat with you on the trial from this absurd charge.

The reasons assigned why the damages (which this paragraph admits may not be damages at all) are excessive, consists in a portion of the newly discovered evidence which could not "well" have been introduced at the trial, and which consequently was not before the Court, and was not therefore passed upon.

The 4th and last reason assigned by the plaintiff as a cause why the judgment should be vacated and a new trial ordered is:—"That the evidence already before the Court does not directly or by legal implication show any written or verbal agreement between the parties which the plaintiff has broken, and does not justify either the judgment in favor of the defendant, or the certification as to damages, awarded him."

"The judgment and certificate are against law in that, among other reasons no condition or covenant can be legally implied from the documentary evidence, and even if such a covenant existed it would form no answer at common law to a claim for rent, but could only form the subject for a separate claim, the damages recoverable on which might consist of more or less of the sums paid as rent and purchase money, but could not include loss of outlay or profits as too remote."

When the action was begun, I filed a demurrer to the plaintiff's petition, setting forth among others the grounds that the action ought to be brought in the name of the real party in interest, whereupon plaintiff stated that he was duly authorized by the Japanese Government to sue for ground rent, and the demurrer was overruled by the Court and the action allowed to proceed.

I admit that personally the plaintiff may not have broken any covenant or convention, and indeed he personally may not have

entered into any with me; but what I do contend is that a mutually binding convention was entered into between the foreign representatives and the Japanese Government: that I was bound to keep that convention towards the Japanese Government and its subjects: that the Japanese subjects are bound to observe its covenants in their dealings with me, as is the Japanese Government itself; and the United States Government is bound to pay the same heed to it, where the rights of Japan or her subjects are concerned.

That convention is referred to not only in the title-deed produced in Court, but is referred to in the petition itself. A convention is simply a law of superior dignity to a statute, in short the supreme law of the land. If a statute or the common law conflicts with it, they must give way, and it is binding alike upon the Governments that entered into it, and upon their citizens and subjects; and all contracts made under it must be construed by it, just the same as a contract authorized by and made under a particular statute must be construed by that.

Whether or not a condition or covenant can be legally implied from the documentary evidence I do not care to discuss. It is sufficient for me to know that a court is bound to take judicial notice of treaties and conventions and statutes governing the questions at issue, and that in this case, in passing upon a contract made under a particular convention, it took judicial notice of its express covenants, and that in doing this, the court pursued the only legal course possible.

If the plaintiff is correct in his assertion that at common law the existence or non-existence of a covenant would form no answer to a claim for rent; then, provided I rightly understand this statement, the learned counsel means to say, if I rent land in Ts'kidji at the rate named in the convention of May 4th, 1870, viz. 37½ cents per tsubo, I am bound to pay this rent at this rate, even though a subsequent convention be entered into between the parties to the first, reducing the rent to 12 cents per tsubo, and that my only remedy would be to commence an action in the Japanese Court against the Japanese Government to recover back the 25½ cents per tsubo, because, forsooth, the title-deed so called which is not under seal, names the rental as 37½ cents per tsubo, and that at the same time the Japanese Government in the exercise of its sovereign rights as a nation may grant or refuse me permission to sue it in its Courts.

Perhaps, however, it was the intention of the learned gentleman to say that at common law a claim for damages would form no answer in an action for rent, but that a separate suit would be necessary.

I will not deny that this may be the common law rule of England, but I do deny most emphatically that it is the law of the United States. Nearly every state enacts laws and has adopted the modern codes of procedure, which generally provide, as do the Consular Court Regulations, for the counter-claims and set-offs. (See Sec. 16th, Consular Court Regulations.)

I apprehend that even in England if the tenant, being an English subject, should be compelled to appeal for his remedy to a foreign jurisdiction, and that too where it was for the landlord to decide whether he would consent to be sued, he, the tenant, would be entitled to an equitable set-off; and an English court in the exercise of its discretion would entertain his counter-claim.

The counter-claim was fully set forth in my answer, and the proper and only course for the plaintiff to pursue if he proposed to contest my rights to set it up was to demur. This he failed to do, and so he has no standing in Court to enforce against others a contract that he will not himself admit to be binding.

I ask Your Honor that the motion be dismissed with costs.

J. M. BATCHELDER.

Mr. Dickins having briefly replied to the defendant's remarks, contending that the allegation of the defendant that the plaintiff was on the same footing as himself, both being unrepresented by legal counsel, was wrong. The defendant understood his own language and was presumably somewhat acquainted with the laws of his country; but the plaintiffs were ignorant of the law and mode of procedure of an American Court, which entitled them to a privilege which might not be extended to an American.

The Court reserved its decision.

THE RECENT TEST CASE *in re* FOREIGN LEASED LAND.

We have hitherto withheld expression of opinion, more than a concurrence in the judgment of the United States Consular Court, and in general terms mentioning the obligations of the Government of Japan towards foreign land-renters on the Concession in Tokio. But as it appears that our reticence—which has been maintained only to allow of the free expression of private opinion—has been taken by some as indicating want of argument to uphold our views, notably in the case of an article in the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* of December 11th, in which the writer says,—"Were the Japanese Government, having the sovereign rights of an independent Empire, to open to-day two or three more ports to foreigners, and American citizens of Yokohama and Kobe should say that they would not pay their rent because foreigners could live at newly opened ports, what would the Consul General say?"—we will be more explicit.

In the first place the treaties of 1858 are in existence, unrevised and unrevoked, notwithstanding that the contracting parties could demand revision after July 1st, 1872: consequently all parties to them are still bound by their provisions. One provision is that from January 1st, 1862, foreigners shall be allowed to reside in Yedo, when "a suitable place, within which they may hire houses," &c., "shall be arranged." On November 20th, 1867, such arrangement was made between the Japanese Government and the Foreign Ministers, and in no way contravenes any stipulation in the original treaties, which as we have said above are in force now. Nor had either the Foreign Ministers or the Japanese Government the choice to interfere in any way with the stipulation of those treaties until 1872.

Secondly, our correspondent "Common Sense" has shewn the connexion between the land regulations, the title deeds, and the treaty and convention, and the liability of either side as government or individuals, arguing very properly that, as "Under all constitutional governments a treaty or covenant between governments is necessarily a treaty between the people of those governments, hence it arises that the subjects or

citizens of Treaty Powers have a right to claim damages from any such government for any violation of their treaty rights or covenants."

On these two premises we hold that foreigners in Japan leased land at the ports and places of trade under an agreement that, at earliest not before July 1st, 1872, or till the treaty revision should be made, no material alteration in the places of residence for foreigners could be made; and the value of the leases acquired by them depended on the stipulated length of this term. We will not, however, say that the values of these leases may not have been enhanced by the general opinion then prevailing that Japan would not be opened for many years; but this was entirely a matter of speculation, and the purchasers stood the risk so far. But until the term mentioned in the treaties had expired, it was not in the power of either Foreign Governments or the Government of Japan to alter the condition of foreign residence, without breaking faith with the land renters, a disregard of which—even although perhaps owing to a conciliatory spirit—has placed the Japanese Government in the dilemma it now finds itself in with respect to individual interests.

It is to be regretted exceedingly that this state of matters has come about, and General Van Buren, very naturally, as a prelude to his judgment, remarked upon it; "but," said he, "in the cause under consideration I am dealing with the equitable rights of an individual, which rights I have no authority to ignore, even to secure what may be esteemed a public good."

In our former article we thought proper to counsel the Government to take prompt action in a liberal spirit "to adjust all such claims as Captain Batchelder's." We hear now, however, of a motion for a new trial. We are sorry that the Government has been advised, or has, of its own accord, adopted this course. Far better would it be to accept the situation as unavoidable, and extricate itself on the easiest terms, and with the best grace possible; for we cannot see how any impartial judge, even on any evidence the Government is able to bring forward, can decide otherwise than in favor of a land-renter, under existing treaties and conventions.

Over two years ago we published the judgment of a "model Consul" in an hypothetical case, and as it contains some remarks on the state of foreign relations, we here reproduce a couple of extracts from it.—"His Honour addressed the prosecutor as follows:—

"You prosecute Mr. A—— B—— for having exceeded Treaty Limits, and he does not deny having done so; but, as there is no penalty specified in the Treaty, it will be incumbent upon you to make it clear to this Court that the Japanese Government has sustained damage by the action of the accused; for the law by which I have to judge Mr. A—— B—— is the law of his own country—a law which allows every freedom to those subject to it, so long as they do not trespass on private rights or offend against public morality. If you can prove to this Court that the Government of Japan has, as I have before said, sustained damage, and you can likewise prove the extent of that damage and place a money value on it, it will be my duty to entertain your case, and decide according to the evidence which may be brought forward on either side. But it appears to me that, forasmuch as by Treaty there are certain limits of travel allowed to foreigners, it is at the option of the Government you represent to place barriers at those limits, to prevent the passage of foreigners beyond them. But, having allowed the passage of a foreigner, the Japanese Government has only the right to arrest such transgressor and bring him

before his Consul. Whether the expenses incurred in such arrest and transport would be allowed if claimed in this Court, I shall not decide before such specific claim is brought before me."

"There is one doubt, however, in my mind, and it is one on a very serious question—namely, as to whether there is or there is not, at the present moment, any treaty in existence,—the revision having been delayed for two years. And I think it very uncertain whether my government would support me if I were to enforce any penalties under the former treaty; rather, whether—treaty right having been allowed on the part of the Japanese Government to become void—I should not be justified in insisting on "natural rights." You will do me a favour by bringing to the notice of the government you represent in this Court, what you well know yourself, that in civilized societies certain laws and customs are recognized as necessary to the existence of society. For instance, in a populous town, chemical works from which nauseous vapours may proceed, are prohibited; private privileges which interfere with municipal governments are broken down; in fact, individuals have to conform to regulations for the general weal of the bulk of the inhabitants. Similarly, in an advanced state of civilization, we now look on the various nations of the world as a society on the grandest scale, and naturally ask why the government of any particular country should be allowed to hedge itself round with a restrictive policy, and prevent free intercourse between its own subjects and citizens of other countries. Nations are gradually assimilating in manners, customs, and ideas, and are in many ways uniting in this grand cosmopolitan association. The mis-rule of a government over its own subjects is jealously watched by the people of other countries, and common cause is made against imperious governments. It would be well, therefore, for the rulers of Japan to be alive to this fact, and so re-model her institutions as to keep pace with the spirit of the age. For it may otherwise happen, that external pressure brought to bear on a government in which its own subjects have lost confidence, and which they may have ceased to venerate, may facilitate internal dissensions, and bring about its ruin. I speak in the spirit of friendliness, as the representative in this Court, although in no exalted position, of a great country in the van of advancing civilization; and one that would, if it saw Japan trying to advance in the same path, only be too ready to hold out a helping hand.

"With these remarks, I dismiss your case as it now stands, with the assurance, which you will please make to the government you represent, that I am ready on all occasions to listen to such representations as it may be inclined to make, either through yourself or otherwise, as may be in accordance with law and equity, and based on an enlightened and liberal policy. But I must distinctly say that I shall ever—and I consider it my duty to society in general—set my face against frivolous and vexatious complaints made in that spirit of hostility which I regret to have noticed seems of late to have infested the Japanese Government in their dealings with foreigners; and by taking such stand, if I am not greatly mistaken, I shall be doing an equal service on the one side as on the other."

THE second annual course of popular lectures in Japanese was begun on Thursday, 4th January, in the large waiting room of Ts'kidji Hospital. The introductory lecture, which was full of instructive thought, was delivered by Dr. Verbeck, after which Mr. Tsuda gave an interesting address on ferns.

The hall was crowded with Japanese. A course of twelve lectures on various religious, moral, and scientific subjects has been arranged.

A MEETING of subscribers to the Episcopal Church Establishment was held at the British Consulate yesterday afternoon. Mr. Russell Robertson occupied the chair, and the following subscribers were present.—Messrs. W. W. Cargill, A. J. Wilkin, J. J. Keswick, G. P. Ness, H. Barlow, F. S. James, J. Mackrill Smith, J. Rickett, Jr., M. Kirkwood.

The Chairman stated that this meeting was held instead of the two meetings as in former

years, and proceeded to read the following report of the Committee.

Yokohama, January 7th, 1877.

Gentlemen:—The Church Committee beg to submit their Report together with the accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1876.

ACCOUNTS.

	Dr.		Cr.
To amount of subscriptions from seat-holders received during 1876	\$2,852.08	By balance due Treasurer 31st Dec. 1875	\$ 790.10
Special subscription (collection)	110.50	Incumbent's stipend, 12 mos. at \$200 per month	2,400.00
Sustentation fund (as per list)	1,187.00	Premium on Fire Policies, Church, Parsonage, and Organ for \$10,000	260.00
Balance due Treasurer 31st Dec. 1876	82.28	Sundry repairs during 1876	87.25
		Incidental expenses during 1876	694.51
	\$4,231.86		\$4,231.86

1876, December 31st, by balance\$ 82.28

The small amount of the Balance due the Treasurer while a matter of congratulation to subscribers is attributable, it should be borne in mind, to the exceptional aid derived from the sustentation fund. An amount of \$1187 was so obtained, and the Committee gladly record their acknowledgment of the generous assistance thus afforded.

The income derived from pew rent and sittings during 1876 compares favorably with that of 1875; and there is reason for believing that the income from this source will remain steady for the present year.

In May last Mr. W. G. Howell resigned the direction of the choir and his place at the organ. The Committee in accepting Mr. Howell's resignation expressed the sense of the obligation the congregation was under to him for his kind and able services; and the acknowledgments of the Committee were conveyed to Mr. Howell in a letter.

Mr. Griffin consented to fill the vacancy thus caused, and Mr. Henley continues his kind assistance.

It having been intimated early in the past year that the Ladies' Benevolent Society did not charge themselves with the working of the school situated on the Church compound, its management was taken over by the Revd. W. F. H. Garratt at the request of the Church Committee.

The Committee beg to tender their thanks to those ladies who have taken such kind interest in, and given such effectual aid to, the choral services of the Church: also to those who assisted at the Christmas decorations.

We remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

RUSSELL ROBERTSON.
W. W. CARGILL.
J. MACKRILL SMITH.
JAMES J. KESWICK.
GAVIN P. NESS.
F. S. JAMES, Treasurer.

Mr. J. Rickett, Jr., moved, and Mr. Wilkin seconded, that the report be received and adopted.

The Chairman said it was necessary for the meeting to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Cargill then moved that the retiring Committee be re-elected with the exception of himself, and proposed that Mr. Rickett be elected to fill his place. This was seconded by Mr. Wilkin and carried.

Mr. Wilkin proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee for their services during the past year and complimented them on their success in the management of the Church funds, more especially as the overdraft to the treasurer had been reduced by so large an amount during the year. This was seconded by Mr. H. Barlow and carried.

The Committee as at present constituted is thus composed:—Mr. Russell Robertson, Chairman, Messrs. J. Mackrill Smith, Gavin P.

Ness, F. S. James, James J. Keswick, and J. Rickett, Jr.

Mr. Cargill said the committee did not merit much thanks for the management of the finances; but the thanks of the committee and the public were due to the subscribers to the sustentation fund, as it was evident that the receipts from pew rents were insufficient to meet the necessary expenditure. He thought that an effort should be made to keep up the sustentation fund and would suggest that a subscription list be sent round again this year. This was absolutely necessary if the deficit was to be kept down. Mr. Wilkin enquired of the Chairman if the terms of subscription to the sustentation fund were for one year only.

The Chairman said it was for 1876 only, and as would appear from the Treasurer's report over \$1,100.00 had been subscribed to this fund during 1876.

There being no further business before the meeting Mr. J. Mackrill Smith moved that thanks be tendered to Mr. Russell Robertson for his kindness in presiding. This was carried unanimously and the meeting dispersed.

THE foot paper hunt this afternoon brought a good number of competitors on the ground. Several of the resident athletes and ten seamen and marines started. The chase commenced shortly after four o'clock and was finished a few minutes before five. The first over the last leap was Mr. A. H. Dare, with Mr. J. J. Dare a couple of yards behind. Of the competitors from the *Modeste*, Thos. Finley was first in, and to him the first prize was awarded. Prizes were also given to the seamen who ran second and third. The race was well contested throughout by the salt-water competitors.

We hear that the German sailor who was so badly wounded in the head in the late *fracas* between the *Vineta's* men and the Japanese, is progressing favourably under the able treatment he is receiving at the British naval hospital. Another of the wounded men who was left behind by the *Vineta*, is now almost convalescent.

THE British Schooner *Rupak* was put up at auction this morning by Messrs. Bourne & Co. The attendance was very good; and the bidding, while it lasted, was spirited, commencing at \$2,000. The vessel was ultimately knocked down to Capt. Schmidt, of the *Kuroda*, for the sum of \$3,800, subject, of course, to the provision imposed by the British Consular Court, in which the Court retained the power of accepting the bid or ordering another sale.

AFTER an absence of 14 days Mr. S. Hodges H.B.M. Consular Constable, returned on Saturday last in the *Taihei-maru* from his mission to the Bonin Islands. There are seventy-nine foreigners of various nationalities on the islands, exclusive of Japanese.

HAKODATE, Jan. 4th, 1877.—The weather during the past week has been fine and mild. Range of temperature 22° to 52° F. Prevailing winds have been from the N.N.W. with occasional snow-squalls. For the last five days we have had a continuous thaw. On the 2nd instant, the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steam Ship Co. gave a dinner in Japanese style at Masingata to which most of the foreign residents and Japanese and Chinese shippers were invited. The arrivals and departures of shipping during the week have been confined to our immediate neighbourhood.

H. B. M.'s Consul has approved Captain Schmidt's bid of \$3,800 for the British schooner *Rupak*, put up for sale yesterday in Admiralty.

Mr. Brennwald, Consul General for the Swiss Confederation, has received a decoration of Officer of the Crown of Italy, as an acknowledgment of the good services rendered by him during the period for which he acted as Consul General for Italy. The order was handed to him a few days since by the Minister of Italy.—*Tokio Times*.

The decoration bestowed by H. M. the Mikado upon Mr. de Struve, the Russian Minister, is the first of the highest class of the Order of Merit which it represents given to a foreigner, other foreign acolytes having received stars of a lower class. Persons invested with the first class receive a ribbon in addition to the star. This latter is a handsome decoration, three and a half inches in diameter. From a circle in the centre, composed of a slightly convex carbuncle, issue thirty-four rays, of white enamel edged with gold, of three degrees in length, and each widening from the centre, their outer extremities being indented with sharp angles. Twenty-four rays of silver, similar in form to the others, and arranged in sets of three, one longer supported on each side by one shorter, issue from the circles formed by the inner rays. The ribbon of the order is a broad white one with blood-red borders. Pendant from it is a clasp, fashioned in green enamel, with tender veins of white, to resemble the Kiri crest of the Emperor, and sustaining a star resembling that of the order, save that it has no outer circle of silver rays. The insignia are as chaste and rich, as, in Mr. de Struve's case, they are well-deserved and will be worthily worn.

A New York newspaper states that Mr. Tanaka, Vice Minister of Public Instruction, travelled, in the course of his recent tour of inspection in America, as far north as Canada and as far south as Raleigh, N. C. As one result of his visit, it is said that he has selected, as a model city school, one of the Boston institutions, and will soon establish a similar one in Japan.

We understand that Mr. W. E. Griffis, author of "The Mikado's Empire", is engaged in the preparation of a new Eastern work, intended to deal with a country thus far little known to Americans or Europeans.

On New Year's Day, we are informed, H. M. the Emperor inaugurated a new decorative order, the distinguishing mark of which is a small crysanthemum, and which is destined for bestowal upon sovereigns and, in exceptional cases, upon high nobles and persons of eminence.

The marriage of the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, H. E. Samesima Naonobu, with a daughter of the *Rusui* of the former daimio of Chikuzen, has attracted greater attention in foreign circles, and been the occasion of more cordial and universal congratulation, than any similar event of many years.

Count Fé, the representative of Italy, awaits the arrival of a Secretary of Legation, who will be permanently attached to his mission. Soon after his advent this gentleman will assume *ad interim* the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary, while his chief is absent for a time in Europe, whither he proposes to go on a few months' leave.

Vessels in Harbour.

Belgia, Brit. str., Metcalfe, 2,627 tons, from Hongkong.—O. & O. Co.
Caroline, Danish schr., Müller, from North Pacific.—Captain.
Charles L. Pearson, Am. barquentine, Swain, 666 tons, from New York.—Chipman, Stone & Co.
Courier, Russ. str., Lemascheffsky, 495 tons, from Hakodate.—Walsh, Hall & Co.
Devana, Brit. ship, May, 850 tons, from London.—L. Kniffier & Co.
Flintshire, Brit. str., Thomas, 1,243 tons, from London via Hongkong.—Wilkin & Robison.
John Maclean, Brit. schr., Jordan, 198 tons, from San Francisco.—C. A. Fletcher, Jr.
Jupiter, Russian schr., Johnson, from North Pacific.—Captain.
Lottie, Russian schr., Ostensen, 35 tons, from Pacific.—Captain.
Mary Jane, Am. schr., Blinckmeier, 160 tons, from Kobe.—E. C. Kirby.
Massilia, Brit. str., Cand, 1,083 tons, from Hongkong.—P. & O. Co.
Menzaleh, Frch. str., Pasqualini, 1,008 tons, from Hongkong.—M. M. Co.
Rupak, Brit. schr., Gall, 100 tons, from Guam.—Master.
Stonewall Jackson, Am. bark, Arbecam, 1,103 tons, from New York.—R. Isaacs & Brother.
Swallow, Brit. brig., ———, 172 tons, from Shinagawa.—E. H. Hunter & Co.
Tanais, Frch. str., Reynier, 1,010 tons, from Hongkong.—M. M. Co.
Thabor, Jap. str., Pendered, from a Cruise.—Lighthouse Dept.
Tori, Brit. schr., Williams, 55 tons, from Bonin Islands.—Captain.
Willard G. Patton, Am. schr., Conner, 518 tons, from Nagasaki.—E. Fisher & Co.

Men-of-War.

La Clocheterie, Frch. corv., Capt. Reynier, 2,000 tons, from Kobe.
Modeste, H. B. M.'s S., Capt. Buller, 2,106 tons, 14-guns, from Kobe.
Palos, U. S. gunboat, Baker, 305 tons, 6-guns, from Nagasaki.

Tabular Synopsis of Maximum, Minimum, and Average Monthly Temperature, Pressure and Humidity, with Rain and Snowfall, Earthquakes, and Prevailing Winds for 1876.

Altitude of Barometer 115 feet.

U. S. NAV- AL HOS- PITAL.	Tempera- ture.			Dew Point.			Self regis- tering Thermo- meter.			Atmospheric Pressure.				Rain- fall.	Snow water.	Earth- quake.	Prevailing winds.
	Max.	Min.	Monthly mean.	Max.	Min.	Monthly mean.	Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Monthly mean in air.	Sunrise.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 P.M.	Inches.	Inches.	No. of Shocks.	
January ...	56	22	36	40	20	31.75	57	21	37	29.95	29.97	29.93	29.96	0.80	2.46	1	N. Easterly
February ...	59	29	39.	57	19	31.50	60	28	42	29.88	29.89	29.86	29.89	3.89	.25	2	N. Easterly
March.....	63	29	47.25	57	22	38.75	65	28	48	29.86	29.87	29.83	29.85	3.97		2	N. Easterly
April	72	35	55.	59	26	45.50	73	34	56	29.85	29.87	29.84	29.85	3.83		4	N. Easterly
May	80	50	63.25	66	37	47.75	81	49	64	29.81	29.83	29.83	29.82	6.04		2	N. Easterly
June.....	78	56	66.25	68	49	59.50	79.5	54.5	67	29.76	29.77	29.75	29.75	10.84		1	S. Easterly
July	86	63	76.50	76	54	65.00	88	62	77	29.84	29.84	29.84	29.84	4.20		1	S. Easterly
August....	92	72	80.75	79	63	72.50	93	69.5	82	29.85	29.86	29.86	29.85	2.33		2	S. Easterly
September	87	59	73.75	77	52	67.25	88	58.5	74	29.81	29.81	29.83	29.81	14.45		1	N. Easterly
October ...	73	43	58.75	64	38	52.	74.5	42.5	61	29.89	29.91	29.89	29.91	4.03		2	N. Easterly
November..	70	36	49.25	60	28	39.	70.5	34.5	52	29.72	29.71	29.71	29.73	4.89		1	N. Easterly
December.	63	30	41.75	47	23	32.25	64.5	29.5	42	29.91	29.91	29.88	29.90	2.56		3	N. Easterly
														61.83	2.71	22	

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

- Dec. 24, Am. str. *Alaska*, Howard, 4,010, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
- Dec. 24, Brit. str. *Killarney*, Neill, 1,701, from London via Hongkong, General, to Strachan & Thomas.
- Dec. 24, Jap. str. *Sumida-Maru*, Gorlach, 860, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Dec. 26, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
- Dec. 26, Jap. str. *Thabor*, Pendered, from a Cruise.
- Dec. 28, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Connor, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Dec. 28, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,706, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
- Dec. 29, Jap. str. *Tokai-Maru*, Ward, 652, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Dec. 30, French corv. *Laclocheterie*, Capt. Reynier, 2,000 tons, from Kobe.
- Jan. 1, Am. schr. *Mary Jane*, Blinckmeier, 160, from Kobe, General, to E. C. Kirby & Co.
- Dec. 31, Jap. str. *Hiogo-Maru*, Christensen, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Jan. 1, Jap. str. *Toyoshima-Maru*, Thompson, 656, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Jan. 4, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Jan. 4, Am. Bark *Stonewall Jackson*, Arbecam, 1,103, from New York, General Merchandise, to R. Isaacs & Brother.
- Jan. 4, Jap. str. *Heian-Maru*, Hescroff, 485, from Shimidzu, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Jan. 4, Am. schr. *Willard G. Patton*, Conner, 518, from Nagasaki, Coa, to E. Fisher & Co.
- Jan. 6, Jap. str. *Tsuihei-Maru*, Hubenet, 500, from Bonin Islands, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Jan. 6, Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
- Jan. 7, Brit. str. *Flintshire*, Thomas, 1,243, from London via Hongkong, General, to Wilkin & Robison.
- Jan. 8, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
- Jan. 8, Jap. str. *Genkai-Maru*, Burdis, 1,917, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Jan. 8, Jap. str. *Sumida-Maru*, Gorlach, 890, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Jan. 9, Brit. str. *Belgie*, Metcalfe, 2,627, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

- Dec. 27, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
- Dec. 27, Am. str. *Alaska*, Howard, 4,010, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
- Dec. 27, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Smith, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

- Dec. 27, Am. str. *Nevada*, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Dec. 29, Jap. str. *Genkai-Maru*, Burdis, 1,917, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Dec. 29, Jap. str. *Sumida-Maru*, 900, Gorlach, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Jan. 3, Jap. str. *Kanagawa-Maru*, Drummond, 1,325, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Jan. 3, Brit. str. *Killarney*, Neill, 1,701, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by Strachan & Thomas.
- Jan. 3, Ger. frig. *Vineta*, Montz, 2,000 tons, 19 guns, for Hongkong and Manila.
- Jan. 3, Frch. str. *Tibre*, de Girard, 1,009, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
- Jan. 3, Frch. barq. *Paul Marie*, Gaillard, 324, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Capt. tain.
- Jan. 4, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Connor, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Jan. 6, Jap. str. *Hiogo-Maru*, Christensen, 890, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Jan. 9, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
- Jan. 9, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
- Jan. 9, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* from San Francisco:—Prof. D. Murray and wife, Miss Jennie Veeder, Miss Augusta Veeder, Prince of Lichtenstein and suite, Prince of Montenuovo, Messrs. Richard Agnew, J. W. Smith, T. F. Burr, Ikeda Kenzo, Asami Teheiga, Sasase Motoaki, General T. Saigo, Sekisawa Okakio, Shioda Masashu, Sujayama Katsunari, Ishida Tainetaka, J. Hingston, J. Macpherson, Dr. Dresser, and Ferd. Knoblauch.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mrs. Henderson and child, Messrs. Jno. M. Forbes, Jr., and J. J. Howard.

Per Am. str. *Alaska* from Hongkong:—Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Williams, Messrs. Murphy, Brown, Ah Wong, and 6 Chinese in the Steerage.

Per Am. str. *Alaska* for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. Van Hovenberg, Lieut. L. C. Logan, U.S.N., Messrs. D. W. ap Jones, S. Oku, John W. Jordan, G. L. Montgomery, C. B. Bernard, Chas. McFarland, Okadu, Hasegawa, Geo. White, Bernard Carey, Chas. Sline, Ed. Norton, Thos. Cook, S. W. Hartley, John Ashton, P. Brandt, M. S. Cooper, J. W. Milstead, J. H. Thorndike, and 2 in the Steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay* for Hongkong:—Mr. Escombe, Mr. Cruise, and 16 Chinese in the Steerage.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Henderson, Messrs. J. M. Forbes, J. J. Howard; and 671 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. Inouye, Mr. W. H. Livingston, Capt. Burr, Capt. J. D. Marvin, Messrs. Kodama, Majima, Ooki, Kurukawa, G. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. St. George, Howard, J. W. Forbes, Terada, Satow Goto, Von Siebold, Van der Osten, Mr. and Mrs. Scuyo,

Fugiyama, Huggan, Gorman, Kurota, Shimawara, Sugita, Tanaka, Baughman, Galloway, Calawels Joseph, Diack, Sharpe, Koyeki, Sawaki, Kato Tomiyama, Murata, Master Tokuda, Nishimura, Ouno, Takasaki, and Matsi.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Iwakura, Paymaster Burnside, U. S. N., Messrs. Geo. Spooner, D. R. M'Grath, John Roche, Gustav Oelke, Floyd, H. Greey, and 19 Japanese in the cabin; and 2 Europeans, 2 Chinese, and 166 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Mr. Geo. Allen.

Per Jap. str. *Hiogo-Maru* from Hakodate:—J. Albenson, Esq.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* for Hongkong:—Prince de Montenuovo, Prince Lichtenstein, Messrs. De Gasquet, J. Raud, J. P. esse, Vannier, Duclos Eloy, P. Sacconi and 12 Marines.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. J. J. Anderson, J. Pitman, Alexander, G. Hamilton, J. Christison, Diack, Sharp, Hunter, and 12 Japanese in the cabin; and 77 in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Goodwin and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Rymer Jones, Messrs. Niwa, Jas. Hongston, Tanda, Mamoka, Hirooka, Kleinwort, Sister, Okatane, Machida, Yamamoto, Japanese lady, and Capt. Bridgford.

Per American barque *Stonewall Jackson* from New York:—Mr. Meyers.

Per Frch. str. *Menzaleh* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Playfair and Yoshida.

Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—Messrs. A. Sagel and wife, E. R. Smith, G. B. Thompson, A. Crossley, F. H. Ter y, E. L. Hyde, M. Bair, E. Levurkas, T. Tanaka and wife, R. Ideura, J. Abe, S. Fujima, G. Singai, H. Arui, M. Ohta, G. Ohta, T. Niyeuo; and one Japanese in the steerage.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Messrs. R. H. Simmonds, and E. Peel.

FOR HONGKONG.

Messrs. Bayliss, and G. Urtilyberea; and 402 Chinese in Steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Miss F. Dare, Col. Moggeridge, R. E., Messrs. Hunter, Macpherson, and 12 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Belgie* from Hongkong:—for San Francisco, Mr. C. J. Gardner; 1 European and 195 Chinese in the Steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. Watanabe, Governor of Osaka, Mr. Fukushima, H. J. M.'s Consul to Shanghai, Mrs. Fukushima, Messrs. Ishikawa, Yamada, Mr. and Mrs. Yano, Hirano, Tazira, Izaki, Kokan, Honda, Kawachiyama, Ushizimi, Takami, Yamada, Inoye, Nakashima, Omara, J. W. Smith, Gubbins, G. Allen, Nakihe, Kijima, C. J. Strome, E. C. Kirby, and Alexander.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Flintshire* reports:—Left Hongkong December 28th, 1876; had strong Northerly winds on China Coast; strong N.W. winds to Rook Light-house; thence to Yokohama fair weather. Arrived in Yokohama on the 6th, at 7 p.m.

The French steamer *Menzaleh* reports:—Had a fresh monsoon off the Coast of China; thence to port fine weather with variable winds. On the 1st January at 4 p.m. met the *City of Tokio* off Turuabout Island.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

A better business has been done in the import market during the past fortnight. Cotton yarns especially have shown a marked improvement both in the amount of sales and in the prices realised for 16/24 and 28/32; though nothing has been done in 38/42, and prices for the former kinds are rather weaker since the holidays. More has been done, too, in Sateens, Indigo Shirtings, and Black Velvets; but the demand for Grey Shirtings is almost nominal. There have also been some sales of Lawns and Prints. In Woollens, Blankets and Italian Cloth are saleable at quotations; and Mousselines are in better demand.

The barque *Stonewall Jackson* with kerosene and general cargo from New York, and the steamer *Flintshire* from London, have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex *M. M. Str. Indus*, *P. & O. Str. Indus*, and *Euphrate* from London, *Priam* from Liverpool, and *Sindh* and *Meikong* from Marseilles, is also to hand.

Metals:—The improvement noticed in our last has not been continued. Bar Iron is sold in small lots, but chiefly of the inferior kinds imported from China. Holders of the better sorts are firm, and dealers refuse to meet them.

Sugar:—Rates have fallen, and business is still depressed.

Kerosine:—The market, which was firm a fortnight since, has had a considerable upward tendency. 7,000 cases have been sold at prices between \$4.35 and \$4.70, a rise of from 60 to 85 cents over last quotations.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings—		
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.40 to 1.80	} Very difficult of sale even at these low rates.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.60 to 2.40	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.90 to 2.40	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.15 to 2.65	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.20 to 2.40	
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10 to 1.60	} Nothing doing. Quotations nominal.
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.60 to 2.70	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.60 to 2.30	} Some improvement.
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.12½ to 0.14½	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65 to 0.90	} Very dull.
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	7.50 to 8.50	
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.82½ to 0.87½	} Dull.
Taffachelass "	1.90 to 2.15	
COTTON YARN.		
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	28.00 to 32.00	} Good business except in 38/42.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	30.50 to 35.50	
Nos. 38 to 42 "	36.00 to 40.00	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.		
Camlets, 88 (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.50 to 16.50	} Nothing doing.
Lastings, 80 yds. 32 in. "	11.00 to 12.00	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. "	3.75 to 5.00	} Small demand.
do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.25 to 7.10	
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.50 to 7.00	} Nothing doing
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.17 to 0.19½	
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	1.00 to 1.75	} Very little doing.
do. Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50 to 0.55	
do. Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.75 to 0.80	
do. Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.50 to 0.85	
do. Italian, 32 in. "	0.25 to 0.34	
Blankets, 6 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.42 to 0.45	} Good qualities saleable. Small sales.
METALS AND SUNDRIES.		
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	2.75 to 3.70	} Small enquiry.
do. Nail-rod "		
do. Hoop "		
do. Pig "	1.50 to 2.00	
Lead "	7.75 to 8.00	
Quicksilver "	} Little doing.
Coal ... .. "	.....
Sugar, White, No. 1... .. "		
do. Brown (Formosa) "	3.80 to 4.10	
do. Brown (Swatow) "	3.60 to 3.70	
Raw Cotton (China) "	15.25 to 15.50	} Firm.
Kerosine Oil, 10 galls. per case.	3.50 to 4.70	

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—A remarkable firmness has been noticeable in this market since our last summary. Purchases have not fallen off: they have been sustained as much as was possible considering that the Silks which were most in demand, that is to say the finer sorts, become daily scarcer. On the average there has been a rise of from \$20 to \$30 per picul; and the general feeling is that in the absence of new complications in European politics, the season will close with very firm prices, if not with a fresh rise upon those current at this date.

The total of arrivals since the commencement of the season is 23,130 bales. Exports 18,611 bales. Present stocks about 2,300 bales, principally composed of coarse and inferior sorts.

TEA.—A moderate business has been transacted since the date of last issue: prices remaining much as last reported and the better grades receiving a little more attention. Settlements for the period amount to piculs 4,600 and arrivals being on a very limited scale stocks are much reduced.

It entirely depends on the instructions from home side whether our total Export exceeds 22 million pounds for current season, but judging from the general tenor of advices from the home markets we are inclined to believe that limits, either now on the spot or in course of transmission, will be so low as almost to preclude fulfilment.

The Charles L. Pearson will have early despatch for New York direct.

DESCRIPTION.								PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK :—									
Mayebashi and Shinshiu }	Extra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880 to 900 per picul.	} nominal.
	Best No. 1 and 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850 to 870	
	Good No. 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830 to 850	
	Good Medium 2½ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 to 820	
	Medium 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780 to 800	
Inferior and Common 3, 4, 5								750 to 780	
Oshiu, Extra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830 to 850	
" Best	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 to 820	
" Good	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760 to 780	
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720 to 750	
Hamatsuki, Best	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640 to 680	
" Good	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 to 640	
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sodai,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tazima,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tussah,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakida, Extra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960 to 980	
" Best	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920 to 950	
" Good	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880 to 900	
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850 to 880	
Filature :—									
Tomioka, No. 1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950 to 1,000	
" 2...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920 to 950	
" 3...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEA :—									
Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 10 to 12 per picul.	
Good Common...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 to 15 "	
Medium...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 to 18 "	
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 to 21 "	
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 to 27 "	
Finest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 to 35 "	
Choice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUNDRIES :—									
Rice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 1.60 to 2.00 per picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00 to 3.50 "	
" Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00 to 2.20 "	
" Large green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50 to 2.75 "	
Cuttle Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.50 to 15.00 "	
Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.00 to 62.00 "	
Isinglass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 28.00 "	
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.00 to 30.00 "	
Wax, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.00 to 13.00 "	
" Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.00 to 40.00 "	
Gall Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00 to 9.00 "	
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00 to 2.50 "	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50 per catty.	
" (100 a 120 " " )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.75 "	
Tobacco, Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00 to 10.00 per picul.	
Rape Oil...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.00 to 40.00 "	
Camphor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.00 to 19.00 "	
Bêche-de mer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.00 to 45.00 "	
Coals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00 to 10.00 "	

TABLES.

SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To England	9,334	3,667	3,553	4,890	4,939	5,903	1,334
„ Marseilles	8,468	5,796	3,368	3,625	3,095	4,349	311
„ United States	62	63	115	33	122	41	81
„ Other Countries	715	109	73	900	708	305	34
Total Bales	18,579	9,635	7,109	9,418	8,864	10,598	1,780

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
England	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365	7,946	7,120
France	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516	6,203	896
America	108	115	162	172	56	353
Other Countries	243	366	1,089	1,375	430	98
Total Bales... ..	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428	14,635	8,467

TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st MAY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To New York, &c....	10,860,997	13,773,525	10,990,956	7,513,720	7,868,402	7,509,124	6,018,434
„ San Francisco ...	2,549,420	2,406,719	3,266,994	2,011,581	1,936,882	1,743,487	1,753,959
„ England	195,205	24,158	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	13,606,622	16,204,382	14,157,950	9,525,301	9,805,284	9,252,611	7,797,823

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

FROM 1st MAY.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
New York	13,127,857	10,932,774	8,409,838	9,167,902	9,761,726	10,537,030
San Francisco	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132	2,677,08	2,152,636	2,561,142
Boston, Chicago &c. ...	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372	—	—	—
England	37,537	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342	11,845,010	11,914,362	13,123,602

EXCHANGE.

Since our last our usual new year holidays have intervened: consequently business has been limited. Rates have fluctuated almost daily, following, it is supposed, fluctuations in China.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s 3d	ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....74
„ „ „ „Sight.....4s 2d	„ „ „ „Private.....10 days' sight.....75 nominal.
„ „ „ „Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s 3d	„ HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....par
„ „ „ „Documents 6 do.....4s 3d	„ „ „ „Private.....10 days' sight.....2 per cent dis.
„ „ „ „Continental 6 do.....4s 3d	„ SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank.....Sight.....101
„ PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5 37½	„ „ „ „Private.....30 days' sight.....103
„ „ „ „Sight.....5 25	
„ „ „ „Credits.....6 months' sight.....5 45	
„ „ „ „Documents 6 do.....5 45	

Gold Yen, 398. Silver Yen, 398. Kinsatz, 398.

The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "City of Tokio."

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1877.

Single Copy, 25 cents.

THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 11TH TO 20TH JANUARY, 1877.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th instant, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. W. F. H. Garratt, assisted by the Rev. John Piper, GAVIN PARKER NESS, Barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, to FRANCES DRUMMOND, eldest daughter of William Walter Cargill, Esq.

BIRTHS.

At No. 100, Bluff, on the 14th instant, the wife of Captain J. W. EKSTRAND of a daughter.

At Yokohama, on the 14th inst., Mrs. ROBERT BISHOP, of a son.

OUR last Mail Summary was despatched per O. & O. steamer *Belgic*, which left this port at daylight on the 12th instant. Since then we are in receipt of the following mails:—

	DUR.	ARRIVED.
English Mail	Jan. 13.	Jan. 12.
French "	Jan. 21.	Jan. 20.
Latest dates are:		
London..... Letters	Dec. 1.	
"..... Telegrams	Jan. 17.	
New York .. Letters	Dec. 8.	
"..... Telegrams	Jan. 1.	
San Francisco Letters	Dec. 16.	

Summary.

THE most important event of the last ten days has been another of those sweeping measures of reform with which the Government delights to astonish its subjects. Without previous notice the national annual expenditure has been reduced by eight million yen or by nearly one-half of that in former years. Offices have been abolished; officers dismissed, and the salaries of those allowed to remain in office ruthlessly curtailed. After

all this measure, comprehensive as it is, is not so startling as, and will be submitted to with composure equal to that which met, others which have preceded it. The Government which, with one stroke of the pen, could abolish the feudal system, and with another compel the abolition, in a set term of years, of the perpetual hereditary pensions of the nobility and gentry, is strong enough to carry this less, but still tremendous reform.

A DISASTROUS fire has occurred on the block Lot No. 59, between Main Street and Water Street in the settlement. The houses and godowns on that lot were destroyed on the morning of Sunday the 14th inst. Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s large store and premises, the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Messrs. Geffeney's, and Kelly & Co.'s, and Stillfried and Andersen's establishments were burnt to the ground. The loss of property though very great is mostly if not entirely covered by insurance. Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s stock was insured in Home offices for \$105,000: while the buildings were insured in the local offices for \$25,000. The insurance on Messrs. Kelly & Co.'s goods was for \$3,000: Mr. Geffeney's stock was insured for \$2,000: the Chamber of Commerce property for \$1,500: and Messrs. Stillfried and Andersen's for \$7,000. The loss principally falls upon the North British and Mercantile, Phoenix, Manchester, China Fire, Scottish Imperial, and Staffordshire Offices.

ANOTHER case, similar in principle, but coming under the jurisdiction of another Court, to that of the Tokio-fu vs. Batchelder, in which the Japanese authorities lay claim to arrears of ground-rent withheld by defendant, on the plea that property has deteriorated in value through the non-compliance of the Japanese Government with the terms of the Convention, is pending. This time it is a British subject, Mr. J. Blockley, who is sued, and the case will be heard shortly before the British Vice-Consular Court in Tokio.

A MOTION was heard on the 10th instant in the U. S. Consular-General Court, in the case of the Tokio-fu versus Batchelder, for a new trial on the general ground that evidence not brought forward at the first trial would be forthcoming at a new one. The decision of the Consul General on this motion has not yet been given.

ROBERT T. American charged with mutiny at sea. The had no au so committed United States, whither he ordered him to be conveyed a prisoner in the *Stonewall Jackson*.

second mate of the *Stonewall Jackson*, was S. Consul General and illtreating the crew neral decided that he ry the case finally; sed for trial in the United States, whither he ordered him to be conveyed a prisoner in the *Stonewall Jackson*.

In our last Summary we stated, on the authority of Japanese newspapers, that the Japanese Minister to the United States and the Secretary of his Legation were about to return to Japan. This report has since been denied.

MEETINGS of the Yokohama Racing Association and the Yokohama Rowing Club have been held. The affairs of both Clubs are in a flourishing condition. A proposal made at the Racing Association's meeting to allow professional riders and bettoes to ride in certain races, fell through.

JAPANESE postal agencies have been established at Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Hankow, Chefoo, Newchwang, Ningpo, Foochow, and Tientsin, in China.

SAMUEL PERKINS, ship's steward of H. M. S. *Modeste*, shot himself through the head in his cabin on board on the morning of Saturday, the 13th inst. An inquest which was held in the afternoon of the same day before H. B. M.'s Consul resulted in a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

MR. G. Cullen Pearson has purchased the Japan Mail.

MAJOR J. R. Wasson of the Monbusho has received the decoration of the 4th Class of the Japanese order of merit. He will return to the United States shortly, where he will resume service in the army.

THE first examination of foreign candidates for pilots' licenses for the Gulf of Yedo under the new pilotage regulations has been held, and certificates have been issued to five persons.

AN Exhibition will be held this year, in the Goshu, Kyoto, and will remain open 100 days, from the 15th March inclusive.

COMMANDER C. W. Jones, R.N., Director of the Imperial Naval College, died on the 15th instant at his residence in Tokio.

FIRE AT No. 59.

The numerous and extensive fires which have so rapidly succeeded each other in Tokio have been followed by two in our own settlement, the latter of which, occurring on the morning of the 14th inst., if it did not extend over such a large area as the Tokio fires, has consumed in a small space an immense amount of property. The origin of the fire is, as yet, unknown; and indeed it is difficult to point with certainty to the precise spot where the flames first originated, though it is generally reported that the fire was first seen in the front part of the ground floor of Messrs. Kelly & Co's premises, where there is every reason to believe that it commenced. It is certain that the first signs of the fire were observed in that house by two foreign gentlemen who, hearing a hissing, crackling noise, drew the attention of a Japanese policeman to the circumstance; and in company with the officer proceeded to inspect the premises whence the ominous sounds came, and peering through the shutters observed a light and had no further doubt that the building was on fire. They raised the alarm of "fire," and the Japanese officer went speedily to inform the native fire brigades; who, with commendable promptitude, were soon after rushing with their engines and ladders towards the scene of destruction.

In the meantime access had been obtained to the bell in the Roman Catholic Church which was vigorously rung. The native fire bells then chimed in and raised such a clamour as to effectually arouse the whole neighbourhood. By this time there was no mistaking the direction in which the destructive element was committing its ravages, for the darkness was lighted up by a lurid glare which cast its reflections all around the immediate vicinity; and dense wreaths of smoke were curling upwards towards the heavens.

The first fire-engine on the spot was No. 2, of the native Fire Brigade, followed immediately after by Nos. 1, 4 and 6. In fact in a remarkably short space of time the whole native army of firemen, with their nine engines, were located at the various wells around the burning building, but even before they could commence to play upon the fire it had assumed serious proportions. The local Fire Brigades also turned out in force. The Relief steam fire-engine was located at the tank which has so very recently been constructed in front of the Catholic Church, and threw a continuous stream upon the fire and the neighbouring houses. But the flames seemed to sport with the efforts to extinguish them and greedily drank up the water as it was poured upon them; and with seemingly renewed fury continued their devastations.

Messrs. Kelly & Co's and Mr. Geffeney's establishments, together with the Chamber of Commerce Rooms were hopelessly enveloped in flames. All the valuable documentary collections which the Chamber of Commerce has been years in gathering together, the loss of which no insurance could cover, were rapidly passing to ashes before the eyes of those who valued them so highly and who were reluctantly compelled in helpless inactivity to witness their destruction. For a time Messrs. Wetmore & Co's store and godown were in imminent danger, but fortunately what little breeze was blowing at the time was not in that direction. Fears were at one time entertained that the Chinese banking establishment on the opposite side of the road would also catch fire, but the stream of water applied to the front helped to counteract the great heat.

It was soon plainly visible that nothing could save the whole block on which the fire was raging. The photographic establishment of Messrs. Stillfried and Anderson which adjoined Messrs. Kelly and Co's, was soon one mass of flames; and but little was saved except a number of negatives. From Messrs. Stillfried and Anderson's the fire spread to Messrs. Lane and Crawford's large store, which first, ignited at the eaves of the roof. The fire having caught it did not take long to ravage the whole building, being fed with all manner of combustible articles. A detachment of seamen had been landed from the *Modeste* and another contingent was supplied by the Japanese men-of-war, and now both bands rendered effective service in carrying away to Nos. 8 and 11 the most valuable goods from the store. We hear all the silver-ware was saved and also a considerable quantity of miscellaneous goods, such as carpeting, sails, copper tubes &c. But though the amount saved seemed large, it was small in comparison with the quantity of stores contained in the building and which were most consumed. Seeing that the entire building was completely gutted with fire and that it was useless endeavouring to save the premises, the firemen directed their efforts towards preventing the conflagration spreading to the adjoining lots, and in this they were successful. A continuous stream of water was thrown by the various engines on the neighbouring houses until it was running ankle deep in the gutters. By four o'clock the roof had fallen in; and from that time the fierceness of the flames began to diminish and by five o'clock all danger of the fire spreading further was remote. Every now and then explosions would take place, though no damage was done by them. Indeed the explosions continued off and on all day yesterday (14th) and even to-day (15th).

We are happy to say that no very serious personal catastrophe took place though there were some narrow escapes. Mr. Geffeney, who was asleep upstairs when the fire broke out was woken by Mr. Monte, who was also sleeping on the premises and both escaped without injury; but with the loss of all of the personal effects but the scanty clothing they wore. Mr. Gray of No. 70 was badly cut in attempting to save some of Messrs. Stillfried and Anderson's negatives. A portion of the ceiling having fallen in cut off his retreat by the way he had entered and he had to force his exit through a window.

Of course there was pilfering going on though not so much as might have been expected. The native police, who turned out in large numbers, were very active and succeeded in arresting five delinquents, including one Chinaman, who were marching off with various small articles. Police Constable Hazell, of the municipal police captured one thief, a Japanese boy, who was shouldering a bag of sugar. His protest that some one had given him the sugar, though he did not know who, was unattended to, and he was marched off to quarters he little anticipated occupying a few hours before.

To-day (15th) the fire has been smouldering and it has been necessary to keep a constant flow of water on the burning debris next to Messrs. Ahrens & Co's godowns. The iron safe of Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co. stands like a grim spectre in the midst of the ruins, apparently uninjured; but it is difficult to say in what condition the contents may be. From all appearances the iron safe at Messrs. Kelly & Co's was in excellent condition, but on forcing it open, the contents, with the exception of a few silver dollars, were found to have

been reduced to a charred mass; everything in the shape of books or documents being completely destroyed. When the Chamber of Commerce safe was opened all the documents it contained were found to be singed; but legible. Most, indeed probably all, of the loss is covered by insurance. Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co's stock was insured in Home offices for \$105,000; while the buildings are insured in the local offices for \$25,000. The insurance on Messrs. Kelly & Co's goods was for \$3,000; Mr. Geffeney's stock was insured for \$2,000; and the Chamber of Commerce property for \$1,500. The loss principally falls upon the North British and Mercantile, Phoenix, Manchester, China Fire, Scottish Imperial, and Staffordshire Insurance Offices.

FUNERAL OF COMMANDER
C. W. JONES, R. N.

On the 17th inst. the remains of Commander C. W. Jones, R.N., late Director of the Imperial Naval College, Tokio, were consigned to the ground.

At 10:30 a.m. the procession left the Commander's late residence at Hanabusa Yashiki for the Shinbashi Railway Station where it arrived at 11:30. The procession numbered over 400. On arriving at the station preparations were carried on as speedily as possible, but notwithstanding that the train, which was double the usual length, intended to convey the corpse and attendants to Yokohama, was detained fully half-an-hour, and therefore did not arrive at the Yokohama Station until 1.25 p.m.

Long before the arrival of the train, a crowd of friends had assembled at the Railway Station, waiting in expectation. At length it arrived; and it had hardly stopped, before a miscellaneous crowd emerged from the various carriages. It had been anticipated that the coffin would be borne through the main entrance, which of course was densely thronged. The crowd was kept back from the platform by means of a rope drawn across the gateway, and about 120 cadets and a large number of Japanese officers connected with the Naval College were drawn up four deep as a guard of honor. The coffin was taken from the train, lashed on the carriage of a nine-pounder field-piece, which accompanied the cortege from Tokio, and was now drawn by eighteen of the foreign naval gunnery instructors, dressed in British naval uniform, and taken out of the Station grounds through the gateway at the right hand side of the main entrance. The procession then formed. It was headed by the Mikado's Band numbering over thirty; followed by the undertaker, after whom came the gun-carriage with the coffin, followed by the personal friends of the deceased gentleman, amongst whom we noticed H. E. Sir Harry Parkes. One hundred and twenty-five cadets, four deep, marched afterwards; then came a number of Tokio and Yokohama residents, and about thirty-five or forty Japanese officers, next to whom was a nine-pounder field-piece, drawn by a detachment of eighteen men from H. B. M. *Modeste*, who had been landed by Captain Buller as it was not known that a field-piece would be brought from Tokio. The rear of the cortege was brought up by a carriage, drawn by a pair of black ponies, in which was seated Admiral Kawamura, Vice-Minister of Marine, and Admiral Nakamura.

The procession having been formed in the order named, the word "Forward" was given,

and the march to the cemetery was commenced in slow time, the Band playing "the Dead March in 'Saul,'" until it arrived opposite the First National Bank, when the music ceased and the march was quickened until arriving opposite H. B. M. Consulate, when the slow, solemn march was resumed. The Band again playing "the Dead March." At the French hutoba a firing party of forty sailors from the *Modeste*, and a number of officers, including Captain Buller, from the same vessel, were waiting. The firing party took up its position behind the Band, and the procession continued its march in silence. After crossing the Creek the men at the gun bearing the corpse were double-banked by the men from the *Modeste* field-piece—the latter piece of ordnance not being required had by order of Captain Buller been detached from the procession and taken to the Victualling Depot—which, having now thirty-six men attached to it, was taken up the hill without difficulty, notwithstanding that the road had become very heavy through the snow, which still continued to fall.

On arriving at the cemetery the coffin was detached from the gun, and carried by eight of the gunnery instructors to the grave. The burial service was then read by the Rev. A. C. Shaw, of the S. P. G. Mission, Tokio, and the remains of the deceased gentleman were lowered to their last resting place. The bluejackets fired three volleys over the grave, and the procession dispersed.

Commander Jones was only in his thirty-fourth year. He had been employed in the Naval College, Tokio, for the last four years, and greatly aided Captain Douglas, whom he succeeded in the directorate, in the formation of that now efficient institution. His unassuming kindness of disposition had greatly endeared him to all who knew him; and his assiduity in the discharge of his duties had gained for him the respect of the Japanese officials of his own and other departments. The cadets of the college, who owe so much to his instruction, are inconsolable for his loss. Captain Jones' memory will long be green in the hearts of numerous admirers both in the foreign and native circle of his acquaintance.

YOKOHAMA RACING ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of subscribers of the Yokohama Racing Association was held at the Grand Hotel on Saturday afternoon, 13th inst. The following gentlemen were present: N. P. Kingdon, E. de Bavier, John Robertson, Edward Fischer, R. de Monbel, M. Kirkwood, Dr. Buckle, Henry Allen, Jr., H. Haswell, Jr., G. Blake-way, F. Beato, H. Reuter, T. Wallace, C. D. Moss, A. Langfeldt, J. Ph. von Hemert, P. E. Petrocchino, A. Jaffray, R. Jaffray, T. C. Swift, C. Wirgman, J. A. Stewart, J. R. Anglin, G. Booth, W. E. Clark, D. Anderson, J. Reynaud, A. Clarke, and W. H. Henriques.

Mr. John Robertson having been elected to the chair, on the proposition of Mr. N. P. Kingdon, the minutes of the last meeting were read over by the Secretary.

The Chairman then congratulated the meeting on the state of the finances of the Association, and said that the business of the meeting would have to do with both the past and future. With the past in the first place by approving the by-laws, and with the future regarding the next Spring Meeting, as it was not the intention of the Association to stand still.

Mr. Kingdon: I see no use in reading over the by-laws as they are well known to all

present. I propose that they be accepted and passed with a few further additions. I wish to interpolate the following rule between numbers 2 and 3.

"That, between the 1st and 2nd bells, owners shall deposit in the box provided for that purpose in the weighing room the name or names of the pony or ponies they intend to start for the race to be then run. All ponies so declared to start and not competing will be disqualified for the rest of the meeting."

"After the second bell has been rung, the box containing the names of the ponies declared will be opened, and their names and numbers declared, after which no further declaration will be allowed."

"One of the stewards or committee-men appointed shall draw for the places of the ponies declared to start, and hand a list thereof to the starter, who will proceed to the starting post and start such ponies as are ready on the Course in the order of the list as drawn."

And that rule number 6 be altered to read as follows:—

"Salaried persons as grooms or bettoes will not be allowed to ride except in such cases wherein special provision may have been made by the Committee previous to the entries for each meeting, and as published in the official programme."

Mr. T. Wallace thought that professional riders or salaried grooms should be excluded from riding in any and all of the races, and thought it would be better if a competent starter were appointed.

The Chairman:—I presume the rules and by-laws are passed.

Mr. Kirkwood seconded the first three proposals of Mr. Kingdon, which were carried.

The Chairman:—I understand that Mr. Kirkwood proposes that the riding of professionals or salaried grooms be admissible in certain races only. I think this admissible, but would prefer leaving the matter to the meeting.

Mr. Kingdon only wished that, if the Committee thought it better that certain races should be open to other than gentlemen riders, the Committee should have the power of exercising their own judgment in the matter.

Mr. T. Wallace said that if professionals were allowed to ride they should carry additional weight; but from experience he thought it better that they should not be allowed to ride at all.

Mr. Kingdon was said that as a rule salaried grooms and bettoes were such inefficient riders that it would be but a poor compliment to the amateurs to suppose that they ought to receive weight from them.

The Chairman thought it might be left to the Committee in certain races, and that professional riders might be allowed. The question now was whether they should be allowed to ride, subject to the judgment of the Committee, or not.

Mr. Kingdon would like the riding of professionals or salaried grooms to be restricted to two races on the first, two on the second, and one on the third day of each race meeting, and that those races be appointed by the committee.

Mr. Kirkwood suggested, as an amendment, that professional riders be allowed only in the handicaps.

Mr. Jaffray having seconded Mr. Kingdon's motion as originally put, the amendment was seconded by Dr. Buckle, put to the meeting, and lost after some discussion, in the course of which Mr. J. R. Smith said he thought it would be better if the Committee should only open races of a mile or more in length to grooms and bettoes.

Mr. Kingdon's motion was then put to the meeting and lost.

The Chairman:—We now come to the finance part of the business which it is satisfactory to

find has been a success. Three months' ago we had nothing; now we have a great deal of fun already. Tickets and subscriptions amount to over \$2,000. The rent and other expenses have been paid, still there is a balance in hand, and a good outlook for the future. The year's subscriptions are estimated at \$2,000. Still, large receipts did not necessarily go with good sport.

Mr. Langfeldt proposed and Mr. Blakeway seconded that the accounts be accepted as they stand. Carried.

The Chairman:—We have now to consider the arrangements for our next spring meeting. A skeleton programme has been placed before you. I would ask any member of the Association to send any remarks he thinks proper thereon to the Honorary Secretary before the 20th instant, when the Committee will consider the several remarks, and from them form a programme to suit the general views of the Association. I have only now to inform you that the Committee, having completed their first term of office, place their resignations in your hands, but they are eligible for re-election.

Mr. A. Langfeldt proposed that a vote of thanks be returned to the Chairman and that the old Committee be re-elected. This was carried by acclamation and the meeting separated.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE YOKOHAMA ROWING CLUB.

At half-past five p.m. on the 18th inst. the Annual Meeting of the Rowing Club was held at the United Club. Fifteen members were present viz:—

Messrs. J. Rickett, A. Milson, J. Dodds, J. D. Hutchison, F. Walker, C. G. Danlop, J. Leckie, H. Hartman, Newbury, H. B. Henley, Towse, J. J. Darg, A. H. Darg, E. B. Jones, and C. P. Halt.

Mr. Dodds, who was voted to the chair, briefly alluded to the business on hand; after which

The Secretary read the minutes of the last Annual Meeting, which were confirmed.

The Chairman intimated that perhaps it would be adhering too strictly to the Rules of the Club if the election of officers were proceeded with before the Secretary read the Statement of Accounts and Report which the Committee had drawn up. But he would suggest that the Accounts and Report be read before proceeding with the election.

The Meeting having expressed its approval of the Chairman's suggestion, the Secretary was called upon to read the following

REPORT.

On presenting their Sixth Annual Report to the Club, your Committee feel that they have reason to congratulate the members upon the successful financial year, which has just drawn to a close. We began the year 1876 with a debt of nearly \$400, amount due for cost of new boats ordered from London. This debt has been paid off and there is now a balance in the treasury of over \$200, and the rent of the Boat House premises for the present year, is paid in advance.

Nine active and twenty honorary members have been elected during the year, and the Club now numbers seventy members in all.

The Spring Sculls Races were well contested and the number of entries showed that the interest in boating has not decreased, despite the many attractions offered to lovers of sport on the land.

During the summer several Swimming Matches were held at the Boat House, and passed off successfully, affording much amusement to both contestants and spectators. It was intended to give

prizes to the winners of the different events, but as the original programmes were not carried out as at first drawn up, and in some instances, non-members were allowed to take part in races, the subscriptions which were to pay for the prizes were not called in. If the funds of the Club are in a sufficiently flourishing condition this year, your Committee would suggest, that Challenge Cups be offered for stated distances, to be won twice or more times, during the season, before becoming the property of the holders.

Your Committee would inform the Club that the Japanese owners of the land, which we now rent and on which the Boat House stands, intimate that they may require the space, after our present lease expires, on the 31st October next. Should it be necessary to remove the Boat House, arrangements can be made later in the year. After some persuasion the rent was reduced from yen 120 to yen 110 for the present year.

In the early part of May last, invitations were sent to the Rowing Clubs of Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong to meet here in April next for a grand Regatta; the only acceptance was from the Victoria (Hongkong) Club; and this was necessarily not positive; the other Clubs assigning different reasons for refusing. Having learned that the Victoria Club is building a new boat expressly for our Regatta, in order to meet the visitors on equal terms, your Committee have sent an order to Hongkong for a new four-oar, to be built on the same lines as the Hongkong boat; the cost of this boat will be about \$225.

The programme for the April Regatta will be published shortly, and it is hoped that all who can will take an active part in the training, when the season opens and the Committee look for the cordial co-operation of every member of the Club, in order that Yokohama may be well represented on the day of the Regatta.

Yokohama, 18th January, 1877.

The Meeting expressed its satisfaction, at the reading of the Report, by applause; and only one gentleman called in question the utility of sending to Hongkong for a new boat.

The minutes of the last General Meeting were called for, read, and confirmed. The next business of the Meeting was to read and pass the

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The following is a Summary of accounts for the year ending 18th January, 1877.

Cr. Balance from 1875	21.02
Subscriptions, 74 active members @ \$10	740.00
Subscriptions, 36 Honorary members @ \$10	360.00
Entrance Fees, 8 Active members @ \$15	120.00
1 Active member @ \$10	10.00
	934.00
Entrance Fees, Scratch Races	34.00
Club Ribbon sold	38.75
Rent collected from owners of canoes and private boats	60.00
Entrance Fee to Kobe Regatta	50.00
	182.75
	\$1,116.75
Dr. Sando's wages	\$110.76
Cost of new boats with interest	396.48
Repairs to boats	98.42
New Pier and Bathing Stage	82.00
Repairs to roof of Boat House &c.	12.00
Printing Club rules and by-laws	15.00
Prizes for Spring Scratch Races	32.50
Sando's expenses to Kobe	24.68
Rent to 31st Oct., 1877. Yen 110 @ 391	112.53
Entrance Fee to Kobe Regatta returned	50.00
Sundry Expenses, Varnish, Oil, Leather, Wire, Rope, Tube, Coolie hire, &c. &c.	58.95
	963.27
Balance at Credit	204.50

E & O. E.

Yokohama, 18th January, 1877.

C. P. HALL.
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

In answer to a question put by Mr. J. J. Dare, the Chairman stated that all the boats the Club possessed were paid for, with the exception of the one that had been ordered in Hongkong.

Mr. J. J. Dare proposed that the Report and Statement of Accounts be adopted and a vote of thanks tendered to the Committee. Mr. Dunlop seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

The election of officers was then proceeded with in the usual way, and resulted in the gentlemen who were retiring at the expiration of their term of office being re-elected, viz:—

Messrs. Hamilton (Captain) C. P. Hall, (Secretary) Dodds, Rickett, and Milsom.

The Chairman expressed in high terms the satisfaction the Club felt at the way in which the Hon. Secretary had performed his arduous duties; and a vote of thanks having been voted to that gentleman and also to the Chairman, the meeting was brought to a close.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

The seventh performance of the Amateur Dramatic Club, given on the 10th inst. in the Gaiety Theatre, was to the full as successful as the last. As usual the theatre was crowded. "Cox and Box," that lively trifle which never appears stale, was the opening performance, given as an appetiser, sherry and bitters before dinner, to the more solid piece which was to follow. Messrs. Newcome and Fredricks as Cox and Box respectively, with Mr. N. Lee as Bouncer, acted and sung to perfection. An attempt was made by the audience to have the "Buttercup" duet encored; but the repetition was wisely refused by the actors, and was not insisted on by the spectators. Indeed there was quite enough before both audience and performers, as was proved by the fact that half past twelve o'clock had arrived before the curtain dropped on the last "situation" in "The Critic." We presume the delays between the pieces and the acts are unavoidable; as, were they not, we are convinced that the management of the Club, which has shown itself so careful for the convenience of the audience, would have succeeded at least in curtailing their duration. So we will put up with them without grumbling, or rather endeavor to regard them as somewhat prolonged fillips to the enjoyment which is to follow.

The "Critic" itself is too well known to playgoers to need describing here. Indeed it has been rendered already familiar to the Yokohama public; and many of the players who performed in it before were included in the cast for last night. It is one of the most brilliant efforts of its brilliant author, and sparkles throughout with the diamond glow of wit of the first water. It is as immeasurably superior to the trashy farces, plagiarised from weak French originals, of the modern English stage, as Tennyson as a poet is superior to Martin Tupper. The cast was very good, Mr. Spurgeon having made the best use of his material. The happiest vein of Mr. Toddles could be and was elicited in *Sir Fretful Plagiary*, and Mr. Spurgeon as Puff, and Mr. Newcome as Snear, had parts which suited them admirably. An opportunity was availed of to introduce some new talent to the Yokohama boards, and to employ old talent in a new direction. Mr. N. Lee made an excellent

Dangle, and the appearance of the new ladies, Miss Stella Collars and Miss Pict (the Nieces) was very creditable. New scenery had been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Newcome, who caused to be evolved a splendid view of old Tilbury Fort, and an effective battle scene, in which the designer's art was for everything but the cannonading and the lurid glare of burning ships and the smoke of the powder.

Not the least pleasant part of the entertainment was the music discoursed by the orchestra, which was as well prepared for the evening as were the players themselves. It is perfectly honest criticism to say that our Yokohama amateur actors and musicians will compare favorably with those of any other port in the East.

Miscellaneous.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt on the morning of the 11th inst. at about a quarter to eight o'clock. A severe one was sustained on the evening of the 20th.

On the morning of the 11th inst. H. M. the Empress Dowager started for Kioto, leaving her palace at 7 o'clock. Thence she proceeded direct, in a carriage, to the Shinbashi station, and left for Yokohama in the 8.15 train. Upon her arrival at the Kanagawa station salutes were fired by all the men-of-war in harbour. All the vessels, both men-of-war and merchant, were gaily decorated with bunting in honour of the occasion. The *Hochi-shinbun* informs its readers that a special correspondent accompanied the Empress Dowager on her tour, which was made, as was that of the Empress, *via* the Tokaido.

We have no wish to detract from the value of the eminent services rendered by Mr. Griffin to the cause of harmony in his efforts to improve the efficiency of the amateur band, which owes, we are aware, much to his patience and industry for the high standard of excellence it has already attained. But we are convinced that Mr. Griffin would be the last person to claim credit which does not belong of right to him; and especially he would not endorse the statement in the *Herald* that he "arranged the overture, of Cox and Box for the orchestra." We are informed that, in point of fact, that overture was arranged by Mr. Wagner, as were also the Prince Alfred waltzes, the "Peter Schmoll" overture, and "Mauer and Schlosser."

We have been requested to state, that an Exhibition will be held this year, in the Goshu, Kioto, and will remain open to the public for 100 days, from the 15th March to the 22nd June inclusive. During this time, foreigners will be permitted to visit Kioto, and also to exhibit any articles at the Exhibition. Foreign exhibitors will further be allowed to visit Kioto one week before and one week after the above dates respectively. All the other rules are the same as those enforced at the former Exhibition.

Seasonings to the *Japan Weekly Mail* are fortunate in that that journal has changed hands, but are still more to be congratulated that the new proprietor and conductor is so amiable and accomplished a gentleman as Mr. G. C. Pearson. Whether he for his part has to be felicitated upon his purchase remains to be proved. Certainly there is room for grave

doubt on the subject. How far the publication of the *Tokio Times* may have been instrumental in hastening the ex-proprietor's long cherished project of sale, and in causing him to abate the very extraordinary price he asked for his property, may be matter of amusing speculation.

THE attendance at the Temperance entertainment on the 13th inst. was above the average, and the programme was an excellent one, several ladies contributing to the evening's amusement. Mr. F. R. Wetmore presided; and the Rev. I. H. Correll delivered the opening address. At the close of the proceedings seven or eight persons signed the pledge-book.

MR. J. R. WASSON has received at the hands of the Mikado, the decoration of the fourth class of the Japanese order of merit.

THE *Tokio Times* gives the following sketch of a project, agreed to by the foreign Ministers and submitted to the Foreign Department of the government, to solve the questions pending between the land renters of Tsukidji and the Tokio-fu: "Its provisions were simple. The full amount of rent due was to be paid, up to a fixed date. A reduction of fifty per cent. was afterward to be allowed to the present holders of premises in Tsukidji.* The agreement of 1870, and all other kindred agreements were to be considered at an end, so that the government should be subject to no question or remonstrance, for the future, as to its right to admit foreigners to residence in any place. The whole control of that matter was to be restored to the hands of the Japanese. On the face of it, the proposal appears to be one of the fairest that could be conceived. It is not easy to discover any point which should not have been acceptable to the government. The accumulated indebtedness was to be discharged. The future rents of land holders were to be fixed at an unusually remunerative rate. With regard to tenants that might come hereafter, the local authorities were left free to make their own terms. And the sovereign right of determining where and to what extent foreigners should be admitted into the country was to be placed again in Japanese keeping."

If the information on which the *Tokio Times* bases its assertions is correct, most evidently the Japanese government has placed itself in a false position and has been badly advised in not at once accepting this proposal. "By accepting the proposal, they would have gained important political benefits, and the trifling pecuniary stake at issue, as well; and they would have saved themselves the trouble of a burdensome litigation, the first stage of which has been adverse to them while the ultimate result is obscure. Their rejection of the compromise—if that can be called a compromise in which they were offered almost everything, and called upon to surrender nothing of value—is in all respects to be regretted."

We have nothing to add except the expression of a full concurrence in the concluding remarks of our contemporary. "Allowing the case of the Tokio-fu to be the strongest ever presented, it would still have been better to keep it out of Court. If the government win it, here or elsewhere, they get a barren victory; with none of the political gains they might have secured. Omitting all consideration of the merits of their cause—calling it

either the best or the worst in the world—we are sorry that they failed to respond to the invitation given them. If it could be done without loss of dignity, we should be glad to see them accept it even now."

REFERRING to paragraphs which appeared recently in our daily and our last mail summary, announcing from reports published in the native papers the expected return shortly to Japan of Mr. Yoshida Kiyonari, Minister of Japan to the United States, we now read in the *Tokio Times* that the report is without foundation, and that Mr. Yoshida has no intention of leaving his post for the present.

THE case of the *Tokio-fu vs Blockley*, a case precisely similar in its principles and bearing to that of the same plaintiff against Batchelder, still in a measure pending in the U. S. Consular Court, will be heard in the British Vice Consular Court at Tokio, at an early date.

THE following are the names of the candidates for pilots' licenses for the Gulf of Yedo, who passed the examination for pilots yesterday held by the Marine Board at the Old Custom House, Tokio:—Messrs. Jacob Ewalt, Henry Johnson, Richard Connor, Patrick Hodnet, and Daniel Jamieson. Licenses have been issued to-day to these pilots; and it is to be hoped that they, or such other persons as may from time to time replace them after passing the Examining Board, will be the only persons employed in future by masters of vessels entering or leaving the harbor.

THE praiseworthy intention of the Government to reduce all but the most necessary expenditure in the various departments, is evidenced in the comparative table of future and past expenses, given in the *Nichi-Nichi-shinbun* of yesterday, and translated into these columns further on. It will be noticed that no change has been made as yet in the expenditure for the Imperial Household, the reductions contemplated in that department having been postponed until the return of H. M. the Mikado from his projected visit to Kioto.

JAPANESE postal agencies have been established at Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Hankow, Chefoo, Newchwang, Ningpo, Foochow, and Tientsin, in China.

The report that the elder Shimadzu, of Satsuma (formerly Shimadzu Saburo) had come to Tokio was incorrect. Throughout the year, at short intervals, it appears to be a regular form of newspaper announcement that Mr. Shimadzu has arrived. The paragraph seems to be kept standing for repeated use. But he never does arrive, and, in strict truth, it is a matter of small importance whether he comes, or goes, or stays tranquilly at his home in Kagosima. He will always be welcomed with the respect to which his services, performed in other days, entitle him; but his presence has no more effect upon the political situation than that of any other distinguished kuzoku out of office.—*Tokio Times*.

OF the Sho Kun Kioku—the newly formed Bureau of Decorations—the President, or Cho Kuwan, is H. E. Ito Hirobumi, Sangi; and the Vice President, or Fuku Cho Kuwan, H. E. Ogino, Gi Kuwan of the Genro Ii. These gentlemen finally decide upon the bestowal of decorations of the Order of Merit of Meiji, acting upon the suggestions of the Gijo Kuwan, who examine into the eligibility of candidates, and virtually determine the nominees and the special grades to be

conferred. The Gijo Kuwan were originally four in number—H. E. Samasima Naonobu, of the Foreign Office; General Torio, of the War Department; Mr. Hijikata of the Sei In, and Admiral Akamatsu of the Navy. More recently the number was increased by the addition of three Imperial princes, Arisugawa, Higashi Fusimi, and Fusimi. The Chief Secretaries, or Hisho Kuwan, are Messrs. E. M. Hirai (Secretary of the Dai Jo Kuwan) and Kitagawa. There are also several subordinate officers attached to the Bureau.—*Idem*.

ONE of the foreign residents of longest standing in Japan is about to leave the country. Mr. J. R. Jaquemot has, we believe, determined upon settling in some part of America, whither, accompanied by his two sons, he will go shortly. Apart from the loss the community will sustain in the departure of Mr. J. R. Jaquemot, those who have made a practice of attending the amateur theatrical representations in the Gaiety Theatre of Yokohama will greatly miss the valuable aid lent by Mr. Ronald Jaquemot to many histrionic performances, which have owed much of their success to his art. Who shall step into the buskins of "Miss Ella Herbert," and tread, in her place, the Thespian boards?—*Idem*.

MR. OLIVER SMITH has received from the Examining Board a license to pilot vessels anywhere between the Gulf of Yedo and Hiogo, both inclusive.

HAKODATE, January 11, 1877. The range of temperature during the week has been between 22° and 40°. The weather has been unseasonably mild, and light winds have prevailed. The shooting regulations were enforced on the 10th inst.

A FIRE broke out at Tobe on the afternoon of the 14th inst. a bath-house, and spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings, which, to the number of twenty, were destroyed before the course of the fire was arrested. We are informed by a correspondent who witnessed the fire, that a foreigner rendered good service in preventing the spread of the flames.

THE *Niigata Maru*, having been masted, has been towed up to Shihagawa, to complete fitting, after which she will load with rice for London.

WE have to announce, with regret, the death, after a short illness, of Commander G. W. Jones, R.N., the esteemed director of the Imperial Naval College at Tokio. Captain Jones succeeded Captain A. L. Douglas, R.N., in his important post, on the departure of the latter officer for England some twelve months ago.

ON the 13th inst. a Russian, named Kloff was arrested on the information of a Japanese for stealing a watch. The following day, Kloff having produced bail for \$1,000, he was liberated and ordered to appear before the Russian Consul, Mr. Pelikan, on Tuesday. Accordingly at ten a.m. on the 16th his trial commenced, and lasted the whole day, the Japanese prosecutor producing a number of witnesses. The evidence, however, was not of such a nature as to prove that the prisoner had stolen the watch; and his own admission that he had purchased it from a Japanese woman was favorably entertained, though, as there seemed a very great probability that he bought the watch knowing it to have been stolen, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 50 roubles and \$5 for damage alleged to have been done to the watch, or four days' imprisonment. The prisoner at once elected to go to gaol rather than pay the fine.

* Not a reduction of fifty per cent. on ground rents in Tsukidji generally, but a reduction only for grounds already occupied.

The performances of the 18th in the Gaiety Theatre showed a marked improvement upon what was already excellent. Both "Cox and Box" and "The Critic" were acted with much more verve than on the previous occasion, and the intervals between the two pieces, and between the first and second acts of the second one, were materially reduced. In fact a saving of half an hour in the time occupied by the representations and the intervals was effected. The audience was not so large as at the previous representation, but it evidently enjoyed the performance, especially that indiscribable burlesque, which provoked boisterous merriment. By midnight the curtain had fallen and the Queen had been sung, and actors and spectators well pleased with their evening's amusement, had dispersed in excellent spirits.

We learn that two young Japanese, Messrs. Okino and Yamaguchi, who had followed the course of the French Section of the Kai-sei Gakko up to the month of June last, were received, at the November examinations, with good marks into the Central School of Arts and Manufactures in Paris.—*Echo du Japon.*

The *Echo du Japon* gives the following account of a marriage which was celebrated in Christ Church yesterday. Yesterday was celebrated in the English Church a marriage which attracted in addition to the invited guests a crowd of sight-seers. We would not wish to be accused of casting too rash a glance over the barrier which protects private life, but, as it is now question of a ceremony performed in a temple, that is to say in a place accessible to all, people will not be very angry with us for our indiscretion. The entire party, bridegroom and guests in front, went to the Church in riding dress, the women in habits and the men in boots and breeches. This is an eccentricity which can scarcely have many precedents, and which would have a peculiar effect in France. But in English countries this most singular eccentricities are the best appreciated. After the ceremony the bridal party went, in cavalcade, to Tokio, where a splendid pique nique (probably a wedding breakfast is meant by this) was provided and given.

The report published in the native papers that the *Nishinohri* had been towed up to Shinagawa to load is quite without foundation. Both that vessel and the *Takusago-maru* will load rice in Yokohama for London.

A TELEGRAM has been received by Reuter's Agents at this port announcing that the political telegraphic service recently withdrawn from certain agencies is to be re-established. This gratifying result is evidently due to the fact of sufficient monetary support having been obtained to defray the expenses of the service of those agencies. We hear that the Agents here intend to endeavor to raise subscriptions to extend the service to Yokohama and we trust that any appeal he may make for assistance will be promptly responded to. Hitherto we have been chiefly beholden to telegrams received from China for political news of importance. We do not think that residents in Japan will expect to share in the benefits to be derived from this service without contributing to the expense; and indeed their unwillingness to bear part of the burden might be the cause of depriving not only themselves, but others of the advantages to be derived from the contemplated change.

We call attention to the translation, further on, from the *Kinji Hiron*, of a well written and well considered article on the subject of Japanese trade with foreign countries. The article shows a correct appreciation of actual circumstances which it is as pleasing as unexpected to find in native writings. The conclusion arrived at by the writer is the one to which all Japanese, well wishers of their country, should come. The future prosperity of Japan depends upon the development, through the length and breadth of the land, of native arts and native industries.

The *Tokio Times* suggests that the work of the various Volunteer Fire Brigades might be more efficiently conducted if those corps were working under one directing head. "Why" asks the editor "should not such a head be elected by the members of all the corps at a general meeting? The choice of the firemen would doubtless fall upon the person best fitted for the post: a willing obedience would be accorded to his instructions when a fire should break out; he would be able to dispose his forces so as to obtain every possible advantage, work would go on smoothly and well; and the public would feel an additional sense of security in the improved discipline of the volunteer firemen, in whom they have already much confidence. Further, there would probably be no difficulty, in the event of fires within the settlement, in inducing the Japanese authorities to place the officers in charge of the native brigades under the orders of a chief recognised and obeyed by the foreign community. In fine, at all times when the services of the brigades should be required, order would reign in place of the disorder which under present arrangements is too evident to be passed over without the expression of a friendly feeling of sorrow for its existence and a suggestion of how it might be made to disappear."

Writing on the subject of salvage at fires the *Tokio Times* says:—"Probably the useful work done by the firemen could be greatly supplemented by a salvage corps. Much valuable property might have been saved, which was hopelessly destroyed in the burning of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s premises, had such a corps been in existence. Instead of the salvage work being only commenced by the English and Japanese men-of-war's men on their arrival from their ships; or, after the flames had been playing the very mischief for an hour, it would have begun within a few minutes of the first note of the alarm bell, and certainly some time before the arrival even of the engines. An idea of what excellent service might be rendered by an exercised corps of salvors was conveyed by the good work of a few volunteers who were instrumental in rescuing the valuable negatives of Baron Stillfried, thereby preserving that artist from a loss which perhaps no insurance could cover. A salvage corps would have effected an entrance into Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s establishment, and removed, long before the flames could have reached them, many thousands of dollars worth of goods, the ashes of which have floated into the air, or are buried beneath the mass of ruined and crumbling masonry which indicates the site of what a few days ago was an immense business repository. Insurance offices would have been gainers in so far that their actual losses would have been much reduced; and

it is to their consideration that we especially commend our suggestion of the prompt formation of a salvage corps in Yokohama, where, doubtless, volunteers will be found in plenty."

SCENE AT A THEATRE.

(FROM THE JAPANESE.)

The red curtain which hides the platform and performers from the gaze of the audience when required and on which are written several large characters, is down, and the audience are waiting for the performance to commence. At length the sound of a drum is heard, together with the tones of the samisen and the clapping of the hiyashigi (blocks of wood used as a signal) and the curtain rises slowly. The scene represented is an imitative view of midnight. There is a lonely road, on each side of which is a dense wood; and beyond is a stream spanned by a narrow and dangerous bridge.

Near this bridge, hand in hand, stand a young man, who is fashionably dressed, and a young woman with her head and face wrapped up. They are contemplating suicide by drowning in the stream. A merchant is accidentally passing that way. Observing the young couple, and divining their purpose, he walks up to where they are standing and lifting up his lantern scans their features. They are greatly astonished and taken aback at the action of the merchant and endeavour to escape; but he detains them by catching hold of the sleeves of their garments.

"Please let go your hold," exclaims the young man. "We have resolved to die together by drowning in the stream."

"Oh, foolish! Oh, foolish young people! Had I arrived a moment later, a pair of young blossoms, just budding into life, would have been destroyed. What is the matter with you that you have resolved to carry out such a purpose?"

"If you will please listen I will tell you what has caused us to come to the fixed determination of putting an end to our lives," replies the young man. "This young woman," he continues, "is the daughter of my teacher. It is a long time ago since I entered his school; and ever since his daughter and I first became acquainted we have entertained a mutual affection. We kept the matter of our love secret from my teacher, but it was finally discovered by a schoolfellow and also by the young woman's father. Oh! I could not save my name from disgrace, nor indemnify my action. We were desirous of running away, but the want of money prevented us from putting that plan into execution; and as we could not overcome our affection for each other, we resolved to put an end to our lives by drowning ourselves in this stream."

The merchant, who has listened attentively to the young man's sorrowful story, says: "I think you have parents, who, when they should hear of the melancholy event of your suicide, would be very miserable ever after. Neither could I permit you to carry out your design and afterwards look on the beauty of my own children."

With these remarks the benevolent merchant puts his hand into his pocket and brings forth a bag, which he presents to the young man, saying: "I will make you a present of this money, which will defray the expenses of your journey; and you had better start from this place at once."

The young man receives the bag of money and, bursting into tears, says: "How shall I be able to thank you sufficiently; or ever

be able to repay the kindness bestowed upon us by a stranger." The female puts her hands together as in the attitude of prayer, and would fain speak but that her utterance is choked by the tears which flow from her eyes. At length, recovering herself somewhat, she says: "You have made a withered tree to blossom again. I resolved to die, yet I did not like to go to the realms of darkness. Ah! surely this is a visit from Kuwanon (one of the Buddhas); your favour is higher than the lofty mountains."

"Don't talk thus," says the merchant. "It is better that you should leave Tokio before daybreak; therefore don't be standing here wasting your time."

The young couple then return their benefactor many thanks and joyfully resume their journey. After they leave, the merchant stays for a moment, smilingly watching their retreating figures and congratulating himself on having been instrumental in saving the lives of two young people. He thinks of the time, long ago, when he killed a man and for which act he has suffered great remorse. "Now," he soliloquises, "I am quite satisfied. Having saved the lives of these two persons my sin is entirely washed away." He then slowly proceeds on his way home.

A man, dressed in the habiliments of a samurai, with the usual long sword encased in a red scabbard by his side, and in a state of intoxication, suddenly rushes forward and intentionally knocks against the merchant who exclaims:

"What are you doing?"

"I am one of the Shogun's respected samurai. If a person of an inferior class touches the body of a samurai, as you have done, his guilt is very great."

"I did not touch you; but on the contrary you rudely pushed against me," replies the merchant.

"You are trying to evade the consequences of your wrong-doing by clever talking," retorts the other.

"You are a saucy fellow," says the merchant with a look of scorn; "but, however, I beg to be excused if you think I have insulted you."

But the samurai drawing his sword cruelly murders him upon the spot; and after committing the deed walks away laughing.

The scene is changed. The merchant's son, becoming anxious at the protracted absence of his father, is travelling along the road, seen at the commencement, accompanied by a banto, in search of him. As he walks swiftly along in the dark he suddenly kicks against something lying in the road. He stops and examines the obstacle, and on finding that it is the corpse of his murdered father wallowing in its blood, an agonized cry of horror bursts from his lips. After recovering himself a little he searches his father's pocket and finding no money, nothing but a bundle of bills, he concludes that his parent has been robbed and afterwards murdered to prevent the robbery from becoming known.

While the young man and his servant are meditating, as to what had better be done, a *kocho*, (local magistrate) passes that way, and, on observing these two men, stops and asks:

"Who are you?"

"A robber has slain my father," answers the young man.

The *kocho* expresses his sorrow at the sad event and informs the bereaved son that a paternal government would not allow such atrocities to be committed and the perpetrators to go unpunished; and he might rely on the

miscreant being arrested within a few days. He then enquires their names and number of their dwelling, and intimates his intention of immediately reporting the affair to the authorities.

Again the scene changes. The wood, stream, and road have disappeared, and instead thereof is a teahouse situated on the highway. In front is a large tree, beneath which are placed seats for the accommodation of travellers desiring to rest for a short time and partake of some refreshments. On the opposite side of the road is a sign-post pointing out the direction to Oisomura, Ashigara Ken.

Two travellers arrive in a jinrikisha. One is a young man and the other a young woman. They alight; and the coolie having received his fare returns homeward. Shortly after the young woman is taken very ill, and at the same time her companion finds out that he has left his purse in the vehicle which brought them to the teahouse, and expresses his intention of pursuing the jinrikisha.

"And leave me here, sick and alone! What shall I do if you don't come back?" She enquires.

"Don't be a buzzard. If I don't succeed in finding the money we shall not be able to continue our journey." With this remark the young man starts after the jinrikisha. He has not proceeded a very great distance before he beholds the coolie coming back with his money, which he at once hands over, explaining how he had found it in the jinrikisha.

"I love your honesty and shall ever rest under an obligation to you" exclaims the young man in an ecstasy of delight at receiving his money back; and taking a ten-dollar note from his purse presents it to the honest coolie as a reward for his virtue.

"Ten dollars!" exclaims the poor fellow in astonishment. "This is the first time I have seen such a large sum of money. I cannot take such a large sum."

The young man, however, finally persuades him to accept the note and then both proceed on their respective ways.

The coolie goes on until he comes to another teahouse, where two travellers have stopped to refresh themselves. He also stops; and wishing to ascertain whether the ten-dollar note is genuine or not, he presents it to one of the travellers and desires his opinion respecting it. The traveller taken it in his hand and scans it for a moment, then comparing the number of the note with some numbers he has marked down in a book, he suddenly exhibits deep emotion.

"At length I have found mine enemy. Where did you get this note from," he enquires.

"I got it from ———"

"That fellow murdered my father," says the traveller.

The jinrikisha man is astonished at this information and explains how he had refused to accept it, but had his objections overruled by the pertinacity of the young man; and, of course, he was not supposed to know that the man was a robber.

"Do you know where the giver of that note has gone," abruptly interrogates the traveller?

"Yes," he told me that he intended to go to the hot springs of Hakone; but I am not certain whether he really has gone there."

"You must take me thither in your jinrikisha or I shall consider you an accomplice of the robber."

"With pleasure. Even if I had to go alone it were better for me to do so and arrest him, otherwise my reputation would be permanently injured."

Again the scene changes. A view of the Hakone hot springs is presented to the audience. A young woman may be seen combing her hair in front of a looking-glass, having just returned from indulging in a hot bath at the nearest spring. By her side is a young man leisurely smoking his pipe. They are the same young couple who had been rescued from an early death by the unfortunate merchant who was murdered.

A commotion occurs outside the hotel, and directly after a couple of men rush into the room where the young couple referred to above are domiciliated with naked swords in their hands.

"That is the robber," ejaculates one of the invaders, pointing to the young man. The other instantly rushes forward and is about to cleave the young man's skull with his sword, but he cleverly avoids the cut, and indignantly asks:

"For what reason do you thus wantonly attack me?"

"Oh! you can't escape by feigning ignorance. The other night you murdered my father and robbed him of seventy dollars. You are the murderer of my father," furiously exclaims the person who made the attack.

"Have you any proof?" quietly asks the accused.

"Oh, yes. You gave a ten-dollar note to this jinrikisha driver, the number of which exactly corresponds with a note of the same value taken from my father on the night he was murdered."

The young man then takes the notes out of his purse and compares them with the numbers produced by the merchant's son; and, finding that they correspond in every particular, exclaims in a sorrowful tone,

"Your father was indeed my benefactor. Permit me to thank you for his kindness. I am not afraid to die, but I am ashamed to be considered the enemy of my preserver. If you will please put your sword in its scabbard, and listen to my story I will tell you all I know." He then recounts his adventure with the merchant.

"The dead man cannot speak, and I am unable to believe your story," says the merchant's son, once more drawing his sword with the intention of avenging his father's death on his supposed murderer.

An officer now appears and orders the would-be avenger to put up his sword as he would not be allowed to take the law into his own hands. The young man and young woman are then given into his custody on the charge of murdering the merchant and robbing him of seventy dollars.

Some kumosuke are resting on the highway beside their kago in which is seated the samurai who slew the merchant. The officer is also leading the supposed murderer and his accomplice that way. After the latter has left the hotel at Hakone, the jinrikisha man remembers the prisoner's kind action and follows them saying aloud to himself, that he could not be such a great profligate. He also remembered that the prisoner was the friend of his former master; and the tears ran down his cheeks. The man in the kago listens to his wailing and is struck with the tone of his voice which resembles his former servant's. He also thinks the voice of the male prisoner in charge of the officer is exceedingly like that of a former friend of his. He gets out of the kago for the purpose of making enquiries, but the party has now passed by, and the night is so very dark that he can see no traces of them.

The curtain now falls and an interval takes place. On the performance being renewed, a miserable looking habitation is presented to the view of the spectators. Inside of this dwelling may be seen in a sitting posture and presenting a most forlorn appearance the samurai who murdered the merchant. The landlord brings the newspaper, but the samurai declares his inability to read and asks his visitor to read it to him. He complies with the request and reads the account of how—and the daughter of—, had slain the merchant and stolen his money.

The samurai listens intently and is horror-stricken to find that the accused man is his own particular friend. He tries to console himself with the reflection that, after all, it may not be his friend as there are many people bearing the same name. Whilst in the midst of his meditations an old servant enters and exclaims.

"I have been looking for you everywhere and at last received information concerning you from a man to whom you sold your sword. Your old mother is on the verge of departing from this world and sent me to seek you. I have heard of your debauchery and drunkenness; your friend—also is in trouble, having behaved very badly and is now a prisoner."

"Pray let me hear about my friend?"

The servant explains how he has been arrested for murder and robbery and will soon take his trial.

On hearing the state of affairs the samurai bursts into tears and exclaims,

"Oh! I have done wrong; I have done wrong. It was not he who killed the merchant, but I. I am very sorry to hear that my friend is a prisoner. I will pay my mother a visit, then proceed to Osaka and take the local mail for Yokohama from whence I will proceed to Tokio by the railway. It will take me some days to reach Tokio, therefore I must not delay, or perhaps my friend will be executed. I think I will communicate with the authorities by telegraph."

After another brief interval the last act in the drama is performed.

The place is a Court room. There is the judge sitting gravely in his seat. The prisoners at the bar are the young man first introduced to the audience and the young woman. The judge is questioning the male prisoner. He, the prisoner, says:

"I know I shall be punished by the law for killing the merchant. I did not kill him; and though I do not fear being punished, yet I very much regret being considered the enemy of my benefactor."

While the judge is questioning the prisoner a samurai bursts into the Court, and, addressing the judge, confesses it was he and not the prisoner who had slain the merchant, because he the merchant had killed his father. Some witnesses are produced who proved the samurai's statement to be true. The young man and the young woman are then declared not guilty and ordered to be liberated.

The merchant's son is impressed with the story of the samurai; and taking into consideration that he committed the murder out of revenge, he pleads that he might not be punished; and the judge willing to take a favourable view of the case discharges the samurai also. Then are all parties exceedingly joyful.

The curtain falls and thus ends the entertainment.

SAINICHI (OR DAY SET APART FOR WORSHIP.)

FROM THE "YEDO HANJOKI" OR "JOURNAL OF THE PROSPERITY OF YEDO."

An old song says "The eighth day of the month is the day for Kayabacho and the worshippers of Daishi and Fudo." This proves the custom of the Yedo people, who have loved and observed the Sainichi for a very long time. All streets in the neighbourhood of any temple are thronged with tradesmen and fortune-tellers on the days of Sainichi. And in the summer evenings, when the vendors spread their goods on mats, or on temporary stalls, which are all brilliantly illuminated with lighted Satsuma candles, a brisk business is carried on with the crowd. Vendors of eatables usually spread their wares temptingly on broad stands or tables; and persons may obtain fruits, rice cakes, roast cuttle fish, sushi, fried cakes &c. according to their desire. A man arrays his goods upon mats and a hundred useful articles for household purposes, or in the way of tools, may be obtained for the sum of one sen nine rin each. Another man disposes of his cakes by lottery. The girls who sell tea are all nicely clothed: the cries of the water-seller are as cold as his water: the water-melon man is distinguished by a red lamp which he keeps lighted: sellers of jelly are covered by huge umbrellas. Hozuki are sold in sets of ten in each; and bean cakes are sold at four rin per bag. Gold-fish are to be seen in glass vessels, and fire-flies in small boxes covered over with black cloth. At every tea-shed, barley water—a favourite drink—may be procured as well as kudzu water; eggwater, and a variety of scented waters are served up at command. At one end of this night-fair are a number of trees and plants of various kinds all nicely arranged and sold by gardeners. There you may see five different kinds of bamboo growing together; tiny leafed acorns springing out of the rocks; prickly pears embraced by fine poppies; while sago palms are mixed up with hollies. There are orange trees, omoto, senrio, creepers, noble pines and graceful bamboos, and a number of other trees and plants, making quite a forest. Common flowers and plants are arranged on the ground in front of the larger specimens. The obanas look as if desirous of bringing themselves prominently into notice; and the fair omi-nameshi looks lovingly upon the celosia christata. The dew on the leaves of the shukaido glistens like tear drops; and the essence of valerian perfumes the atmosphere. The celosia christata are standing in stateliness and the balsam looks particularly noble. Morning glories shed forth expressions of quiet dignity, while the pinks are exceedingly bright. The lily looks too slender. Among morning glories and Indian flowers is the Korean chrysanthemum. Beside these beautiful specimens of horticulture are the stalls of the sellers of singing insects, where are weaving insects, bell ringers, pine and bridle insects, all singing sweetly in their tiny cages. The last named being the noisiest of the lot. The combined lights of the stalls produces a vivid glare visible for a long distance in the darkness of the night. A number of yetta are employed to keep the streets clean and prevent the accumulation of rubbish. Some persons come to worship flowers, others to worship rice cakes and fruits, but very few come for the purpose of paying adoration to Buddha.

THE TEMPLE OF HACHIMAN AT ICHIGAYA.

(FROM THE SAME.)

Situated on a hill north of Kojimachi, and opposite the castle gate known as Ichigaya-Gomon, is the temple of Ichigaya Hachiman. Close to the temple are some small theatres and shooting galleries; and at the foot of the hill are some eating houses which help to constitute this place one of the busiest and most prosperous in Yedo. On the top of the hill in a South-eastern direction are a number of tea-houses built for the accommodation of persons visiting the hill for the purpose of obtaining a view of the surrounding country. A company of samurai are regaling themselves on tea and enjoying the scenery presented to their view from the eminence. One of the party says, meditatively, "It is curious that almost all the towns on the east and west are in a prosperous condition. Shitamachi which is situated in the South-eastern part of Yedo is bustling and flourishing; but towards Yamanote (hilly district) the buildings are more scattered, and the temples of the kami as well as Buddha are comparatively lonely. If there were no splendid residences belonging to the three great han, Owari, Kii, and Mito, and no prosperity such as is to be seen at the temple of Miohoji, the aspect of this neighbourhood would be different from what it is now. It is our misfortune that we live in Yamanote." "Your residing there may be the reverse of a misfortune," interrupts the companion of the first speaker, "for if you lived in Shitamachi recollect that it abounds in places of amusement; and as the flower season is approaching you could not pass the spring in that locality without indulging in pleasure to excess." The old tea woman then chimes in:—"Indeed, young gentlemen, you are exceedingly fortunate in residing here where there is nothing to trouble you, while in the thickly populated city you would be subject to disastrous fires. Still happier should you be in Shinjiku, young gentlemen, where the splendour of the houses and beauty of the belles are nearly equal to what you may see in Fukugawa; and the system of entertaining guests is similar to that obtaining elsewhere. Besides, the wide halls of Shinjiku are far preferable to the narrow and dirty rooms of temporary lodgings." "That is all very true," remarks one of the samurai, "and I think you have been very clever and beautiful in your young days." "Sir," returns the old woman smiling, "in my youth the large paper elephant was exhibited at the Matsuri of Sanno. The world was very simple then. Now that I am old I suppose I shall soon be transformed into a ghost." "Mother, is your husband still alive?" enquires one of the old woman's visitors. "Oh, yes. He is alive and as strong as can be expected: and this year we have a great-grandson. It was when H. E. Tanuma was in power that I was wedded to my man." "Indeed!" exclaims the Samurai. "Have I not said that you were clever and beautiful?" "Oh, it was only by accident that I became acquainted with him. At that time the Government was attempting to improve the corrupt customs of the day; and put down the extravagant habits of the samurai. They then took to wearing long swords and short dresses: in the morning they would read moral books and in the evening devote their time to military science, and—" "Don't

preach, mother," pleads the samurai, "don't tell us such old stories, but please inform us how you and your husband have contrived to keep yourselves in such health and strength for such a long period." "As to that," she replies, "we were particularly careful to abstain from indulging in all vicious practices, which, like an axe, cut short the lives of so many." "That is an excellent reason. But at what age did you commence to be so temperate?" "Well, sir, if I must tell you, it was when we were seventy years of age." The samurai burst out laughing and promise to follow the example of the old woman.

Nippon Notes.

(From the *Kinji-Hiron* No. 28.)

A REVIEW OF THE CONDITION OF TRADE BETWEEN THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In the consideration of this subject we have gone back to the very origin of trade between the Japanese empire and foreign countries, and have found to our sorrow that changes have been effected which are very detrimental to the interests of the country.

In the very commencement of the Ashikaga Shogun government, a Portuguese vessel was shipwrecked on the coast of the islands of Loo-Choo. One of the Portuguese on board happened to have a gun, with which he seldom missed his aim when shooting at birds. The king of the Loo-Choos expressed a wish to possess it, and so firearms were introduced into the islands. At this time the daimio of the island of Kiu-shu had friendly relations with the king of the Loo-choos. Otoma, daimio of the province of Bungo, Kiu-shu, was very ill at the time, and having been informed of the arrival of strangers at the Loo-Choo islands, he wished to obtain some medicine from them to cure his illness, and requested, through the king of the Loo-Choos, that they might visit him. The king, fearing to excite his anger by refusing his demand, complied with it, and the Portuguese having crossed the sea landed in the island of Tanegashima off the coast of Satsuma. This was the first arrival of any western people in Japan. So the Portuguese were the first to have any knowledge of the far country of Japan in the eastern ocean. After this, many vessels from foreign countries arrived on the coast of Kiu-shu wishing to trade. The Spaniards, Dutch, and English followed the Portuguese to Japan for that purpose, and foreign trade was not only done on the coast of Kiu-shu, but extended gradually to the Nankaido of the main land. But its prosperity was greatly interrupted on account of the various difficulties arising out of religious questions between the western powers, as well as because each country wished to have a monopoly of the trade of the eastern ocean. Hence arose a struggle for supremacy amongst the western powers. The Dutch and English entered into an alliance and drove away the Portuguese from Japanese waters. Then the Dutch obliged the English to quit Japan, thus leaving the whole foreign Japanese trade in the hands of the former people. Such is a brief narrative of our foreign trade during the reign of the Ashikaga, and the commencement of that of the Tokugawa, Shogun. Since that time, or during an interval of about three hundred years, Holland and

China only were allowed to have any commercial relations with Japan, and all intercourse with other western nations was entirely suspended. The foreign trade of the country became dull, and the sails of the ships of strangers were seldom seen on our coast. It now becomes a question worth discussion whether this seclusion was beneficial or prejudicial to Japan. At first sight it seems that it was beneficial; for the country enjoyed uninterrupted repose for about three hundred years. But, on closer consideration, we find that it was greatly injurious, and we yet suffer from calamities which had their origin in that long period of peace. Especially did our internal industries languish from the state of isolation in which we lived. For, no communication being held with foreign countries, every thing required for consumption had to be produced in our own country, satisfying merely actual wants regardless whether the productions were good or bad. Still, owing to the richness of our land, all demands were satisfied in our own country; but the spirit of the people was entirely destroyed and they had no ambition to improve the resources of their country so as to make it the equal of foreign lands, nor to manufacture articles which should equal those produced by foreign industry.

Even at the present day, although we are deriving some benefits from external trade, yet we produce nothing so important that foreigners would be anxious to have it at a high price. Has this not also its origin in the peaceful period of three hundred years? Or, if not, to what else is it due?

We will proceed a little further. Consider the condition of trade at the date of the opening of the ports in the year of Kayei (1852). Our nation then, having been shut so long to foreigners, had no knowledge of the utility of foreign things; and some of our people were even afraid to touch those articles which are most useful and convenient. Thus, imports at first were not large; and our own productions being badly manufactured could not satisfy the requirements of foreign merchants, though the cheapness of their first cost, in comparison with the prices they realised elsewhere, led to their being largely exported, and a good trade was done till the first year of Meiji, up to which time the total value of exports surpassed that of imports. We gather this from the following comparison of imports and exports for the 1st year of Meiji.

Exports.....yen	15,553,472.87.
Imports....."	10,693,071.84.

Or an excess of exports over imports of yen 4,860,401.03.

But, from this time, the condition of affairs began to change; and, in the 2nd and 3rd years of Meiji, the demand for foreign goods remarkably increased. Those who formerly looked upon them with contempt, changed their minds and even dressed in foreign clothes. Our males adopted the European style. They put on fine tall hats instead of wearing large eues on their heads, and took to carrying sticks after discarding their swords. They dressed in coats of the English fashion, and trowsers of the American. They would only eat from tables, and use knives and forks instead of chop-sticks; and nothing would satisfy them but French cookery. Such radical changes caused domestic made articles of use and clothing to disappear before the innovation in favor of foreign goods, the price of which was greatly increased, while our own productions

made no improvement. Thus the balance of trade, which before was in our favor, was lost. The following is a table of imports and exports from the 2nd to 8th years of Meiji inclusive.

2nd year of Meiji.		Deficiency of Exports,
Exports yen	12,908,978.02	7,674,665.15
Imports "	20,783,633.17	
3rd year of Meiji.		
Exports yen	14,543,012.89	19,198,624.97
Imports "	23,741,637.56	
4th year of Meiji.		
Exports yen	17,968,608.71	3,948,119.02
Imports "	21,916,727.73	
5th year of Meiji.		
Exports yen	17,026,647.21	9,148,167.73
Imports "	26,174,814.94	
6th year of Meiji.		
Exports yen	21,142,014.77	6,475,249.27
Imports "	27,617,264.05	
7th year of Meiji.		
Exports yen	18,780,078.79	4,144,508.29
Imports "	22,924,587.08	
8th year of Meiji.		
Exports yen	18,077,888.33	7,665,275.33
Imports "	25,743,114.17	
Total.		
Exports yen	136,000,632.88	53,594,198.76
Imports "	189,594,830.59	

This great deficit between the exports and imports has naturally caused a large outflow of coin from Japan, and in consequence has raised a great clamor among some discontented agitators. Some of them, indeed, were so anxious on the subject as to go so far as to calculate the number of years and months, at the end of which no gold nor silver coin would be found throughout the country. All this was the natural result of the country being closed to trade with foreigners, and the relapse into the observance of ancient customs and manners, which prevented the people from availing themselves of opportunities to improve the native productions of the country.

Now, however, the great rise in the price of silk which took place in June and July this year (1876) has caused the enormous export in this one staple alone shown in the following table.

Export of Silk in the 9th Year of Meiji.

		Value.
July,	187,710 kin (pounds)	yen 1,210,649.30
Aug.	506,198 "	" 3,551,076.10
Sept.	386,154 "	" 3,294,303.33
Oct.	177,475 "	" 1,722,522.47
Total	1,257,536	9,778,551.20

The high price realised by silk continued only for four months, but it was the cause of exports being made to so large an amount of money. In regard to trade, large imports must not be blamed for causing our poverty; but we feel very anxious about the exiguity of our exports heretofore. This year we have exported large quantities of silk owing to the mere chance of bad crops having been raised in Italy and France. It was not caused by any improvement in our national industries. There is no regular period for good and bad crops; and we cannot foresee calamities caused by the powers of nature. What then can be done to establish a prosperous trade on a firm basis, and preserve an equal balance between exports and imports? To do so we have merely to develop to the utmost industry and the arts throughout the empire.

SMALL-pox prevails in the Tochigi, Ishikawa, Fukuoka, Kuma-moto, and other kens.

About five hundred policemen and ninety police officers have left for Kioto, for service in that town during the visit of H. M. the Mikado.

LARGE numbers of farmers have assembled in the village of Narawa, Aichi-ken. They talk of drawing up a petition praying for the reduction of the land-tax.

THE *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* states that a telegram from the south-west, stating that Messrs. Saigo and Kirino of the Kagoshima-ken will shortly arrive in Tokio with a petition, was received by the government a few days ago.

THE *Pirus Japonica*, Japanese "*Boka*," grows extensively in Osaka, where plants are found worth from thirty to fifty yen.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* says that the press regulations will shortly be altered and that imprisonment for press offences will be abolished.

THE same paper says:—Mr. Nakayama, late Kenrei of the Ebaragi-ken, was lately ordered by the Central Government to resign, for his bad management of affairs during the suppression of the recent agrarian riots. His great fault was that he employed, to kill the ringleaders of the rioters, without having reported the matter to the Central Government, six prisoners who had themselves merited the punishment of decapitation or hard labor for life.

THE Genro-in was opened on the 18th inst.

THE *Choya Shinbun* says that the business of the Japanese Post Office at Shanghai will henceforth be transacted at the residence of the Japanese Consul in that port.

VARIOUS rumors are heard, says the *Choya Shinbun*, about difficulties in the Kagoshima ken. According to information, said to have been received by a certain department in Tokio on or about the 28th ultimo, great excitement prevails among the shizoku, and the Government officials are very anxious. Shizoku have formed themselves into three parties, viz., Shimadzu-to, Saigo-to, and Borou-ka. Each party differs in opinion from the others, and the last mentioned consists of shizoku whose violence increases from day to day. Even Mr. Saigo, the elder, who is a popular man among them, cannot arrest their movement. Shonai, in the province of Dewa, is also much excited.

At about 2.20 a.m. on the 6th inst., a fire broke out at the house of Oshita, No. 20, Shiodome-cho, Hakodate, and was not extinguished till twenty houses were burned to the ground.

THE Army and Navy Gazette says that a fort will shortly be built at Kuwanonazaki in the village of Kamoi-mura, Miura-kori, Soshu, where 75,000 tsubo of ground was lately allotted to the War Department for the purpose.

It is rumored, says the *Nichi-nichi-shinbun*, that the shizoku of the Mie-ken have petitioned that their pensions may be continued for ever to their families, on account of the aid they (the shizoku) rendered in the suppression of the recent agrarian riots, at the risk of their lives, in prompt obedience to the Kencho's order.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* says:—A Chinese Steamship Company, named the *Kansho Etsoku*, in Shanghai is doing well and the Company is said to be about to open shortly a new line between Kobe and Shanghai in opposition to the

Mitsu Bishi Company. Two large steam vessels have already been prepared for the purpose.

THE *Choya-shinbun* states that Mr. Saigo the elder left Kagoshima for Tokio on the 6th inst., and that Mr. Okumi of the Kagoshima Saibansho and four or five subordinate officials followed him on the following day.

(From the *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* of 29th Dec.)

TIME flies as swiftly as an arrow from a bow, and in a few days the present year will have passed away. As is the custom at the close of the year, everybody is very busy; and numberless difficulties have occurred between debtors and creditors, which is one of the inevitable consequences of the struggle for existence in society. To-day we retire from our journalistic business of the present year, only to commence again in the 10th year of Meiji with clean pen and inkstone. In glancing back we observe the almost numberless difficulties and changes which have taken place during the past three hundred and sixty-five days. Professional and amateur writers have discussed every event of importance, such as the formation of parliament, personal and political rights, alteration of the educational laws, a free press: in fact they have left no subject of importance without a full ventilation of its merits.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* says that about ten cadets from the Marine School of the Mitsu Bishi Steamship Company will proceed to England in the *Niigata-maru* and *Takasago-maru*, when those vessels leave, in order to receive practical lessons in seamanship. A number of other students from the same school will also be detached for vessels plying in the inland sea. A number of sailing vessels are about to be built by the Company on foreign plans. The machinery of the *Yuko-maru*, *Kanagawa-maru*, *Genio-maru*, and two or three other steamers will be taken out and they will be fitted up as sailing vessels.

THE Prime Minister, Sanjo Saneyoshi, has issued a notice to the effect that the departure of H. M. the Mikado to Kioto on the 14th inst. has been postponed to the 22nd inst.

It is said, says the *Hochi-shinbun*, that Shimadzu and Saigo the elder, will arrive at Tokio at the head of about seventeen regiments within this month. The rumour is not very reliable; but the price of rice has become very high.

At 1.20 a.m. on the 7th inst., a fire broke out at a certain Kurosawa's house at No. 28, Hommachi, Numadzu, on the Tokaido, which burned about two hundred and eight houses to the ground.

A DETACHMENT of artillery is to be stationed in Hakodate.

A BRANCH office of the War Department has been opened at Misaki, Honnoku. It will shortly be connected by telegraph with the main office.

On the 4th inst., H. M. the Mikado went to the Sei-in with the *Daijin* and *Sangi*, and re-opened the assembly. At 11 a.m. he returned to the palace of Akasaka.

At about 3.30 a.m. on the 5th inst., a fire broke out at the house of a certain Kawai, No. 11, Shi-chome, Bakurocho, Tokio, owing to an accident with kerosine oil. The fire was not extinguished till four hundred and seventy-seven houses were burned down. Mr. Hachisuka, ex-Daimio Awa, has distributed five hundred yen among the sufferers by the fire: and Mr. Hayashi, late governor of the Hama-

matsu-ken, one hundred yen. Many others have contributed more or less.

A NUMBER of Koreans, who drifted in their boats on to the coast of Takushima, Kagoshima-ken, during last year, have been sent back to their native country.

THE Tokio Exhibition, inside the gate of Yamashita, was closed on the 26th ultimo, and re-opened on the 6th instant.

OWING to the alteration in the land-tax, agrarian riots have broken out at Takasaki, where about fifty men have assembled. Disturbances have also occurred in the Nagano-ken.

(From the *Nichi-Nichi-shinbun* of the 6th January.)

Our readers! Please read respectfully the copy of the Mikado's command, and the notifications No. 1 and 2 of the Daiji-kuwan, which appear in our issue of to-day. Our honoured Tenshi having seen personally the hard work of the agricultural classes, and moved by a true wish for the promotion of their welfare and peace, has decided to reduce the land tax to two and a half per cent on the value of the land, and ordered a reduction of the annual expenses as much as possible. The prime minister promptly obeyed His Majesty the Mikado's order, and immediately issued notifications to the effect that the land tax for and after this year is decided to be reduced to two and a half per cent on the value of the land and that also the national taxation shall not exceed more than one fifth per cent. Who of our countrymen will not be grateful to our benevolent Tenshi? It is well known that the reduction of the land tax was really determined by H. M. the Mikado in person, but we are able to say that the cabinet of the Mikado afforded great assistance.

If our informant is not greatly mistaken, the whole sum of the land tax for one year, which was collected at the rate of three per cent, amounted to above 48,000,000 yen. The reduction to two and a half per cent will effect a saving to the farmers of 8,000,000 yen. The public expenditure, which amounts to 16,000,000 yen, is now reduced to about 8,000,000 yen in accordance with the recent alterations.

WHEN the Imperial Naval Department resumed its business for the new year, all the foreign ministers were invited to be present. His Majesty the Mikado with many civil and military officials attended.

THE *Mainichi-shinbun* says that the Mitsu Bishi Steamship Company in Hakodate gave a banquet to its native and foreign customers on the 2nd inst. About fifty cod-fish can be purchased for one yen and the same number of salmon may be bought for a similar amount in Hakodate.

A NEW journal, to be called the *Kioto Nichi-nichi-shinbun*, will shortly be published in Kioto.

MR. TANAKA, vice minister of the Monbusho, and Mrs. Tanaka returned to Yokohama from America in the *Gaelic*. Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka were met by Dr. Murray and other officials of the Educational Department at the Shinbashi Station.

(From the *Nichi-Nichi-shinbun*.)

What is the reason that trade has been so profitable during the past year? Is it not in consequence of the quantity of goods exported? The production of silk, silk worms' egg cards and tea, has been very beneficial to the country, which is a well known fact. But in relation to indigo very few of us know anything about the

benefit attached to its cultivation; and the Government has allowed us to export it free of duty.

Our correspondent in Osaka has sent us an interesting despatch in reference to the establishment of the *Polygonum Tinctorium* dye factory in Osaka by Mr. Godai.

If a very great mistake is not contained in his letter, our yearly crop of indigo is worth from 8,500,000 *yen* to 9,000,000 *yen*. And we are right in saying that out of every ten pieces of indigo four are wasted in our present method of dying. Some improvement in the method of dying blue would effect a saving of at least from 3,400,000 to 3,500,000 *yen*.

We hear that the annual export of indigo from the East Indies and South America to Europe, is not less than 25,000,000 pounds; and that to London alone is exported indigo to the value of £70,000,000 in one year (i.e. £70,000,000 is equal to 350,000,000 *yen*, or three and a half times the amount of paper money now current throughout the whole Empire.) We recommend our countrymen to plant and cultivate indigo in large quantities, so that there may be plenty for export, and we are sure the result will be advantageous to the country.

DURING the night of the 31st ultimo, a large number of farmers in the county of Kuko, Ebaragi-ken, assembled round the Kocho's houses in the villages of Shima-mura and Fujita, in order make some inquiries about the land tax. They were much excited, but a body of police persuaded them to disperse peaceably early the following morning.

Mr. Iro, of the *Nichi-Nichi-shinbun*, was summoned to appear before the Tokio-Saiban-sho on the 10th instant.

STORE-HOUSES will shortly be built in three different places in Japan, where large quantities of rice may be stored to provide against a bad harvest.

A TEMPORARY judicial court was lately opened at the judicial department, where Nagaoka and two or three ringleaders of the Kumi-moto rising, who were arrested in Tokio and Echigo, were examined before H. E. Mr. Oki.

THE *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* says:—The Italian Consul in Kobe has expressed to the Hiogo-ken, that when H. M. the Mikado visits Kobe, he would be glad to entertain him at his residence. When this was reported to the Kunaisho, a reply was received that, as H. M. the Mikado would not stop at Kobe, the kind offer of the Italian Consul could not be availed of.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* says that eleven or twelve telegrams from the Kuma-moto Kencho were received by a certain government department on the 11th inst. But nothing of their contents is yet known.

H. E. MR. FUKUSHIMA, Consul for Japan in Amoy, accompanied by his wife, and two officials left in the *Tokio-maru* on the 10th instant, for his post.

THE *Choya-shinbun* asserts that the Kaitakushi has bought the *Rupak*, and that that vessel will shortly be sent to Hokkaido. The other day she was towed up to the bay of Shinagawa by the *Raiden-maru* a steamer belonging to the same department.

THE *Choya shinbun* says that the Daijokwan has issued a notice to the effect that the Kiobusho and Keishicho are abolished and that the business of those offices will be transacted in the Naimusho in future. Further, the branch offices of every department are said to have been abolished and officials under the rank of *Shoyo* have been dismissed from their posts.

On the 11th at about 5 a.m. a fire broke out at No. 4, Kuroemon, Osaka, and destroyed about forty houses.

THE *Nichi-nichi shinbun* publishes the following table of the present, as compared with former, yearly expenditure of the Government Departments, showing a considerable reduction.

Departments.	Former Expenditure. Yen.	Present Expenditure. Yen.
Sei-in	494,000	300,000
Gen-ro-in	207,000	150,000
Gaimusho	185,600	180,000
Legations & Consulates in foreign countries..	548,300	500,000
Naimusho	3,699,812	2,520,000*
Okurasho	1,793,600	1,300,000†
Rikugunsho	7,250,000	6,000,000
Kaigunsho	3,549,700	3,300,000
Monbusho	1,704,800	1,200,000
Kobusho	49,000	3,000,000
Shihosho	1,420,500	1,280,000
Kunaisho	316,000	280,000
Chisokaisei Kioku.....	471,000	150,000
Keishicho	1,195,000	1,100,000
Kaitakushi	1,905,660	1,525,660

The total amount of reduction thus shown is *yen* 7,060,312.

The salaries of the first and second official classes are not reduced, but officers of those ranks will pay a tax of one-fifth of their official salaries. The salary of third-class officials is *yen* 280, on which they will pay a tax of one-tenth. The salary of an official of the fourth-class is *yen* 200; fifth, *yen* 150; sixth, *yen* 100; and seventh, *yen* 80; officials of each of these last four classes will pay a tax of one twentieth of their salaries. The fourth to the seventh classes will consist of secretaries, and the officials of lower rank will be divided into ten-classes with the following annual salaries, viz.:—1st, *yen* 60; 2nd, *yen* 50; 3rd, *yen* 45; 4th, *yen* 40; 5th, *yen* 35; 6th, *yen* 30; 7th, *yen* 25; 8th, *yen* 20; 9th, *yen* 15; and 10th, *yen* 12.

(Probably, though it is not stated specially, officers of these ten classes will be exempt from taxation of their incomes.)

NOTIFICATION No. 4b.

THE Kiobusho (Department of Religion) is abolished. Its business will be transacted by the Naimusho in future.

The Tokio Keishicho (Prefecture of Police) is abolished. Its business will also be transacted by the Naimusho in future.

Notice of these alterations is hereby given.

SANJO-SANEYOSHI.

Daijo-Daijin.

11th January, 1877.

THE first commencement of trade between Japan and Corea has been made. The *Naniwa-maru*, which took a large quantity of rice to Corea, brought back cotton to Nagasaki on the 5th instant. Tallow and various animals, with skins useful in commerce, abound in Corea. Especially tiger skins can be bought there cheap.

H. E. MR. NOMURA, Governor of the Kanagawa ken, has issued a notification, dated the 6th inst., to the effect that, as licenses for shooting will be given to foreigners, those provided with licenses are not to be molested in their pursuit of sport.

THE *Akebono-shinbun* says that a Russian Naval Station will shortly be established in Inasa, Nagasaki.

BRANCH barracks for detachments from the Nagoya garrison troops are to be built at Uchishibu and Nagaoka, Mie-ken.

* Including the former pension of Mr. Okubo, while he relinquished to defray in part the expense of the Kangio-rio.
† Exclusive of the expense of the Zohai-rio.

THE *Mainichi-shinbun* states that on the 12th inst. H. E. Mr. Kido, *Naikaku-komon*, attended the Sei-in and presented a document to that body.

AGRARIAN riots are said to have broken out at the village of Uyeki, which is about fifteen *ri* north-east from Nagoja, Owari.

THE *Mainichi-shinbun* says:—As Her Majesty the Empress Dowager was travelling through the village of Hodogaya on the 11th instant, two foreigners, who were in a carriage, drove furiously past the procession. Just after passing, the hat of one of them was blown off by the wind, and they did not stop to recover it, but continued to drive on.

THE number of the officials of the Okurasho and its branch sections amounts to about 2,390. One-third of this number is to be dismissed.

A FEW days ago a volcano in the Island of Idzu broke out. Some foreigners in the service of the Monbusho have received permission to visit it at their own expense, and left yesterday.

On the 15th inst. the Genro-in will be reopened by H. M. the Mikado.

THE *Mainichi-shinbun* publishes the following on the Bonin Islands, which it has received from a person recently returned thence:—The chief of the islanders is represented to be a man of about 50 years of age and very rich. It is said that there are only two Japanese women on the islands, though there are a number of Malay women. The complexion of the latter is as black as *mokuranji* (a fruit of a glossy black colour.) Their hair hangs in a dishevelled mass, and they cover their heads with a yellow cotton cloth, while they clothe themselves with deer-skins. In fact their appearance is such that a person with a weak stomach does not care to have a second interview with them. The islanders have one good custom, and that is that, when a vessel is seen near the islands, they light fires so as to let the mariners know the whereabouts of the land.

THE *Choya-shinbun* says: Mr. Shinagawa, Japanese Consul in Shanghai, has received orders to return to Japan. His secretary, Mr. Wada, has been appointed Consul at Amoy. Mr. Soyeshima, late minister of the Gaimusho, proceeded into the interior of China, as far as Saiko, last year. Having finished his tour he returned to Shanghai, where he is now sojourning at Mr. Tajiro's. The Chinese officials received him everywhere with marked politeness.

HIS MAJESTY the Mikado visited the Genro-in on the 15th inst. to reopen that assembly for this year's business.

THE Kogaku-rio, (Engineering College) and Seisaku-rio (Manufacturing Section of the Public Works Department) will be amalgamated and called the Kosaku-Kioku.

THE Okurasho will issue paper money of five *sen* in March of this year. The factory at Oji, Tokio, is very busy manufacturing the paper to be used for this purpose.

THE *Mainichi-shinbun* says:—An English resident in Yokohama wishes to establish a company with a capital of one million dollars for insurance against fire in Japanese brick and stone houses. On receiving a license, he will establish his principal office in Tokio and branch offices in Osaka, Hiogo, Yokohama and Nagasaki.

THE same paper says that a diamond, the property of Mr. Komatsu, chief officer of the *Kasuga-kwan*, is about seven inches in diameter!

About eight officials of the Yokohama Custom House have been dismissed.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* says that the recent reduction in the yearly expenditure of government being insufficient, many more ken will be abolished, and the empire will be divided into three fu and twelve ken. Governors of ken will be promoted to the rank of *Chokunin*. Messrs. Shishido and Okubo, vice-Presidents of the late Kiobusho, have been appointed *Gi-kuwan* of the Gen-ro-in.

NAGAOKA, one of associates of the rebel leader Mayebara, was severely wounded when he was arrested at the bridge Shianbashi, Tokio. He died in gaol at about 11 a.m. on the 12th instant.

MESSRS. Nakayama, Matsudaira, Ikeda, Date, and Mori have gone to Kobe in the *Hiroshima-maru*, preceding H. M. the Mikado on this tour to Kioto.

MR. ABAR of the *Akebono-shinbun* has been summoned to appear before the Tokio-Saiban-sho. Mr. Takase of the *Kofu Nichi-nichi-shinbun* was condemned to fifty days' imprisonment at the local Saiban-sho, on the 12th inst., for having violated the press regulations.

THE Mie-kencho spent yen 35,000 in the suppression of the recent agrarian riots.

About three hundred officials of the Okura-rasho have been dismissed.

On the 5th proximo the ceremony of opening the railway between Kioto and Hiogo will be performed in the presence of H. M. the Mikado and foreign ministers.

DR. DAVID MURRAY, of the Public Educational Department, on the 17th inst. had the honor of an interview with H. M. the Mikado at his palace.

(From the *Choya Shinbun*.)

OUR Government, being desirous of promoting the wealth and welfare of the people, has reduced the yearly expenditure one-sixth, or by about eight millions of yen. Then the question as to what method shall be adopted for the transaction of public business, so as to carry out His Majesty's the Mikado's desire in reference to his late edict, has created some excitement among the people. On the 11th instant a great revolution took place in the forms of government and amongst the officials.

The exigencies of the times have necessitated the change and we knew that it was in contemplation; but the suddenness of its coming has caused us some little surprise. The departments and their branch sections, according to their present form, were established in the 1st year of Meiji, and since that time many changes have taken place. The establishment or abolition of even a branch of a department is of great consequence to the executive. We are therefore sure that the ministers must have been considering this change for the past six or seven months, and that it has not been decided in one day. If such a great change was only contemplated after the promulgation of the Mikado's edict on the 4th instant, we wonder much at the promptness of action. In the present peaceful reign, business should not be transacted so hastily; so we dare to say that the change has been under discussion for some months.

Yesterday, the 12th instant, many branch sections of each Department were abolished; and also the Kiobusho (Religious Department) and Keishicho (Prefecture of Police); and the business of both these Departments will in future be conducted by the Home Department. All the officials under the class of *Daishojo* were dismissed and their positions filled by

Secretaries. A Chief Secretary will rank as a 4th class official and receive the sum of 200 yen per month. A fourth Secretary will rank as 7th class official and receive 80 yen per month. Their subordinates will be divided into ten classes. Officers of the 8th class will receive a monthly salary of 60 yen; and the salary of the lowest officials or 17th class will be 12 yen. The salaries of the first, second and third official classes are not reduced at all, but they must pay a tax of one-fifth of their salary; whilst the *sonin*, or fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh classes will pay a tax of one twentieth of their salary.

The yearly expenditure of each department has been decided to be as follows:—Sei-in, yen 300,000, Genro-in, 157,000, Gaimusho, 180,000, Legations and Consulates in foreign countries, 500,000, Naimusho, 2,520,000, Okurasho, 1,300,000, Rikugunsho, 6,000,000, Kaigunsho, 3,300,000, Monbusho, 1,200,000, Kobusho, 3,000,000, Shihoshu, 1,280,000, Kunnisho, 280,000, Chiso-Kaisei-Kioku, 150,000, Keishicho, 1,100,000, Kaitakushi, 1,525,660. The reduction in the expenditure of these departments will amount to 7,060,312 yen; and besides this a large number of officials will be dismissed from each department, which will further reduce the expenses of the Government.

According to the above our Government has already settled the ranks of the official class, and made a considerable reduction in their salaries. Not only have two departments and several branches of other departments been abolished, but the annual expenditure of each department of the Government has been greatly reduced. This is the greatest change which has taken place since the foundation of the present Government. But we say it is not very difficult to reduce the number of officials, to abolish branch sections, or to change the forms of Government. The question which wants our special attention is whether the business will be carried on as well as formerly; for if they are necessary the establishment of departments or employment of officials is no waste of money; but a bad arrangement of affairs causes a large expenditure.

Now a remarkable change has been brought about by this reduction of expenditure and dismissal of officials, but if the manner of conducting the affairs of the country is not improved upon, the benefit of this change will amount to nothing. It is very important that politicians should resolve upon a systematic method of conducting the business of the nation, otherwise confusion will result.

We shall keep our eyes open and watch how the Government's new method of conducting the affairs of the nation will answer.

(From the *Akebono-shinbun*.)

Our countrymen must be quite sure that we are not of course of those who wish to attain their ends relying upon force, or who take pleasure in bloodshed. But as we have always desired to see perfected the constitution of government, and to talk about freedom and the rights of the people, we will report whatever our ears have heard and comment upon it in the hope to promote good and diminish evil.

Many days ago, we heard the following rumor in the street. Several telegrams have been exchanged between the government and the Kuma-moto-kencho, and on the 11th instant, especially, about ten telegrams were received by the government from that provincial office. This rumor induced some persons to think

that a disturbance had broken out in the province of Satsuma, and others enunciated various opinions in reference to the rumor. We do not know whether the report is right or not, and so did not publish it in our paper, thinking it would be of no benefit to our readers. But now we must inform them what we have heard, and in addition give our opinion on the matter.

When the Kuma-moto insurgents attacked the barracks of the garrison troops, all the citizens of the town of Kuma-moto were much surprised on account of the sudden outbreak, left their houses removing nothing with them, and took refuge in the villages of neighborhood. After the garrison troops had re-taken their barracks from the insurgents the soldiers forced their way into the houses which had been deserted by poor citizens, and stole thence money and clothing. On the return of order, the robberies were discovered. Each proprietor desired to have what was stolen from him returned. But the soldiers having sold their booty, there was nothing to be given back to the proprietors, who became very angry. Thus a feeling of indignation was excited among the *shizoku* of the Kuma-moto-ken against the soldiers' bad conduct. We cannot be sure that the troops really acted in the manner described; but if they did what can be expected to follow such conduct?

Now we will suppose that the rumor is right. The troops have violated the rights of property of the citizens in direct opposition to their duty. Some persons say that the troops will be disbanded and their duties transferred to the *shizoku*, who are provoked by their outrages. The garrison troops must be tried and punished in accordance with military law, so as to satisfy the claims of the citizens.

PRINCE Arisugawa-no-miya, *Gicho* of the Gen-ro-in, left for Kobe en route to Kioto in the *Hiroshima-maru*, on the 17th inst.

MESSRS. Nagaya and Ni-iai, late *Gikuwan* of the Gen-ro-in, were dismissed on the 15th inst.

THE *Choya-shinbun* says that a Japanese Consulate in China will be abolished, owing to the late reduction in the expenditure of the government, and that sundry district offices in Tokio will also be amalgamated in order to reduce expenses.

THE Mitsu Bishi Company spent yen 20,000 in masting the *Niigata-maru* and *Takasago-maru*, after taking out their boilers and engines.

THEIR Excellencies Messrs. Sanjo, *Daijo-Daijin*, and Iwakura, *Udaijin*, have received the decoration of the first class of the order of merit. This is a mark of recognition of their good service during the ten years since the foundation of the present government.

(From the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

The reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the land-tax has reduced by yen 8,000,000 the yearly income of the Government. This reduction has brought about another, namely one of about one thousand officials in the various departments, while the abolition of some departments and branch sections has been effected, and a great change in the form of the Government has taken place, in order to meet the reduction of yen 8,000,000 in the revenue. The national taxation (apart from the land-tax) amounted formerly to about yen 16,000,000 levied at the rate of one-third per cent. But it was decided

that the tax should not exceed more than one-fifth. Thus it was reduced by nearly one-half, and the national expenditure was also brought down to about yen 8,000,000.

On one hand we are glad of the generous conduct of the Government in reducing the national expenses, and on the other we think that it is very difficult for the Provincial Government officials to preserve good management in conducting the affairs of the nation in face of so large a reduction of expenditure. What change will be effected in the form of the Provincial Governments? We are sure that some good alteration in that form must have been decided on by the Central Government. We do not know what it is; but we will consider the coming change of affairs in relation to several ken.

How shall we consider it? We must do so in the same spirit as we brought to bear upon the great change in the government on the reduction of the land-tax. We cannot say whether our opinion is right or not on the subject of the reduction of the national taxation, but the Provincial Government officials will not be able to follow the same course as before. Then on what new method will they conduct the affairs of the districts under their jurisdiction? The work will demand, of course, the same expenditure as before to promote the welfare and convenience of the people. We are afraid that the reduction of expenditure will affect that welfare and convenience more or less. If the transaction of affairs is interfered with, the change and reduction will produce nothing but confusion. Will, then, the same amount of taxes be collected under some other name? This is surely not the desire of our benign government. We foresee much difficulty in making a remarkable change in the form of the provincial governments. What method of conducting the affairs of the provincial governments will be adopted if a reduction of nearly one half in the national expenditure will not leave sufficient for the salaries of the district officials of every fu and ken? If we are not greatly mistaken, there will remain nothing to be paid them in the way of salary. Does our government intend to meet the reduction by abolishing some ken and amalgamating others? Most of the ken must not be abolished; and, with abolition and amalgamation even, ends cannot be made to meet after the reduction by half of the national taxation. What can be done? Some persons say that the district offices of every fu and ken will also be abolished, and this, perhaps, will be no great injury to the people. But yet this abolition will be insufficient to meet the reduction.

NOTIFICATION No. 3A.

To Fu and Ken.

Ceremonies in honor of those who died in the struggles during the suppression of the insurrection in the Kuma-moto, Yamaguchi, and Fukuoka-ken in October of the 9th year of Meiji (1876) will be held at the Shokonsha, Kudanzaka, Tokio, on the 25th inst.; and it is hereby notified that henceforward similar celebrations will be performed yearly at the same temple on the 6th November.

The officers of Fu and Ken under whose jurisdiction they live will inform the relatives of the dead on the matter.

YAMAGATA ARICHIKA,

Rikugun-kio.

13th January, 1877.

NOTIFICATION No. 5.

When any one, having received a summons from a judicial court, is not able to appear, or should appear later than the appointed time on account of illness or other causes, he must report the matter to the court before the appointed time. If he should make a report after that time, or should not appear at all, or appear later than the hour for which he is summoned, without having made a report, the judge can condemn him to a fine of not less than 5 sen and not more than 10 yen.

Notice is hereby given.

SANJO-SANEYOSHI,

Daijo-Daijin.

17th January, 1877.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* says that the Daijo-kwan has issued a Notification to the Fu and Ken, stating that the salaries of the *Chiji* of Fu and *Kenrei* of Ken are fixed at yen 250, and those of their immediate subordinates at yen 200. All other subordinate officials' salaries will be the same as those of officers of corresponding ranks in the departments.

On the 17th inst. all the officials of the Tokio-fu, says the *Hochi-shinbun*, were dismissed, with the exception of the *Chiji* and *Sanji*.

DURING the absence of Prince Arisugawano-miya, Mr. M. Mutsu, *Gikuan* of the Genro-in, will act as *Gicho* of that body.

(From the *Choya Shinbun*.)

Our Government has considerably reduced the working expenses of their various Departments, and changed the system of management of their Branch Sections. Sympathy for the great number of officials who have thus been thrown out of employment caused the tears to flow from our eyes and fall upon our desk as we wrote about their misfortune.

A person who sat by us laughed and asked if we did not desire reduction in the expenditure of the Government and the dismissal of a number of officials; and asked why it was we manifested sorrow for those officers instead of congratulating the Government upon its famous decision?

We replied that the dismissal of the officers was no doubt rendered necessary by the exigencies of the times; and that our sympathy for them was on account of the privations to which they would be subjected in consequence of their dismissal. We complimented the Government upon its action in effecting the recent changes; at the same time we could not help feeling for the unfortunate officers who were in consequence thrown out of employment.

What class of persons is it that mostly fill positions under the Government? They are of high rank, men who spent their youth, during the Shogun's reign, in learning the art of war and fitting themselves to undertake the management of a county or province. But, on the overthrow of the Shogun's Government, the career they had marked out for themselves was cut short; and a large portion of the aristocracy came to a level with the lower classes. Their pensions were also considerably reduced; and ultimately were issued in public bonds. A great many of the gentry consequently congregated in Tokio in the hope of getting employment under the Government; and the extent of the injury that will ensue on their dismissal we do not dare to estimate.

The effects of the great change in Government affairs will be experienced chiefly among

those officials who rank as *Sonin*, *Hannin*, and *Togai*, for it is these classes that have been dismissed. With the exception of those who are happily provided for, great confusion will fall upon these classes. If they would engage in agricultural pursuits, they have no land to till. If they would engage in mercantile business, how can they do so without capital? They can think of nothing to relieve their distress, and starvation stares them in the face. Who is he that will not drop a tear while thinking of the misfortunes which will fall upon those persons in the future?

Still this unfortunate state of affairs is brought about mostly through their own foolishness. They fondly hoped that the customs and manners existing in the Shoguns' time would continue, and therefore they neglected to provide for a season like the present. Those officials who received the order notifying them that their services would no longer be required, were very much surprised. But they have no cause to be displeased with heaven or earth, for their misfortunes have been brought about by their own misconduct. They will have to be very careful in future. They must forget their recent prosperity and work willingly to maintain themselves and their families. The change brought about in January of the 10th year of Meiji is calculated to chasten our minds and assist us in following the right way in the future.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1A.

Junks of Japanese construction are feebly and coarsely built and very liable to capsize, especially in the winter season, when it is dangerous to sail in them on account of the stormy weather and wild North sea. Having become accustomed to them their proprietors do not consider whether they are profitable and care not for their loss; and their crews are also regardless of the danger attached to sailing in them. The sailors also often convey secretly on board the junks large quantities of goods. Unfortunately for them they seldom sail through the North sea without encountering stormy weather; and frequently the only means of preserving their lives is to throw away all the cargo, and often even this device is of no avail and the crew are drowned.

During the 7th year of Meiji, 175 junks were wrecked, 68 men were drowned and 45,775 koku of cargo were lost on the island of Yezo alone. During the following year, 120 junks were wrecked, 49 men were drowned, and 20,919 koku of cargo were also lost. Both steam and sailing vessels of foreign construction can freely go, or return in safety to harbour, as they are informed previously of the approach of a storm or change in the weather by the barometer.

Our junks find it very inconvenient to enter or pass out of harbour; and are so coarsely built that they are unable to sail upon the ocean in rough weather. When a strong wind is blowing they are compelled to keep close to the shore and so run very great danger of becoming wrecked upon some rock; and they scarcely evade destruction even at the mouth of the harbour. Owing to the wrecks chiefly occurring close to land the number of persons drowned is not very great. But the wrecks are greatly increased in number through overloading. Therefore a Notification, No. 14, was issued in February, 1874, regulating the number of koku to be carried by each junk, and ordering the examination of all junks upon

leaving any harbour. It is now notified that, from the 1st of February this year, all cargo over and above the amount of koku allowed to be carried by each junk will be confiscated to the Government.

KURODA-KIYOTAKA.

Kaitaku-Chokuwan.

11th January, 1877.

THE *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* of the 19th instant contains the following:

Foreign newspaper writers write selfish articles, regardless of law, and desire to provoke us to do the same. In reading through the *Japan Herald* of the 11th instant, we find it contains a most hateful, detestable article. The wording of this article does not seem to have been dictated by a very wise man, nor are the propositions those of a good man. Not only is it calculated to excite discontent amongst its readers, but it instigates our journalists to engage in a bad practice; and as it is likely to have a very bad effect upon the people we cannot allow it to pass without a word of comment. Shall we not direct the point of our pen against the camp of the *Japan Herald* writers and destroy it in a single attack and so lead its readers back into the right way. It is necessary in the first place to translate the article in question for the convenience of our readers.

(Here follows the translation of a short article in the *Herald* of the 11th on the prosecutions of the native editors, and satirically recommending that the French system of vicarious editors, to bear the punishments inflicted on the actual writers, should be adopted by the Japanese press.)

Having read this translation of the article what do our readers think of it? Are the views expressed considered righteous, and regarded as worthy of being respectfully preserved for ever? We decidedly state that we consider it a most careless, cruel, useless and injurious article. Foreign newspaper writers do not know much about the constitution of our government, our laws, feelings, customs and manners. They write about us as their imagination dictates; and publish articles which are full of evil expressions towards us. And the article we are commenting upon is one of the most injurious.

In France the newspaper regulations being very severe, the position of editor is often supplied by a "straw" man. But our press regulations do not obstruct or prevent our talking, and we are not inconvenienced by them. Those writers who occasionally transgress the regulations and meet with the misfortune of being sent to prison, do not intend to offend against the press-laws, but the careless writing of a paragraph necessitates their appearing before the Courts. Who of our writers will intentionally violate the regulations and provide straw men to supply their place, as does Rochefort?

If any of our newspaper offices should be led astray by the opinions of the *Japan Herald* writers, and provide straw men to bear their punishment, they intend to violate the press regulations. If such should be the case the publication of the article will not only have had the effect of exciting the newspaper writer, but will also affect the power of our laws, and may justly be considered a manifesto which has disturbed our spirits. Are the writers in the *Japan Herald*, who live under the protection of the English Government, not gentlemen who write their opinions for the benefit of others? How is it therefore that

they are indifferent to the ridicule of learned men for having instigated us to do wrong.

Oh! the Japanese are not so foolish! They are not so nonsensical! We are capable of discerning between good and evil. We advance with faithfulness, but retire from dishonour. Will the *Japan Herald* writers please be careful of their words in the future, and not disseminate poisonous impressions throughout our country. Fortunately for them they escape from well merited punishment through the protection afforded by extra-territoriality, but they cannot escape from the punishment which invariably falls upon those guilty of immorality. Let them look to themselves.

On the 25th and 27th inst. horse-races and wrestling matches will be celebrated at the Shokonsha, Kudanzaka, Tokio, in honour of the dead, who fell during the suppression of the recent insurrection.

From the night of the 18th inst., says the *Choya-shinbun*, the residences of four high officials of the government have been each guarded at night by ten policemen.

THE *Aichi-shinbun* says that on the 15th and 16th inst. about seventy or eighty shizoku of the Aichi-ken assembled at the temple of Manshoji.

THE first number of a new magazine, named *Somajijo*, has been published by the Shushisha Company in Tokio.

THE *Choya-shinbun* states that a notice has been issued to the effect that only \$100,000 will be expended in exhibits for the Japanese section at the approaching International Exhibition at Paris.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—As you have seen fit to translate a piece of gratuitous impertinence from the *Echo du Japon* regarding a recent marriage ceremony in the English Church, perhaps you will permit me, as an uninterested eye witness, to make a few remarks for the benefit of your elegant contemporary.

1st.—I do not think more people were present in Church than has been usual whenever a marriage among any of our prominent residents has occurred.

2nd.—It is a gratuitous falsehood to assert that any gentlemen went to Church in boots and beeches.

3rd.—Japan is not an "English country," nor (fortunately for the Japanese) a French country either.

4th.—If the English Derby were to be run on a Sunday or the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, or any Regatta, or the Theatres to be open, upon that day, it would have a very peculiar effect in England.

5th.—In all probability the arrangements were made without a thought of what *M. le Redacteur* might think, or the possible effect upon his compatriots.

6th.—*M. le Redacteur's* taste, as exhibited by the remarks under comment, "can scarcely have many precedents" among gentlemen.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

"*La critique est aisée, et la vérité est difficile.*"
Yokohama, 18th January, 1877.

INQUEST.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., H. B. M.

Consul, Coroner.

Jury:—Messrs. John S. Cox, Ed. Flint Kilby, and Henry Steele.

An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon (13th inst.) on board the *Modeste*, on the body of the ship's steward, Samuel Perkins, who shot himself in the head with a revolver about nine o'clock in the morning. The following evidence was adduced after the Jury had viewed the remains of the deceased.

Robert Squire, sergeant of marines, sworn:—A few minutes before nine this morning I heard the report of firearms and found the sound came from the ship's steward's issuing room. I tried the door and found it locked. I then reported the circumstance to the master-at-arms, who caused the door to be broken open. I was present when the door was broken open and saw the deceased lying insensible on the deck. I think he shot himself with a pistol. The body was removed. The door must have been locked from the inside. I did not see the key of the door. The carpenter broke the door open.

William Davis, master-at-arms, sworn:—About nine this morning the sergeant-major and school-master reported to me that a pistol shot had been fired in the ship's steward's cabin. Seeing the carpenter I warned him to be prepared to force the door open. I then went on deck and reported the case to the senior lieutenant, who came down with me. As soon as the door was forced open I found the ship's steward with his head down towards the door, and legs on the back of a chair. A blanket was lying loosely over him. I lifted him up by the shoulders and pulled him partly outside the door, and then directed that he should be removed to the sick-bay. The pistol was found lying in the bed, with the muzzle pointing towards the ship's side. I have only known deceased about ten weeks, since he joined the ship. I have always considered him a very eccentric man. He had a habit of walking backwards and forwards with his hands clenched and drawing in his breath for half an hour at a time. The door was locked from the inside. I found the key in the door. He was not dead when I found him, but he did not speak. The ship's steward has to keep accounts, but has no control over money. His accounts were kept carelessly but there was nothing otherwise wrong. He was responsible to the paymaster. The pistol (produced) is still loaded in five chambers.

James Williams, schoolmaster, sworn:—I was standing in the mess-room this morning a little before nine o'clock when I heard a report of firearms. I thought it came from the issuing room. I asked the colour-sergeant of marines if he heard the report, and he said "yes," and went to try the door. He found it locked so we went and informed the master-at-arms, who sent for the carpenter and then reported the circumstance to the commanding officer. The commanding officer ordered the door to be forced open. The master-at-arms then entered. I saw the steward carried out bleeding, and a pistol in the master-at-arms' hand. That is about all I know. I saw the deceased about a quarter to nine last night. He joined in the conversation occasionally. He seemed rather depressed. He was a

peculiar man and was in the habit of walking about by himself and throwing his left arm about. He seemed rational enough in his remarks. I also saw him about half-past seven this morning walk up to the table and take a basin and go to the pump to obtain a drink. I saw him return and go to his cabin. That was the last I saw of him. He belonged to my mess. He was not in the habit of drinking. I do not know what caused the depression, unless he had some secrets on his mind. He was a very close man. This peculiarity of manner was observable from the time he joined the ship.

Charles Ed. Hall, sworn:—The last time I saw the deceased alive was about 8 o'clock this morning. I saw him at that time go into his cabin and shut the door. I did not see him again until the door was broken open. I heard the report of a pistol about nine o'clock and saw the door of the steward's room broken open. I observed, as they were taking him to the sick-bay, he was shot in the left temple. He seemed rather depressed last night and spoke but very little. He was reading the paper to himself. I spoke to him two or three times but he did not give me any direct answer. He has always been a peculiar man ever since he joined the ship, and seemed as if he had some trouble on his mind but he never referred to anything of the kind. I have been as much with him as any body. He seemed rather more depressed than usual last night. He was a quiet man and addicted to walking about by himself. I went on shore with him once and he departed himself the same as usual on that occasion. I never heard any body pass any remarks about his peculiarities. From the first when he came on the ship I have always considered that he had something on his mind.

Patrick Ezekiel, seaman, sworn:—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, the steward remarked to me that I was not to be particular about his bed as he was not going to turn in. This remark made no impression on me at the time, as I thought he meant that he was not going to retire early. He was a very quiet man.

William Jeffers, seaman, sworn:—My opinion is that the deceased was not in his right mind from the number of mistakes he continually made. He would send for me sometimes, and when I went to him he would not know what he wanted me for. The last I saw him was last night when the beef was being served out.

R. R. Siccamo, staff surgeon, sworn:—I performed a post mortem on the deceased, the result of which showed a circular opening on the left temple made by a bullet. The bullet passed through the brain and was found on the opposite side of the skull lying under the scalp, near the right ear. I examined the brain and found that it was quite healthy. The deceased's death was caused by a gunshot wound.

Some letters were produced, one of which was from the ship's steward of the *Thistle*, informing the deceased that he had remitted five pounds to his, deceased's, sister on his account.

Thos. Nelson Farth, paymaster, sworn:—The deceased kept his accounts in a very slovenly manner. No money ever passed through his hands. He joined the ships in October and during November I had to find fault with him. He promised to try and do better and did improve afterwards. He was of a flighty, nervous temperament. He brought a very good character from the *Thistle*. I

did not scold him severely for his slovenliness in his accounts and he did not seem to take it much to heart.

Alexander Buller, Captain of the *Modeste*, sworn:—I saw deceased on Tuesday last in my cabin and told him that though his general conduct was reported as being very good. I regretted I could not report favourably of the way in which he kept his accounts, and I hoped there would be a marked improvement in the next half-year. He made no reply that I remember; my remarks would scarcely call for any answer.

The jury then retired and after considering their verdict found that the deceased met his death by means of a pistol bullet fired by his own hands, he being of unsound mind at the time.

Law Reports.

In the U. S. Consular-General Court.

Before Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

Wednesday, January, 10th, 1877.

TOKIO FU vs. J. M. BATCHELDER.

THE following arguments of the Counsel for the plaintiff, chiefly of a technical nature, were omitted or insufficiently stated in our report of the proceedings in the U. S. Consulate in the case of Tokio Fu vs. Batchelder contained in our issue of the 10th inst.

Referring to the fact that no counsel had been employed by the plaintiff it was admitted that it was true that in a rent case tried recently in the British Court the authorities of the Kanagawa ken were duly represented by counsel; but this was because the proceedings were in charge of a foreign gentleman connected with the Kencho, who of course was perfectly well aware of the advantage of employing a lawyer.

As to the 3rd ground mentioned in the 76th Section, the affidavit shewed clearly what kind of evidence was forthcoming and what was its object, and if such evidence should actually be produced and sustained the judgment would have to be reversed. Thus, then, the only question was whether under the circumstances such evidence could not have been with reasonable diligence previously produced by the plaintiff. In considering what is reasonable diligence we must remember the position of the plaintiff.

... Much of the evidence is what has been offered by third parties whose attention has been called to the subject by the previous proceedings. This is of course strictly new evidence and is of such a nature as to show among other things that no such agreement as that alleged by the defendant at the hearing in support of his contention ever existed. Then there is other evidence, much of it contained in correspondence which the plaintiff could hardly be expected to have unearthed or even sought for without being properly advised, by a foreigner at least, if not by a lawyer, and the less seeing that until the trial actually commenced he could not know what the defence really was. Counsel having sufficiently referred to the new evidence he proposed to adduce closed this portion of his address by observing that it tended generally to prove that plaintiff was fully in his right in denying defendant's claim to hold land without paying rent and to ask damages from the plaintiff.

The Court intimated that nothing has been said about the land-right. Mr. Dickins admitted this, but said it was impossible to

avoid referring to the fact that the defendant's claim practically amounted to this.

In answer to a remark from the Court as to the insufficiency of the statement, Mr. Dickins replied that he had annexed an affidavit and a statement that sufficiently complied with the requirements of the 77th and 78th sections. He did not object to a part of the evidence or the judgment, but to the whole of both, and it was not therefore necessary to pick out certain portions of the evidence and make these up into a statement. It was only when exceptions had been made at the hearing or where portions of the judgment or evidence were objected to as insufficient or incorrect that any statement of particular evidence could be necessary. The 78th section does not make any statement of evidence necessary when the judgment is objected to as against law and no special exceptions have been taken at trial. Finally, as sufficiently shown by the statement actually produced, he went on the whole record and it surely cannot be pretended that he was bound to copy out the whole record and annex it to his motion. Besides, the absence even of a statement did not preclude him from argument upon and reference to the whole record; and if the defendant objected to the statement as insufficient he should have demurred to it and not appeared upon the present motion:—by so doing whatever right he may have had was waived.

The plaintiff's Counsel continued by saying the previous action was irregular. What the defendant ought to have done was this: he ought to have paid up his rent, paying the money into Court perhaps, and then made his claim for breach of agreement against us by a separate action in the nature, if allowable by the Court, of a cross action; and in that action he ought to have included in his claim the rent he had paid, and it is possible that such a form of proceeding would have been held correct. The present was undoubtedly irregular and incapable of being sustained. The title-deed only referred to two special articles of the convention of 1870; and on the Court's own maxim the mention of these excluded the other article of the convention from the lease. The deed being accepted by the defendant is the agreement between the parties; and if the convention is to be brought in at all it is to be so as a part of general law only, and not as (except so far as the articles of it quoted in the deed are concerned) forming a contract between the plaintiff or his principals and the defendant. A covenant may be (see "Woodfall on Landlord and Tenant") in words of one party: Thus there may be covenants in a deed poll. A condition must be in words of both parties (See Woodfall) or if not expressed gathered from words of both parties. Even putting the whole convention of 1870 into the title deed, no such condition as that alleged by the defendant can be found in it or implied from it, for here we have the words of one party only. Even, however, if signed by both parties, no such condition as will shortly be shown could be inferred. Again, if the condition existed and were pleadable it must have been if pleadable in bar of rent a *condition precedent*. It is clear it could not have been such a condition, the party defendant having entered into occupation and even paid the first year's rent—at a moment, too, as the new evidence would show, when hundreds of foreigners were to his knowledge and had long been living out of Ts'kidji. Not only that, but in 1872 rent was paid into Court and this waived any condition precedent that may have existed.

Finally the judgment is wrong in the face of it and its conclusion cannot be sustained by its premises. The sentence *expressio unius, (i. e. unius personæ,) exclusio alterius* applies to the defendant who has a right to live in Ts'kidji without further permission from the Japanese but who does not possess a right to live out of Ts'kidji without such a permission. He still possesses the right he always did possess, and which any one, even if not a treaty foreigner, possesses of living anywhere in Japan with Japanese permission. The Government has curtailed its right to exclude foreigners, but this is no curtailment of its right to admit foreigners. We have the minor proposition and the conclusion of a syllogism; but where is the major premise? The only one that could fit in would be a proposition to the effect that whenever a right of exclusion is curtailed the corresponding right of admission is also curtailed, a proposition absurd in itself and incapable of any sort of proof. The only ground on which the defendant could have founded his claim would have been a showing that the Japanese had knowingly held out as an inducement to foreigners to buy land in Ts'kidji, that they, the Japanese, would never allow under any circumstances foreigners to live elsewhere in Yedo, and that after having so induced foreigners to buy land they knowingly and wilfully broke their agreement not to allow foreigners to live out of Ts'kidji. This would have been a fraud, and if this is alleged as a defence, being a fraud it should have been alleged specifically, plainly, and positively, not as a possible but as a certain inference from stated facts. Nothing of the sort has been attempted, or in view of history of foreign residence in Japan could have been attempted.

Friday, January 12th, 1877.

ROBERT THOMPSON, second mate of the American barque *Stonewall Jackson*, was charged by the Master, H. P. Arbecam, with abusing the men and trying to raise a mutiny on board that vessel during her passage from Boston to Yokohama.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of abusing the men, on the Court reading over the affidavit, but pleaded not guilty to the charge of mutiny.

H. P. Arbecam, sworn:—I am master of the *Stonewall Jackson*. Shortly after leaving New York, I gave orders to Thompson, as I had had trouble on board the barque *William H. Thornby*, telling him at the time what the trouble was, that I would not allow him to strike or raise his hand to any man on board. The first I heard of his striking the men was from the mate; and the prisoner told me himself in the presence of the carpenter of the ship that he had disobeyed my orders and struck John Borrison with a belaying pin. I afterwards heard that he had struck the boatswain. I gave him strict orders not to raise a hand against another man on board. Complaints were afterwards made that the prisoner had taken away some clothes from the boys. I made him return the things—shoes, handkerchiefs, &c; and again gave him orders not to attempt to lay his hand on any man on board my ship, for I had heard that he struck a boy who cried at his telling him that he had "nigger blood" in him. Up to this time the men had laid no complaints against him. He struck Frederick Worm, and stood over another man with a belaying pin. I sent for the men, who stated the circumstances of the case. The prisoner came to me and said he wanted to have some conversation with me. I told

him that I would have a conversation with him at 12 o'clock before all hands. After that I concluded to talk with him in the cabin, privately. He came. I told him that I knew of his conversation with the men, in which he had said that I was incompetent to navigate the ship; of his insulting language about myself and wife; and of his abuse of the men, and not wishing to disgrace him in the presence of all hands, I gave him a friendly warning once more, and allowed him to go on with his duties as second officer. He promised to act rightly in the future. The only thing he said about the charges was, that he had not said anything against my wife and myself. I heard shortly after, through the carpenter and a boy, that he had again been speaking to the crew accusing me and my mate of incompetency. On the morning of Dec. 31, at 4.15 I heard a scuffle on deck. I went on deck and found the second mate clinched with the first officer. I took Thompson by the hair of the head. He had a belaying pin in his hand. With this belaying pin I struck Thompson on the head several times, reduced him to submission, and put him in irons, considering it necessary for the safety of the ship and the lives of all hands. On arrival here I reported the affair at the Consulate. The charges against the prisoner are entered in the log. When the men thought it was safe to do so, they brought these documents to me, in which complaints were made against the prisoner. I hold the log in my hand and now produce it in Court. It was read to the prisoner at noon on the 31st December in the presence of all hands, except the man at the wheel.

The Prisoner made a rambling statement about what the mate had done, but had no questions to ask the witness.

Alexander McAllister, sworn:—I am carpenter on board the *Stonewall Jackson*. I know the statements contained in the log and know that most of those statements are true. I saw the second mate strike John Borrison in the stomach, push him down and threaten to pound him. I saw no cause for the assault. He assaulted the boy Morrison on the head with a belaying pin. He did not knock him down. I did not see him strike John Daly, though I heard him threaten him. I have heard him speak in disrespectful terms of the captain and mate. He said the mate had never sailed in a large vessel and was not fit to be first mate. He nick-named the mate "Idaddis." He said the captain was no navigator, was afraid to put on sail, would never be able to take the vessel through bad weather, &c. He had to show him how to take cross-bearings in passing islands; if he had had command of the vessel he would have gone a different route and been in Yokohama long before. This was said before the men. I heard him threaten to whip the steward and the passengers. He used to imitate the Captain's actions in bad weather, ridiculing him. He had a by-word (a whistle) signifying "keep her north," another for "keep her south," &c. I heard him speak of the women on board.

To Prisoner:—I think it was in September when you struck John Borrison. You struck him on the head and made him go aloft.

John Borrison, sworn:—I am seaman on the *Stonewall Jackson*. I made a complaint to the Captain that the second mate had struck me. I don't remember the date; but I reported the circumstance as soon as it was done. I was pulling on a rope when he

struck me in the back with a belaying pin. I looked round, and he swore at me and struck me again. I had done nothing to cause him to strike me. Another time he struck me because I had been rather long in furling a sail. I told the boatswain the sail was hard to furl and he heard me and called me out of the fore-castle and struck me with a belaying pin. I have seen him assault every man forward. I heard him insult the steward and challenge him to fight. I did not see the fight between him and the first mate. I have heard him say that the mate knew nothing: that he could do better than he could if in his position, and so forth.

To Prisoner:—You did not strike me on the head but on the shoulder. You struck me for nothing. At the time you abused the steward, I was at the fore-castle door.

Thomas Kelly, sworn:—I am acting second mate of the *Stonewall Jackson*, but shipped as boatswain. Thompson assaulted me on one occasion, some time in September. He "shoved" me down and called me out of my name. He did not strike me. I don't know why he pushed me down. I was witness to his assaulting Fred Worm with his fist. He did not knock him down. I saw the mate and second mate take hold of each other, but what occurred after I know nothing about. Before they got into holds the mate told Thompson that he would not take any more of his short answers. I have heard him say that the mate was not qualified for the position he held.

To Prisoner:—I did not hear you say to the mate, "Hold on Sir; no belaying pins there." You did not strike me in the stomach but pushed me down.

Fred. Worm, sworn:—I am seaman on board the *Stonewall Jackson*. The second mate struck me with a belaying pin and capstan bar, because I did not answer him quick enough. He struck me five or six times. I saw him strike some of the other men—Morrison and Daly. I have heard him talk disrespectfully of the captain and mate, saying they did not know much about sailing a vessel. He was going to be "square" with the mate on arriving in Yokohama. I saw the fight between the mate and second mate. The mate told him to go and look after the top-gallant sail, and he said the boatswain would do that and went away. Afterwards the second mate came back and the mate said he did not want any of his back answers. I did not hear what the second mate said, but they clinched directly after. The Captain then came on deck.

To prisoner:—I did not see the Captain strike you. I assisted to carry you away, but do not recollect seeing any blood on your face.

The Court adjourned the case till Monday, at 1.30 p.m.

Monday, January 15th, 1877.

The case of Robert Thompson, second officer of the *Stonewall Jackson*, was resumed this afternoon.

Albert A. Meyers, sworn:—I was a passenger on board the *Stonewall Jackson*, and frequently had occasion to notice the behaviour of the prisoner during the voyage. I saw him strike the men with belaying-pins. One morning I opened the door of my cabin to let in some fresh air, and the sea happened to come in. The second mate swore at me and threatened to whip me for this accident. One morning I was watching on deck, and

he wanted to fight me and called me names. A short time after he apologised. The next time he insulted me was in a boat at the island of Ombay. After that, while I was standing in the pilot house, he again called me names, and threatened to whip me when we got to Yokohama. I thought at first I would stand his insults and not report him until we arrived in Yokohama, but ultimately concluded to report his conduct.

To prisoner:—The captain accused me of carrying tales from the boatswain's house. It being my first voyage I was unacquainted with the discipline of a ship and thought it no harm to repeat what I heard until the captain warned me not to do so. I saw you mark one of the men you struck, a Japanese stowaway. It was at night. You threw a belaying pin at him and the next day he showed me his hand where the belaying pin had struck him and it seemed as if his finger was broken.

Andrew Anderson, sworn:—I am seaman of the *Stonewall Jackson*. I have been assaulted by the second mate. I also saw him assault another man. He kicked him twice. He struck me over my shoulder with a belaying pin when I was aft hauling on the main sheet. At another time he struck me on the back of my head with a belaying pin and kicked me, and threatened to knock my brains out. He struck me while I was at the wheel. The captain had told me to keep the vessel to the wind and he struck me because the sails were not full. I have heard him say that the captain was a bad man. He also threatened to be "square" with the mate on arriving at Yokohama.

The prisoner said that he had no witnesses. He was told before joining the ship that it was useless for him to join that vessel as it was a usual thing for the captain to run every second mate out of the ship. He only pleaded guilty to striking the men.

The prisoner was committed to gaol until the *Stonewall Jackson* should be ready for sea, when he is to be sent in her to the United States to take his trial. His Honour remarking that he had no power to try him here.

The prisoner protested against being sent back a prisoner in the *Stonewall Jackson*.

He was removed in the custody of the deputy-marshal.

In the Judicial Court of Kanagawa.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Tuesday, Jan. 16th, 1877.

(Continued from the 9th instant.)

T. ROSE & Co. vs. ZENPACHI.

As will be seen from our report of the first hearing of this case, the plaintiff claimed the sum of \$1,000, value of an engine and boiler sold to the defendant, or \$200 damages for breach of contract.

Upon the Court assembling, this morning, the judge announced to the plaintiff that as the defendant did not put in an appearance on the first day of the trial, nor to-day, the Court had decided to exercise its right to exclude him from the privileges the law would allow him on his attending, and would give a verdict for the plaintiff, according to the merits of the case, on the 18th instant.

According to the request of the Court at the previous hearing, the plaintiff filed a detailed statement of the loss he had sustained through the defendant not concluding his contract, as follows:—

Loss on Bills of Exchange on London	\$90
Interest to date	15
Storage, &c.	30
Boy's expenses	9
Court expenses	60
	<hr/> \$200

The plaintiff also put into Court the letter which his witness at the first hearing testified having seen in Tokio. This document was from the defendant to a Mr. Okawa, informing him that he, defendant, had purchased a boiler and engine from Mr. Rose for Mr. Genzaimon for the sum of \$1000, but he considered that by judicious management \$1,500 might be obtained from Mr. Genzaimon; and he therefore asked Okawa to become a party to the transaction and state that Mr. Rose had sold him, Okawa, the articles for \$1,500, and that Genzaimon might have them for that amount. If Okawa would agree to this they could make \$500 clear by the business.

Mr. Okawa declined to have anything to do with such a dishonest transaction.

Judgment to be given on the 18th.

Thursday, January 18th, 1877.

The following judgment, in favor of the plaintiff, was delivered this morning.

(Official Translation.)

JUDGMENT.

Defendant forwarded an answer on the 27th of 12th month, 8th year of Meiji, containing his objection and remarks against the claim brought against him by plaintiff for the non-fulfilment of contract for the purchase of a boiler and machinery, but defendant not appearing at the sitting held on the 8th of 1st month of 10th year of Meiji, neither at that held on the 16th of same month, has lost through so doing the entire right of defence and is considered as accepting the entire claim of plaintiff. Consequently, defendant is hereby condemned to pay to plaintiff the balance claim of \$900 with interest from the day such should have been paid, and to take delivery of the boiler and machinery; or, in case of his being unable to do so, to pay as indemnity to plaintiff's firm the sum of \$200.

YOKOHAMA SAIBANSHO.

18th of 1st month, 10th year of Meiji.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Furber, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Jan. 11, Jap. str. *Kanagawa-Maru*, Drummond, 1,325, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Jan. 12, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Edmond, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 Jan. 15, Jap. str. *Hiogo-Maru*, Christensen, 690, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Jan. 15, Brit. bark *Parmentio*, Abbott, 396, from Shanghai, Kerosene and General, to E. Fischer & Co.
 Jan. 20, Jap. str. *Genkai-Maru*, Hussey, 1,917, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Jan. 20, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 20, Frch. str. *Tibre*, de Girard, 1,009, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Jan. 22, Am. str. *Nevada*, William, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 22, Jap. str. *Sumida-Maru*, Gorlach, 900, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 11, Jap. str. *Genkai-Maru*, Burdis, 1,917, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 12, Brit. str. *Belgie*, Metcalfe, 2,627, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Jan. 12, Jap. str. *Sumida-Maru*, Gorlach, 900, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 12, Jap. str. *Tsuruga-Maru*, Moore, 680, for Sabesawa, General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 13, Jap. str. *Kanagawa-Maru*, Drummond, 1,325, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 15, Brit. str. *Fintshire*, Thomas, 1,243, for Kobe, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.

Jan. 16, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Jan. 17, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Furber, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 18, Brit. ship *Devana*, May, 850, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Kniffler & Co.

Jan. 19, Jap. str. *Toyoshima-Maru*, Thompson, 656, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 19, Am. schr. *Mary Jane*, Blinkmeier, 160, for Kobe, General, despatched by E. C. Kirby.

Jan. 19, Jap. str. *Hiogo-Maru*, Christensen, 890, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 19, Jap. str. *Tokai-Maru*, Ward, 645, for Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brit. str. *Belgie* for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. Hellyer, Dr. Tobin, Messrs. Gustave Oelke, W. N. Macomber, John Anderson, G. R. Ramsey, G. W. Richardson, N. Schoening, F. Low, E. Palmiero, Geo. F. Porter, W. H. Taylor, C. J. Garduer, and one European in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* from Hongkong:—Mr. G. Whitfield.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Strachan and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Dowson, Messrs. Pollard, T. Davis, Alb. Dousdebos, Garand, Cunat, Guinrandy, Hoebens, and Mourier.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Mrs. E. C. Hine, Dr. M. E. Drennan, U.S.N., and Mr. P. J. Majer.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Takatake, Yamagoto Kuokto, Dr. Ziegel, M. le Brunete, and 11 Fr. marines.

Per Am. str. *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Machibara and 2 children, Captain Postumus, Messrs. T. B. Glover, A. B. Glover, Hamilton, Goodwin, O'Hara, Popp, E. C. Kirby, Von Siebold, Van der Osten, Wilson, and 9 Japanese, and 1 Chinese in the cabin; and 181 in the steerage.

FOR AMERICA.

Mrs. Taylor and 2 children, and 1 in the steerage.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

The improvement noted in our last in the staple of Cotton Yarns has not been maintained. Despatches received from Manchester have induced a greater firmness on the part of holders; but buyers have shown no alacrity to meet them, and a state of inactivity has been the result; though at the last moment we hear of a resumed enquiry for 16/24. With increasing stocks Shirtings are dull and prices lower. In other Cottons, Velvets and Prints are fairly, and Drills and Victoria Lawns barely, saleable. In Woollens, Plain Orleans and Lustres, Italian Cloth and Blankets, move slowly; but the demand for Mousselines has fallen off, and nothing is doing in any other kinds.

No vessels have arrived direct in the past ten days. Transhipped cargo ex *Khedive* from London, and *Diomed* from Liverpool, has, however, come to hand.

METALS.—There are absolutely no transactions in Iron of any kinds.

SUGAR.—Large stocks, prices lower, and no transactions.

KEROSENE.—A further rise of about 10 cents per case has to be noted, and the market is steady. 7,500 cases have been sold at quotations.

ARTICLES.						PRICES.			REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.									
G. E. Grey Shirtings—									
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in.	per piece.	\$1.40	to	1.80	} Still very difficult of sale even at these low rates.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in.	...	...	...	...	"	1.80	to	2.35
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in.	...	...	...	...	"	1.55	to	2.35
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in.	...	...	...	...	"	2.10	to	2.55
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in.	...	...	...	...	"	2.20	to	2.40
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in.						...			} Nothing doing. Quotations nominal. Small sales. Fair business. Some improvement. Nominal. Fair sales continue. Dull. Nominal.
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs.	...	...	...	...	"	1.10	to	1.60
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in.	...	...	...	...	"	2.55	to	2.65
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in.	...	...	...	...	"	1.60	to	2.30
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard.	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0.12½	to	0.14½
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in.	...	...	...	...	per piece.	0.65	to	0.90
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in.	...	...	...	...	"	7.50	to	8.50
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in.	...	...	...	...	"	0.80	to	0.87½
Taffachelass ...	...	...	...	...	"	1.90	to	2.15
COTTON YARN.									
Nos. 16 to 24	per picul.	29.00	to	32.50	} Demand subsided.
Nos. 28 to 32	...	...	...	...	"	30.50	to	35.50
Nos. 38 to 42	...	...	...	...	"	36.00	to	40.00
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.									
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in.						...			} Nothing doing. Small demand. Nothing doing.
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in.	...	...	...	...	"	15.50	to	16.50
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in.	...	...	...	...	"	11.00	to	12.00
do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in.	...	...	...	...	"	3.75	to	5.00
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in.	...	...	...	...	"	5.25	to	7.00
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in.						...			} Very little doing. Good qualities saleable. Small sales.
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in.	...	...	...	...	per yard.	6.50	to	7.00
do. Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in.	...	...	...	...	"	0.17½	to	0.19½
do. Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in.	...	...	...	...	"	1.00	to	1.75
do. Union, 54 in. to 56 in.	...	...	...	...	"	0.50	to	0.55
do. Italian, 32 in.	...	...	...	...	"	0.75	to	0.80
Blankets, 6 to 8 lbs.	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0.50	to	0.85
	...	...	...	...	"	0.25	to	0.34
METALS AND SUNDRIES.									
Iron, Flat and Round						...			} No business.
do. Nail-rod	...	...	...	...	per picul.	3.10	to	3.75
do. Hoop	...	...	...	...	"	2.75	to	3.70
do. Pig	...	...	...	...	"	1.50	to	2.00
Lead	...	...	...	...	"	8.00	to	8.25
Quicksilver						...			} Nominal. Firm. Prices firm.
Coal						...			
Sugar, White, No. 1						...			
do. Brown (Formosa)	...	...	...	...	"	8.70	to	3.90
do. Brown (Swatow)	...	...	...	...	"	8.55	to	3.70
Raw Cotton (China)	...	...	...	...	"	15.25	to	15.65
Kerosine Oil, 10 galls.	...	...	...	...	per case.	4.70	to	4.80

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—This market has been tolerably quiet since our last. Some purchases were made in the early part of last week, but a considerable portion of the lots dealt for, not having been inspected at first, the greater part was returned on Friday and Saturday, after the arrival of the despatch announcing the probable failure of the Conference. The unwillingness of buyers to operate on the one hand, and on the other the wish to realise displayed by sellers, have caused prices to lose the ground they had gained since the beginning of the month. Further, the market having been almost inactive during the past four days, the quotations which we give below are so to speak nominal.

One circumstance to be particularly noticed is that good staples become scarcer and scarcer. Except Oshius and some rare lots of Hanks Nos. 2 to 2½ there remains on the market nothing even passable.

Stocks are about 2,200 bales. Arrivals to date 23,400 bales. Exports 18,850 bales, not including the amount to be shipped by English mail leaving to-morrow.

TEA.—Quietness prevails in this market also; though a little more activity was noticeable at the commencement of the period elapsed since the date of our last Market Report. Settlements for that period are about 2,400 piculs, about half of which are of common grades. Stocks much reduced. Prices are correspondingly firmer, especially for lower qualities. Settlements to date 114,872 piculs, against 122,211 piculs for same period last season.

The *Charles L. Pearson* is fully engaged and will sail immediately for New York. Another sailing vessel is expected to take the berth.

DESCRIPTION.										PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS:
SILK:—											
Mayebashi and Shinsui	Extra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840 to 860	
	Best No. 1 and 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880 to 840	
	Good No. 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780 to 800	
	Good Medium 2½ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760 to 770	
	Medium 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700 to 790	
	Inferior and Common 3, 4, 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 to 830	
Oshiu, Extra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770 to 890	
" Best ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750 to 770	
" Good ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720 to 740	
" Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamatski, Best ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		} nominal.
" Good ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sodai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tasima, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tussah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakida, Extra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900 to 930	
" Best ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850 to 880	
" Good ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820 to 840	
" Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780 to 800	
Filature:—											
Tomioka, No. 1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910 to 940	
" 2...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870 to 900	
" 3...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEA:—											
Common ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 11 to 13 per picul.	
Good Common...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 to 16 "	
Medium...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 to 18 "	
Good Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 to 23 "	
Fine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 to 30 "	
Finest ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		} nominal.
Choice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUNDRIES:—											
Rice, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 1.60 to 2.00 per picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.90 to 3.50 "	
" Brown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00 to 2.20 "	
" Large green ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00 to 2.75 "	
Cuttle Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.50 to 15.00 "	
Mushrooms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.00 to 55.00 "	
Isinglass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 28.00 "	
Sharks' Fins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 28.00 "	
Wax, White ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.50 to 12.00 "	
" Bees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.00 to 40.00 "	
Gall Nuts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.50 to 9.00 "	
Sulphur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00 to 2.50 "	
Ginseng (70 & 80 pcs. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.40 to 2.50 per catty.	
" (100 & 120 " " )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.75 to 1.80 "	
Tobacco, Common ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00 to 10.00 per picul.	
Rape Oil...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.00 to 40.00 "	
Camphor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00 to 17.00 "	
Beche-de mer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.00 to 40.00 "	
Ovals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00 to 10.00 per ton.	

TABLES.

SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To England	9,411	8,763	3,774	4,979	5,030	6,284	1,740
„ Marseilles	8,510	6,071	3,464	3,737	3,108	4,429	311
„ United States	87	70	115	33	122	41	81
„ Other Countries	715	123	82	902	708	337	54
Total Bales	18,803	10,027	7,435	9,644	8,968	11,091	2,186

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
England	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365	7,946	7,120
France	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516	6,203	896
America	108	115	162	172	56	353
Other Countries	243	366	1,089	1,375	430	98
Total Bales	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428	14,635	8,467

TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st MAY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To New York, &c... ..	10,985,921	14,452,220	10,890,956	7,530,892	7,868,402	7,509,124	6,966,280
„ San Francisco	2,631,380	2,459,011	3,413,463	2,011,581	1,936,882	1,743,487	1,753,959
„ England	196,205	24,138	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	13,813,506	16,935,369	14,304,319	9,542,473	9,805,284	9,252,611	7,745,669

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

FROM 1st MAY.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
New York	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838	9,167,902	9,761,726	10,537,030
San Francisco	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132	2,677,108	2,152,636	2,561,149
Boston, Chicago, &c.	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372	—	—	—
England	37,537	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342	11,845,010	11,914,362	13,123,612

EXCHANGE.

There has been but little doing as usual at this time of the year. Rates have advanced slightly, closing firm.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 3d.	ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....74
„ do.....Sight.....4s. 2d.	„ Private.....10 days' sight.....75 nominal.
„ Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 3d.	„ HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....par.
„ Documents 6 do.....4s. 4d.	„ Private.....10 days' sight.....2 per cent dia.
„ Continental 6 do.....4s. 4d.	„ SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....102
„ PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.40	„ Private.....30 days' sight.....104
„ do.....Sight.....5.30	
„ Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.50	
„ Documents 6 do.....5.50	

Gold Yen, 404. Silver Yen, 404. Kinsatz, 400.

The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per O. & O. Str. "Gaelic."

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1877.

Single Copy, 25 cents.

THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 21ST JAN. TO 9TH FEB., 1877.

BIRTHS.

At Yokohama, on the 23rd inst., of Commander S. BAUER, H. I. R. Bayen, of a daughter.

January 28th, at No. 139, Bluff, the wife of R. W. THORPE, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

In Christ Church, Yokohama, February 7th, by the Right Rev. C. M. Williams, D.D., Rev. Wm. B. COOPER, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, Yedo, and ALICE MINNETTE, daughter of Rev. R. S. MacLay, D.D., Yokohama, Japan.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the morning of the 25th inst., GEORGE HURLBUT, aged 39 years.

At Yokohama, on February 4th, FRANCIS WALTER MARKS, Solicitor, aged 33 years.

On the 5th instant, at No. 119 Bluff, MRS. ANNA MEIER, née KAUFFMANN, of Heidelberg, Germany.

On the 8th instant, at No. 244 Bluff, FREDERICK H. MEYER, the beloved son of F. A. Meyer, aged 4½ years.

OUR last Mail Summary was despatched per P. M. Steamer *City of Tokio*, which left this port at daylight on the 23rd ultimo. Since that date we are in receipt of the following mails:

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
American Mail	...	Jan. 24.
English "	Jan. 27.	Jan. 28.
French "	Feb. 3.	Feb. 2.
English "	Feb. 10.	Feb. 8.

Latest dates are:

London.....	Letters	...	Dec. 22.
"	Telegrams	...	Feb. 4.
New York	Letters	...	Jan. 27.
"	Telegrams	...	Feb. 4.
San Francisco	Letters	...	Jan. 3.

Summary.

On the 24th ultimo H. M. the Mikado left Yokohama in the *Takao Maru*, accompanied by Messrs. Tokudaiji, Sanjo, Iwakura, Okubo, Ito, and a number of other high officials. He arrived in Kobe on the 27th instant in the morning and proceeded, after a short rest, by rail to Kioto. He was followed by Mr. Hirobumi Ito, Minister of Public Works, and other officials in the *Thabor*, in which vessels passages were also kindly provided for members of the press, native and foreign. Most of the Foreign Ministers left for the same destination in the *Meiji Maru* on the night of the 1st instant. The official opening of the Kobe-Osaka-Kioto line was effected with great ceremony in the presence of the Mikado and the distinguished visitors on the 5th instant. A full report of proceedings will appear in our next mail issue.

Mr. Okuma Shigenobu, Minister of Finance, has put forward his financial statement of estimated revenues and expenditures for the current financial year ending 30th June next. These estimates, which have been carefully prepared, and show increasing knowledge of financial matters on the part of the officials of the department which has charge of the income and disbursements of this nation, will be found further on, as will our comments upon them.

THE thirteenth anniversary of the death of the father of the present emperor, the late Komei Tenno, has been celebrated with great pomp throughout the empire. At Kioto, in consequence of the presence of the Mikado, the Empress, and other members of the Imperial family, the ceremonies were more than usually imposing.

THE splendid buildings of the Gaimusho, Foreign Office, were entirely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 1st instant. From the moment when the disaster first became apparent at about one o'clock, it was evident that there was no hope of saving the buildings; so the efforts of the officials, firemen, and spectators were concentrated, first on the rescue of the archives and documents of the department, and next on the salvage of portable property. Although the flames raged so fiercely that in little more than an hour the buildings were levelled

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been supplied with temporary offices in the buildings of the Kobusho, or Public Works Department, close to the site of the fire.

THE 1st instant was a disastrous day for Tokio. In addition to the destruction of the Gaimusho, there were no less than five fires the same day and the following night. One of these destroyed the stables and some other buildings attached to the Military College at Ichigaya.

MR. THOMAS BRASSEY, M.P., of the Royal Yacht Club, with his family and some friends, arrived in this harbor from Honolulu in his screw steam yacht *Sunbeam* on the 29th ultimo; and left on the 3rd instant for Kobe, en route to Europe, via China, India, and the Suez Canal.

COUNTERFEIT notes of \$500 have been manufactured by a photographic process. An American, Antoine Williams, was arrested in the act of attempting to utter one at a Chinese Exchange Shop in the Homura Road. Information given by him led to the arrest of four men who are now in custody; and the matter is under investigation.

THE S. S. *Nevada* has been finally transferred to the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steam Ship Company. She has been re-named *Saikio-maru*.

O-OSHIMA, or Vries Island, at the entrance to the Gulf of Yedo, is still in active volcanic eruption.

MR. C. D. MOSS, lately one of the proprietors of this journal, goes out of the firm from the 31st December last.

THE *Japan Gazette* Hong List and Directory for 1877 has been published; and will be found complete and accurate.

THE M. B. M. S. S. *Tokio Maru*, which on her last trip to Shanghai was for some hours on a rock in the Inland Sea, has been repaired, and brings the now due mail from Shanghai and the way ports.

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

THE Finance Minister is to be congratulated upon the increased lucidity with which his estimates are prepared. Already the improved system adopted by the Government in keeping its public accounts is bearing good fruit; and indeed to it, and the consequent light which it throws upon the figures dealt with—to the severe truths made plain by the first four rules of arithmetic—may be greatly due the wise retrenchment brought about in all departments of the Government. One contemplated improvement in the preparation and presentation of future budgets is directly traceable to it. The Finance Minister promises:—"In future years I will show the estimates for the then current year in comparison with the revenues and expenditures of former years, indicating the increase and decrease in the various items." By the adoption of this natural and commendable process, the accounts of the nation will be rendered clear, and open to such criticism, as having a basis and figures to base its comments upon, instead, as in the past, of more or less erroneous or altogether ungrounded assumptions, may fairly point out fairly pointed out faults and commendations. The admission of this reason why the 7th year's estimates are in comparison, is that it has not yet been accurately compared with the coming year's estimates from the Head of a department of a nation, as its candor is manifest.

The estimates for the current financial year, that is from the 1st July 1876 to the 30th June, 1877, are, however, compared with those of the previous one. Taking into consideration the newness of the officials of the Department to the Western systems on which their own is now based, and the darkness, so to speak, which will now each year be progressively illumined, in which they have so far been working, it is not surprising that the budget should be published, at present, in the middle instead of at the commencement of the year. It would be mere hypercriticism to find fault with this plan, which enables the Minister to avail himself of the actual expenditures and receipts, shown by the accounts of the previous year, as differing from the estimates for that year, in the preparation of his scheme for the current one. In this instance Mr. Okuma admits having done so, and the internal evidence of the increased expenditure in various departments and the reduction in others, is sufficient proof of the fact even without that admission. Indeed, it is not improbable that, and no blame need attach to the Department if, the last year's budget was found, by the text of actual experience, imperfect in many particulars.

The one now before us is compiled from "information collated from minutely detailed accounts furnished by the various Government Offices," as stated in the introduction, which, after noting the fact that the estimates have been prepared on the new model above mentioned, alludes to the thorough alteration in the system of the land tax, whence it arises that it is not possible to estimate exactly the amount of revenue to be derived from that tax, although approximate accuracy may be hoped for, the estimates on this subject having been calculated on the information furnished to the government from every Fu and Ken. The introduction goes on to consider some alterations of detail, and points out the increase in the business, necessitating an augmentation in the expenditures, of the

Home, War, Navy, and Mining Departments, and the Stamp Office, Judicial Courts, and especially, the Land Tax Office. Police, Public Works, and—very important work in a country like Japan, dependant to a great extent upon properly regulated irrigation for its agricultural prosperity, repairs to and construction of dykes—have all required an increased outlay.

Turning to the details, first, of the estimated expenditures, we find, among the items showing an increase, that of the reduction of the national debt, augmented by more than Yen 1,200,000 over the amount paid last year. The item for Imperial expenditure (probably the privy purse) and payments to the Emperor's relations, is increased by Yen 100,000, and the Imperial Household expenditure by Yen 93,500. As is proper, these two items, which in former years were shown together, are now and will be henceforward provided for separately. As indicated above the estimated expenditure of all the departments is increased; so is that of the Legations and Consulates in Foreign Countries by Yen 33,300 over the Yen 515,000 allowed for this branch of the public service last year. This augmentation is certainly not a great one, but we would willingly have seen the balance on the other side, as the diplomatic and consular services of Japan are just those which would probably best stand retrenchment in their expenditure. The cost of "The Three Fu" is decreased by Yen 101,083, or by one-fifth of the amount allowed "last year"; while that of "The Ken" shows also a small, but by no means corresponding, diminution. We must not forget to notice the large increase of Yen 432,000 in the expenses of the Land Tax Bureau, which, owing no doubt to the extensive official machinery required for the carrying out of the new regulations, have mounted from 48,000 in 1875-6 to 471,000 in 1876-7. The total estimated decrease in the expenditure for the current year is Yen 5,504,659, arrived at, in face of the large augmentations we have referred to, by a reduction of upwards of six millions in the item of "Miscellaneous Expenditures," one million in that of "Loans by the Government," and nearly three millions seven hundred thousand in that of "Reserve Fund for Contingencies," all necessarily funds of remarkable elasticity.

With the reduction in expenditures that in Revenues almost coincides, and the excess of the latter over the former is so fine drawn as scarcely to deserve notice. If ends are made to meet in accordance with the Finance Minister's scheme, this fine drawing will be creditable. The greatest decreases in the national income are in the Land tax, and the repayment of Debts due to the Government, the former showing a diminution of nearly five millions, and the latter of one million seven hundred dollars. The taxes on official incomes, pensions, northern productions, stamp duties, manufactures, sales of government property, all show a decrease. The item of "Taxes collected in the Riu Kiu Han" is reduced from Yen 50,744 to Yen 34,925. This is the item which the *Herald* last night "misses," probably rather through the Editor's ignorance of the fact that "Riu Kiu" and "Loo-choo" are identical, than his carelessness in looking through the tables. The *Herald* is, however, most likely right in saying that the Government sales of rice are included in the item of "Miscellaneous Revenues not derived from taxes."

With national liabilities of only one hundred and forty-nine million yen, inclusive of

ninety-four millions in paper money in circulation: with her magnificent resources yet to be largely developed; with no schemes of foreign conquest to pursue, no danger of foreign aggression to apprehend, no fear of any internal troubles other than the paltry ones arising out of cases of class discontent, which the government can suppress in a moment: under a beneficent rule; and with careful statesmen at the head of her departments, in all human probability the future peaceful prosperity of Japan is assured; and the duties of future Finance Ministers will be easy ones.

THE MAIL'S PROGRAMME.

THAT "impersonality" which the editor of the *Japan Weekly Mail* affected to look upon as the elysium on earth of newspaper editors, but which he in his arrogance was the very last person to aspire to, is to be striven after by his successors. For the manifesto published on the 27th inst. under the *Mail's* new management, shows that not one but many will be its editors and that they hope, among other things, "that the journal may benefit and be rendered more useful by a change from the autocratic system of government." The key-notes sounded are certainly not uncertain:—opposition will be offered to the abolition of the extra-territoriality clause; while "conciliation of the suffering class as the only safeguard against reiterated and ultimately successful rebellion," and "reform," word of wide scope, are to be advocated. That this country is not yet ripe for the elimination of the extra-territoriality clause from the treaties we admit; but it is going a vast deal too far to assert dogmatically that "no prospect of the abolition of that clause can be held out to the present generation;" and to assert it so dogmatically as to "decline to admit it as a possible subject for argument," savors more than a little of conceit and obstinacy. In our opinion, when the laws of the country are reformed, or rather when the Government has adopted, with natural and necessary modifications, that code which is the result of centuries of practice of the enlightened jurisprudence of many countries, and the judges now in training are found equal to administer it impartially and in the spirit of its laws, then there can be no objection to the granting, on the part of those nations which express pleasure at Japan's progress, and delight at the prospect of admitting her to their comity, the very reasonable request she will have to ask. And this, in spite of the cumulative wisdom of the new editors of the *Mail*, and in spite even of their opposition, to be dreaded as that may be, we think there is every prospect of being realised in this generation. There is no fear of the heaven falling even though justice be done in this particular. With the mode of treatment to be pursued by the *Mail* towards the friends of Japan, native and foreign, who would see, through enlightened action on her part, and consequent just concession on that of the Western powers, the last barrier which shuts her out from participation in the full advantages of civilisation broken down, we have and can have no sympathy: indeed the childish dogmatism of its foreshadowing almost excites our indignation. How can one help feeling angry with those who say, "our minds are made up upon this subject. We may be wrong: we may be proved to be wrong a hundred times, but neither reason nor argument shall induce us to admit it; and we will persist in

our opposition though the whole world see, know, and say that opposition is both ill-advised and futile?" This is to be the tone of the *Mail* on the extra-territoriality question; and, being so, we much fear lest its advocacy of "conciliation of the suffering class" may resolve itself into mere pessimist denunciation of every authoritative act of the government, and its pleas for "reform" degenerate into mere querulous repinings at every expenditure, however necessary, at every financial scheme, however well considered and matured.

HOW THE LAND TAX IS ASSESSED.

THE tax on rice fields is estimated at their supposed average yield, the best lands at—kokus per *tan* and the poorer at—kokus per *tan* severally, from year to year. The same general principle holds good for all other crops. In former times the taxes were paid in kind, at so much per cent of the estimated average crop. At present the farmer pays his taxes as before, so many kokus per *tan*: only he must pay in cash the market price of so many koku of rice as his fields may be assessed at. This works to his disadvantage in many ways. First is the difficulty of fixing the right market price. Greedy tax collectors often use various expedients to get a few koku of rice sold at fancy prices, much above what any rice will bring in a fair market sale. Then the Government, for the purpose of raising the price just at the right time, export rice on their own account, or indirectly operate through their agents for a rise, just as stock gamblers in other countries operate for a rise when they wish to sell stock. But the farmer is in the interior of the country, having no convenient and cheap means of transport to bring his crop to the best market. So he becomes the victim of a cross fire between the rice merchants who want his rice at the lowest local figure, and the tax collectors who demand the taxes, payable at the highest quotations (perhaps even fictitious quotations) ruling in any of the export markets at so much per koku.

Perhaps, if the farmer could wait for a few months for a good opportunity to sell his crop, he could sell it for a price somewhat approximating the value in the export markets, less the actual cost of transport. But the tax collector is inexorable, and brooks no delay; and the travelling rice buyer is cunning and sees that the farmer's extremity is his opportunity. So, between the upper and the nether millstones, the poor farmer often gets his rice ground very small; and is frequently compelled to sell a portion of his crop at, perhaps, half the legally established market price, to pay his taxes. This also tends to reduce the local market price of the remainder of the farmer's crop. He wants money to pay the tillers of his land, and has, besides, other needs and expenditures to meet, so that the entire crop is sold under pressure at ruinous prices, leaving the proprietor of fruitful fields involved in penury and want.

Even under the old system, when the taxes were paid in kind, there were frequent risings among the farmers, on account of what they supposed to be the unjust demands of the tax gatherers, and the Government often made concessions to calm the agrarian tumults. But this new system of paying the extreme price of so many kokus per *tan*, as the yearly tax of the land, seems to the farmers more unbearable than the old style of tribute in kind.

Such is the origin of the recent troubles

in the various districts, and the reduction lately made in the percentage of taxation will not reach the real difficulty. Dishonest tax collectors, and cunning merchants who travel over the country to buy up the crops, still have the same opportunity as before to squeeze the poor farmer; and he will still be found, in the future as in the past, appealing to bamboo spears for protection against those who deprive him of his just profits. It seems strange that the native government has failed to see the true difficulty in its system of tax gathering; and has therefore not applied an adequate remedy.—*Communicated.*

WITH reference to the paragraph from the *Nippon Standard* to the effect that the U.S. Consul General had "on reliable authority, agreed with the Government of the Tokio-fu to reopen the Court for the rehearing of the Batchelder case," we have it on better authority still that the report is utterly baseless. In fact this paragraph is of the same stamp, and about as credible, as the article from the *Bun-mei Shinshi*, which we find translated into the *Echo du Japon*, and from thence to the *Tokio Times*, insinuating that the judgment given by the Consul General was influenced by a feeling entertained by him against the Japanese Government, arising out of the refusal to adjust a long-standing claim of Captain Batchelder's for the loss of a vessel formerly owned by him, which he purchased from Mr. Enomoto, then in arms against the Mikado's government, and which was subsequently seized, and only restored, after a long delay, to be lost in a storm on the passage to Shanghai.

It is hardly necessary to undertake a lengthened defence of the U.S. Consul General against such charges as these. It might be sufficient to say to both native and foreign editors that his judicial conduct has always been above the suspicion of unworthy motive; but it is only his due to add that he is a painstaking, intelligent, and upright jurist, and that all who have had business in his Court are unanimous in testifying to his courtesy, patience, and impartiality. Even the Japanese papers which express surprise at the decision given in the Batchelder case, temper their astonishment or excuse it, by pointing to General Van Buren's reputation for acumen and impartiality.

But, as regards the question mooted by the *Nippon Standard* on "reliable authority," we repeat that there is no truth whatever in the statement that an agreement has been made to have a rehearing of the Batchelder case. A motion, as is well known, for a rehearing, was argued in the Consular General Court, but, as is equally well known, no decision has yet been given. Judging from the remarks made by the Judge on the hearing of the argument, we venture to think that there is every probability of the decision when given being adverse to the motion. But, however the judgment may go, we feel that the Judge is above the suspicion of being actuated by unworthy influences. He is friendly to the Government of Japan, and no doubt anxious to see measures of improvement and reform carried through; but his personal feelings one way or the other are not likely to influence his judicial decisions, and we must deprecate all insinuations to the contrary.

DEPARTURE OF THE MIKADO.

On the morning of the 24th ult. His Majesty the Mikado started on his tour

to Kioto. He left the Palace of Aka-saka at 7 o'clock and proceeded at once to the Railway Station at Shinagawa, which he left by the 8.15 train. On arriving at Kanagawa His Majesty rested a short time, and then proceeded to the Port Admiral's Office, from which it had been arranged he should embark. His coming to Yokohama does not appear to have been generally expected; but the news of his arrival spread rapidly, and some thousands of spectators crowded all the available positions from which it was possible to obtain even a distant glimpse of His Majesty or his procession. A rush was made to take possession of the open space seaward of the Admiral's Office, but the surging crowd was met by a *posse* of native police who most unceremoniously drove them back. Of the Japanese only a few officials were privileged to occupy this conspicuous position; but as there was no opposition to foreigners, a large number availed themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a close view of the Mikado. About ten o'clock preparations for the embarkation were rapidly made; boats were placed in position and moved round the corner of the Creek where their crews rested on their oars, and the imperial barge was placed in readiness at the steps. At length His Majesty appeared, accompanied by Messrs. Tokudaiji, Sanjo, Iwakura, Okubo, Ito, and a number of other high officials. With the exception of a rather solemn performance by the band, a profound silence reigned. His Majesty stepped into the barge, the oars were dipped and he was already twenty yards on his way to the *Takao-maru*, when the stentorian lungs of a foreigner broke the silence. "Give him three cheers! Three cheers for His Majesty the Mikado! Hip, hip, hurra!" The call was heartily responded to. His Majesty lifted his hat and bowed three times in acknowledgement; and the procession passed on, the imperial barge taking the lead, followed by eight boats containing the retinue of the Mikado. The vessels in the harbour presented a gay appearance as all the men-of-war and several merchantmen were duly decorated with flags, while the yards of the former were manned by their crews. As the Mikado's barge rounded the stern of the *Takao-maru*, which vessel was to convey His Majesty away, the men-of-war fired a royal salute, as did also the Kanagawa Fort. The spectators then wended their way homeward, and at 10.45 a.m. the *Takao-maru* steamed out of the harbour amidst the smoke and roar of artillery afloat and ashore. The vessels which escorted the *Takao-maru* down the bay, returned to their anchorage at 3.30 p.m.

ATTEMPT TO PASS A FORGED NOTE.

A DARING attempt to pass a counterfeit note was made on the 6th inst. at a Chinese Exchange Shop in Homura Road. At half past five p. m. a foreigner went into the Exchange Shop of Cheng Zing at No. 136, and producing what appeared to be a note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank asked for change. When asked by the Chinaman in charge what sort of money he wanted, he replied "anything can do," but afterwards expressed a preference for Japanese money. In answer to another question he replied that he had lately come from Hongkong, and that he was stopping at No. 20, the Grand Hotel. The "feel" of the note not being satisfactory, and its appearance a little suspicious, the money changer made an excuse that, the amount being large, he had not the full change in the house and would have to go and get it. He went immediately to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank where he called

a shroff, who verified his suspicions that the note was a counterfeit. Mr. Cook, who was on the premises, was sent for and he at once communicated with Mr. Walter who was at his house, 145 Bluff, and he, with Mr. Haselwood, the Acting-Accountant, who also resides on the Bluff, came promptly to the Bank. The man had been detained in the Exchange Shop, and by half-past seven was given into custody on a warrant which had been procured by the Bank Manager from the U. S. Consul-General, and was taken to the Police Station. There he stated that his name was Antoine Williams; that he was an American; and demanded to see his Consul. General Van Buren, having been notified of his desire, sent Mr. Elmer, the U. S. Deputy Marshal, who brought the man up to the Consulate and lodged him in the gaol. Before being locked up he stated that he had received the note from one Antoine Bennett, a Dane residing at No. 93. At the request of Mr. Walter, addressed to Mr. Ernest de Bavier, the Acting Consul-General for Norway, a warrant for the arrest of Bennett was issued to the Municipal Police, and Sergeant Loxton at once proceeded to his abode, where he arrived at about a quarter past ten, and, finding the man in bed, arrested and lodged him in the Police Station, having previously carefully searched his place, where, however, he found nothing to incriminate him. Bennett is a photographer: Williams a sailor; and both men were at one time employed together in the *Nevada*, if not in other vessels of the P. M. S. S. Company. The note has been manufactured thus. The front and back have each been photographed on albuminized paper, such as is in common use by photographers, and then the two sides have been carefully pasted together. All, to the shroff's stamp, is there. This and the four "\$500" marks on the front have been painted in red by hand, and the green design on the back has been most elaborately worked in in the same way, the whole forgery being quite cleverly enough executed to be dangerous. The "feel" of the counterfeit, however, is perceptibly different to that of a good note, and now the coloring has been rubbed and smudged, clearly showing that it had been painted on. Further the sharp lines of the figures, and especially the minute and numerous "five hundred dollars" which go to make up the opaque band bisecting the note, have suffered in distinctness in the process of photographic transmission; but still, in a dim light, and perhaps in daylight without a close inspection, it might pass among Japanese or even Europeans; though an experienced Chinese money changer would probably detect the imposition in the dark. The number in the forgery is 0494: the date 25th October, 1874: the signatures are those of J. G. Hodgson, Acting Accountant, and T. Jackson, Manager; and the note purports to issue from the Yokohama Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The holder of the original note, or any person through whose hands it may have lately passed, will probably render good service to justice in coming forward and giving some account of it. Williams has been remanded by the U. S. Consul General for further enquiries. Bennett was brought up before Mr. E. de Bavier this afternoon at two o'clock and after a private inquiry of some length remanded to gaol: another man, named Hansen, residing at 119, has been arrested this afternoon. He has no papers to establish his nationality; but he formally claims British protection. A warrant is also out for the arrest of another person suspected to be implicated in the forgery. It is feared that more of these forgeries of various

amounts may be in existence; so it behoves those receiving money in notes to look closely at what may be tendered to them. Indeed it is stated that some counterfeits have been successfully passed in Tokio.

JAPAN GAZETTE HONG LIST.

ONCE again we have the pleasure to announce the publication of probably the most useful annual issued in Japan. Our Hong List and Directory for 1877 is ready, a few days later perhaps than in some previous years, and certainly later than we had hoped and expected. This delay was owing to our anxiety to obtain the very latest information available, and to our having, in consequence, to await returns from departments in which serious changes have been effected. We trust and think that its contents will be found reliable. The numerous orders which we have received from residents convince us that the "only reliable Hong List in Japan" is still looked forward to as the necessary addition to every foreign mercantile desk and tradesman's counter here and in Tokio, while extensive orders from Japanese houses and Government offices prove that our native friends, who are shrewd judges of what is best suited to their needs, know now that the Japan Gazette Hong List is the only one whose information can be depended upon.

As in former years the work contains lists of the Diplomatic and Consular bodies in Tokio, Yokohama, and the outposts, of foreigners in all branches of the Imperial Government service; of Religious Societies, Associations, Insurance and General Agencies, Companies, Firms, and Private Individuals; Ladies' Bluff, and Alphabetical Directories; and well arranged and most useful number of advertisements, the latter containing the names and describing the specialities of nearly every foreign firm of importance in Japan as well as a number of others in various parts of the world. To these we have added this year lists of the British, United States, and German Naval Forces on the East Asiatic Station corrected to the end of 1876. We regret that we were unable to give the list of the French Naval Squadron, as, probably through the movements of the vessels, the returns we asked for never reached us. The death of Commander Jones, R. N., and other causes have caused considerable alterations, either effected or impending, in the staff of Officials of the Imperial Naval College the full extent of which was unknown when our Hong List went to press. We will, as soon as the final alterations are decided upon, publish a list of the foreigners employed in that important institution, in the *Japan Gazette*, and furnish slips to subscribers to our Hong List on application.

The Yokohama list shows 901 foreign residents in that settlement against 1064 in 1876, and 980 in the previous year. A slight increase is noticeable in the number of Tokio Residents, of whom there are now 614, while at the commencement of 1876 there were 600.

INSURANCE AGENTS' MEETING.

A meeting of Fire Insurance Agents was held on the afternoon of the 2nd inst., at No. 3. Subjoined in an extract from the minutes:—

The following gentlemen were present:—

Mr. Dodds, representing { Royal Exchange Insurance Co; London & Lancashire Insurance Co.

Mr. Kingdon,	"	Phoenix; and Manchester Insurance Cos.
" Bavier,	"	Norwich Insurance Co.
" Wilkin,	"	Sun Insurance Co.
" Willcox,	"	Lancashire Insurance Co.
" Reiff,	"	London Assurance Co.; Lubeck Insurance Co.
" R. Jaquemot,	"	Britannia Insurance Co.
" Dunlop,	"	North Brit. & Merle; Scott. Comm. Insurance Cos.
" MacMahon,	"	Staffordshire Insurance Co.
" MacPherson,	"	Imperial Insurance Co.
" Cruickshank,	"	China Insurance Co.
" Abbott,	"	Queen Insurance Co.
" Gleunie,	"	Commercial Union Insurance Co.
" E. Smith,	"	Guardian Insurance Co.
" M. Smith,	"	Scott. Imperial Insurance Co.
" Cobden,	"	Hongkong Insurance Co.
" Rohde,	"	Hamburg Bremen Insurance Co.
" Francke,	"	Berlin Cologne Insurance Co.

Mr. Wilkin was called to the Chair.

The following resolutions were passed.

1st.—That a surveyor be appointed for a twelvemonth from date of appointment, to at once inspect and report upon all chimneys of stoves in insured buildings, and to do so again at the commencement of the cold season, at a fee of — to be borne by the companies interested in proportion to their risks.

2nd.—That no application for renewals after 1st January, 1878, or fresh risks from date, on Buildings in which fires are used, be entertained, until a report has been received from said surveyor, cost not to exceed —, and to be paid by the applicant.

3rd.—That the appointment of a surveyor be left in the hands of the standing committee at a fee to be fixed by them.

THE OPENING OF THE KOBE-KIOTO RAILWAY.

As our special report of this event cannot be expected before the arrival of the mail, we translate the subjoined account from the *Nichi-nichi-shinbun*, which has received it by telegraph:—

His Majesty the Mikado left his palace at Kioto at 9 p.m. The procession was formed in the following order and proceeded to the Railway Station. The governor of the Kioto-fu on horseback, the Mikado's standard, a troop of cavalry, officers of the Mikado's Guard in two lines, the Mikado's attendants and their superintendants, in carriages. His Majesty the Mikado accompanied by the chamberlain in a carriage. Princes Arisugawa-no-Miya and Yamanashi-no-Miya, Daijo-Daijin, Naikakukomon, Sangi, Minister of the Imperial Household, Daijo and Shojo of the same department, Vice-Minister and Secretaries of the Naval Department, President and Vice-President of the Shikibu-rio and Secretaries of the Finance Department and others all in carriages. A troop of cavalry in double file, followed by the Mikado's horse and a large number of officials, brought up the rear. The

troops of the Guard formed a line on each side of the streets between the palace and the station of Shichijo. On the Emperor's arrival, the Minister of the Public Works Department, the President of the Railway Section, and many nobles received him and led him to the room temporarily built for his accommodation, where he was met by the foreign Ministers who were presented by the President of the Shikibu-rio, and each in turn saluted His Majesty, who courteously returned their bows. After this the Mikado took his seat, and the President of the Railway Section in person presented a plan of the line of railway to him, and then retired and informed the Chamberlain that all was ready. The Mikado then, preceded by the Minister of Public Works, Superintendants of the Railway Section and Shikibu-rio, and followed by Princes, Ministers and several officials, and the Foreign Representatives, went towards the railway train. Every part of the enclosure of the station was decorated with flags and lanterns. The band played as H. M. the Mikado took his seat in the magnificent carriage which was built on purpose for him. In the same vehicle were Princes, Ministers, Foreign Representatives and a number of other officials of high degree. At a given signal the music ceased; and at the same moment a royal salute was fired and the train began to move. On arrival at the Osaka Station, the strains of music again burst forth, and flags were hoisted to denote the arrival of the train, salutes were also fired from the men-of-war in harbour. His Majesty the Mikado left the train, and, on entering the station, was received by the Chiji of Osaka-fu, the foreign employees in the Railway Section, and the Foreign Ministers, who were again presented to the Mikado by the President of the Shikibu-rio. The Mikado saluted each one and took his seat, surrounded by his relations, the Ministers and other officials. The principal merchants in Osaka presented a congratulatory address to the Mikado, who replied through the Chiji of Osaka. After a short rest at the station, H. M. returned by train to Hiogo, where a similar ceremony was performed. When the Mikado had taken his seat, the Foreign Representatives read an address, for which the Mikado in person expressed his thanks. The principal merchants in Hiogo also presented a congratulatory address, and His Majesty replied through the *Ken-rei* of Hiogo. At 4 p.m. the Mikado returned to the Shichijo station, Kyoto, where he called the Minister of Public Works, the Superintendent of the Railway Section, and the chief foreign employees of the same Section, and personally expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the works. The ceremony now came to a conclusion and all returned homewards. In spite of the snowy weather last night, numerous crowds assembled to witness the proceedings at Osaka, Kyoto, and the neighboring towns and villages.

BURNING OF THE GAIMUSHO.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

That magnificent building, which was such a thing of beauty that it should have been a joy for ever, the eye of Tokio as it were, the one place above all others in which the inhabitants of the city, whether foreigners or natives, took pride, the delight of tourists from all parts of the world, and the study of artists, has, by a deplorable calamity, owing beyond a doubt to mere carelessness in effecting improvements, vanished into ashes and smoke. A few carved and painted doors alone remain to

testify to the perfection of the art employed in the decoration of the interior, and some of the massive, quaintly embellished, corner pieces of that majestic roof, whose graceful curve will dwell in so many memories, are all that is left as samples of the masterpiece of modern Japanese architecture. All those who have ever seen the Gaimusho must grieve over a loss, which is now, alas, in many respects irreparable. All those who might have seen, and did not see it, must regret that they have missed an opportunity never to return, of gazing on one of the most marvellous of representative structures, whose outlines and details are at best imperfectly preserved in the transient sketches of the artist and photographer.

The buildings occupied as offices for the last eight years by the Foreign Minister and his staff, were built about thirty years ago by, and on the town property of, Mr. Kuroda, ex-daimio of Chikuzen, who brought from that province the white pine wood used in the structure. All the posts, beams, and other wood-work to the minutest joint were carefully smoothed and polished, while the utmost care and the highest and most cultivated art obtainable were employed in its internal embellishment. The sloping roof above alluded to, the carved *mon* or *onigawara* surmounting it, the magnificent portico acknowledged to be the finest specimen of its type in Tokio, were the distinguishing features of its outward beauty, while within the carved and decorated ceilings, the panels, the handsomely painted sliding doors, of which a few were rescued yesterday at great risk, made an ensemble of grace and richness, probably never equalled even in the profusion of Japanese art. And it is sad to think that now there is no hope of the loss being replaced, for the reason that the art itself which was employed in the structure and its decorations is vanishing.

An idea of the magnitude of the fire can be best conveyed by a few statistical details. The Gaimusho buildings were some twenty in number, and covered an area of about 1,800 tsubo, or nearly an acre and a half of ground. One hundred and fifty persons were regularly employed in the offices. The main building was from 45 to 50 feet high. When the staff of the Foreign Office was transferred thither eight years ago from Unemecho (opposite to where the Seyoken Hotel is now) about one quarter of the then existing buildings were removed. Before the revolution Kuroda's gardens were held to be among the most beautiful of all the lovely pleasure grounds of the capital—indeed they were probably only surpassed by those of the Mito Yashiki—and were especially famous for their cascades, fountains, and lakes. To put the reservoirs and water-works merely in order, exclusive of repairing and embellishing the courses and beds, would have cost the other day \$3,500. What then must have been their original cost? As many as from three to four thousand men-at-arms have been quartered there at one time in the latter days of the Shogunate.

There is no time now nor is this the place, to enter at length into the interesting associations connected with the ground and buildings: so I will confine myself to two remarks on this subject. The first is that one-half of Mr. Kuroda's property, that portion where now stands the mansion of Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, was bought by Mr. Soyeshima: the second that within the Chikuzen Yashiki was born, seventeen or eighteen years ago, a daughter to O-ota. Mr. Kuroda's *karo* or high seneschal; and this young lady is to-day the lovely and accomplished wife of Mr. Sam-

shima, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The fire broke out at about one p.m. on the 1st inst. and its origin can be traced, beyond a question, to a beam passing through chimneys quite recently erected in two modernly designed and splendidly furnished rooms, converted out of a suite of old apartments in the south-western corner of the main building, and intended for and used as Conference Chambers in which the Heads of the Department met the Foreign Ministers for the transaction of international business. Fires had only been lit in the new grates a few times, but unfortunately once too many. At the hour indicated smoke of much denser volume than appeared at all proper was observed by a coolie to be issuing from their chimneys. He at once gave the alarm, and almost simultaneously clouds of smoke pervaded every part of the main building, which instantly after was struck as if with a squall of fire. Mr. Peyton Jaudon, who had just finished tiffin, was alarmed by his servants, and rushed to the translating room, whence in spite of the blinding smoke the books, papers, and furniture were all removed. The room itself was saved from destruction—and it is the only part of the building which escaped—by the exertions of Mr. Jaudon, aided by a band of coolies, who succeeded in isolating it by breaking down a covered wooden corridor, some twenty-five feet in length, which connected it with the other buildings. All the native officials were at their posts; but, within a very few minutes of the first alarm, it was painfully evident to all that the destruction of the building was inevitable; and so all efforts were devoted to the salvage of papers, books, and other property contained within the walls. This work was rendered practically very easy, in spite of the rapid advance of the flames and the almost equally obstructive invasion of all the rooms and passages by the smoke, by the system of the department. The books and documents of each official are kept in a box, which during the day is placed beside him, and during the night is stored in a mud godown. On the intelligence of the calamity being spread from room to room, books and papers were hurriedly consigned to their respective chests, which were shouldered by zealous coolies and carried to the godowns, and these as they were filled had their doors closed and sealed with the mud all ready prepared. Hence there is every reason to believe that not a single paper has been lost. When Mr. Jaudon had seen the things for which he was responsible safely stowed, and returned to the main building, he found that, in the few minutes which had elapsed, it had become a mere seething furnace. Twenty minutes after the first alarm the roof fell in, so rapid had been the spread of destruction. The atmosphere was perfectly calm; but the draft caused by the rushing upward of the flames and the suction inwards from all sides of currents of air, acted like an artificial blast upon the burning mass, which, by a quarter past two, or seventy-five minutes from the outset, was levelled with, but continued burning on, the ground. Meanwhile from all the surrounding police stations bodies of men had been detailed, and eight hundred policemen formed a cordon round the compound to prevent stealing and preserve order. Within half an hour twenty-five companies, (2,500 firemen), with eight engines and the proportionate number of hooks and ladders had arrived from the neighbourhood of Nibonbashi, Shimbashi, the Kobusho, the Rikugunshi, the Kutakushi, and Akasaka, and streams of water were playing upon the furnace but all in vain. The reckless daring for which Japanese fire-

men are famous was more than once apparent. Sixty men with *matoi* streaming were seen at work on the roof encircled with flames, from which it is a wonder they escaped. Two men who fell with a falling roof were injured but not seriously. Among the dense crowd, attracted by the magnificent sight of the flames and murky crowds rising in a huge pillar into the clear still air, were nearly all the foreigners in the capital. Two gentlemen, whose names we are pleased to know, Messrs. Kniffer and Rymer-Jones, were conspicuous by the efforts they made to save property. Their Excellencies de Struve and Eisendecker, Messrs. Mounsey and the brothers Siebold were present. Grave fears were entertained for the premises on the compounds occupied by the Russian and Italian Legations; and the detention of Mr. de Struve in Tokio caused a delay in the departure of the *Meiji Maru* for Kobe. His Excellency only leaving the capital in the 5 p.m. train, when all danger of the fire spreading had virtually passed, though the flames were still so high that, on my arrival at Shinbashi at six o'clock, they caused a bright sheet of light in the gathering gloom, and were still visible when I left the same station at ten o'clock. The officers of the French Military Mission had come with all speed. Some of the Princes were there: so were Mr. Iwakura and his son, General Oyama, Messrs. Terashima and Yamaguchi, and, of course, the officers of the Foreign Office. So tranquil was the air that, as I have before said, the column of mingled smoke and flame rose sheer into the air; and so great was its volume that, seen from Kaga Yashiki, a distance of about four miles, it was described as appearing quite a mile high.

It is worth mentioning, as evidencing the zeal with which the arduous salvage work was thoroughly done under the most trying circumstances, that almost all the furniture was rescued, and that, notably, some hot stoves which had been in use before the fire broke out were dragged out of rooms to which the flames indeed had not yet penetrated but which were filled with pungent, literally blinding, smoke. As usual there is some matter of congratulation even in such a great calamity. To the fact of the day being calm is due the salvation, unquestionably, of the Russian and Italian Legations on the one side, or of Prince Arisugawa-no-miya's house on the other. Some or all of these buildings must have ignited had any wind been blowing in their direction. Naturally the heat was intense during the time of the greatest force of the conflagration. In all the buildings I have mentioned it was more than merely sensibly felt. In Mr. Jaudon's house, fortunately preserved and the safety of which is due to the same tranquillity of the weather, it was more than perceptible: it was actually dangerous.

Five years ago the calamity which has now resulted in the destruction of the Gaimusho was threatened. A fire broke out in one of the out-buildings attached to the side of the main edifice: but the smaller structure was promptly pulled down, and the fire was literally beaten and stamped out.

I was still in the Gaimusho compound at half-past eight o'clock on the evening of the 2nd when I heard of and saw another fire, whither I went. It was in Atagashita, Shiba, and was practically extinguishing within an hour; but in that brief space of time it had annihilated twenty houses. To my knowledge there were no less than five fires that day in Tokio: that at the Gaimusho; the one I have just mentioned: a third at Ichigaya which destroyed a large portion of the Military College there; a

fourth at Higakobu, Asabu; and the last I know of in Hirikawa-cho, where flames broke out from some unknown cause in a temple used generally for religious dances. In this instance only was the fire extinguished before it had attained any serious proportions.

THE YACHT "SUNBEAM."

A few days ago Thomas Brassey, Esq., M.P., arrived in Yokohama in his Screw Steam Yacht *Sunbeam*, accompanied by Mrs. Brassey and several members of his family. The voyage has been made from England via the Brazils, Straits of Magellan, San Francisco, Honolulu and Fiji, and the intended homeward route is via the Inland Sea of Japan, China, India and the Suez Canal. We had the pleasure of inspecting the *Sunbeam*, a vessel of 560 tons, rigged as a three masted schooner and of a most beautiful model. The hull was built at Mr. Brassey's Canada Works, Birkenhead, and the engines are by the well known engineering firm of Laird and Sons, of the same place. They are on the compound principle, of 70 nominal horse power, and are fitted with Bevis' patent feathering screw, by means of which, when the vessel is under canvas only, the blades of the propeller have their angles altered so as not to impede her speed. The saloon is fitted up with the greatest taste and is more like a drawing room than anything else. We saw some splendid specimens of corals and a number of weapons and curios collected at the various places touched at. We had a glance at the journals kept by Mrs. Brassey, illustrated with splendid photographs, reminiscences of trips to the Mediterranean and other places, and regretted time would not permit us to linger longer over them. In the engine room hangs Mr. Brassey's certificate as a Master Mariner, the first we believe ever granted to an English yacht owner. He commands and navigates the *Sunbeam* himself. He is in all respects a worthy son of that fine old gentleman, the late Mr. Brassey, whose name is so well known as one of the greatest railway contractors of his time. We regret to learn that Mr. Brassey's stay in Yokohama has been shortened by the news of his mother's death. We wish the *Sunbeam* and all on board God-speed on their journey home.

Miscellaneous.

The transfer of Messrs. F. R. Wetmore & Co.'s well-known and extensive Book and Stationery business to Messrs. Kelly & Co., long of Shanghai and now of Yokohama also has been effected. Judging from the reputation enjoyed by Messrs. Kelly & Co. in Shanghai, the business they have taken over here will be as well managed in the future as it has been in the past, and that is saying in advance a good deal in the favor of the new proprietors.

The name of the *S. S. Nevada* has been changed to *Saikio-maru*, on the final transfer of the vessel to the Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Company.

It is reported in the native press that a rock, situated in the vicinity of Idzu, formerly entirely covered by water, is now to be seen above the surface of the sea.

We have received from the Lighthouse Department a list of the Japanese Lighthouses, Buoys, and Beacons for the tenth year of Meiji, 1877, published by order of the

Government of Japan. This compendious little manual, arranged and bound in cheque-book form, so as to be easily portable, costs only twenty-five cents. It should be the inseparable companion of pilots and mariners navigating the Inland Sea.

THE *North China Daily News* says:—"It is seldom that a magazine article elicits such a chorus of disapproval as has attended Sir Charles Dilke's effusion about China and Japan, lately published in *Macmillan*. The Japanese papers testify to the ridiculous blunders he makes about Japan; and people here laugh at the pretensions of a man who was just 27 hours in a country, to speak with authority about China. Even the Indian papers take up the cudgels against him. * * * * * The *Pioneer* likens the blockade of Hongkong (which Sir Charles makes the basis of a charge of smuggling against the residents)—to England setting ships of war to patrol the French coast, and board foreign vessels in advance if they were found to be proceeding to an English port; and very pertinently remarks that Sir Charles Dilke would be the first man, if such an attempt were made, to shriek at the overbearing audacity of his ruffianly compatriots."

ABOUT half-past eight a.m. on the 26th ult. Mr. J. W. Hall, of No. 67, perceived signs of fire in the ceiling, close to the chimney, in a room on the upper story of the building. He at once gave the alarm and then attacked the flames, which were assuming proportions not only threatening the destruction of the house where they originated but the whole adjoining block. The Catholic Church bell was set ringing, and its call for assistance was speedily echoed by the fire-bells. Within a very brief space of time the engine of the Private Fire Hook and Ladder Brigade was upon the spot, and was quickly followed by the Volunteer Brigade. Mr. Hohulholz's men were joined to the Volunteers, and helped to man their engine, while Messrs. Hohulholz, Graham, Pagden, and Davieson mounted the roof, through which they burst an opening and directed a stream of water upon the flames, which, thanks to their efforts without, and Mr. Hall's strenuous exertions within, the building, were extinguished before serious damage was done. The origin of the fire was traced to the ignition, from the concentrated and continued heat in the chimney, of a beam which traversed the flue; and thence to the woodwork of the ceiling the transition of the flames was an easy matter. This is, we believe, the third instance which has occurred this winter of narrow escapes from destruction through fires originating in this manner; and it is not impossible that the two recent conflagrations may have been due to the same source. There is now some probability of a competent person being appointed, none too soon, by the Insurance offices, to survey, and report upon the condition of houses covered by insurance within the foreign settlement.

In the French Consular Court Mr. A. W. Glennie sued Mr. J. J. Fourcade for \$420, arrears of rent on premises on lot No. 52 for the owner of which the plaintiff is agent. The defendant set up a counter claim of \$500 for alleged improvements, which was not entertained by the Court, who held that the proper time to make such counter claim was at the expiry of the lease. Hence defendant was ordered to pay the full amount claimed and costs of Court.

THE sum of \$92 in all was collected on behalf of the European residents in Tokio who lost their property by the fire of the 29th-30th November; and this sum was divided equally between eight of the most deserving sufferers.

A TELEGRAM from Kobe despatched at 10.35 a. m. on the 28th ult. says that at 7 o'clock that morning His Majesty the Mikado arrived. He landed immediately, and took dinner in Kobe, leaving in the 2.20 train for Kioto, where he arrived at 6.30 p.m. Her Majesty the Empress Dowager arrived in Kioto at mid-day on the 27th ult. The Empress went as far as Ke-age to meet her.

THE *Osaka-Nippo* says that during the half year from July to December, 1876, the tax on stamps for legal documents &c., amounted to yen 19,416 in Osaka. Tobacco duties brought yen 1,092,70. in the same place.

THE 30th ultimo, being the anniversary of the death of Komei-Tenno, was observed as a general holiday by the natives. No Government office was opened, and no native papers issued in Tokio or Yokohama.

THE American Consul in Kobe wished H. M. the Mikado to honor his residence with a visit. If His Majesty had arrived in Kobe in the evening, he would have passed the night in the Consul's house. But as the Imperial party arrived early they proceeded the same day to Kioto.—*Nichi-Nichi-shinbun*.

THE magnificent Royal Yacht Squadron steam Yacht *Sunbeam*, Mr. Thomas Brassey, M. P., Captain and owner, arrived in harbor on the 29th ult. from Honolulu, on a cruise round the world.

THE splendidly complete Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, and the Philippines, for 1877, was received by us from the publisher, the proprietor of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, by last mail. In addition to directories for Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Macao, and the open ports of China and Japan, it contains an almanac for the year, maps of the coast of China and Japan and other places, tables of mails, historical and statistical descriptions of the ports and countries treated of in the Directory, the treaties with China, Japan, Siam, and Cambodia, Orders in Council, and a quantity of other general and useful information, all conveyed in a condensed and readable form. Advertisers have largely availed themselves of so useful a medium for making known their specialities, and a large and varied assortment of advertisements, most useful for residents in the East, is added to the work, which contains altogether nearly nine hundred pages not one of which is too many.

THE *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun* publishes the following account from a correspondent, of a recent trip to the volcano, now in actual eruption, on Vries Island:—

Wishing to inspect a volcano in the Island of Ooshima, Messrs. Atkinson and Smith, and Dr. Naumann, Professors of the Tokio Kaisei-Gakko, three other foreigners and myself, started with that object in view in the *Yokoska-maru*, a vessel belonging to the Yokoska Arsenal, on the 19th instant. About 7 o'clock the following morning, the vessel cast anchor in the port of Nami-u, Ooshima. We immediately landed and proceeded to our work of inspection. As we neared the island

in the *Yokoska-maru*, we perceived only a small quantity of smoke during the day; but after nightfall the glare of the fire and smoke from the volcano presented a grand but terrible spectacle. Nami-u, the port at which we landed, bears every appearance of having once been the site of a volcano, because the ground is composed of a mass of pumice stone. There are two roads leading from the port to the volcano of Mihara-yama, one of which goes across the mountains, and the other is along the coast. The distance is about five *ri*. We preferred the mountain route, and arrived at the summit of Mihara in due course. When a distance of three *ri* from the crater of the volcano, we could distinctly hear the terrible sound of fire and lava being vomited forth. We ascended to the highest point of the mountain, which is variously estimated at from 2,300 feet to 2,500 feet, and from that height gazed into the burning crater. The entire island seems to have been volcanic as there are several extinct craters, one of which is about twelve *cho* in diameter, and three hundred feet deep. To the west of it is a small crater about twenty feet in diameter, from which still issue fire and smoke. We observed numerous indications of lava having streamed over various parts of the island, which itself is a mass of pumice. When we reached the summit of the mountain rain commenced to fall heavily. Looking down into the crater, we noticed stones bubbling up and down as if in boiling water; and at intervals of from two to five minutes, jets of lava were thrown up to a height of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. About two o'clock in the afternoon the weather became very stormy and it rained heavily; then columns of lava were shot up to a height of about one thousand feet, but most of it fell again into the crater. Sulphur is not very plentiful, though we saw some burning on the edges of the crater. To the north of the volcano there is a hot spring. About five o'clock we descended the mountain, and proceeded to the port by the coast road. According to accounts given by the natives, the volcano was active some twenty years ago; but about that time it ceased to emit lava until the third year of Meiji (1870), only sending forth volumes of smoke during the interval. But on the 27th or 28th of December, 1870, it again cast forth fire and lava, but soon ceased eruption and did not become active again until about the 4th of January this year.

We have seen the annual report of the Ladies' Benevolent Association of Yokohama, an admirable institution which does a great deal of good in a quiet way, and which requires only to be better known to be more extensively supported.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR of the *Iris*, who passed Vries Island on the night of the 29th ultimo, on his way to Yokohama from Takao, informs us that the volcano is in an active state of eruption. He estimates the height of the flames from the mouth of the crater to be from one seventh to one sixth of the actual elevation of the mountain above the sea level. This would give the column of flame the immense height of from three to four hundred feet. Captain Taylor says that the sky was illuminated as though a city were on fire, and that huge masses of rock, plainly visible from the deck of his vessel, were hurled into the air and, describing a curve, fell, leaving behind them trails of fire, like so many gigantic rockets.

THE navigation of Homura creek having become impeded by the accumulation of mud and rubbish of every description, the authorities have deemed it expedient in the interest of the traffic to deepen it. This by no means easy task has been undertaken by a Japanese contractor, who for several days past has had a number of men actively engaged constructing a couple of breakwaters and pumping the water out between them by steam pumps; and to-day the task of deepening was commenced. The work so far is progressing favourably; and if it is continued with the same amount of energy as has been displayed at the commencement, the creek will soon be open for traffic again. We also observe that the Mayedabashi is undergoing repairs, not certainly before they were needed.

H. M. THE MIKADO is expected to return to Tokio on or about the 17th instant.

JUDGMENT in the matrimonial case *Blockley vs. Blockley* was to have been given in H. B. M.'s Court at Yedo on the 1st inst. but circumstances rendered it necessary to postpone the decision for a period of sixteen days.

THREE Japanese lawyers are practising in the Saibansho at the present time, one, at least, of whom has studied English law. But the native litigants are either not acquainted with the fact, or have not yet learned to appreciate their services, and the briefs of these counsel are therefore as few and far between as angels visits.

H. I. J. M. S. *Seiki-kuwan*, one of the vessels which escorted the *Takawo-maru* with the Mikado on board to Kobe, is expected to leave that port shortly for Corea.

THE *Hochi-shinbun*, in giving some statistical details about the Philadelphia Exhibition says that after its close the building of the Japanese section was sold for \$2,600, or about one tenth of its first cost. All the Japanese exhibits were much appreciated. Kaga bronzes and Suruga lacquered ware, whose prices were exceptionally high, attracted especial attention. All the articles which were unsold during the exhibition were finally put up at auction, and found purchasers at figures altogether unexpected.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Shanghai and Nagasaki is restored.

THE *Meiji-maru* whose departure, at first fixed for 3 p.m., on the 1st inst. at was delayed through the detention in Tokio of H. E. Mr. de Struve owing to the burning of the Gaimusho, left at night for Kobe. On board were their Excellencies Sir Harry S. Parkes, K. C. B., and the Ministers for Italy, Russia, Germany, the United States, Austria, and Spain, accompanied by their Secretaries and interpreters, and the Secretaries for the Belgian, French, and Dutch Legations. Mr. de Groot is detained in Yokohama through ill health.

HAKODATE, 26th January, 1877.—The M. B. M. S. S. *Seirio-maru* arrived on the 24th inst. from Nemoro.

Range of Temperature for the week 19½° to 43°. On the 24th Standard Barometer corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level 30.656 in. (Remarkably high). Weather changeable with variable winds. Slight falls of snow and some rain.

We hear from Dr. Simmons, whose position at the Japanese Hospital gives him the opportunity of observing the epidemic diseases of the country before they appear among foreigners, that diphtheria, or a disease very much resembling it, which is so prevalent and fatal in the west, has appeared here and in Tokio in an epidemic form. We are pleased to hear, however, that though fatal cases have occurred, more especially among children, the disease has not yet assumed the very virulent type which is met with at home. But, since it is probably contagious, we take upon ourselves to bring it to the notice of heads of families whose children may be accidentally thrown into company with those of natives.

EFFECT is soon to be given to the Treaty made by Mr. Kuroda, on the part of Japan, with Corea last year. The *Tokio Times* says: "Arrangements have already been made for the opening of commercial relations between Japan and Corea. Some enterprising merchants of Tokio have applied to their government for permission to establish a direct trade from Fusan Kai, the port which has for centuries been in Japanese possession, to the interior of the Korean Kingdom, and have received the necessary authorization. They will start upon their errand by the next regular steamer."

We are given to understand that H. B. M.'s Consul, Mr. Russell Robertson, will shortly leave Yokohama on a visit to Canton: that during his absence Mr. H. S. Wilkinson will act as Consul; and that the Vice-Consulate at Yedo will be presided over by Mr. Aston.

At 3.14 P.M. on the 2nd inst. there was a smart shock of earthquake of about thirty-five seconds duration.

THE British barque *Parmenio* has, we hear, been chartered to load rice in Kobe for Melbourne.

A SMART shock of earthquake, of about twenty-five seconds duration, was felt on Saturday evening the 20th instant.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unpropitious state of the weather, the entertainment at the Temperance Hall on the 23rd ult. was numerically, as in every other respect, quite a success. Mr. F. R. Wetmore directed the proceedings as usual. An able address on the advantages of total abstinence was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Ballagh. Several persons signed the pledge at the close of the entertainment.

A NOTIFICATION, dated the 29th ultimo, has been issued, describing the regulation pilots' flag, which is to be nine feet in length by six feet wide, and composed of two horizontal strips of equal widths, the upper one of white, and the lower of red stuff. Further, the upper strip will be inscribed with the four Chinese characters signifying "licensed pilot."

We will do nothing to disenchant those who are possibly looking forward with mingled feelings to the startling revelations to be made next week by that voice from the dead which is expected to speak under the name of "the late extraordinary discovery in Yokohama." It depends very much upon the perpetrator whether that, always in journalism more or

less dangerous, resort, the hoax, shall be, if amusing, harmless. Probably, in this instance the public have no real ground for alarm, but that is no valid reason why they should not feel it. Some years since we heard of such over anxiety on the part of the friends of a gentleman at his absence that the creek was dragged for a body which was in perfect life and health not many miles away. To unquiet ones we would say, "Await results, and do not go to meet trouble half way."

EXCEPTION which strikes us as being at best but trivial has been taken to the use of the word "budget" as applied to the financial estimates prepared in this country. It is quite true that the word has been generally used in connection with the financial estimates laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer before the British Parliament, being in fact derived from the French *bougette*, meaning a sack or wallet; and this is not the first instance of the first meaning of a thing being transferred in a secondary sense to its contents. But "budget" itself, in the meaning of financial statement, has now become almost cosmopolitan. The French themselves, from whom it was first derived, have re-adopted it into their language in its modern form. A comparatively modern English Dictionary gives this as its meaning "the bag that contains prepared documents to lay before parliament on financial matters." Webster thus defines "to open the budget":—"to lay before a legislative body the financial estimates and plans of the executive government;" and this is precisely what Mr. Okuma has done, and will probably do annually in future for some years to come. So that the application of the word "budget" to the Japanese financial estimates is not only permissible but correct, while it has the great advantage of conveying in one word an idea which, without it, would require two or three to express. Probably the criticism which objects to it would find fault with Mr. Okuma if he were in English to style himself the Japanese Chancellor of Exchequer; and yet he has a perfect right to assume that style. Is there not something approaching to captiousness in such fault-finding. What saith Slender? "Ay, forsooth, I have spoke with her, and we have a nayword, how to know one another. I come to her in white and cry, 'Mum': she cries 'Budget'; and by that we know one another." And wise Mr. Shallow replies:—"That's good too; but what needs either your 'Mum,' or her 'Budget'?" The white will decipher her well enough."

A dog, evidently rabid, was running about the settlement nearly all day on the 6th inst., snapping at and biting other dogs. The brute, a yellow one, rushed foaming at the mouth into the compound of a gentleman whose office is close to our own, and bit two dogs which he keeps there, and which he is now compelled to poison. A well-known resident was nearly bitten by the rabid animal, which, as far as we know, has escaped destruction.

It seems that the question of protection is to be forced into discussion by a portion of the foreign press. When Japan has any industries which may be fostered by protection will be early enough to enter upon the subject, we should think. At present she has none that are not amply protected. In *faience* she has nothing to fear from importations from Sevres, Dresden, or Belper; and Manchester is

not likely to compete with her in her own markets in the manufacture of dressing gowns, any more than Lyons is in her peculiar kinds of silk. To introduce protection now would be to paralyze the import trade without the slightest corresponding benefit. For many years to come Japan will be dependant upon foreign countries for machinery of all kinds and many articles of clothing and daily use; and those who would see a protective policy enforced would advocate the imposition of increased burdens upon consumers. *Festina lente* is not a bad motto after all.

A CENSURE was implied the other day by one of our contemporaries on the Government for having neglected an opportunity to insure the late Foreign Office buildings. Probably if the authorities refused such a chance they acted according to their lights; for no European Insurance Office could accept such a risk except at a premium which any government or private individual might hesitate to pay. The real remedy against a perpetuity of the frequent fires which make one wonder whether the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah is reserved in detail for Tokio, is in solid reconstructions in all cases in which buildings are destroyed.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a little work reprinted from the *Far East* and consisting of ten papers, translated by Mr. Rufino F. Martins, on the manners and customs of the Chinese at Macao. The preface informs us that the translations are in part made from a work published in Macao in 1867 by Mr. Manuel de Castro Sampaio, and dedicated to the Asiatic Society, and are now published in "pamphlet form for private circulation only." The chapters on Marriage Ceremonies, Various Superstitions, and Feasts and Festivals are not only interesting but contain much that is new in the way of information.

HAkodATE, 1st Feb. 1877.—The steamer *Dragon* arrived from Yokohama on the 30th ulto. The Kaitakushi steamer *Gemba*, which, with the *Sumida*, is circulated to leave for Yokohama and Tokio to-morrow (2nd) came in on the same day from Oraru. Range of temperature 32½ to 40. Weather mild and changeable with more or less snow every day for the past week. A walrus was washed ashore in the straits and is now in Hakodate. It will probably be taken down to Tokio in the *Gemba*.

SOME years ago the Japanese authorities dug an immense hole, about 40 feet wide and sixty feet deep, near Tobe, into which the bodies of decapitated criminals were thrown. Between four hundred and five hundred bodies were thus thrown into the pit. Last year the roof began to decay and the sides of the fosse to fall in, and the place was abandoned as a burial ground. Some two months ago the authorities determined to fill up this receptacle of dead men's bones, but before doing so they caused to be extracted all the skulls of the dead. The hole was then filled up and the skulls gathered together and placed over the site in a heap, where they still remain, presenting such a spectacle as one might expect to find in the King of Dahomey's dominions, but which one would not unreasonably be likely to consider as inconsistent with the boasted civilization of a country like Japan. Some of the skulls have the hair still adhering to them.

According to announcement the Annual General Meeting of the Yokohama Fire Brigade was held on the afternoon of the 25th ulto., at the Grand Hotel.

The Chairman called upon the Secretary, Mr. Leckie, to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were duly confirmed; after which the Secretary read the following report and statement of accounts:—

The Committee of the Yokohama Fire Brigade, at the close of their term of office, have pleasure in presenting their Annual Report, and in submitting the accounts of the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for the past year.

At the General Meeting held on the 19th January, 1876, it was resolved "that the Yokohama Fire Brigade accept the offer of the members of the American Engine Corps, to transfer, in the manner of a purchase, the American Engine for the sum of about \$500, being the balance due to the treasurer of the corps." The actual amount paid for the Engine was \$511.52. Owing to the Suction Hose being out of order this Engine has been of little use. A New Hose arrived from America a month ago, but was found to be too small. Another has since been ordered out. By the kind permission of the French Catholic Mission the Committee have been allowed to sink a Fire-well in their compound, Lot 80, in front of the Church. This makes the fourth. viz :

The Committee think it is a subject for congratulation that fires have been less frequent during the past year, and that they have been extinguished before serious damage was done. Whilst on this point the Committee desire to express the thanks of the Brigade to the other Fire Companies of Yokohama, for the efficient aid lent by them during the past year, viz., The Victoria Steam Fire Engine Company, the Private Fire Brigade, and also to the Japanese Authorities, who have in all cases promptly sent their Engines to our assistance. To the Naval Authorities of the different nationalities, they also beg to tender the thanks of the Brigade for all assistance rendered.

The members of the outgoing Committee, consisting of Messrs. Benson, Glennie, MacRitchie, Dodds, and Leckie now beg to tender their resignation and trust the Community will be satisfied with the result of their labors.

Yokohama, 31st December, 1876.

Jan. 12, Lot 81,	Foreign	Concession,	confined to a room up-stairs.
Mar. 2, " 179,	Bluff	"	cook-houses and outhouses.
May 10, " 70,	Foreign	"	outhouses and kitchen.
Dec. 31, " 46,	"	"	building used as store and dwelling house.
Dec. 31, " 30,	"	"	Grand Hotel; damage done very slight.

The Yokohama Fire Brigade in account with
John Leckie, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Yokohama, 31st December, 1876.

A vote thanks to the retiring Committee was then carried, after which the following gentlemen, on the proposition of Mr. Willcox, seconded by Mr. Pratt, were unanimously elected as a Committee: Messrs. Benson, Allen, Dodds, Glennie, and Leckie.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

(From our own Correspondent.)

JANUARY 14TH, 1877.

For the first time this year it is snowing, and the neighbouring hills are white with it though the streets are wet and sloppy. Older residents say that it is the first time for some years that so much has fallen. As yet the weather has been very mild and the thermometer seldom below freezing point.

The *Mary Fraser* has been on the slip since the end of last month, and it is uncertain if she will be off before the 20th. People in Kobe had their doubts as to the possibility of the slip taking so large and heavy a vessel, but no difficulty whatever was experienced in heaving her up, beyond that arranging the blocks, owing to much of her false keel having been carried away. However, she is now being thoroughly repaired below water. The false keel is being renewed altogether, and such of the lower planks as were much damaged in her sojourn in the Akashi Straits are being replaced by new ones. The rudder has also been unshipped, and is being repaired. There is not the least doubt that all work done at the slip takes a fearful time in comparison with such work in Europe or America, and however well it may look it cannot be superior to foreign jobs of the same sort, and it must cost much more here than at home. In the first place the labour, ostensibly cheap, is much dearer, partly on account of the greater number of men being needed to do an equal quantity of work; absence of appliances for assisting labour; and time wasted by the men engaged, in a dozen different ways. As

A handicap billiard match was decided here on the 10th in favour of Mr. J. C. Smith. As the *Rising Sun* in a local paragraph mentioned that the stakes were going to be generously handed over to the theatre to help towards partly freeing that edifice from debt, Mr. Smith was called upon for the amount, \$30, but it appears that he had other intentions, nearer home, and had already donated it, or promised it, to a charitable institution in which he had a strong interest, personally. Meanwhile in order to meet the liabilities incurred in completing the Public Hall it is proposed to get up a concert and appropriate the receipts to paying off as much as possible. Unfortunately the drama, like most other popular recreations in this place, is in very poor feather just now; and the receipts of the Hall during the last year very small indeed. Some of the subscribers think that, if there was a little more publicity about the doings connected with it, there would be more sympathy shown than there now is.

We have been quite lively here during the past fortnight in auctions. The Belle Vue Hotel on the 27th and 28th last month; Messrs. Kassburg & Co. on the 3rd and 4th instant, and the Occidental Hotel on the 10th and 11th instant. Considering the stagnation of the times it is remarkable how well the things sold and in many cases it is surprising where the money comes from. At present we are reduced to two hotels "Smith's," and the "Hotel des Colonies."

At last the sporting license programme has found its way down here; but it has been fortunately delayed so long that, with the extra month's grace accorded, preparatory to taking out the license, it is probable that few will care to expend \$10 this season.

A valuable and much gifted tobacco horn which had seen better days; travelled in various parts of the world; and passed through divers hands, turned up in a curio shop here the other day. It was identified by a private mark of one of its owners, from whom it was said to have been stolen some years ago during a short residence in the Fiji Islands. How it got to this port has not yet been clearly shown.

The *Number one* is having new boilers put in at Akunora which will keep her here two or three months.

January 18th.—The *Tokio-maru* on her way down here met with an accident having run on a reef near; but as she was not going very fast at the time, and the weather had moderated somewhat, no great damage resulted, and she proceeded on her way to Shanghai, where she will be docked and repaired.

AVENGING HER FATHER'S DEATH.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE JAPANESE.)

Kiyogoku Ko was a celebrated general who lived some five-hundred years ago. In a regiment of foot soldiers under his command there was a man named Iwabuchi Dennai, who became enamoured of the beauty of the wife of a companion in arms named Amagasaki Royemon. One day when Amagasaki was absent Dennai went to his wife and used all his eloquence in endeavouring to persuade her to elope with him, but in vain. When the woman's husband returned she told him all about it, whereupon he became very angry and reproached his companion for his perfidy. Dennai had not a word to say in extenuation of his conduct, while his face was diffused with blushes. Suddenly, however, he drew his sword and smote his companion so that he died, and he then ran away. The wife of the murdered man took her deceased husband's sword and went in search of his slayer. At length she found him; and walking to within a few feet of the murderer she flung the sword at him with the intention of killing him. But she failed in her object and only succeeded in wounding him in the shoulder. After this attempt to take his life he disappeared.

According to all accounts, the widow with her infant daughter was looked after by her brother-in-law, Sekine. But the following year she died. The child was now entirely thrown upon the bounty of her uncle and aunt, but they cared for her as though she was their own child. Indeed she grew up under the belief that her aunt was her mother. As she gained years however, she became aware of some mystery being attached to herself: so her aunt felt that the time had come when her adopted daughter ought to know the origin of her birth and of the death of her parents, and calling the child to her one day she said,

"Come here, my dear child, till I explain something to you concerning yourself and your birth. You must know that I am not your real mother but only your aunt, your mother being my elder sister. Your father was a soldier, serving under the great general Kiyogoku Ko, and was murdered by a companion named Iwabuchi Dennai. Your mother followed her husband's murderer and endeavoured to kill him, but in this she failed and he afterwards disappeared. From that time until her death, which sad event took place the following year, your mother was continually bewailing her loss and would burst into tears as she nursed you upon her knees."

"Ah, indeed!" remarked the child as she listened sorrowfully to her aunt's narrative.

"Yes, your mother would talk to you as she sobbed, and say: 'Ah, my darling, if you were a boy, instead of a girl, you would avenge your father's death when you grew up; but as you are a girl you will not be able to do anything'. This constant grief and wailing caused your mother to become ill, and from that illness she never recovered."

Having listened to her aunt's explanation concerning her birth and the death of her parents, at its conclusion she burst into tears and said:

"I did not even dream but that I was your own child. How shall I ever be able to recompense you for your kindness to me for so many years?"

After this the young girl brooded over the sad termination of her parents' lives: and when she had arrived at the age of sixteen, she asked permission of her aunt to go to

Yedo, for the purpose of employing the servant of some official to search for her father's murderer. Her aunt endeavoured to dissuade her from her purpose, telling her that as she was only a young girl it would be impossible for her to search out and wreak vengeance on her father's enemy. But she was not to be put off thus, and urged time after time for permission to go on her proposed errand. Finally, seeing that the girl was not to be diverted from her purpose, permission was granted; and her uncle gave her a letter of introduction to a friend of his in Yedo, named Murase Toma. This friend received the maiden with much kindness; and on his recommendation she procured a situation in the family of a *samurai*, called Nagai Gensuke.

As the girl was scrupulously honest and careful in the execution of her duties, she soon acquired the favour and high esteem of her master. One day he questioned her closely on circumstances relating to herself, such as, "where was her native place?" "what was the rank of her father?" and to all his enquiries she replied with simple truthfulness. She related the details of the circumstances attending the death of her parents, and her own intention of seeking out the murderer of her father and avenging her parent's death. She found a ready sympathiser in her master, who promised to assist her in her undertaking. He commenced by teaching her the art of fencing, at which she speedily became an adept.

After a few months more had elapsed, Gensuke informed the young girl that, in order to accomplish her purpose, it would be better if she sought service in a number of places than to remain in one place, as by changing about there was a greater likelihood of her receiving information as to the whereabouts of the person she was in search of. After thanking her master for his kindness and the sympathy he had manifested in her undertaking, the young girl sought another situation. During the next twelve years she prosecuted her search with unflagging zeal, and changed her place of abode seventy times, but without meeting with any success.

At length she became employed in the service of a *samurai*, named Sakabe Yasube. Among the servants of this *samurai* was a man named Koizumi Bunnai, who was upwards of fifty years of age and a great drunkard; and when he had imbibed too much *sake* he usually became very communicative. One evening the girl was serving Bunnai with *sake*, and after he had drunk rather more than usual, he became very talkative.

"When I was a young man," he remarked, "I endeavoured to induce the wife of a companion to elope with me, but she refused, and informed her husband. He reproached me for acting so, and I killed him with my sword and made my escape. But the wife pursued me and endeavoured to take my life, but only succeeded in wounding me very severely in the shoulder. This event is as fresh in my memory as if it only occurred yesterday, though it happened over thirty years ago."

On hearing this the girl became actuated with strong feelings of revenge; but she restrained herself in order to obtain positive proof that the man before her was none other than the murderer of her father. In order to lead him to further commit himself, she feigned a disbelief of his statement, and said,

"Don't you be telling such lies; I don't believe that you did any such thing."

"Yes, indeed I did," he thoughtlessly replied. "My name was Iwabuchi Dennai, but after I committed that deed I changed

it to the one I now bear, Koizumi Bunnai. My native place is Marugame Sanshin, the same as that of the man I slew. Though it is so long ago, I distinctly remember that he had no son, but only one daughter. In consequence of this event I have kept myself very quiet ever since."

The old man then took off his dress and showed the girl a scar on his shoulder, on seeing which she became very much gratified, as it was now clear that, after so many years of patient search, she had at length found her enemy. That night she remained very quiet and did not appear as if she had discovered her father's murderer. Early the following morning she started to inform her former master, Nagai Gensuke, of what she had found. He was overjoyed at the intelligence and immediately went with her to the great general, Kiyogoku Ko, to whom they reported the affair through the medium of an officer named Murase Toma.

The general ordered Dennai to be arrested and cast into prison. In those days it was customary for the accuser and the accused to settle their affair by mortal combat publicly; and if the accused slew his accuser he was deemed innocent of the charge brought against him; but if the accuser killed his enemy, it was considered that he had proved his allegation.

In accordance with this custom, the great General ordered that a certain spot should be fenced off, and then fixed a day for the girl to prove her charge against the prisoner by force of arms. When that day arrived, the young woman who had so persistently tracked the murderer of her father appeared in the arena clad in a coat of mail composed of a multitude of iron-links, which fitted tight on her body. Over the coat of mail she threw a gaudy dress, while her head was merely covered with a piece of white cloth. She was armed with two swords.

Dennai was brought from his dungeon and placed in the arena in front of his female accuser; while on the outside was the General and a great crowd of people who had assembled to witness the combat. Upon perceiving her enemy the young woman turned to the crowd, and said:

"That rascal, Dennai, is the man who murdered my father. I now challenge him to mortal combat, and he will not be able to escape from my vengeance."

This challenge enraged Dennai, and, looking scornfully at his slender antagonist, he said:

"You are only a woman: therefore it is impossible for you to succeed in killing me. Come hither! Come hither!" quoth he again and again, lifting up his sword as if he would cut her down. His antagonist then ran forward to meet her enemy and with a quick dart she wounded the old man in the chest. In the next pass she succeeded in cutting him across the face, whereupon he became dizzy. Gathering herself together for a final struggle, she flung herself on her enemy and stabbed him through the heart, and he fell dead at her feet. The victorious damsel then stooped down and cut off Dennai's head with her own sword, and carried it to the officials, exclaiming,

"How glad I am that after so many years I have succeeded in my resolve to avenge the death of my father. How glad my dear parents' spirits will be."

The crowd raised a deafening shout as a manifestation of the pleasure they experienced at the result of the combat.

General Kiyogoku Ko rewarded the young heroine by bestowing upon her the rank of *samurai*, and appointed her teacher to his daughters.

DECEIVING A BILL COLLECTOR.

(From the Japanese.)

There was once an old couple who lived very peaceably together, and the only thing that sometimes cast a cloud over the tranquility of their lives was their poverty. In consequence of not having treasure enough to satisfy the claims of a money-lender, the old man conceived a plan for getting rid of the troublesome creditor for at least a time. His scheme was to feign death; and in order to further this he procured a large box, resembling a coffin in size and shape, and embellished the outside until it looked very like one.

During the time the old man was engaged on the box his wife was out, and he had barely time to complete his arrangements before she returned. When she entered the door he remarked smilingly:—

"You have returned earlier than usual. Have you been successful in effecting a sale?"

"Yes," she replied, at the same time bowing respectfully to her husband. She then walked through the passage into the bedroom where the coffin met her alarmed gaze, and crying out she said:—

"Ah: what is the matter with you, old man? Have you gone mad?"

"Why?" her husband laughingly asked.

"Have you resolved to depart for *Gokuraku* (Buddhist paradise) and leave me behind? How shall I be able to live alone after you have gone?"

"You know nothing about what I am going to do. I will tell you what I propose. This evening I feel pretty sure a man will come with the bill from the money-lender and I have no money to pay him. So when he comes I will hide upstairs and do you exercise your ingenuity and deceive him. You can tell him that your husband died last night, and show him the decorations on a part of the coffin, and then you can ask him for a postponement of the payment of the bill.

"You have acted wisely," said the old woman, "and now I understand, and my fears are at rest."

After they had completed their plan the old couple observed the man with the bill approaching. He came and knocked at the door crying "Moshi!" Moshi!" The old man immediately ran upstairs, and his wife went, in an indifferent manner, to the door.

"Babasan (old lady) how are you this cold weather?" enquired the man, at the same time taking his money bag from his shoulder and putting it on the floor.

"Pretty well," she replied, "but you must be tired." She then brought the bill-collector a cup of tea, and *tabakobon* or box in which fire and smoking utensils are kept.

"No, no," he said, shaking his head solemnly. "I do not feel the cold much because the weight of my money-bag keeps me warm."

He then took a bill from his bag and passed it to the old woman, on receiving which she said:—

"Will you kindly wait till the end of the month. I am very sorry I cannot pay you, but my husband died last night, and I am therefore put to unexpected expense."

She then took him into the bedroom and showed him the coffin. He muttered "poor fellow," and said no more but remained thinking for some time, while his countenance betokened sympathy for the supposed widow. At length he started from his reverie and putting his hand into his bag he took out a packet of silver money and offered it to the old woman, saying:—

"Permit me to present you with this trifle,

which will enable you to give your deceased husband a respectable burial."

"No," she replied, "there is no reason why I should receive this present from you."

"Why? I give it you freely, therefore you had better receive it."

While this dialogue was being carried on between the old woman and the bill collector, the old man was listening upstairs and muttering to himself "How stupid that old wife is, why doesn't she receive the money?" At length he could restrain himself no longer and without thinking what he was doing he cried out:—"Receive the money!"

It now became useless to attempt to carry on the deception any further, as the bill-collector discovered that the aged couple were playing a trick upon him in order to get an extension of time in which to pay their account.

Whenever an attempt is made to call attention to some of the points in which the action of foreign governments bears heavily upon this nation, there comes a shrill outcry that "writing of this kind is mischievous, and 'only serves to stir up bad feeling between 'natives and foreigners and to embitter their 'relations.' This has been a favorite refrain, executed with more or less diverting variations, for the past six or eight years. Writing of another kind, we are expected to believe, is judicious, liberal, humane and in every sense commendable. Persistent abuse of this empire and its people, personal ridicule of the Sovereign, charges of incapability and dishonesty on the part of the government, unvarying onslaughts upon every object and idea associated with the name of Japan—these are entirely the correct thing, no doubt, and should be encouraged. They are not calculated "to stir up bad feeling." Treatment of that sort is precisely what the Japanese like, we are to suppose. No matter to what extent it may be pushed, it cannot "embitter the relations" between those who apply it and those against whom it is directed. But the instant a word is uttered on the other side of the question, then the world is coming to an end. This description of argument would lead to melancholy reflections if we could imagine that the persons who employ it were not themselves aware of its absurdity. But as the nonsense they utter is probably intentional and premeditated nonsense—

"A mighty maze, but not without a plan"—

we must be satisfied to laugh at it. Nobody seriously supposes, whatever he may say to the contrary, that the relations of Japan with other countries will be imperilled by public statements based upon the plain and obvious facts recorded in the Treaties. Frank discussion may lead to an improved re-adjustment of these relations, but can never endanger them.—*Tokio Times*.

The following remarkable paragraph appears in *The London and China Express*:—

"In the course of his report upon the trade of Canton for the year 1875, Sir Brooke Robertson, H. M. Consul at Canton, calls prominent attention to the abuse of weighting shirtings with what is termed 'heavy sizing.' He points out that the *ruse* is now perfectly understood by the Chinese, and is at a loss to understand why it is persevered in."

We desire to ask, in the first place, why the nefarious operation here alluded to is described under the mild and amiable designation of a "ruse." If a tradesman sells chalk for cheese, or sand for sugar, we call him a cheat and a swindler. Why the

merchant who palms off starch and clay, pretending that they are cotton, should be charged simply with practising a "ruse," we have no power to comprehend. In the next place, we should like to be informed as to the quality of a commercial morality which "is at a loss to understand why" a fraud is "persevered in," only because it "is now perfectly understood" by its former victims. According to the language of the above extract, it would be quite legitimate to continue the deception, if it had not been found out; but, having been exposed, it might as well be discontinued. Let us hope that the real meaning is not that which is almost unavoidably implied. As to the trick itself, we may trust that its grossness will speedily bring its inventors and perpetrators to grief. The extent to which it is carried is hardly to be calculated. Goods are actually put upon the market, of which 33½ per cent. of the weight vanishes—not "into thin air," but in water—at the first washing. It is not only upon Chinese markets that these adulterations are forced. The home manufacturers have the dauntless assurance to offer them in Manchester itself, as a consequence of which the importation and sale of American cottons in England has already begun.—*Idem*.

A writer in the *Hochi Shinbun* of the 19th instant, who says that he is indebted for his idea to Mr. Inouye, finds a parallel to the Batchelder case in the suit of the Charles River Bridge Company *versus* the Warren Company, (in Massachusetts) which was decided by Judge Story against the plaintiff. The first named company having obtained, for ten years, a charter, which was subsequently renewed for a further term of thirty years, conveying the right to levy tolls, built a bridge across the Charles River between Boston and Charlestown. Before the expiry of the first term the Warren Company also obtained the grant of a charter and built a second bridge distant only sixteen rods from that constructed by the other corporation, which suffered considerably from the consequent diversion of its traffic, and sought to recover compensation in a court of law. The judge found, however, that the same privileges were given to both companies, and the charter allowed to the first contained no stipulation that other bridges should not be built on other parts of the river. The first charter was granted in the public interest, and it conferred no exclusive rights. Although it was true that the Charles River Company lost greatly from the building of the other bridge, it could not be admitted that the second charter conflicted with the legal right of the first. Applying Judge Story's decision to the law of the Batchelder case, the writer argues that as the Tsukiji leases and the conventions contain no declaration that foreigners may not reside in other places than the lands known as the concessions, therefore they may properly be allowed to reside out of them, and that the claim of the Tokio Fu should have been sustained.—*Idem*.

Professor David Murray has been re-elected to membership of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Japan.—*Idem*.

Rumors of pending trouble with the Satsuna people continue to come in, and bring in their train, inevitably perhaps, reports of discontent in other quarters. Hagi is not so quiet yet—according to the *Osaka Nippo*—as could be wished, and there are unsatis-

factory symptoms in the neighborhood of Nagoya. Perhaps the most ominous report is that General Saigo has disappeared from Tokio, and of course there has not been wanting plenty of suspicion that to this and other causes ought to be attributed the detention of the Mikado at Tokio, rather than to the bad weather which is given as the official reason.

Nippon Notes.

NOTIFICATION No. 7b.

NOTICE is hereby given that the roads through the Empire are classified, as under.

KUSUMOTO-MASATAKA.

Gonchiji of Tokio-fu.

20th January, 1877.

First class: Kokudo (high roads):—Tokaido Nakasendo, and Riku-u-kaido. Third class Kokudo (high roads):—Koshu-kaido, Rikugen-hama-kaido, and Sakura-kaiko. Third class:—kendo (provincial roads):—Asugi-kaido, Ome-kaido, Kawagoye-kaido, and Iwaki-kaido.

THE departure of the Mikado was postponed until the 23rd ultimo, in consequence of the receipt of a telegram from Hiogo at about 3 30 p. m. on the 21st ultimo, stating that a heavier snow-storm than had been experienced for several years had fallen in that district.

At about 6 30 a. m. on the 21st ult. a fire broke out No. 9, Miyashita-cho, Toyohashi, Mikawa, and burned about ten houses.

On the 20th the Foreign President of the Board of Arts attended the Imperial palace and had an interview with H. M. the Mikado.

ABOUT three hundred convicts will shortly be sent to Sapporo, Yezo.

THE last English papers received inform us that a high Turkish dignitary has been assassinated, and that among his slayers were two Turks, a Pole, and a Greek.

Peace and repose are a species of torture to us. We are madly delighted in sanguinary struggles in which iniquity falls. We mourn over the old time: we should like to thrust our swords into the hearts of the men who betray their country, since we could not turn the whole world topsy-turvy by beating foreigners. Unhappily the era of Meiji has brought with it tranquility and peace.

We have no longer any field of battle on which to exercise our valor; there are no more traitors to strike; and, besides, we have no longer the right to wear that weapon which formerly served us to defend the country. We are reduced to scribble in a newspaper, to cast a look of envy and regret upon the swords which we can no longer wear, a look of pity upon our arms which grow soft and lose their vigor. Having no better way of easing our weariness our sole distraction is to stamp upon the frozen earth, and to crush the flies which fall, numbed with the cold, from the ceiling upon our head.

When we learnt this news of the assassination of the Turkish official we cried out, "bravo! well done!" Were we Turks we would not be far behind the slayers. But unfortunately we were not born under the Turkish rule.

Among the best enjoyments of life is, most certainly, that of seeing flow the blood of a wicked and culpable man, fallen beneath the steel of an assassin, when he has caused the misfortune of an entire people. Yes, that is, in our opinion, an unspeakable pleasure. But in our country it is a pleasure which we cannot obtain.

Is there in this world a country where it is allowed? If there be we beg that we may be transported thither and allowed to make there our fixed abode.—*Bun meishinshi.* (*Echo du Japon* translation.)

THE *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* publishes the following extract from a letter from Shanghai, dated the 13th instant:—About the end of this month (January) Mr. Shinagawa, Japanese Consul in Shanghai, will hand his office over to Mr. Tomita, his successor, and return to Japan after having visited every open port in China. Mr. Onodera, his secretary, will accompany him on his tour. * * * The Chinese make no progress in civilization, obstinately stopping at the same point as they had reached ten years ago. They conduct themselves generally in a disgraceful manner, and cheat persons with whom they engage in trade. They put foolish faith in the opinion of a physiognomist or fortune-teller and gamble publicly. No progress in the natural or medical sciences is made in China, the people tenaciously retaining their ancient practices and using the roots and bark of various plants and trees as medicine, which may probably do them neither good nor harm. Very few of the Chinese use European medicine; and vaccination is hardly known among the people, nearly all of whom, however, smoke opium. The railway between Shanghai and Goshu and the Shoshokioku S. S. Co. are in a prosperous condition. The latter have many large vessels, which run here and there. None of our merchant chops in Shanghai are flourishing.

A LETTER from Hakodate to the Himuro-Kaisha, Ice Company, in Tokio says that ice of only about five inches in thickness has been formed. This year a large quantity will be exported and the work of cutting out the ice will be commenced about the 10th Feb. next.

On the 25th ult. at about half an hour after midnight a fire broke out at the house of Wada at No. 11, Ichhome, Kobikicho, Tokio, and destroyed about nine houses.

H. E. Mr. Iwakura, *Udaijin*, made a present of a set of the Buddhist sacred books, known as the *Issai-kiu*, to the library of the British Museum. The British government regarding the gift as of great value has in turn presented about fourteen volumes of various books, and some maps and globes to Mr. Iwakura.

FROM four to five hundred of those concerned in the recent riots in the Mie-Ken are daily captured. There being no gaol large enough to contain them, four rice godowns which belonged formerly to an ex-Daimio, have been set apart for them in Mie. About one thousand five hundred men are imprisoned in each of them.

ABOUT 33 out of 447 policemen in the Kanagawa-Ken and three or four officers of the force have been dismissed.

MR. AI-BARA, chief retainer of Mr. Shimadzu, who lately arrived in Tokio, appeared recently at the Daijo-kuwan where he asked to have an interview with H. E. Mr. Iwakura, *Udaijin*; who, however, happened not to be at his office at the time.

MR. ARAI, of the *Akebano Shinbun*, was fined twenty yen at the Tokio Saibansho, for having violated the press laws, and the editor of the *Yomiuri-shinbun*, whose name is also Arai, was fined an equal sum for a similar offense.

H. E. Mr. Ito, Minister of the Public Works Department, left Tokio, en route to Kioto on the 26th ult.

ABOUT midnight on the 23rd inst. a fire broke out in the town of Honcho on the Nakasendo, and destroyed three hundred houses.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says:—All the foreign Ministers and representatives of the foreign press are invited to be present at the opening of the railway between Osaka, Kioto and Kobe on the 5th proximo.

On the 22nd January, H. E. Mr. Kusumoto, *Gonchiji* of Tokio-fu, was promoted to the rank of *Chiji* of the same fu.

(From the *Hochi-shinbun*.)

Notification No. 7.

Notice is hereby given that the regulations for the sale of drugs are as follows.

SANJO-SANEYOSHI,

Daijo-Daijin.

20th January, 1877.

SECTION 1.

Art. 1.—The drugs referred to in the regulations are pills, plasters, medical paste, medical waters, powdered medicines, medical decoctions, and medicines prepared according to private prescriptions.

2.—All drug sellers must make application for a license to the Naimusho, through the local office under whose jurisdiction they live, when they must present a document specifying the ingredients of the medicines, the quantity of each for each dose, their purity; and also the name and address of the applicant.

3.—The document shall be examined at the Naimusho; and if any medicine is found entered therein which is thought likely to produce an injurious effect, a license authorising its sale shall not be granted.

4.—As mentioned in Art. 8, if any druggist wishes to change the ingredients of which his doses of medicine are prepared, during the term for which the license is granted, he must report his intention, return his license and receive a fresh one.

5.—Any person desirous of retailing medicines, having obtained permission from the druggist, must report his desire to the Naimusho through the local office. He shall also give in a document containing his name and address, together, with a copy of the license held by the druggist and also a copy of the contract between the applicant and the druggist, and he may then receive a license from the Naimusho.

6.—Druggists and all retailers of medicine must hang a sign-board denoting their trade outside their respective places of business.

7.—Should druggists and retailers desire to hawk their medicines about the streets, or to employ persons for that purpose, they must report to the local office, where they will receive a ticket authorising them to sell in the streets, which ticket they must carry with them on all occasions of hawking.

8.—Each license shall be granted for a term of five years from the time it is taken out. At the expiration of that term, each person holding a license shall, if he desire to continue his business, return it and take out a new one.

9.—As mentioned in Art. 4, any person desirous to alter the composition of his medicines, must take out a fresh license, which license shall be valid for a term of five years from the month in which it is granted.

10.—When a medicine shall be found to be injurious through bad compounding on the part of the druggist or from other means,

the license of the person selling it shall be confiscated and the sale of the medicine prohibited.

11.—Upon a druggist relinquishing business, or on his being deprived of his license, the retailers or street vendors of his medicines shall be prohibited from selling.

12.—Any person losing his license by fire, water, robbery, or any accident, shall report the circumstance to the authorities and receive another license.

13.—When the holder of a license is desirous of transferring his business to another, the parties concerned shall report the matter and get the name on the license altered.

14.—Should a druggist or retailer of medicines dispose of his license to another they shall notify the authorities, but no alteration shall be made in the license thus transferred.

15.—On a druggist or retailer forfeiting his license, it must be returned.

SECTION 2.

16.—The following fees and taxes shall be paid for a license:—

A druggist shall pay twenty sen for a license and a tax of two per cent per annum. A retailer of drugs shall pay the sum of twenty sen for a license.

17.—A person receiving a new license after having lost his old one by fire or accident, shall pay half of the usual fee.

18.—The tax shall be paid in two half-yearly instalments, the first half year ending on the 31st of July and the last half on the 31st of January.

The license-fee must be paid at the local office at the time the license is granted.

19.—A person obtaining a license before the end of June must pay the tax for the whole year; after the beginning of July for a half year. Any one relinquishing business after the 1st of July shall pay a license for a full year; or if he relinquish business before the end of June he shall pay a tax for a half year only. But when any person shall be prohibited from carrying on business, the tax that he shall pay shall be calculated according to the number of months he has carried on business.

20.—In the event of a person being discovered selling drugs without a license, he shall be fined five yen. Or if a person borrows a license from another the license shall be confiscated.

21.—Should a person retail medicines without a license, or borrow a license from another, or be found trading on a license the term of which has expired, both the medicine and the license shall be confiscated, and the offender shall be fined ten yen.

22.—Any one who changes the composition of medicines, or alters the mode of using them without obtaining a license, or falsifies the quality of the medicines in order to induce persons to purchase them, shall have his medicine confiscated and shall be fined a sum not exceeding twenty-five yen and not less than ten yen.

23.—If a druggist shall carry on business without first obtaining a license, all his medicines and the money he has already received shall be confiscated, and the offender condemned to pay a fine not exceeding fifty yen and not less than twenty-five yen.

24.—Any person forging the form of a license or counterfeiting medicines manufactured by another man, shall have all his medicines confiscated together with the profit he has derived from his sales; and he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred yen and not less than fifty yen.

25.—If a person be discovered privately selling injurious medicines, his medicine and the money he has received shall be confiscated and he shall be condemned to pay a fine of not more than five hundred yen and not less than one hundred yen.

26.—Any person informing shall, upon the conviction of the offender, receive half the fine as a reward.

(From the *Hochi-shinbun*.)

The recent determination for reform having taken possession of the government, the abolition of departments and branch offices, and the reduction in the number of officials has been suddenly effected, and the sum of many million yen has thus been left among the people. We consider that the government's earnest desire to promote the welfare of the people has caused this great and startling reformation. Was this change effected of the government's own inspiration? Or was it impelled by others?

Some persons say that the poverty of the farmers caused them to rise, armed with swords and bamboo spears, against the government, and thus, agrarian disturbances breaking out here and there, the government became convinced that bad as was the rising of the agriculturists against authority, they must be impelled by some great afflictions to take up arms against the provincial authorities, and, sympathizing with their troubles, effected the reform which we now consider.

We cannot concur in this opinion. But, if the change was owing to the government regarded the afflictions of the farmers as their own, it cannot be held to have been brought about by the farmers, who did not directly cause the government to carry out the change. The machinery which effected it was managed by officials who, becoming acquainted with the trouble of the farmers, worked the machinery to alleviate it. But, if the farmers did not help directly in the change, they caused it indirectly. The government effected a reform, which was indicated by the farmers; and the desires of the latter could never have been consummated without the action of the authorities. Let us remember that the movements of agriculturists have never had any effect upon the politics of our country. Such a thing has never been recorded in history. During the last two thousand years no movement of the agricultural classes has caused any change, either directly or indirectly, in the conduct of public business. Not one of the thousand changes recorded can trace its origin to farmers, who depended for their prosperity or ruin upon the military class. Farmers and people of the lower classes were not privileged, and no alteration was wrought in the government by their will.

If, however, we concede for the sake of argument that the recent reform was brought about by the will of the farmers, we have seen such an event in January of the 10th year of Meiji, as has never occurred before in history. This is so famous an event that some persons will consider the Imperial edict of the 4th instant, on the reduction of the land tax, as a Japanese Magna Charta. But our object is quite different to that which actuated the English barons. John, king of England, was obliged to grant his Charta by his subjects. But our government, out of sympathy with the affliction of the farmers, issued its edict. The English king granted Magna Charta against his desire, but our Emperor was pleased to issue his edict. We consider this the most important event in the history of

Meiji. We do not wish to compare our Imperial edict with the Magna Charta. How much less can we place in the same category with the latter the illustrious conduct of our government in reducing the national yearly expenditure and the number of officials?

As before said, the recent change in the government was indirectly caused by the will of the farmers; and the government dismissed a considerable number of officials and reduced the salaries of others. Even the officials who have been discharged from their posts, will not complain of the change. They will be contented with their lot in the consideration that the alteration was made by the will of the farmers, the masters of the government. Oh, blessed change! Agreeable reform! Your appearance in the political system at this day was indirectly caused by the farmers. It is right to say that the reform is a source of happiness to the Japanese.

NOTIFICATION No. 21b.

To *Kucho* and *Kucho* of each district.

It is hereby notified that the postponement of H. M. the Mikado's departure on his tour to the provinces of Yamato and Kioto was due to the severe wind prevailing at the time.

NOMURA YASUSHI,

Gon-rei of Kanagawa-ken.

22nd January, 1877.

The *Hochi-shinbun* says that the thirteen provincial governments, viz, Chiba, Awomori, Shiga, Gifu, Nara, Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Mie, Ehime, Mitsumata, Tochigi, Okayama, and Miyagi, will shortly be abolished, and the whole empire divided into three fu and twenty-three ken.

The monastery of Higashihonganji in Shanghai has decided to build a hospital, where any poor persons will be cared for in their illness. Five million yen will shortly be subscribed by the principal temple in Kioto for a similar purpose. Hospitals will also be established in Tokio and Osaka.

The *Choya-shinbun* publishes the following items:—On the 20th instant seven war vessels from the Kagoshima-ken arrived off the coast of the Sakai-ken. Numbers of Kagoshima-men arrived lately at Mr. Shimadzu's residences in Shinagawa and Osaka. A telegram from the south says that Saigo the elder landed at Hiogo a few days ago.

The Minister of the war department has sent a circular to the commanders of provincial garrisons to the effect that, at any time when the provincial civil officials may call upon them for assistance in the case of risings, troops are to be despatched promptly.

Half a battalion from the Osaka garrison troops will be stationed at Fottori in the province of Iuaba.

Mr. AT-BARA, chief retainer of Mr. Shimadzu, arrived in Tokio recently.

The *Mai-nichi-shinbun* says that seven men-of-war said to belong to Mr. Shimadzu, are anchored off the coast of Boshu.

The *Hochi-shinbun* has received the following telegram from its correspondent in Kobe, dispatched at 8.35 a.m. on the 25th inst. During the night of the 25th, the *Tokumaru* and her escort anchored in the harbour of Toba, Shima, in consequence of the strong wind and heavy sea prevailing.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND ESTIMATES.

NOTIFICATION No. 12.

To In, Sho, Shi, Fu, Ken:

It is hereby notified that the following tables of the Revenues and Expenditures for the year between July of the 9th and June of the 10th year of Meiji, inclusive, have been presented by Okuma Shigenobu, Minister of the Finance Department.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,

Daijo Daijin.

20th January, 10th year of Meiji.

According to annual custom, Okuma Shigenobu now presents the estimates for the year from July of the 9th to June of the 10th year of Meiji. At the present time the working of the alteration of the land tax reduces, more or less, the year's revenues, whilst, on the other hand, the expenditures on the whole are much increased, some few items, only, showing a diminution. Indeed, in comparison with past years, the expenditures present a considerable augmentation, owing to large outlays for many hundred different purposes necessitated by the exigencies of the times. Our home productions are not yet sufficiently rich to meet these expenses, nor is trade in a prosperous condition. So it is impossible to levy new duties to provide for them. And when it is found that the revenues, which are necessarily limited, do not suffice to meet the expenditures, the difficulty must be solved by equalizing them in some way. To this end I have prepared comparative tables showing the increase and decrease, as the case may be, of the annual admitted expenses of every public office, and the increase or diminution, also as the case may be, of the revenues of the current and the last financial years. This has been done in order to show clearly the condition of the difference between our annual revenues and expenditures. I forward this statement with the accompanying tables for the purposes of public convenience; and I respectfully express the hope that you will give the subject your serious consideration.

OKUMA SHIGENOBU,

Minister of the Finance Department.

To SANJO SANEYOSHI,

Prime Minister.

INTRODUCTION.

This budget for the 9th year of Meiji is compiled on information collated from minutely detailed accounts furnished by the various government offices. Before proceeding to the budget itself, I will briefly consider it in outline. The method formerly followed in keeping the accounts of this department has lately undergone reform, and the system of foreign book-keeping has been introduced, so that accurate records of the national revenues and expenditures may be preserved. In pursuance of this reform, the accounts of the various taxes are separately kept in order to facilitate the transaction of business; and the entire estimates have been framed upon the new model.

The whole system of taxation throughout the Empire has been thoroughly altered this year, and the holdings of land considerably modified. Hence, to what extent the land tax is increased or diminished, is not yet apparent. But the estimates on this subject have been calculated on the information

furnished to the government from every Fu and Ken.

The taxes to be paid by druggists, only coming into operation this year, the revenue to be derived therefrom has been estimated very roughly.

The expenses of maintaining the Imperial Palace and providing pensions for members of the Imperial family, have hitherto been supplied out of the sums set apart for the Imperial Household. But from this year forth, they will be separately allowed for. Comparison of the expenditures of all departments for the current, with those of the previous year, will easily show how the increase or decrease apparent may be accounted for. Thus, it is evident that the business of the Home Department (Naimu-sho) has been greatly extended; the number of people in the Rikugunsho, (War Office) the vessels of war and the sailors at the disposal of the Kaigunsho (Navy Department) much increased, while the mines of the Kobusho, the Stamp Office of this department, the provincial Saibanshos, and the land tax office have all required extensive additions to their staffs. Further, the Police, Public Works, and the necessity of making new and repairing old dykes have involved much increased outlay.

The cost of construction of the new Imperial palace is estimated at about one million yen. The works will be commenced this year and finished within five years. The amount required this year for this special purpose is shown in its proper place in the table of expenditures.

An amount provided for contingencies, some other items, and especially one providing for loans to the people will be found in the table. The reason of the reduction in the amount paid on the debt owing to the country is, that pensions returned, and monies to defray domestic debts owing to the government, are funded. An increased sum has been paid towards the reduction of the foreign debt of the country. I now hasten to submit the following estimates showing the increase or decrease in the several items of the annual revenues and expenditures.

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE EIGHTH AND NINTH YEARS OF MEIJI, SHOWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE SEVERAL ITEMS.

TABLE I.

REVENUES.

SOURCE.	9TH YEAR.	8TH YEAR.	DIFF'NCE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Customs.....	1,762,554	1,744,837	Increase 17,717
Land Tax.....	46,556,743	51,505,967	Decrease 4,949,224
Mining Tax	11,055	10,464	Increase 591
Tax on Official Incomes	93,575	108,285	Decrease 14,710
Tax on hereditary and other pensions	2,198,914	2,267,810	Decrease 68,896
Tax on productions of the Northern provinces	370,592	437,485	Decrease 66,893
Taxes collected in the Riu Kiu Han	34,925	50,744	Decrease 15,819
Tax on Sake.....	2,373,859	1,613,083	Increase 760,776
Tax on Tobacco...	539,948	100,000	Increase 439,948

Stamp Tax on Legal documents	531,881	534,917	Decrease 3,036
Postage Stamps...	652,884	570,000	Increase 82,884
Other Stamp Taxes	523,588	571,418	Decrease 47,830
Miscellaneous	804,366	482,905	Increase 321,461
Income derived from mines.....	1,212,825	548,314	Increase 664,511
Income derived from Railways	692,967	691,019	Increase 1,948
Income derived from Telegraphs	163,858	152,143	Increase 11,715
Income derived from various manufactures	385,710	450,277	Decrease 64,567
Income derived from Mint.....	770,800	675,240	Increase 95,560
Sales of Government property	692,773	968,956	Decrease 276,184
Rent of Government Lands and buildings	139,713	145,668	Decrease 5,955
Income derived from forests.....	129,769	367,270	Decrease 237,501
Miscellaneous Revenues not derived from taxes...	1,026,849	1,553,736	Decrease 526,887
Repayment of debts due to Government.....	1,325,496	3,037,728	Decrease 1,712,232
Total Estimated Revenues.....	62,905,643	68,588,286	Decrease 5,682,643

TABLE II.

EXPENDITURES.

OBJECT.	9TH YEAR.	8TH YEAR.	DIFF'NCE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Reduction of National Debt.....	5,551,447	4,345,655	Increase 1,205,792
Imperial Expenditure and payments to the Emperor's Relations	827,500	727,500	Increase 100,000
Pensions for Meritorious Services, Shrines, and Temples.....	17,705,377	17,805,366	Decrease 99,989
Sei In.....	494,000	400,000	Increase 94,000
Genro In.....	207,000	200,000	Increase 7,000
Kuigi In	30,000	30,000	—
Foreign Dept.....	185,600	170,000	Increase 15,600
Home Dept.....	3,699,812	2,300,000	Increase 1,399,812
Finance Dept.....	1,798,600	1,604,600	Increase 194,000
War Dept.....	7,250,000	6,950,000	Increase 300,000
Navy Dept.....	3,549,700	2,700,000	Increase 849,700
Educational Dept....	1,704,800	1,700,000	Increase 4,800
Dept. of Religion....	73,000	70,000	Increase 3,000
Public Works Dept.	4,900,000	4,750,000	Increase 150,000
Judicial Dept.....	1,420,500	1,250,000	Increase 170,500
Imperial Household	316,000	222,500	Increase 93,500
Colonization Department	1,905,660	1,793,716	Increase 105,944
Land Tax Bureau...	471,000	48,000	Increase 423,000
The Three Fu	452,520	553,608	Decrease 101,088
The Ken.....	3,709,980	3,746,392	Decrease 36,412

Police Dept.	1,195,000	1,000,000	Increase 195,000
Local Police	750,000	600,000	Increase 150,000
Shrines	220,000	220,000	
Repairs and Con- structions in Fu and Ken	1,639,000	1,370,000	Increase 269,000
Legations & Con- sulates in For- eign Countries...	548,300	515,000	Increase 33,300
Miscellaneous Ex- penditures	559,051	6,920,169	Decrease 6,361,118
Loans by the Gov- ernment	500,000	1,500,000	Decrease 1,000,000
Reserve fund for Contingencies ...	1,330,000	5,000,000	Decrease 3,670,000
Total Estimated Expenditures...	62,993,847	68,498,506	Decrease 5,504,659

In the foregoing table the Revenues and Expenditures for the 8th and 9th years of Meiji are compared and the amounts are arrived at by careful calculation. In some particulars the 9th year shows an increase over the preceding year, and in others the reverse is the case. In both revenues and expenditures we have a perceptible decrease. With reference to the amount lent to the people (described in the table as Loans by the Government) I have given an explanation in my Introduction, and the large decrease in other items of expenditure is also explained, as is the very large increase in the expenditures for the local governments. As already said, in this table the 8th and 9th years of Meiji are compared. The reason why the 7th year is not included in the comparison, is that its accounts have not yet been accurately compiled. In future years I will show the estimates for the then current year in comparison with the revenues and expenditures of former years, indicating the increase and decrease in the various items.

TABLE III.

ESTIMATED REVENUES OF THE YEAR, FROM THE 7TH
MONTH OF THE 9TH, TO THE 6TH MONTH OF
THE 10TH, YEAR OF MEIJI.

1.—Duties of the 1st class	1,762,554
Customs Import and Export dues.....	1,717,847
Yokohama.....	1,236,607
Kobe.....	312,232
Osaka.....	31,972
Nagasaki.....	115,270
Niigata.....	466
Hakodate.....	18,300
Miscellaneous Customs Re- venues.....	44,707
Yokohama.....	22,869
Kobe.....	7,853
Osaka.....	2,508
Nagasaki.....	9,750
Niigata.....	538
Hakodate.....	1,189
Duties of the 2nd class	49,265,804*
Land Tax	46,556,743
Mining Tax.....	11,055
Tax on official Salaries	93,575
Tax on In- comes of Nobles and gentry and pensions....	2,198,914
Tax on Hok- kaido pro- ducts	37,592

* There appears to be an error in the addition of this total. The several details amount, if correctly given, to 49,922,804.

Income deriv- ed from Riu Kiu	34,925
Duties of the 3rd class.....	5,426,526
Duty on Sake...	2,373,859
" " Tobacco	539,948
Stamp Duty	531,881
Postage Stamps	652,884
Tax on Rul- ed paper for peti- tions &c.....	802,474
Lawyers' Licence Fees.....	79,500
Stamps on silk worm egg cards, &c...	118,356
Stamps for raw and filature silk, &c	21,492
Filature Licenses	1,766
Ship Licenses...	128,641
Cart do.	200,000
Trading Co. do.	200,000
Shooting do.	47,573
Horse and Cat- tle Licenses...	62,024
Weights and Measures.....	8,174
Copy-right Fees	4,026
Passports.....	3,928
Druggists' Li- censes	150,000

IV.—Duties of the 4th class.

Revenue from Public Works	2,455,360
Mining Dept.....	1,212,825
Railways	692,967
Telegraphs	163,858
Iron Works	200,200
Filatures	38,000
Printing.....	20,510
Dock Yards	127,000

V.—Mint 770,800

VI.—Revenue derived from Government

property	962,254
Sales of Government property	692,772
Rents of Government lands and houses	139,713
Income derived from forests...	129,769

VII.—Miscellaneous Revenues 1,026,849

VIII.—Repayment of moneys due to the

Government	1,825,496
Sundry debts	791,910
Refund of loans made to Imperial Princes, Kuwa- zoku and Shizoku.....	425,042
Refund of loans to Daimios ...	108,544

Total Yen 62,995,643

TABLE IV.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

I.—Réduction of National Debt.....	Yen 5,551,447
Domestic Debt.....	3,736,819
Capital	1,833,152
Interest	1,903,667
Foreign Debt	1,814,628
Capital	756,180
Interest	1,049,420
Commission	9,028
II.—Income of the Mikado and his family	827,500
III.—Pensions to Kuwa-shizoku, Shrines and Temples.....	17,705,377
Pensions to Kuwa-shizoku.....	17,517,453
Shrines and Temples.....	187,924
IV.—Expenditures of In, Sho, Shi and Kioku.....	28,005,672
Sci In	494,000
Genro In	207,000
Kaigi In	30,000
Foreign Department	185,600
Home Department	3,699,812
Finance Department.....	1,796,600
War Department.....	7,250,000
Navy Department.....	3,549,700
Educational Department.....	1,704,800
Religious Department.....	73,000
Public Works Department.....	4,900,000
Judicial Department.....	1,420,500
Imperial Household Dept.....	316,000
Colonisation Department.....	1,905,660
Land Office.....	471,000

V.—Fu and Ken	4,162,500
The three Fu.....	432,520
The thirty-five Ken.....	3,709,980
VI.—Prefecture of Police	1,946,000
Police Department	1,195,000
Two Fu and thirty-five Ken.	750,000
VII.—Shrines	220,000
Shinto Priests	15,000
Government and country Shrines	205,000
VIII.—Erecting and repairing dikes in Fu and Ken	1,639,000
Erecting	239,000
Repairs	1,400,000
IX.—Legations and Consulates in For- eign Countries	548,300
X.—Miscellaneous Expenditures	1,059,051
Annual proportion of total sum for building Imperial palace	100,000
Loans for relief and promo- tion of industry	500,000
Sundries	459,051
XI.—Sum reserved for Contingencies.....	1,330,000

Total.....Yen 62,993,847

Showing an excess of yen 1,796 of revenues over expenditures.

NATIONAL LIABILITIES.

HOME DEBT.

Bearing Interest	Yen 30,682,150.00.00
At 4 per cent per annum	11,801,750
" 6 " " " "	2,238,550
" 8 " " " "	16,641,850

Without interest.....	10,032,720.00.00
Paper money in Circulation.....	94,054,731.06.50

TotalYen 134,769,601.06.50

Showing increase of yen 8,347,162.95.1 over the corresponding liabilities for the 8th year of Meiji.

The sum of yen 637,141.78 has been repaid during the current financial year, being yen 406 013.80.2 of new, and yen 231,127.97.8 of old indebtedness. Paper money to the extent of yen 749,088.7 has been withdrawn from circulation.

FOREIGN DEBT.

Total	Yen 14,155,123.20
Bearing interest at 9 per cent per annum	2,928,000.00
At 7 " " "	11,227,123.20

Total of Domestic and Foreign
Debts.....Yen 148,924,724.26.5

Reserve fund for Contingencies.....28,341,416.00.0

Out of this latter sum, yen 72,775. is reserved for Contingencies in Government Offices, and yen 9,382 485. for possible loans.—*Tokio Times*.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LAND TAX.

Certain writers contend that the recent reduction was effected on account of the rising of farmers armed with bamboo spears: that is to say, that, although those weapons did not directly induce it, yet they were its indirect cause, and that thus the people compelled the passing of the measure by the Government. This is making a very superficial estimate of the matter by merely tracing the facts of, and marks left by, the insurrection, and is not the profound deduction of a writer who can follow up effects to their cause. Such an argument does not at all differ from the jocular expression "With a bamboo spear we can easily dig out two and a half per cent." Naturally the bamboo spears appear to have hastened the matter to some extent. But it is absurd to regard them as the immediate cause of it. Relegating the question whether the new system of taxation is or is not adapted to Japan to another day, we will merely say that, when the government passed their edict altering the mode of taxation, they believed it to be suitable to the condition of the country, and practicable in its working; and they calculated probably upon some outcry when the system should be carried into effect. And if, when

it came into operation, the people of some two or three prefectures rose in insurrection, is it likely that authority would therefore change its plans suddenly? If Government were to modify their schemes every time they encountered some public outcry no new laws would ever be framed. But, taking events as they happened, the theory falls to the ground. The first troubles occurred in the fifth month last year and were confined to some villages in Kishiu. After a few days they were pacified. This was a trifling matter. The trouble in Haraki originated in November last year, and, spreading through many counties, was of great importance, but even this was put down in a few days. We cannot regard these events as so serious that the government was frightened by them and changed their plans in consequence. The last rising of the farmers was that of Ise. It spread through Shima, Ise, Owari and Mino. For a time it seemed somewhat considerable. But it happened at the very close of the year, while the Imperial edict for the reduction was issued on the fourth of January, or the very first day devoted to public business, in the new year. Thus it is clear that the question of reduction was already settled last year. Although the ordinance evidently emanated from the Emperor himself, yet, previous to its issue, there must have been some consultations among the members of the Cabinet for the calculation of the amount of reduction in the yearly income, and the proportionate diminution of the funds expended by the various departments. More than ten days were necessary to settle these affairs. Hence, we can safely conclude that, before the intelligence from Miye Ken arrived, the determination as to the reduction had already been absolutely arrived at by the Government. However, as we have said above, the insurrections in the various districts occurring at the time when the reduction question was yet under deliberation in the Cabinet, may have accelerated the issue of the ordinance. Yet we cannot say that the insurrections were even the indirect cause of it. To the question, "What then was the cause?" we answer that the Government, having tried for some years the new mode of taxation, and observed the real hardships borne by the people, thought that there could be no other way to relieve them than through the reduction of the tax, and saw that, in order to realize this, some great economical changes must be made in the various departments. This was the real cause of the change. Advancing a step further, we shall not be in danger of going far wrong if we say that, since the Emperor heard, through the local officials, of the hardship of the farmers, especially during his progress through the northern provinces, when he personally witnessed their deplorable condition, as for instance when to his great grief the Kenrei of Iwade showed him a farmer's patched dress made of the feathers of *azura* and his hood of leaves of *akaza*, he determined upon the promulgation of this ordinance. When we take all this into consideration, and applaud the reduction, we need not ascribe it to the bamboo spears but to the fact that the government considered the changes necessary and that the Emperor thought the reduction requisite. But leaving the field to the writers who believe in the bamboo spears, we will turn to something which compels us to laud the action of the government still more. We reflect on past events and find that they have given proof of unlimited power. They can easily and immediately crush any rising. Therefore they might fall into errors and not reflect upon or correct mistakes. Even though they might find that they had been in error, when convinced by such arguments as an insurrection of farmers armed with bamboo spears, they might not introduce any innovation, lest they should be accused of weakness; for the public might think that they were influenced by the insurrection. But our Government would not entertain any such mean idea, but executed a great change without regard to what motives might be ascribed to them, a thing which is not commonly done by any government. This makes us praise them more. There is such a great work as has rarely been seen in any year or any country. The administration of the year of Meiji must be called a godly one. —*Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.—January 23.—(Tokio Times Translation.)

A LARGE school building for the education of young nobles will shortly be constructed at Nichome, Nishikicho, Tokio. Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has given 30,000 yen, towards defraying the expense of its construction.

(From the *Hochi-shinbun* of 23rd and 24th instant.)

The reduction of a half per cent in the land tax was made by the Government for fear that the people would be distressed if the tax was not reduced. The establishment of *johaise* (store houses for rice) by the Government was considered advisable in case the people should find much difficulty in paying the amount of the tax in coin. During the present month the Government has manifested its desire to promote the welfare of the people by its illustrious action in connection with the land tax. We will now proceed to discuss the manner of collecting this tax.

According to various rumours the farmers are much afflicted in consequence of having to pay the Land Tax in money, as the market price of rice is so very low this year. Wishing to rescue the farmers from this hardship, the Government has licensed the exportation of rice, hoping that such a course of action would result in the price becoming higher. Fearing however that this would not have such a beneficial result as was required, the Government has also resolved to establish *johaise*.

We cannot say whether this rumour is based upon a reliable foundation or not. But premising it to be true, we suppose the Government will purchase large quantities of rice. Will this action enable the farmers to obtain money to pay the land tax with? And will the Government be able to raise the price of rice so high that the farmers will find payment of the Land Tax in money no inconvenience? And where will the Government get the money to purchase the rice? And on what principal will the buying and selling of rice be carried on? We will not discuss these questions at present. If the principal object of establishing the *johaise* is to enable the farmers to pay the land tax in money, we certainly think there must be some other plan which would prove more beneficial to the farmers.

The most convenient system of payment of the land tax in our country is both in rice and money, according as to how the individual provinces are able to pay. It would be very inconvenient for the cultivator of tea, mulberry, vegetables &c., to pay the tax in rice. If the law compelled him to furnish so much rice, he would have to sell his productions and purchase the necessary quantity of rice with the money, which would cause him much trouble. It would be much more convenient for such a person to pay the tax in coin. But the owners of rice fields could easily pay the tax in rice; so if the Government is desirous of assisting the farming population to pay the tax, the best way to do it is abolish the law making it necessary for the tax to be paid in money, and establish a system by which each province can pay the tax according to its convenience. If it is decided that the tax shall only be paid in specie, the result will be to injure the circulation of money and increase the poverty of the people.

The Government is saved much trouble by the payment of the tax in money, just as the farmer is if he is permitted to pay it in rice. Still it is not very curious that the Government should prefer the tax being paid in money, notwithstanding it being an affliction to the people. But since we are given to understand that the farmers are seriously inconvenienced in consequence of having to pay the tax in money, we do not think the convenience of the Government should be considered at the sacrifice of the interests of the farmers.

Is it considered that the establishment of *johaise* and the purchase of large quantities of

rice by the Government will enable the farmers to pay the tax in money? If this is the case would it not be much better to collect the tax direct from the farmers in the shape of rice which the Government could sell? This would be much more convenient to the farmers than having to pay it in coin. By one of these methods the farmers first receive the money from the Government and afterwards pay it back again; while by the other method the farmer pays direct in grain. Consider well which of these two systems are the most convenient.

If the establishment of the *johaise* is to enable the farmers, by raising the value of rice, to meet the requirements of the Government, it is not easy to estimate the result of such a course of procedure, as the low price of rice is caused by the quantity of money which flows from the provinces to the capital, whence but little of it returns. The farmers pay annually large sums of money into the local offices, and from the local offices it is forwarded to the Central Government. How much of it ever returns? Through this, the circulation of money in the provinces is very limited. And it is clear that this scarcity of money in circulation in the provinces is in consequence of the land tax having to be paid in money. Even if the market price of rice be increased through the establishment of the *johaise*, the circulation of money in the provinces will not be increased, as the money the farmers receive for their rice will have to be given to the Government in payment of the land tax. And even a fool could understand that the farmers would not be benefitted by the forced rise in the price of rice. The only method therefore by which the difficulty can be obviated and the farmers relieved from their distress, is to permit them to pay the amount of the land tax in rice; and then the money that is in the provinces will remain there. The system of payment of the tax is of great consequence to the provincial people but not so to the Government. What is there to fear from the farmers paying the tax in rice? If they pay in money they want that money themselves, and if they pay in rice the Government wants money. The question is therefore shall the Government be benefitted at the cost of the farmers. The farmers find it difficult to support themselves in consequence of being compelled to sell their produce so hastily, as they have but small capital at their command. On selling their rice the farmers are pressed on the one hand by the officials for money, while on the other hand they have to contend against the merchants who want to purchase as cheaply as possible. This is very detrimental to their interests. But the case is different with the Government. It always has money; and even if money has to be raised by the sale of rice, the Government is not so much affected as the farmers would be. The Government can obtain money without much difficulty, but private individuals cannot; and it is not right for the Government merely to consider its own convenience regardless of the trouble and affliction it in consequence brings upon the people.

Some persons say that the payment of the tax in rice is much more troublesome than the payment in specie, which is the most convenient. If we only regard the convenience of the Government and not that of the people it may be so. But let us look at the affliction that will be brought upon the farmers through only considering the convenience of the Government. In such a case the Government would be instrumental in bring-

ing distress upon the people. And in our consideration of the convenience of the Government shall we disregard the sufferings of the people?

Others contend that if the tax is paid in rice the Government will not only be put to much inconvenience but will be liable to pecuniary loss. It is unnecessary to point out the fallacy of such an opinion as it is apparent, because, if the payment of the tax in rice should happen to reduce the income of the Government, a notice will soon follow ordering an increase of the tax. Is it right that the Government should become enriched by the payment of the tax in money?

It is also argued that, as the Government pays the officials their salaries in money, the payment of the tax by the farmers in rice would entail much inconvenience as well as loss: therefore as a matter of necessity the tax must be paid in money. This view may be right but we cannot see it. Whether the tax is paid in rice or in money will be immaterial to the officials, as their salaries will not be affected thereby. And since there will neither be advantage nor loss to the officials whether the tax is paid in money or in rice, we see no reason why the people should be restricted to pay it in money. We have heard that on the formation of the present Government the salaries of the officials were paid in rice; and that it was abolished on the idea that when the price of rice was high, it was an advantage to the officials and loss to the people, and therefore the salaries of the officials were paid in money. We are not certain that this was the cause of the change but think it very probable. But if it is a matter of indifference to the officials whether they are paid in coin or rice, it will be much more convenient to pay them with the latter. The quantity of rice they should receive should be in accordance with the price of that article at the time their salaries are paid. In ancient times the officials received their salaries in money, the amount of which was calculated according to so many koku of rice at the prevailing price. It is also a good plan to pay half of an official's salary in rice and other half in money.

The only inconvenience attached to paying the officials in rice is that of transporting it to their places of residence. But this may easily be obviated by the issue of Government tickets. And if these tickets are allowed to circulate among us, like our present paper money, the people would be glad to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the medium of this new currency; and none of the officials would be at all inconvenienced in consequence of receiving those tickets. So we think, that if the farmers are allowed the option of paying either in rice or money it will be much the better way. We hope, for the sake of the farmers, that the Government will see fit to adopt this system. Should it do so the land will have to be assessed and taxed according to its value; and the quantity of rice to be paid must be regulated by the price of that commodity when the tax falls due. Thus, when there is a bountiful harvest the farmers will have to give a larger quantity of rice than when the harvest is bad, for in the former case it will be cheap and in the latter dear; and such a method of payment will be an advantage to them.

Though perhaps this system may cause the Government some trouble, yet that trouble will be more than counterbalanced by the benefit which will be derived by the farmers.

We have been induced to write this article through a conversation we held with a person who has recently arrived from the provinces, and who portrayed the sufferings of the

farmers in consequence of the drainage of currency from the rural districts and their inability to meet the demands of the Government. We leave our views open to criticism from those who are acquainted with the condition of the provinces.

Before laying down our pen we will just recapitulate the principal points of our argument.

1st.—That the payment of the land tax be both in money and rice; the cultivators of rice to pay in that article, and others to pay in money; though if the rice grower desires to pay in coin he may be allowed to do so.

2nd.—That the land be assessed according to its value; and that the quantity of rice taxed shall be regulated by the market price.

3rd.—That the officials be paid part in money and part in rice.

4th.—That rice tickets be issued to the official instead of the quantity of rice they are entitled to.

THE *Choya-shinbun* publishes the following notification, to In, Sho, shi, Fu, and Ken.

It is hereby notified that during the absence of the *Daijo-daijin*, I, Tomomi, have been appointed by His Majesty the Mikado, to act in his place.

IWAKURA TOMOMI,
Udaijin.

25th January, 1877.

THE *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* publishes the estimates, which have lately been presented to the Prime Minister by H. E. Mr. Okuma Shigenobu, Minister of the Finance Department, and comments on them as follows:—

If they have given their consideration to the subject, our readers must have observed the remarkable benefits of the scheme. The tables were composed during last year, and, as the estimates were prepared before the issue of the Imperial edict on the reduction of the land-tax, both the revenues and expenditures may differ from those detailed in the table. The land-tax in the 9th year of Meiji (1876) is yen 46,556,743, according to the last year's estimate. Now, one-sixth of this amount, or about yen 7,759,457, having been abated, the land-tax for the 10th year of Meiji (1877) amounts to about yen 38,797,285. The comparative difference for three years is thus shown.

1877.	1876.	1875.
Yen 38,797,285	Yen 46,556,743	Yen 51,505,967

Thus the land-tax has been reduced by yen 12,505,967. Further, the government has considerably reduced the yearly expenditures of every department, or by a total of yen 7,060,312. So this diminution of expenditures will, within yen 700,000, meet the reduction of one-sixth of the land tax; and the revenues and expenditures will balance. When the Minister of the Finance Department prepared his estimates, there was no question of the reduction of taxes under consideration by the government. But Mr. Okuma says in his introduction that the expenditures must be reduced to keep them on an equality with the revenues, which will be considerably diminished. This is reasonable. We observe two or three matters in the estimates which demand comment, but, as we have no room to notice them in to-day's paper, we will postpone the matter to some other day.

(From the *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun*.)

A heart-rending account of the desertion in the middle of the Pacific Ocean of three Japanese, is published in our issue of to-day (Jan. 26th.) When we were told the story

we trembled at the cruelty it showed; and our hearts were filled with sympathy as we are sure those of our readers will be on perusing the narrative.

From the accounts related, it would seem that the vessel was named the *Hisayoshi-maru*, and was of foreign construction, schooner rig. She was manned by seven men and was capable of carrying 350 koku. It will therefore be seen that the vessel was only a small one, and only intended to ply along the coast. On the 1st of December the *Hisayoshi-maru* encountered very stormy weather when off the coast of Hakodate, and all the efforts of the seamen could not prevent her from drifting towards the coast. One mast had to be cut away and an enormous wave carried away the rudder. The vessel being thus disabled, the crew who were greatly fatigued became discouraged and gave themselves up for lost, allowing the vessel to be blown in whatever direction the wind pleased. While she was in this position the *City of Peking* hove in sight, and, perceiving the condition of the schooner, bore down upon her. This was on the 19th inst., and it is estimated that the ill-fated vessel was at least twelve or thirteen hundred English miles from the shores of Japan.

On the *City of Peking* coming in sight, the shipwrecked mariners hoisted signals of distress. The steamer hove to and despatched a boat to the schooner, and four of the crew availed themselves of this opportunity of saving their lives and were taken on board. But, alas! three out of the seven refused to quit the vessel, and the *City of Peking* steamed away leaving them to their fate.

As we have already mentioned, the mariners had given themselves up for lost. It may therefore be imagined how they started with joy at the prospect of deliverance, when the American steamer appeared. But those three obstinate fellows from the uncivilized provinces, foolishly considered that they were not justified in appearing before the owner of the vessel alive after having deserted her and the cargo in the middle of the ocean. They desired that the *City of Peking* should tow the schooner to Yokohama, and resolved that, if their request was not acceded to, they would remain in the vessel and perish with her; but they desired the other four men to go, as it would not be any disgrace for them to appear before the owner of the vessel alive. Is this not very sad intelligence?

Some persons will probably say that the Americans were cold-hearted to thus leave these three men to perish on a disabled vessel. But it must be considered that the Americans could not understand the language of the shipwrecked men, who, when they were requested to embark on board the steamer, shook their heads in token of their desire to remain; so the Americans were compelled to leave them behind. We cannot blame the conduct of the Americans, but we must deprecate the conduct of the Japanese passengers on board the *City of Peking*, among whom there were seventeen or eighteen officials and private persons returning from the Philadelphia Exhibition. We are sure some of them must have been able to understand and speak more or less of the English language; and, though it might not have been a point of duty, they might have desired the Captain to lower the life-boat and have gone themselves and endeavored to persuade the men to leave their vessel. If they had requested the Captain to do this he would have granted their desire, and the three men would have been saved. And if the three men resisted all persuasion, they should have used force and compelled them to quit the ship. This would

have been a benevolent act on their part. Have they done all that possibly could be done to save these men? If it is considered that they have, then it is useless saying any more about it. But if they have not, then they may expect that their conduct will be blamed. We are very sorry for those three men whose sense of duty to the proprietor of the vessel would not permit them to save their lives when the opportunity offered.

Hizen-no Kuni is a large and fertile province in Kiushiu, including within its boundaries Saga, Nagasaki, and Karatsu. Formerly it was called Hino Kuni, or "Five Provinces." As Hizen-no Kuni means "fertile province," probably the name was changed on account of the fertility of the soil, and the abundance of rice, wheat, and other cereals which were, and are to the present day, raised; to say nothing of the coal in which the province abounds, and the manufacture at Arita of the best porcelain obtainable in Japan. This part of Japan seems to have been peopled much earlier than the adjacent provinces, as evidences bearing out this surmise exist at the present day. There is a village in this province called Tashiro, in the neighbourhood of which are to be found rude huts, built of massive rough stones, some of which are almost covered with earth, while others stand as much exposed as when they were occupied in ancient times. The entrance to these rude huts is through an aperture in the side, while a huge stone working on pivots in the sockets of others serves for a door.

The largest of these huts is to be found on the domain of a person named Kusano Sakunoshiu at Tashiro. It consists of two rooms of about four yards square, and is constructed of immense stones; and the roof, which is flat, is also of stone slabs. It will easily be conceived that the inside is very gloomy when we say the only aperture in the walls is the hole at the entrance serving for a door. Near where the hut is situated, there is a hill called Shogenzizuyama, which some ten or twelve years ago was beautifully adorned with groves of pine trees, the top of which is table land. The Government thought this would make a splendid place for a parade ground for the troops if it were cleared of the pines and levelled somewhat, and gave orders for the necessary work to be performed. During the process of levelling, a stone hut similar to the one described above, only of smaller proportions, was discovered intact, completely buried in the earth. In this hut, which was only two yards square, were found two roughly manufactured porcelain water pots, rounded at the base, and a brass ring. It is supposed that these articles were the property of the last residents in that dreary hut.

At about 10 p.m. on the 28th ult., a fire broke out in the town of Shidzuoka on the Tokaido, and was not extinguished until about fifteen houses were burned to the ground.

MR. UYEMURA, *Gon-Chiji* of Kioto-fu, was promoted to be *Chiji* on the 26th ult.

200,000 *koku* of rice from the store houses at Nanba, Osaka, have been exported to foreign countries by the local authorities.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* says that a telegram from Osaka reports that, on the 30th ult., the castle of Osaka was closely guarded by the troops; but the reason for this precaution is not stated.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* publishes the following in reference to H. M. the Mikado's voyage to Kobe:—

On the 25th ultimo the weather was stormy, and the Mikado's vessel was obliged to anchor

in the harbour of Toba, Shishu, where she arrived at about 11 o'clock a.m. On the following morning, the Governor of the Mie-ken paid his respects to the Mikado on board the *Takawo-maru*. His Majesty landed at about 1 o'clock p.m. and passed the night at the Buddhist temple of Yoanji. The weather was fine on the 27th, and at 8 a.m. the Mikado re-embarked on board the *Takawo-maru*, which left soon afterwards for Kobe escorted by the *Seiki* and *Kasuga-kwan*. On their nearing the port the *Riujo-kwan*, which arrived before the others, fired two guns to announce the arrival of the Emperor. On land all were ready for his reception. Thousands of pupils of the primary schools were formed in ranks under the command of their teachers. All were in holiday dress. Mr. Morioka, Governor of the Hiogo-ken, went alongside the yacht in a steam launch. The Mikado landed at the third hatoba. Thence, he proceeded direct to the post office, where he took a short rest before leaving for Kioto in the 2.20 p.m. train. On the 31st ult. he visited the local offices, the Goshu of Omiya, and the Exhibition.

A TELEGRAM, received by the *Choya-shinbun*, states that the festival of H. M. the late *Komei Tenno*, father of the Mikado, was celebrated at 10 a.m. on the morning of the 30th ult. with great pomp, at the sepulchre of the deceased monarch. The Mikado, the Empress, and Empress mother were present; as was also a vast crowd of spectators.

ACCORDING to the *Mainichi-shinbun* all letters sent to the Kagoshima-ken during some days past have been opened on the road. A number of samurai whose correspondence has thus been tampered with have complained to the proper authorities.

RICE which was very cheap at the end of last year has risen in price considerably. Large quantities are being sent from the villages round about Tokio into that town, where they find a ready purchaser in Mr. Itohei, a merchant and one of the directors of the Mitsui Company.

THE *Mainichi-shinbun* says that an iron underground strong-room is shortly to be constructed at the offices of the Finance Department. The iron plates of which it is to be made will be, it is said, fourteen inches in thickness. An immense safe is to be placed inside this room.

DURING the past year, one hundred and seven bridges were built in Osaka.

THE streets between the Kiobashi and the buildings of the Rikugunsho in Osaka will shortly be lighted with gas.

THE *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* publishes the following notification issued by H. E. Mr. Iwakura Tomomi, *Udaijin*, on the 29th ult.:—

It is hereby notified that all the expenses of the local offices, and for the construction and repairs of public buildings, which have hitherto been borne by the people under the several jurisdictions, will henceforward be paid by the government.

A TELEGRAM received by the *Hochi-shinbun* says that on the 2nd inst., H. M. the Mikado visited the Shusho-in (library) and pasture grounds.

On the morning of the 2nd inst. at about 1.30 a fire broke out at Kita-shinbori-cho, Tokio.

THE *Osaka Nippo* mentions that the Mikado's visit to Kioto will cost each of the citizens about three yen for flags, lanterns, and other decorations.

MESSRS. OSHIMA and Nakaye, the well known scholars, are said to be going to establish a law school.

MR. TACHIBANA, of the *Tohoku-shinbun* in Sendai, has been repeatedly summoned to appear before the local Saibansho. But in spite of this his paper is flourishing and improving.

THE *Mainichi-shinbun* says that Messrs. Shibusawa and Masuda have gone to China on behalf of the First National Bank and the Mitsui Bus-sau-Kuwaisha to transact the business in connection with a loan to the Chinese Government of a quantity of rice, to the value of 3,500,000 yen and timber and tea to the value of 6,500,000 yen; which the Chinese Government is to return in ten annual instalments. In consequence of this, rice has risen very high. On the 1st instant the price in Kakigaracho, Tokio, rose in the course of a few hours from 5.30 yen to 5.70 yen. Yesterday the price rose still higher, and there is a possibility of it soon reaching six yen.

On the 2nd inst. Hidszka, of the *Yokohama Mai-Nichi-shinbun*, was condemned to one month's imprisonment and fined ten yen at the Yokohama-Saibausho, for having infringed the press regulations.

ABOUT one a.m. on the 2nd inst. a fire broke out at Kita-shinpori, Tokio. Unfortunately a strong wind was blowing at the time and the flames spread with such rapidity that seventy houses were soon destroyed. Mr. Yamaguchi, a *kuwazoku*, has subscribed one hundred yen towards the relief of the sufferers.

THE first number of a native journal called the *Sekkai-shinpo* has appeared in Kobe.

MR. KATO-Hiroyuki, late *Gikuwan* of the Genro-in, is appointed Director of the Tokio Kaisei-Gakko.

On the 11th ultimo, a man named Hirada was arrested in the Fukushima-ken. He was a friend of Mayebara, the ringleader of the Yamaguchi insurgents whose example it is stated he wished to follow by an attack which he had already organized upon the Yamaguchi Kencho with a chosen band of *shizoku*. He was betrayed, however, and arrested with several of his associates.

THE amount of duties collected in the Yokohama Custom House during last month was yen 80,000.

(From a Correspondent of the *Choya Shinbun*.)

Which is the most important for us to do at the present time, build ships or construct railways? In glancing over the maps of Europe and America we observe that the various countries are interwoven with a net-work of railway lines which can only be compared to the intricate thread of a spider's web. America can boast of possessing between 17,000 and 18,000 miles of railroads, and England has over 5,800; France has 4,130 miles, Prussia 2,830, Austria 1,560, Spain 1,270, Belgium 790, Sweden 430, and even such small countries as Holland and Portugal have between 200 and 300 miles each. How fortunate those nations must be!

The construction of a railway is the foundation of a flourishing trade, because it increases facilities for transportation of merchandise; and the wealth of foreign powers has been greatly enhanced in consequence of their railroads. But in our country the only lines we have are those connecting Tokio and Yokohama, and Osaka, Kobe and Kioto. These are inadequate to the requirements of the country. But a careful consideration shows that the construction of railways is not so necessary at the present time as the building of ships. Our reason for saying this is on account of the nature of our country. It con-

sists of a group of large and small islands, between which it is impossible to hold communication except by water.

The vessels we have are rough in construction and so feeble as to be entirely unfit to cope with rough seas and stormy weather; and are not to be compared with foreign ships. If they happen to be caught in a storm they are nearly always wrecked, and valuable lives lost. How shall we be able to promote the commercial interests of our country unless we alter and improve the plan of our shipping? In fact the time has arrived when we should change the form and increase the strength of our vessels. And how shall we change them? In western countries schooners are in general use. They are large and strong enough to resist the dangers of navigation, and there is but little fear of their being wrecked. Vessels of this form would be of inestimable value to the extension of our trade and the promotion of our wealth; and it is evident that we are more in want of them than railways.

Western nations are so situated that railway communication is an absolute necessity. But with us it is different. In order to trade with America or France it is necessary for us to have ships; and the importance of our building good ships is therefore apparent. The geographical position of our country renders it imperative for attention to be given to ship-building before the construction of railways, which may be carried on when our shipping requirements are supplied.

H. M. the Mikado left Kioto for the tomb of Jimmu Tenno, on the 7th instant, where he will worship. On returning to Kioto he will stay there about one week and then return to Tokio.

The *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* says that the Eigo Gakko in Aichi, Hiroshima, Niigata, Nagasaki, and Miyagi, and the normal schools in the first two Ken, under the jurisdiction of the Monbusho, have been shut; and that the female normal school and library in Tokio is also going to be closed shortly.

Her Majesty the Empress will return by sea to Tokio.

The Tenth National Bank, with a capital of yen 1,500,000, was opened in Kofu, Kai, on the 1st inst.

About two hundred farmers in Echū, Ishikawa-ken, have held a meeting at which they murmured at the alteration in the land tax. On the 26th ultimo, an order from the district officers induced them to return peaceably to their homes.

The *Hochi-shinbun* complains that no Japanese lawyer has sufficient knowledge and talent to conduct the case of the Tokio Fu against the Blockleys now pending, and that in consequence it has to be intrusted to an English practitioner.

Two Japanese Companies will be established, one at Hongkong and the other at Shanghai, by Mr. Shibusawa, chief agent of the First National Bank in Tokio.

In Kioto the first number of a journal, named the *Kioto-shinbun*, was published on the 30th ultimo; and two others, the *Kioto-Nichi-Nichi-shinbun* and *Kioto-shinshi*, will shortly be published.

The Lewkewians are steadily improving their relations with Japan, with a view to pushing a trade between here and their own islands; there are now about one hundred of these islanders settled in Osaka, enquiring into all matters concerning trade,

and it is surmised that by next summer they will have established a firm basis of commercial operations.—*Nippon Standard*.

From the *Osaka Nippo*:

The amount of stamp duties collected in the Osaka Fu during the half year ending with last December was: Revenue stamps and forms, yen 16,781.50; forms for appeals to the Saibansho, &c., yen 2,633.50; tobacco stamps, yen 1,092.70.

A report from the Eastern district of Hiroshima Ken says the people of Onomichi, Tomo and Fukuyama are very cunning; the telegraph offices stand on Kintomiza and the school and ward office are on Nakayashiki Kuto; Onomichi contains many Buddhist temples, but the people are not of a good disposition; the wards of evil repute are in a bad way and passengers hear no sounds of music; at the theatre in Fukuyama a performance is being held of the murder of a postman in O-ushitoge, but visitors to it are few; in Tomo the takes of the fish called *Ida* are large at this season, and the people hail with gladness the reduction of the land tax.

The day and night police returns of Osaka Fu for the 23rd instant, are: robbery with arms, 1; secret thefts, 21; attacked by a pickpocket, 2; money stolen, yen 96.25; grain stolen, 2; clothes stolen, 59 pieces; various articles stolen, 151; secret thieves arrested, 9.

In connection with the reduction of the land tax the editor has something to say to those who desire to become officials. Office is not a school, and official rank is not heritable property—were it heritable the people would be distressed. If any think official rank to be heritable, they will be disappointed. Intelligent and able men may be in the official ranks for a long time and obtain inheritable property. Those who are not so intelligent must lose their rank, though they may think it to be permanent, when official changes take place. Some say the most profitable business is to become an official, while the really great profitable business is private business. But these great private businesses are not seen in Japan, because the gentlemen decline hard labor and like to live easily. If they give up the idea of becoming officials and make up their minds to promote business, they will find in the latter their profit.

It is said that when the Mikado is in Osaka he will visit the schools to inspect the studies of the children.

In the Mameda (Osaka) station a seat has been prepared for His Majesty, where he will receive the officials and the Kucho and Kocho who are to pay their respects to him. It is said that on the occasion about twenty flags will be hoisted.

On the 25th ultimo the first festival of the Tenjin of Temma was held, but the weather was bad and the visitors few.

On the 5th instant the opening of the Railway was celebrated. Four of the most distinguished children were chosen from each school, and the school officials led them into the presence of His Majesty, to offer their congratulations and wishes for his happiness.

It is said that paper money of 5 sen denomination will be issued from next March.

It is reported from Bingo that some time ago the people of Numokumagori, Bingo, were very much disturbed about the payment of the land taxes, but that since the reduction they have settled down and are in joy instead of sorrow.

On the 23rd ultimo twenty-four policemen were appointed by the Osaka Fuchō.

The police returns of the 24th ultimo are: robbery with arms, 1; grain stolen, *sho* 1.3; clothes stolen, 5; various articles stolen, 4; armed robbers arrested, 4; secret thefts, 19; money stolen, yen 4; clothes stolen, 57; various articles stolen, 45; secret thieves arrested, 6; drowned, 1; minor criminals, 4.

The ex-Rei of Nara Ken, named Fujii, was popular in the Ken, and since the abolition of it he has lived in Mitsumura and purchased land. In the day time he tills the ground and in the evening occupies himself with reading, writing and drawing. He has been promoted to the Jugoi, at which the people who used to be under his jurisdiction are glad. When he was sick the people were very anxious about him, offering prayers for his recovery and visiting his house in great numbers every day.

In Okayama the school for foreign languages had fallen into a decaying state, but was restored by Hadano, Sugiyama, Awoki, &c.

In one district of Yamato during the drought last year all the *daikon* seeds perished.

Yoshimoto of Sonezaki has bought the cremation ground at Mameda for yen 500 and has planted it with peach trees. Many persons are now erecting temporary tea houses there, for the accommodation of those who will come to see the blossoms.

A man has proposed a scheme to cultivate some waste land in Gamano, Funaigori, Tamba, with an area of 150,000 to 180,000 *taubos*. If done by hand labor 9,000 yen will be required, but if by machinery 3,600 will suffice.

Near the prison in Osaka there is a house which exposes the sign-board "Firewood and charcoal sold here," while billiard playing is going on inside.

It is rumored that the Captain of the *Nevada* will go home and bring out two American Mail steamers, and the Mitsu Bishi Company are again "suffering from headache."—*Huigo News*.

(Translated from the *Choya-shinbun*.)

SCENE IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Proof Reader.—"I have finished my tiffin, which was a very good one, and now I will commence my work upon the 'leader' and the 'correspondence'."—(reads) "With regard to the present prospect of public affairs we deem it our duty to consider most hotly"—again such a mistake! the compositors are never careful enough to distinguish between the characters for 'closely' and 'hotly,' notwithstanding my repeated warnings."

Editor.—"Are there any excellent things among the correspondence, that can be published to-day?"

Assistant Editor.—"Oh yes, there are so many that I don't know which to take, but I think this one is tolerably good, though the last part of it seems a little dangerous."

Editor.—"Well, hand it to me, please; but I will not publish anything, at any rate at my own risk, that has the smell of the jail about it."

Manager.—"Shew me, please. Ah! this is quite safe if we cut off these five columns, but they are the most important part of the article."

Assistant Editor.—"I can assure you this is also very good."

Editor.—"Ah! this is another excellent discourse, but it is a fault of the writer to write so closely on the paper that the compositors are not able to make him out. Will

any of you, gentlemen, rewrite it, if you have an idle hand?"

Servant, (coming up stairs).—Mr. Manager, Sir, here is a letter from the Hiogo Ken."

Manager.—"Ah! from Mr. Hatakenata Hiotazayemon! I have no acquaintance with any such man. What does he want? (opening the letter) 'I am very sorry to receive your repeated requests to pay for your paper, for which I have subscribed, and I beg to inform you that I will send the money through my son Hiotaro, who is going to Tokio, during the next month.' Kotsuk i, take this to the accountant's room."

Servant.—"Yes, Sir. (Turning to the editor) "Mr. Editor, Sir, Mr. Imomura, the porter, begs to inform you that there is another messenger come from Gantetsuji of Azaba, to ask when the writing sent by him yesterday will be published."

Editor.—"He has sent again, eh? Tell him that it shall be published in a few days."

Proof Reader.—"Of this character we have no type. Shall I fill the space up with another character of the same meaning, or shall I send to Hirano for it?"

Manager.—"That writer always employs such troublesome characters; it is the habit of all learned writers to do that, though. Well, fill its place up with another of the same meaning."

Servant (coming up again).—"Mr. Editor, Sir, a retainer of a Kwazoku, Hana-no-Shita Nagai, begs a minute's interview with you, Sir."

Editor.—"Oh, I know, he has come to have an item corrected which we had published about him. I am busy now; will any of you gentlemen who may be at leisure see what is the matter with this man?"

Servant.—"And here is a bill, Sir, from the eating house."

Everybody.—"Nobody from this room has ever been there! Show the bill. Ah! this is for some of the composers, below. Take it there."

(The clock strikes four and some reporters come back.)

Manager.—"Well, what news?"

Reporter.—"There have been a good many Government proclamations issued, Sir."

Assistant Editor.—"That is a bother. What shall we take out of the paper to make room for them, Mr. Manager?"

Manager.—"Well, withdraw that second correspondence."

Editor.—"Ah! but that is the one which has stood over so long that we have been frequently dunned by the writer for the publication of it, so we must have it published to-day."

Manager.—"Then withdraw some of the foreign items."

Proof Reader.—"Any amusing items?"

Reporter.—"Oh yes, there is one about a servant, driven away from her master."

Assistant Editor.—"Another farce of yours, eh? You always bring an amusing item, but half of it is not true."

Reporter.—"I beg your pardon, Sir. Look at my notes Sir."

Editor.—"Well, what next?"

Reporter.—"Here is another, Sir."

Editor.—"What! Mr. Sukeno Shiokusho, a shizoku of Tokio Fu, residing at Shibaguchi; Ichomo, Tokio, got very drunk last night, and having assaulted a policeman he was lodged at the police station, where he remained till this morning, when he found himself sober and apparently conscience-struck; having paid a fine, he was allowed to proceed home. This is a good item; we will have it published to-day."

A Newsboy (coming hastily).—"Please, Sir, don't do it, Sir; that shizoku is my own uncle! Please don't, Sir!"—*Idem*.

THE REDUCTION IN THE LAND TAX.

Since the notification was published announcing the reduction in the land tax we have heard various opinions propounded concerning its wisdom. Some of those opinions were in favour of the reduction, considering it a measure of national advantage, while others are very sorry at what they look upon as a proof of the poverty of Japan. . . . We happened to overhear a conversation between two noblemen on Sunday last, on the subject of the effect likely to be produced on society by the recent notification of the government. They talked as follows:—

A:—The measure will tend to lessen the expenditure of the government, from the fact of its diminishing its income; and it is only proper to dismiss all unnecessary officials, in order to save expense. But in such a case as the present it is useless to pass opinions on government affairs, as there are officials whose place it is to manage them. For my part I think it quite right to diminish the number of officials in the employ of the government, and also to reduce the salaries of those who remain, as by those means the expenditure of the government will be lessened. Look at the condition of the country at the present time. There is much that ought to be done, but only a little can be undertaken. Still, though the government is right in dismissing the officials, those men who are discharged will find it very hard to obtain other occupations. All the local authorities as well as the Imperial government have approached the highest degree of perfection in their administration; and as all the executive power of the country is collected in Tokio, it is not likely to suffer through the dismissal of some officials. What is your opinion on the state of affairs?

B:—There are others beside Japanese officials who should be dismissed from the service of the government, namely, foreigners. While there may be some whose services are valuable there are a number of others who are not necessary to the government, and they could be dismissed without any inconvenience. Their salaries are ten times greater than those paid to Japanese officials. The best thing to be done is to send them away as soon as the terms of their agreements expire. Thus the sums paid to them will be saved.

A:—You are in the wrong there. If the foreigners hired by the government are faithful and discharge their duties skilfully, they are of much advantage to the public service. If they were unceremoniously dismissed they would turn their swords against our government and give some trouble. This might not matter materially; but on the other hand it might cause trouble to the ministers and involve them in disputes with other nations. Your idea of dismissing foreigners is not a good one, and if carried out would surely result in trouble to our government.

B:—Of course everybody knows that the foreigners in the employ of the government are of some service. But it is plain that they study more their own convenience than the good of this country. We need not fear trouble from them in the event of their dismissal. The government and our countrymen are not so weak as to be in dread for such a trifle. The government is but the reflection of the people. If the latter are weak the former will be feeble; and if the government is puny its shame is shared by the people. If our rulers and people are in so hopeless a condition as you would seem to infer, then we need not try to maintain the independence of the country. I admit again that there are some among the foreigners employed whose services are so valuable that the government could not dismiss them; but it would be an excellent thing to discharge all the others gradually as their engagements expire.

Such are the views which we heard expressed by these noblemen. For our own part we see that the government income has been greatly lessened by the reduction in the land tax; but we see no way to lessen the expenditure. So we cannot remain silent regarding the foreigners who are in the service of the government. Some of them understand our affairs much better than our own officials do, but they cannot have at heart the interests of our country to the same extent as natives would. In consequence of their intimate acquaintance with our national business they would surely cause trouble to the government, if they were dismissed from its service. The readers of *The Japan Mail* are informed by that journal that

if agreements are broken to-day trouble will commence tomorrow. But we need not fear their opposition as one of the interlocutors above mentioned does: if we did so, we should be ashamed of our countrymen.—*Katsisodan*.—*Tokio Times Translation*.

Continual confusion appears to exist, among the native newspapers, as well as foreign, between the two brothers who bear the name of Saigo. The movements of the younger are often attributed to the elder, and many of the recent reports that the Cincinnatus of Kagosima is near the capital, or on his way hither, appear to have arisen from the journeys upon which the returned Commissioner for the Exposition has been engaged. So far as can be learned, nothing has occurred to disturb the tranquil retirement of the senior Saigo, who, while still holding the nominal office of Marshal of the empire, prefers the seclusion of his provincial home to a busy participation in either military or political affairs. The junior, whose rank is that of Lieutenant General, chooses a more active life, and is constantly occupied in one branch or another of the government service.—*Tokio Times*.

Mr. Makimura, who has for many years honorably held the post of Vice Governor of Kioto Fu, has been promoted to the full rank of Governor. The advancement has been well won. Long an officer of distinction in his own province, Chosin, he has, since his transfer to the ancient seat of government, in 1871, ruled there with a combined energy and prudence that have gained for him a singularly enviable reputation. In noticing his promotion, we observe that some of the foreign newspapers speak of him as Mr. Uyenura. This is doubtless in consequence of the similarity between the first characters of each word. No one who has been fortunate enough to enjoy the friendship of Mr. Makimura would easily forget his real name.—*Idem*.

All persons who have visited the residence of Mr. Peyton Jaudon, in the enclosure of the Foreign Office, and—as a natural consequence of such visit—admired the tasteful and dainty array of Japanese works of art collected therein, will be pleased to know that they fortunately escaped all danger from the recent fire. It would have been a pity to see the results of so much care and labor as have been expended on their accumulation sacrificed in the spread of the greater destruction close at hand.—*Idem*.

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has given proof of her interest in the cause of education by founding a school in this city (Tokio) especially for children of Kwazoku. She has contributed from her own fortune the sum of thirty thousand yen toward this object.—*Idem*.

The statement, in several Japanese newspapers, that Mr. Samesima had been chosen president of the new social club established in this city, was premature. It is possible that he will be elected, but up to this time, we believe, the association remains without any chief officer.—*Idem*.

THE PLAINS OF SHIMOSA AND KADSUSA.

HISTORY OF AN OLD AND NEW PASTURE.

I.—THE OLD.

Across the Bay of Yedo, from Tokio, is the peninsula of Boshu. Seaward, it is rugged and uneven, with steep hill sides and deep narrow ravines. Toward the mainland its surface gradually becomes more and more gently rolling, till it spreads out into a table-land, the surface of which is broken only by lines of rounded bluffs, encircling winding valleys, through which streams of clear spring waters run. This table-land rises by gentle undulations from either shore, to an elevation, above tide, of 400 feet. It extends from the middle of the peninsular arm to the foot of the Tsukuba range of mountains. Evergreen groves crown its higher points and border its streams. Luxu-

riant grasses cover its surface, and wild flowers, in their seasons of bloom, lend their varied colors to its beauty. Nature has produced here, in miniature, prairies such as enchanted the old French pioneers of the Mississippi valley, before the settler's plow had marred their charm. This table-land has a tradition as old and interesting as its surface is beautiful and picturesque. In an ancient history of the province of Shimosa, one may read that a Siogun of the Gen family, in the 12th century, ordered the plains of Shimosa and Kadsusa to be converted into pastures for his army's cavalry horses. An order was given to the daimios of the different provinces of the Empire to send laborers to construct pasture fences. One hundred and fifty villages were transported hither, and distributed over various portions of the plain. These villages contained twenty-two thousand five hundred people. The supply of labor was not, however, in excess of the demand, for never before or since, in the history of the equine species, have such structures been made for their accommodation. The Caliphs of Bagdad may have had incomparable stables for their priceless barbs, and snowy white Nedgid stallions, but they had no such princely pastures as these. The enclosures were earthen embankments 10 to 15 feet high, and 9 to 12 feet thick at their base. Two hundred and fifty miles (the native writer says 400) in their windings to exclude the irrigable valley land, of outer walls were built. The inner walls, sub-dividing the main enclosure into smaller ones, of from 200 to 1,000 acres, were 1,500 miles long. To these pastures the Imperial herds and herdsmen were brought. Here, for more than seven centuries, the horses, that were to carry the soldiers of the different Sioguns to victory or defeat, were raised. They lived a wild untamed life, summer and winter without shelter or food, other than the plain afforded. Annually they were driven into corrals, surrounded by high embankments, where, in presence of the Siogun's officers, they were caught, examined, and sent to the cavalry service, or sold to the highest bidder. These annual gatherings were occasions of great festivity for all the people of the surrounding country. Invitations to assist in the driving-in were sent out, and were gladly accepted by large numbers of young men, who came in rich dress, on horses covered with gay trappings. Thousands of men, women, and children, in holiday attire, lined the embankments to see the sport, as sport it was, and rare sport too. Hundreds of half wild horses running in fright and terror from a hundred well mounted horsemen, was a chase well worth the seeing. Many a rider came to grief, as his horse leaped some ditch, or stumbled into some grass-hidden hollow. Long lines of booths of saki merchants, wrestlers, and story-tellers filled the neighboring roads, where jovial groups gathered for unrestrained merriment. All this is gone, as the gatherings, although still annually made, are only faint representations of those of the past. The herds now number only hundreds, when in former times they were thousands. Little is left to testify to the truth of tradition except the embankments, which remain as perfect as when built, in spite of these centuries of washing and weathering. We may doubt the dates of tradition, but the gigantic trees, which have grown on these earthen walls and are now in the autumn of their lives, are unimpeachable witnesses of their antiquity. Such is the old story of a pasture, which, in some respects, has no recorded

rival. If the change which has come over it, is a loss to the art of war, it is a gain to the pursuit of peace.

II.—THE NEW.

In September of 1875, H. E. Okubo Tosi-michi, the Minister of the Naimusho, fixed the location of the Government Sheep Farm on this old pasture. For some years the large importations of woollens in this country had attracted the attention of the Japanese officials. Mr. Okubo in particular had become convinced that Japan could grow her own wool, and manufacture her own cloths therefrom. In 1874, Mr. Ap Jones, an extensive sheep grazer of California, who had visited several provinces in Japan, made a report to the Government, which induced them to establish a sheep farm of 7,500 acres and to buy 10,000 sheep by way of giving Japanese grasses, soils, and climate a thorough trial for sheep rearing. The land was bought and shops were opened for the manufacture of farming tools, as it was thought advisable to introduce the manufacture of implements with the necessity of their use. Plows, harrows, wagons, carts, hoes, shovels, spades, forks, cultivators, shovel plows, horse-rakes, and, in fact, all kinds of agricultural hardware were made by Japanese mechanics out of Japanese material. Mr. N. Iwayama, who had spent several years in America, England, Scotland, France, and Germany, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the science of farming, was made chief officer of the enterprise, which was given in charge of a Bureau of the Naimusho. Mr. Ap Jones was engaged as foreign superintendent. Farm stock was bought and laborers were engaged. The first furrow was turned in November of 1875, but real farming operations did not commence till May, 1876. Since then, 800 acres have been plowed and various crops have been raised, embracing wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, and tame grasses. Fifteen miles of interior fences have been built and eight miles of wagon roads constructed. All the buildings for six sections into which the tract of land has been divided, have been erected, including offices, officers' quarters, farmers' houses, horse barns, sheep stables and yards, store and tool houses, and blacksmiths' shops. A large corps of laborers has been taught the use of all kinds of labor saving machinery. Two hundred horses have been broken from a wild state to the plow and wagon. Sixty students have been brought from the different kens and are acquiring the science and practice of agriculture. Twelve hundred sheep have been introduced, and grazed on the wild grasses, and are doing well. Men who, twelve months ago, knew only the native mattock and could dig up only one-sixteenth of an acre in a day, can now run a twenty-inch plow and turn over the sod, with its hazel and chestnut roots, at a rate of two and a half acres daily—or can run a mowing machine and cut ten acres of grass a day in place of the quarter of an acre which they formerly did with the Japanese knife. It is a long step in advance which they have taken and 150 men, including the students, illustrate the progress made. Thousands of the farmers of the surrounding country have witnessed the working of the farm machinery, and have gone away impressed with the importance to them of the use of the new modes of farming. The officers of several Kens have visited the place, and have been so struck with the superiority of labor saving implements that they have ordered them for introduction into their own districts. Large shops have been built here and in Tokio where all kinds of machinery are

manufactured cheaper than they can be purchased from foreign countries. All this has been accomplished in little more than twelve months. From the present outlook, no reason can be given why success is not certain. Nothing can be discerned that can prevent, in the near future, the occupation of the hill sides and valleys of the great mountain ranges with flocks and herds. Nothing can be foreseen why mills and factories shall not be built along the many swift mountain streams, converting the raw animal materials into articles of use and ornament, giving labor to the idle and comforts to the poor, and bringing an increased trade and commerce to the whole Empire.

This much has been proved:

First,—That the native grasses are well adapted to the summer support of Chinese, Merino, South Down, Lincoln, Cotswold, and Leicester sheep.

Second,—That the native grasses, cut and cured with the same care and skill as grasses are in foreign countries, will make good sheep hay.

Third,—That Japanese soil is well adapted to the production of all kinds of foreign food plants for stock.

Fourth,—That the climate of Japan is highly favorable to wool growing.

Fifth,—That Japanese mechanics, with Japanese material, can make first-class farm implements as cheap as can be made in any country.

Sixth,—That Japanese laborers, with native farm stock, can successfully and cheaply subdue and cultivate the wild lands of Japan with labor saving machinery.

The enterprise has been fortunate in having the active support of so able a Minister as Mr. Okubo of the Naimusho, and of Mr. Matsugata, Commissioner of Agriculture; and in the selection of Mr. Iwayama as its chief officer, and, finally, in having secured the services of so able a foreign superintendent as Mr. Ap Jones.

H. L.

January, 1877.

—Tokio Times.

COREA.

The following interesting description is from the pen of "Philo Coreanus," a correspondent of the *North China Daily News*, from whose columns we reprint it:—

It is not, I can assure you, a very easy task to obtain such news from Corea as will interest you sufficiently to allow for the cross-questioning, examinations and patience one has to go through. Such interlocutory proceedings form really the heavier part of the trial, but when our efforts are crowned by success the fee is equal to the labour.

Suppose we begin with a few words in re the Powers that be—some of whom you are already acquainted with, viz:—

1.—The King of Corea is now pretty well, but about the 8th moon he suffered from an attack of dysentery. What is generally known of him proves him to be guided by the best intentions. He is gentle in disposition, very intelligent, and not in favour of severe measures—certainly not warlike. Still, if it became a question of alliance with Europeans, what would he do, or rather what could he do? Were he inclined to act peacefully, he would be surrounded by difficulties. He is too weak to be opposed to the will of his Ministers and the other great dignitaries, and these are unfortunately inveterate enemies

to anything like alliance with European nations, as you may gather. Some think that he is not wicked in himself, but that he is too much under the dominion of his young wife, Queen Min, who appears to wear in ideas that garmenture of dual form, otherwise called the breeches.

2.—Min, the Queen (the old queens, or queens dowager, are no longer of importance, not excepting even Tjo Tai-pi, who adopted the King), is the wife of the reigning King. She is in splendid health, and is undoubtedly commander-in-chief. She is too the late Regent's bitter foe, because of having murdered her father, her mother and one of her nephews, in January, 1876, and the deeds were done actually in their own palace. It is owing to the young Queen's influence, aided by Heung-in-koun, that war with Japan was avoided, and that the two Japanese Embassies were received in February and July.

3.—The Prime Minister, Heung-in-koun, is eldest brother to the Regent, and therefore the King's uncle. Neither good nor harm is said of him, and he appears to be heart and soul with the King and Queen.

We come now to the principal character, the Hero as it were.

4.—Tai-ouen-koun, the late Regent, has not appeared at the palace since 1873. He has been put aside. When the Japanese came to treat in February, 1876, he did all he could to provoke war; but he failed, and one of his tools, Tchoi Ik-ieuni, as is known, was banished for his opposition. When the Japanese Embassy was in Corea, end of 6th moon, 1876, the Regent bestirred himself to prevent any concessions being made, and it was not his fault that all went well. It was said that he himself ordered the soldiers to blockade the strangers in the house assigned to them, and not to let them go out. In fact, the poor Japanese were kept as if in prison nearly all the time. The Regent, on a donkey, went in procession, accompanied by a mute and a poor cripple, with a hump before and behind, and thus addressed the crowds:—"I am," said he, "like this mute; but the King is like this cripple; on account of the Japanese he will lose face, and will become the laughingstock of his own people and others" &c. At one time it was considered possible that he would be recalled, for Pak-kion-sou told the King there were many difficult matters to get through, and it would be advisable to get the Regent's assistance and experience, and the King replied:—"Go and find him, if you like." A mutiny took place in one of the Governmental palaces. Before answering the invitation, however, the Regent laid down as conditions:—

1st.—That the guards should be drawn off.
2nd.—That Tchoi-Ik-ieuni, who was exiled in February for his opposition to the Japanese, should be recalled. These conditions being refused, the Regent returned to the country, more furious than ever. Now the harvest was a poor one this year, and the kingdom was threatened with famine, so the King and Prime Minister decided that after the 8th moon, the manufacture of wine, spirits and vinegar should be prohibited; and the sale of these was prohibited, on pain of death to the populace, and exile to the aristocracy. As a dutiful subject, however, the Regent commanded his servants to manufacture and to sell more than ever. Even when all fermented liquors were strictly forbidden, about the 8th month, this gentleman, according to history, amused himself by making some fellow drunk, and then putting him into the road. When taken to

the Magistrate by the police, the drunkard declared that it was the Regent who made him drink. Thereupon, he was released without anything being done to him. Of course he went at once to his patron and said, "The other day I was taken prisoner; but when I explained that 'His Excellency' had tempted me, they let me go and dared not say or do anything to me." "They were right," replied the Regent.—Everybody believes that the incident was got up to try strength with the authorities. It was about that time the King was laid up with dysentery, and the Regent went to see his son three or four times, although he had not been to the palace since 1873. As soon as the King got well the visits ceased. It is true that the ex-Regent is away from the seat of Government: but he is not the less powerful, for there is not a man in the kingdom who can hold his own against him, because as father to the King he is inviolable, and his friends are numerous and are composed of high and low, the number having been increased by malcontents who would not at any price make friends with the Japanese. He is powerful, from the fact that the dominant wish is opposition to the strangers.

So much for the character, habits and doings of the moving powers in Corea. Let us consider what we may allude to as the principal events of the current year. Please, however, to understand that I do not pretend to anything like a veracious history to be deduced from certain facts and arguments. Some of my interlocutors do not seem as if they had been admitted to the King's council chamber, nor are they all endowed with that diplomatic air which so imposes upon people. They have probably read the Court journal; for in this singular country everybody does read the news, and for that matter many construct news without much trouble. It does not cost much, and amuses people. So long as there is no slandering and backbiting, such as takes place in small communities, where the heads of society are weak and ready to listen to any tale that affects the reputation, a little newsmongering is pardonable. The greatest events are decidedly the two Embassies. Perhaps a few notes anent those Embassies may be interesting.

A Korean Embassy started for Japan towards the end of the 4th moon. When it got to Teong-nai, situated at the south end of Corea, and not far from Formosa (Fusan?) and opposite the Isle of Tsou-si-ma, the Ambassador asked for steamer passage to Japan, but the price did not suit his pocket. Fortunately a Japanese man-of-war helped him out of his trouble, and most courteously offered him a passage, which the Ambassador was very glad to avail himself of, and thus continued his mission. About the 2nd or 3rd day of 6th moon, the Korean Embassy returned safe and sound to Seoul, the capital of Corea. They were well received and kindly treated in Japan, and were astonished at the railways, lighting by gas, &c. The followers received so many presents that they have enough to live upon for the remainder of their lives. They were invited everywhere, were made much of, and everyone was delighted with their accounts of the voyage and the wonders they had witnessed.

As to the Japanese Embassy. A few days after the return of the Koreans, about 8th or 9th day of 6th moon, there arrived at Seoul five Japanese, with many carriages laden with large cases. The residence allotted to the Japanese Ambassador was a pleasure house, situated outside the wall, to the S. W.

of the capital, in the quarter named Mou-hoa-koan. It was a great event. All the world and his wife were eager for a look at the strangers. But the streets were full of soldiers, who prevented the crowds from getting near enough to see the Japanese. These gentlemen were dressed as Europeans, and mounted Korean ponies, which did not please them very much, for they asked whether there were not better mounts than such "sorry jades." Eight men-of-war had arrived at Kang-hoa, and more were expected.

Two days afterwards, the whole Embassy, composed of at least eighteen persons and followed by many carriages, appeared at the capital, and the very next day an interview took place with the Lord Chamberlain. There happened to be a Chinese Embassy on the spot also.

On 12th day of 6th moon the King granted a solemn audience. There were three Japanese in state chairs with four porters or bearers, and along the whole road where they had to pass, a kind of curtain had been spread, which prevented their seeing or being seen. The soldiers kept back the immense crowds of people that had collected with the object of witnessing the novel sight. When they got to the palace, the Japanese had to get out of their chairs and walk to the Reception Hall, whereas the Chinese Ambassador was allowed to go the whole distance in his chair with six bearers, and a black umbrella. The King appeared surrounded with all the nobles, ministers, generals and bodyguards. Then the Japanese Ambassador advanced, with his hat under his arm, and three times deeply bowed. The interview was soon over, in fact was rather short. After the audience a very mean collation was offered, consisting of melons and other common fruits—nothing very good.

Although the King had issued orders that the Ambassador should be allowed to examine the palace, this was not granted when a request to that effect was made.

When leaving, the Japanese Ambassador asked the Korean Ambassador to allow him to go over his house, according to promise; but fearing to compromise himself the latter declined, so that the stranger it is said was anything but well pleased.

Two or three days afterwards, the Japanese requested:—

1°.—That they be allowed to walk over the hills surrounding the town, without being escorted.

2°.—To visit the three chief ministers, and the six ministers of second grade.

3°.—Permission to have their gunboats anchored in the river opposite the capital, Kang-hoa being too far off.

4.—To build houses at foot of Nam-san Hill.

5° and lastly.—They desired to roam within a radius of thirty miles.

The King said "Yes" to all these wishes. Not so the Ministers, who answered "No," and would not grant anything.

It seems that the Japanese, receiving no answer, were fretting in their prison, and on 19th or 20th they attempted to go out, but were stopped by the soldiers. In front of their gate a high wall had been built, and curtains had been so arranged that they could neither see nor be seen. They were equal to the emergency, for they climbed to the roof of the house, and so were able to examine the country from afar.

Their presents were now forwarded. 1°.—To the Regent, who would not even look at them and disdainfully refused them. 2°.

—To the King, who accepted everything but the medical works and those of a military nature, and the map of Japan, because the map of Corea was expected in return.

The Japanese thereon felt offended, and complained that they had not been properly received and were being badly treated.

Five days afterwards, the Japanese forced their way past the sentry, and went for a walk some distance from their prison, heedless of the soldiers, who, as they could not stop them, accompanied them in large numbers. Five days after this, the King withdrew the order forbidding the people having sight of them. Three of the Japanese proceeded on foot to Nam-san, where, during the great war, their people obtained a splendid victory over the Korean army. There were many soldiers in front and behind, and the Governor's Intendant was with them on horseback. The crowds of people who flocked to see the strangers did not find them so very extraordinary, and kept saying, "They are nice, quiet-looking men." The Japanese Ambassador was thought to be about 50 years old, and was a fine gentlemanly fellow. Half the suite were said to be Europeans.

In order to pacify them, pigs and sheep were offered, but those were refused, and they only asked for water, ice, and fresh fish, declining everything else.

At the beginning of the 7th moon the Government allowed them to build houses, but no permission was granted as to the 30 miles radius.

Guards were kept, partly to prevent their being robbed.

During their stay at the capital, three or four of their number are reported to have died.

That the Japanese got weary from confinement may well be imagined; and as they got tired of waiting for answers to their several demands, they began to complain that their lodging and food were not comfortable, urging the necessity of something being done. They had been very patient and meek, and people really believed they must have been nearly tired out.

Only two ports are stated to have been added namely:—

Ma-sang-kai, Tchieng-onen district, in the southern part of Corea, and north of Ketjei Island. The place is beautifully situated, surrounded by mountains, with trees down to the sea—a fine deep bay.

Kang-kieungui, district of Ean-tjin, on the river Gaik-ma-kang, one of the most commercial ports; there being many trading houses, who ship thence the larger portions of rice required for the capital and the northern provinces.

At last the Embassy decided on leaving, and the Japanese departed from the place on 9th of 7th moon, accompanied by some Korean officials, who, with some hundreds of soldiers, saw them safely to Kang-hoa. It is not thought that they obtained much by coming; but one hardly knows, because communication was strictly prohibited. Still the opinion runs that they were rather baffled. Anyhow they were not enlivened with music either on arrival or departure, and as the Koreans did not look for quite such a failure, the Japanese have been well laughed at.

The Japanese themselves feel that they have made rather a mess of it, and they are reported to have left furious at their bad reception and worse treatment—breathing vengeance and threatening to return in the 1st or 2nd moon of next year. The threat

is not believed in, for the Koreans say jestingly, "If they meant to return, they would not say so."

All the men-of-war left at the same time, and Kang-hoa was deserted by the Foreigners.

The following despatches reached Corea:—

1. About the time when the Japanese Embassy arrived at the capital, the Korean Government received official intimation from Japan, to the effect that an European Power intended to proceed to Corea, for the purpose of war, or at least to obtain a Treaty.

2. A few days after that, the Governor of the S. W. Province writes, "Two large European vessels in passing near us, fired several times from sea to the mountains. When inquiries were made, the Europeans answered, "We do not require anything. We are on the way to Seoul, and know the road."

3. Ten days elapse, and then a despatch arrives from the Chinese Government, complaining that no information has been given

1°—As to the treaty concluded with Japan.

2°—The Embassy of Corea to Japan.

3°—In regard to the state of affairs, now that the Japanese are in Corea; and, finally the same despatch announced the early arrival in Corea of the French or other European nation. This news created a terrible sensation, and my friends were at their wits' ends.

4.—Again a despatch from China followed quickly on the heels of the previous one, to say that in case of war, China would not send any help, and the Koreans had better, therefore, treat with rather than fight the Europeans. Now, this advice is just what they would not follow. They are confident their soldiers, huntsmen, and the people generally, consider themselves quite able to keep off the Europeans, as they have done before—or to kick them out should a landing be effected.

It would be the easiest thing in the world to upset their confidence, for Seoul could be taken without much trouble. Some lesson is necessary to show the Koreans that neither the French, Germans nor Americans, whom they firmly believe they have conquered, and, therefore, look upon as very small fry, were ever seriously bent on conquest; or the performances of those nationalities against Corea will never be fully understood.

5.—Early in the 7th moon, another despatch from China says—"The French are leaving for Corea; you had better treat them well, and arrange about it with the Japanese—for in case of war you will have to pay dearly." Immediately on the receipt of this, the Privy Council met, and the Japanese Ambassador was invited to attend, which he did with his Secretary of Legation.

6.—The same day, a letter was received from the S. E. province, advising that the English (?) were on the way to the city; that there were three large men-of-war carrying several thousand men dressed in red, in black, and in white, with big noses, blue eyes, and red faces, just come from Japan. When they were asked where they were bound, the answer was, "Where we please, mind your own business."

The following rumors were current:—

When the Japanese arrived at Kanghoa, they found awaiting them a letter from their Emperor, requesting their immediate return, and ordering the English vessels which had accompanied them, to China, as war had broken out with this country (China) and England.

About a month after this, toward the middle of the 8th moon, most extraordinary

rumours ran wild. The war between China and England had become a most bloody one. Houses and warehouses were burnt, any number of English killed and wounded. The Japanese Ambassador and suite having gone to China and interfered, were said to have been killed to a man. Everyone was full of the war, and our small kingdom was the victim of the most outrageous canards. The repetition of them will do no harm, and if they do not amuse you, well—you have a large wastepaper basket at your feet.

A Korean can talk pretty boastfully about his feats of arms, when there is no danger of being put to the blush. Beyond that he has not much to say. So when you ask any follower of the Embassy to Peking, "Are there any Christians in Corea?" he seems frightened, and shakes his head as much as to say, no. "But there used to be many, what has become of them?" Then, he will look all ways, and will answer as if in secret, "There is not one now. Every soul has been killed."

From all accounts there is terrible suffering from famine. The Japanese merchants will probably send large supplies and save numberless lives. As a speculation it will pay, but what a chance in the principles of humanity to soften the hearts of a savage government and people!

Now, Sir, you have my budget, such as it is. One is forced to admit that Corea will not eagerly open its gates. If any European nation desires to make a Treaty, I fear it will be necessary to fire a few shots. The Koreans are peculiar, and perhaps a little fuss to convince them of their utter inability to cope with civilised countries in war, would be better than if they were led at once into a Treaty without being fully aware of the consequences which treachery would entail upon them. It would be almost necessary to use force for the sake of the King and his Government, seeing that the number of malcontents would but increase, unless it be clearly shewn to all that the King cannot prevent the Treaty. The Regent and his party must be taught first that Europeans are not so weak as former transactions may have led them to imagine, or they will remain opposed to any government that makes friends with foreigners. As with the Japanese, who have had considerable trouble to get next to nothing, and are the joke of the nation, so it will be with others, unless there be some force. Perhaps something is already brewing. The Koreans cannot long have it all their own way, and now the thin end of the wedge has been inserted, a hard tap or two will drive it home.

I trust my yarn has not tired you this time. Travelling in carts is not conducive to intellectual pleasures.

Great Wall, December, 1876.

P.S.—*Latest intelligence*.—Early in the 9th moon, the King's son, heir presumptive to the Throne, was attacked by some unaccountable sickness. Poor little fellow! He screamed night and day. The whole Court were most anxious about it, for no one could tell what was the matter. Sorcerers and sorceresses were quickly on the spot, and so were the blind, the bonzes (priests), &c. The sorcerers howled, sorceresses or witches mewed, the blind screamed, whilst bonzes sang. In fact, all did their best according to their lights, the noise being something indescribable. If it did not kill the baby, his chances were great. Anyhow, say it did no harm, it certainly could do him no good. The result is not yet known.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM SHIP- WRECK OF THE M. B. M. S. S. "TOKIO MARU."

Mr. J. Hingston, of Melbourne, a passenger by the *Tokio Maru*, which reached here yesterday from Yokohama and Nagasaki, has shewn us a sketch of the perilous position of that vessel for between three and four hours on some rocks off the Island of Otata, about 30 miles distant from Nagasaki. He says:—

"I joined the ship at Kobe and went down the inland sea in her. The captain (F. Dunn) was so careful during the two days of this intricate passage that he took his meals on deck. On the evening of the second, the 14th, the weather got very foul and wintry. Only four of the passengers (we had over two hundred) came to the saloon table. I was unable to do so, and felt so qualmish that I retired at 7 p.m. I was lying awake at 5 a.m., thinking only of whether I could eat breakfast, when a thump, followed by a scrunching sound, turned the current of my thoughts. I heard a noise in the next cabin, and the door closed. 'Is that you, Allen?' I said. He replied, 'Yes, I'm going on deck to see 'what's the matter?' It was pitch dark and very cold. The ship now began to bump about in a manner that made it not easy to dress in the dark. Allen soon returned and disquieted one's nerves by saying 'Dress as quickly as you can' and 'secure about you any light valuables,' and 'get on deck; we have gone on the rocks many miles from any land!' I dressed somehow and stumbled on deck, which was slippery with sleet and frost. The fore part of the ship had gone up on the rocks and the stern lay thumping in the water. We had got somehow between two sugar-loaf-shaped rocks, and ran on the ledge that joined them beneath the water. It looked a most dismal state of affairs, and was an hour and a half yet to daylight. It was bitterly cold too, and the ship's bumping gave to landsmen, like to myself and others, a sickening sensation. The best order was preserved, and the Captain's orders were promptly acted on. The disaster had occurred in the second mate's watch and the blame lies between him and the pilot, who are left behind at Nagasaki to be forwarded back to Yokohama, there to answer for themselves to the M. B. Company and others. It was difficult to understand how the ship could have gone into such a narrow passage, with rocks only a hundred feet off on each side, when there was so much sea room outside.

"The Captain's orders, that the forward cargo and coals should be thrown over-board to lighten the ship, were promptly acted upon. Crates, cases, and barrels were pitched over and gulped down by the tossing waters. Coals were thrown out in bags and shovelful at both sides. The tide was providentially rising, and on that and in lightening the ship forward, lay our hopes of safety. She canted slightly to one side. Those who recalled the narrative of the wreck of the *Strathmore* off the Crozet Islands, in 1875, saw a similar accident to the *Tokio*, and feared like results. Boxes and bags were wrenched open, and light valuables secured on the person. Rolls of Mexican dollars had to be left behind, as being too much dead weight on those who expected to have to jump into boats or be thrown into the water before their troubles were over. Life preservers were looked up everywhere. And some strange peculiarities shewed themselves among the

passengers. Some took to spirits to keep up their courage, and one shewed me a small bottle labelled "poison," that he had taken out of his portmanteau. He had carried it, he said, for years that it might some day prevent the sufferings of a lingering death. The time had now come, he thought, in which he might have to use it. It was a gruesome idea, and made one shudder. The Chinese and Japanese who were forward passengers, tried to come aft, but were restricted to their cabins, and strict discipline was preserved by captain, officers, and steward.

"Every five minutes or so the third officer came into the saloon and measured, from a hole through its floor, the depth of water in the hold. It was satisfactory to find that it did not rise more than an inch at each report he made. 'Twenty-six inches!' was the last one that I heard him make.

"Some ten or twelve cases of treasure that the ship carried, were got out and placed ready for landing. As daylight, so long wished for, dawned, a boat was got ready, and with eight men and a coxswain despatched for Nagasaki. The voyage would take them, it was expected, six or seven hours. It was hoped that the assistance of a tug might be procured. As they provisioned this boat with baskets and bottles of water, the passengers looked on with a personal interest, as the same might be their case in a short time. Meantime the lightening of the ship continued and the tide was still rising. The ship bumped less with these results. I could now see the captain, and found him as cool and self-possessed as if nothing had happened. It was quite reassuring to hear him say that he hoped to get off at full tide and that there was no likely danger to life. It was his intention, when the time came, to rush all the forward passengers suddenly aft, and make an effort, with full steam up, to drag the *Tokio* backwards into deep water. His ideas were quite right, as a little after eight o'clock it was seen that the rocks that had been visible above water round about had disappeared. Soon after there was heard the now delightful sound of a 'scrunch'—then another, and then a third. The paddles, that had been impotently revolving for hours, now dragged the *Tokio* off the rocks, and a new lease of life seemed given to those of us who had been unused to such sea troubles. We really seemed to breathe a different atmosphere. Boxes were repacked, life-belts put away, and we washed and dressed for a breakfast that three hours ago we had little thought of getting so comfortably.

"The passengers united afterwards in a well-deserved testimonial to Capt. Dunn."—*N.-C. Daily News*.

HIOGO.

Naturally the event of the week has been the arrival of H. M. the Mikado, which took place on Sunday morning (28th Jan.) though as he only remained in Kobe a few hours, during most of which time he was resting at the apartments which had been prepared for him at the Post Office, he really occupied for a very small space of time the public attention in comparison with what had been bestowed upon plans for lighting up the settlement in his honor.

As we noticed in our last, the preparations for a general illumination had proceeded apace, some of the Japanese having lighted their lanterns so long ago as Thursday night,

and the display on the native bund on Friday evening was general. All day on Saturday, however, there were no signs whatever of His Majesty's arrival, and it seemed quite impossible to discover the existence of any information about him, official or otherwise, but as the weather remained fine, every hour increased the probability of his coming. Foreigners generally completed the arrangement of their lamps and transparencies, and as evening approached it appears to have been decided upon—how, when or by whom we know not—to "light up," partly it appears to us on the chance of the Mikado's arrival and partly because everything was ready and the evening a favorable one. The native bund was lighted as on the previous evening, the most conspicuous feature being the festoons of lamps from the many flagstaffs which stand there. On the foreign bund each house illuminated independently, the general effect being very good, as was also that of a continuous double row of white and coloured lamps all along the top of the wall, except where it was interrupted to introduce the *chef-d'œuvre* of the Municipal Council, of an order of architecture of which it is the only known existing type; we cannot praise the general decorations more highly than by saying that as an ornamental illumination this was the only failure of the evening, though as a design for promoting the general hilarity it was a success to which our experience scarcely affords any parallel—it was probably owing to some little pardonable pride in the result that the gas inside it was kept burning till seven or eight o'clock the next morning. The Municipal Hall and several private houses not on the bund were also lighted up, with a very pretty effect, and the experience gained in the two or three hours of Saturday night will enable a few small defects to be remedied, (the mistake of using Japanese candles inside the lanterns, as some people did, instead of foreign ones, which do not flicker, being one of them,) so that we expect the next occasion, which will probably be the evening of the 5th proximo, will show a still better result than this last. We would also bestow a word of praise upon the way in which the Main Street of Hiogo was lighted by a continuous row of large lanterns all of a size, with merely a small variation of the devices on them, apparently to distinguish the different wards.

The Mikado himself did not see the display which was made in his honor. There were no signs of ships in the offing on Saturday night, and the first intimation the residents had of his arrival was some guns from the *Riojokwan* about 7 a.m. on Sunday. This salute caused a general turn out, when three steamers were seen approaching out of the haze to the Southward, the *Tukao-maru*, on board which was the Mikado, being preceded and followed by the *Seikikwan* and *Kasugakwan* respectively. The long time occupied on the passage is accounted for by the fleet having put into Toba Bay from stress of weather at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 25th instant, and remaining there a little over forty-eight hours; fine weather was experienced after leaving Toba, and the fleet slowed down during Saturday night, so as not to reach here before daylight on Sunday. All the vessels in the harbor dressed ship, and the *Tukao-maru* was duly saluted as she came in by the *Riojokwan* and the French men-of-war *Atalante* and *Lochecheterie*. The anchor was dropped about 8 a.m. close to the *Saikio-maru* (late *Nevada*), which had not long previously come in and was

lying at the Mitsubishi buoy. A great crowd at once began to assemble at the Western Custom House, and the *Hakusui-maru* went off alongside the *Takao-maru* to tow ashore the barges containing His Majesty and suite, which was duly accomplished at 9 a.m. His Majesty, who appeared to be in some sort of undress uniform, at once mounted his horse, and acknowledged the salutations of the crowd, the *cortège* which accompanied him consisting of the Daijodaijin, Daikakukomon, a Sangi, Kunaikio, Kaiguntayu, Jijusho, Shikibu-nokami, the Gon-rei and Gon-sanji with other Ken and Police officials and Imperial Guards, all on horseback, followed by other officials on foot and the Imperial carriage. The procession then moved off to the Post Office in Sakai machi, where His Majesty took some refreshment and rested till he started for Kioto, previous to which the excellent band of the *Atalante* attended before the Post Office and played the following selection:

AIR NATIONAL JAPONAISCretella
HAYDEE—*Mosaïque*Auber
LE BEAU DANUBE BLEU—*Valse*.....Strauss
LA TRAVIATA—*Mosaïque*.....Verdi
LA JOYEUSE MERE—*Polka*.....Siffert.

His Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the dedication and a copy of the music of the National Air composed by M. Cretella, Bandmaster of the *Atalante*—an effective piece of music.

At a few minutes past 2 o'clock, the procession re-formed and departed for the Kobe Station, where a number of the foreign officials were presented to His Majesty. A first class carriage with additional silk hangings had been provided for him,—(the new Royal carriage is not to be used until the official opening of the line)—and he was accompanied, in addition to his suite, by Enouye Masaru, Chief Commissioner of Railways. A start was made at 2.20, the train being in charge of the Traffic Manager and accompanied by the District Engineers, the Engineer in Chief and the Locomotive Superintendent riding on the engine. The only stoppage was for a few minutes at Osaka, and the train arrived at Kioto at 5.12, where the foreign staff were again presented to His Majesty, who, through the mouth of Enouye Masaru, Chief Commissioner, thanked them for their services that day and then left the station, in a carriage, for the Imperial Palace.

The weather was fine, and previous to the departure of the Royal party for Kioto many thousands of Japanese had collected in the streets in the neighborhood of the Post Office and along the sides of the line in the neighborhood of the station; the Aiocho bridge was apparently a very favorite spot with the many headed, being covered with a densely packed crowd. We were rather curious to note the demeanour of the Japanese on this occasion, and though a few old people did assume a humble attitude of prayer, there was in the crowd little or no outward manifestation of that religious awe for the person of the Mikado which the Japanese have been credited with being the possessors of. It must be remembered, however, that Kobe, as it exists at present, is to a great extent the result of foreign trade and intercourse, and that the people have necessarily imbibed many ideas about men and things which must be altogether incompatible with the old notions about their sovereign, and we have been told that even on His Majesty's arrival in Kioto there was the same unimpressed demeanour on the part of the younger generation, though it was

remarked that a far larger proportion of the elderly people assumed an attitude of humble devotion.

With regard to the future some uncertainty seems to prevail, the only thing which appears to be definite being the official opening of the railway on the 5th proximo. We believe that as at present arranged His Majesty will not sleep in Kobe at all, but will arrive from Kioto on the morning of the 5th and return there again the same day.

—*Hiogo News*

The great event of the week has of course been the opening of this section of the Imperial Government Railways by the Mikado, in person. We had hoped to have included in our to-day's issue a full and particular account of all proceedings of Monday last, but we find that owing to certain circumstances of the case, such as the fact of most of the speeches having been delivered in Japanese and necessitating an amount of care in the translation which we cannot give them in twenty-four hours, we must defer our regular account of the proceedings till Saturday. We do not know, however, that any of our Kobe friends will suffer much by the delay, for all the incidents will soon be on record for those who may chide hereafter to refer to them, and in the mean time we have this official opening of the Line before us as a fact. And how much this means it is not easy to estimate. It is not every foreigner even now who lives in Kobe who has read Mr. Oliphant's account of Lord Elgin's mission in 1860, or even the chatty personal experiences of Sir Rutherford Alcock; and yet without a close study of the history of Japan as it has been presented to foreigners during the last eighteen years one can hardly appreciate what the ceremony of last Monday meant. Eighteen or twenty years ago a wave of Western energy reached these shores, and it found a community of some thirty-three millions of people, who had had but a very limited intercourse with the outside world for somewhere about two hundred and fifty years, and who were therefore in a state of great ignorance as to some of the methods science had discovered of utilising physical forces. They had also been governed under a system which was only possible under their peculiar circumstances—a system consisting of an Emperor at Kioto who was really and truly little better than a myth, with the whole executive power centred in a military despotism. But they do not appear during all that period to have degenerated much in latent energy or the power of appreciating the lessons of science, for we find to-day that an advantage has been taken of the teachings of the West which has produced a result nothing less than absolutely marvellous. Remembering what Japan was, as one may say, only the day before yesterday, it seems almost unbelievable that we should have seen what we did on Monday—the Emperor himself going through the form and ceremony of opening a railway. And the ceremony was all the more impressive to us, knowing as we do what a large share of the work has been borne by the Japanese themselves. They have, as might have been expected, made great mistakes. They have, we believe, purchased their experience not perhaps in the cheapest market; they have been frequently parsimonious when a well considered expenditure would have been the truest economy, and on the other hand they have not infrequently been lavish of expenditure when the circumstances of the case did not

require it; but much of this was under the circumstances inevitable, and they have through everything both known what they wanted and contrived to get it. Even the most conservative opponent of hasty progress will, we presume, admit that His Majesty travelled on Monday over fifty miles of railway line as well made, take it throughout, as any ordinary fifty miles of line in Europe, and we do not know that any "fine writing" which we might be tempted to indulge in on an occasion of this nature would add anything to the significance of that fact. It speaks for itself with a grave and solid eloquence which is far superior to anything at the command of our poor pen.

We have not pretended in these few words to do any kind of adequate justice to the subject, for we must needs write them under some great disadvantages of circumstances; but we regret that matter the less to-day because we have bestowed unremitting attention upon Railway construction here and have at various times stated our views. These views are well known, and notwithstanding the "crowning of the edifice," so to speak, which has taken place, we shall never rest satisfied till we can run through in the same carriage from Kobe to Otsu. We attended with a heartfelt pleasure almost without alloy at the ceremonies of Monday—we sincerely hope and trust that before our sojourn in this country shall have drawn to a final conclusion, we may stand behind the Mikado again on the shores of Lake Biwa.—*Hiogo News*.

Considering that Kobe enjoys a prescriptive right to the finest climate in the world—or at least to the reputation of having it, which in mundane affairs comes to nearly the same thing—residents have reasonable grounds for grumbling at the way they were served on Sunday and Monday. Soon after dawn on Sunday morning a nasty fog bank began to creep up from the west, and opinions were divided as to whether snow or rain was going to be the result. Snow it turned out to be, and the prospects of fine doings on Monday were overshadowed. But things turned out not quite so bad as they threatened to be, for although the snow was sure to melt and make the roads in a fearful mess, there was little elemental violence to interfere with the success of the decorations which Kobe folks had evidently made up their minds to indulge in. But the air was cold, and indeed towards the evening bitterly cold, and there was a very marked difference in the number of sight-seers in comparison with last Saturday week. On the Foreign Concession the bund was illuminated almost exactly as on the last occasion, but with some very effective improvements suggested by previous experience. The native bund looked also much the same, the long strings of lanterns from the flagstaffs being as effective as ever. But it was of course down in the neighborhood of the Station that the main difference was to be observed. The decorations of the Kobe Station and Station Yard had a very pleasing effect by day, owing in a great measure to the very abundant use made of evergreens, which surrounded every door and window and were wreathed round every column, while small flags of various colors were pendent all over the building. A temporary pavilion of some considerable size had been erected in the spare ground of the Station Yard for the purposes of the opening ceremony, and in the decorations of this and the long covered

ways leading from the Station to it and from it to the offices, where tiffin had been spread, evergreens were used with the same excellent effect. An ample space was set aside for foreign residents, especially foreign ladies, and in respect of the pains taken to furnish sufficient accommodation to everybody interested, too much praise cannot be given to those who had charge of the arrangements. The day was observed as a holiday in Kobe generally, and appeared to be thoroughly enjoyed by Foreigners and Natives alike.—*Idem.*

OPENING OF THE KIOTO-OSAKA RAILWAY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

6th February, 1877.

The fourth of February, the day on which, nine years ago, the Bizen men fired upon the Kobeites, has hitherto been about the most memorable date in our local annals, but the fifth, now, bids fair to eclipse it. The fourth however, is hardly a day of pleasant recollections, but the fifth should hereafter be the reddest of the red-lettered of our calendar.

The look-out at day-break yesterday was a most miserable one. I cannot well call it a black look-out, seeing that everything was as white as the driven snow could make it. This would not be a sight calling for comment in the inclement region of Yokohama, where at this season it is far from unfamiliar, but here the case is very different. Such a day greets us on an average once in three years—I am sure the snow has not lain for twelve hours on the ground more than three or four times during the past nine years. To make matters worse, the top-dressing of the clay, gravel and lime, which, in view of the occasion, had been too hastily laid upon the principal roadways of Osaka, had become churned up with thawing snow into a deeply dirty state, the like of which the memory of the oldest inhabitant fails to recall. However, by driving tandem, I contrived to reach the station by 7.23, the hour at which the special train, which was to leave Kobe at 6.15, was due. The journey to Kioto was quickly made and by nine o'clock or thereabouts we were at the new station, a vast improvement on the miserable unwallied shed which had hitherto done duty for it. Presently the braying bugles proclaimed "The Coming Man," and Mutsu Hito, the Emperor of Japan, clad in fine raiment and gold bullion, drove up in an open carriage drawn by a pair of big, ill-curried, foreign horses. (I refer to these sorry steeds now so as to have done with fault-finding once for all); the rest of the appointments I saw nothing to criticise adversely, but on the contrary much to admire.

As at Osaka and at Kobe a temporary structure, open on three sides, had been erected in front of the Kioto Railway Station, and the description of one will in the main serve for all three. At the extremity furthest from the street was a low dais upon which was placed a handsomely carved and gilt chair to serve as a throne.

The Emperor, who looked very well indeed, walked to the dais with slow and measured steps and as is his wont neither looking to the right nor left. I had never had a good look at him before by daylight and was very curious to see whether his photographers by sun and pen had belied him. The result was that I concluded that they had mostly done so. I found him tall, taller than most of the Japanese who surrounded him, and even taller than some of the scanty group of foreign on-lookers.

He was stouter and much fairer complexioned than I had expected—I don't wonder now that the sale of his photograph is discouraged, the resemblance in one and all being the very reverse of flattering. Among those who were present, were the Chiji of Kioto and several of his subordinates, the Minister of Public Works Mr. Ito Hirobume, (much better known to some of us nine years ago as Ito Shunkei) The Chief Commissioner of Railways, Mr. Enouye Masaru, Messrs. Boyle, England, Page, Larking, etc., etc. There was very little said and the ceremony was soon over. The Mikado was then escorted to the Imperial carriage, a right dainty vehicle, all pale blue silk, silver and rosewood, which the curious in such matters may find amply described in a recent number of the *Hiogo News*.

Pretty punctually at 9.30 the whistle sounded, and the Imperial Band which had commenced by playing the Japanese National Anthem, broke out afresh in the carriages with a quick march to the lively, but not over elegant air of "Shoo Fly!" I found later on that, provided they played the National Anthem once at each of the three Main Stations, the rest was left to the discretion of the native band master. I had heard that they played the "Lincolnshire Poachers," the old march of the 20th Regiment, whose Bandmaster, Fenton, was their instructor, best of all, so I quietly suggested that, "It was my delight on a moonlight night" would sound quite as well as the Schottische "A New Flower" which they had intended to play on arriving at Kobe. The polite musician readily consented, and, I must say, that, in my humble opinion, they played nothing better all the day.

But to return to our *hitsuji*, the train moved away amidst the firing of cannon and the clang of martial music: there were no cheers, but your Japanese is not much given to that exertion. Our handsome new engine sped away, heavily laden with earthly dignitaries though it was, to Osaka without stopping, as gaily and carelessly as if it freight were the most ordinary of so many common work-a-day mortals. All the wayside stations were prettily bedecked with evergreens, interspersed with crimson berries, yellow chrysanthemums, flags and lanterns. Crowds of curious sightseers stood at each crossing, a few of them, and but very few, crouching as if they had heard the *staniero*! cry of olden days once more. At 10.30 we had reached Osaka and the sun was out in all his glory. The scene here was really a brilliant one, the decorations both in drapery and evergreens being very handsome and in good taste withal. Here His Excellency Governor Watanabe, Gon Chiji of Osaka, presented an address and a number of his subordinates at the same time, the Mikado as usual replying in his brief impassive way. Ho is, if I may be so bold as to say it, rather too cold in his manner in public, but I believe can unbend when he regains the privacy of his palace. There were immense crowds of spectators assembled, but all save a group of foreigners kept as still as mice.

I did not note at what hour we left Osaka, but we could not have been there many minutes. Little noteworthy on the Kobe line. At Kobe another prettily draped and decorated platform in front of the Railway offices. Here several presentations took place, Sir Harry Parkes presenting amongst others, Mr. Annesley, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, Mr. J. C. Klein, H. B. M.'s Consul, and Mr. Thos. Brassey, M.P. Amongst those present there were two members of the Imperial family in foreign uniform, and two kuges, probably more distant relatives,

richly dressed in the national costume, the Ministers of England, Russia, America, Austria, Spain, Germany, and Italy. The Band of the French ironclad *Atalante* played some beautiful pieces alternately with the equally vigorous, if hardly so refined, band of the Emperor. In the meantime a cold tiffin which did credit to the caterer, Jentei of Osaka, was partaken of by His Majesty and the more distinguished of his guests in one of the rooms of the Railway offices, The lesser fry undergoing "a struggle for existence" in sundry other rooms. It was a humorous scene to see those much bedecked magnates good temperedly hunting up cold chicken and kindred dainties: there was plenty for all of everything but seats.

At 2 p. m. the state train commenced its return journey and before 3.45 had performed the whole distance to Kioto—48 miles, not even stopping at Osaka.

A brief parting ceremony took place in front of the dais on the Kioto platform, and the main business of the day was at an end.

The Foreign Ministers remained at Kioto; but the remainder of the foreign guests and, most of the Japanese dignitaries, except the local ones, returned in the state train to Osaka.

At the City Hall of Osaka a dinner was given by the Public Works Department, at which about sixty foreign and native guests were present. This was also a credit to Jentei, and a very pleasant evening was passed.

After dinner Mr. Ito Hirobumi, Minister of Public Works, presided at one table, and Mr. Enouye Masaru at the other. Among the toasts were "the Ku," and "Success to the Railway," by Mr. Ito: "The Engineers," by Mr. Enouye, which elicited some remarks from Mr. Cargill, and was replied to at length by Mr. Boyle: "The Governor of Osaka," by Mr. Cargill, drunk with a hearty enthusiasm which showed the high estimation in which the Governor is held. His Excellency replied in Japanese and his speech was interpreted. He said that many thanks were due to the foreign engineers, and remarked that Osaka would derive most benefit from their labors. Mr. Ness proposed the healths of "Messrs. Ito and Enouye," the latter gentlemen responding in a speech which was loudly applauded. Mr. Ito proposed "Mr. Cargill," which toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and the subject of it replied suitably. The health of "Mr. Page, the traffic manager, and the foreign staff" was proposed by Mr. Enouye, and at the suggestion of a guest the name of Mr. Yegawa, native traffic manager, was coupled with this toast to which Mr. Page replied. About this time Mr. Ito left, and Mr. Enouye proposed "the Press," which was answered by Mr. W. G. Howell on the part of the foreign, and a gentleman from the office of the *Choya Shinbun* for the native newspapers. The last toasts were that of "Mr. Takeda and the subordinate officials of the line," and "Mr. Ota," both proposed by Mr. Enouye and drunk with musical honors, after which the guests dispersed at 11 o'clock, some returning to Kobe by the last train, and others remaining in Osaka for the night.

Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter, U. S. Consul at Hiogo and President of the Hiogo Municipal Council, delivered the following address to His Majesty the Mikado in the course of the day:—

"The pleasant and honored duty of welcoming Your Majesty to this section of Your Empire, and to greet Your Majesty on behalf of the Hiogo Municipality and its residents, representing all Nations, has devolved upon me. In offering Your Majesty sincere congratulations on Your safe arrival from the

pleasant visit and sojourn at the Western Capital, the historical cities and beautiful homes of Your brave, honored and heroic ancestors, I but interpret the feelings of the Foreign Community of Hiogo when, in their name, I tender You a cordial welcome.

"I have reason to know that Your Majesty's visit to Kioto, Osaka, Nara and Hiogo, and the days You have sojourned in the midst of Your people, has added joy and inspired Your people with patriotic impulses, and the demonstrations with which You have been received is but a proof of a people's love, fidelity and loyalty. The history of all ages have from time to time recorded the glory of their Rulers, but none will appear brighter on the pages of the World's history than that of Your Majesty's Empire, powerful and majestic now as well as centuries ago, and progressive to a degree which must redound in continued National honor and glory. It is a source of pleasure to those who from foreign shores, have made Your Majesty's land their home, who have watched the prosperity of Your people and that progress and glory amongst the Nations of the World which Your Majesty's Government has achieved in so brief a time, aided by Your Majesty's personal efforts to promote the welfare of Your people. Wishing Your Majesty continued good health, and that Your Majesty's Reign may be happy and long continued, as well as marked by constant advancement in everything that will benefit Your land and people, that peace and plenty essential to greatness and glory may ever surround Your Majesty's Government and People."

Law Reports.

In H. B. M. Vice-Consular Court at Yedo,
in Chambers.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting-
Law Secretary.

Monday, January 29th, 1877.

TOKIO FU vs. BLOCKLEY & BLOCKLEY.

In the matter of a Petition and Counter-claim between

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA, } Plaintiff
GONCHII, TOKIO FU, }

And

ARTHUR BLOCKLEY and } Defendants.
BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, his wife }

ARTHUR BLOCKLEY and } Plaintiffs
BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, his wife }

And

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA, } Defendant.
GON CHII, TOKIO-FU. }

The plaintiff, through the medium of his counsel, John Frederick Lowder, Esq., moved that the petition and counterclaim of the above-named defendants be dismissed without any answer being required from the plaintiff on the ground that the facts alleged therein do not show any cause of action or any claim to which effect can be given by the Court as claimed by the defendants, and on other grounds sufficient in law to sustain this action.

Mr. Montague Kirkwood, who appeared on behalf of the defendants, objected to the Court entertaining the motion, and quoted articles in law to sustain his objection. He contended that the demurrer was bad in substance: and that the other side should have particularised in the motion the ground

upon which it based its present action, as it was impossible for him to know what point the plaintiff's counsel intended to argue. That this should be stated accurately appeared by Section 43 of the Rules of the Court. This, he contended, was the practice by the Common Law Procedure, Art Chitty, P. 925, 926.

Mr. Lowder thought he had done all that was required by Rule 1, of the 28th order in Council of 1865.

He also referred to Bullen & Leake, Prec. Pl. 3rd edition, page 822; and argued that Section 1, of Order 28 made a point of law which is a cause of demurrer.

The Court ruled that the words of the Order 29, Rule 1, specified the general ground of demurrer and did not create any new ground of law. That there was consequently no ground of law stated in the motion such as was required by the Rule 43 of the Order in Council.

After some further discussion it was agreed that the motion be amended by the insertion of the grounds of demurrer.

The question of costs in the case then cropped up, in which Mr. Lowder expressed his opinion, though he had received no instructions on the subject, that it would be incompatible with the dignity of the Japanese Government to claim costs.

It was ultimately agreed between the Counsel that no costs should be given on either side.

The motion having been amended as follows:—

1.—Mis-joinder of parties.

2.—Non-joinder of parties. Relief consequently not properly claimed.

3.—The relief sought is such a relief as could not be granted if proceedings were originally instituted by the defendants.

4.—Want of jurisdiction.

Mr. Lowder said that the first ground of objection to the defendants' counterclaim was a technical one, inasmuch as the parties were both mis-joined and non-joined as would be seen by reference to Sec. 23 and Sub-Sec. 3 of the Judicature Act of 1873, which quotations he read to the Court. He contended that the mis-joinder of parties in the contract of which a breach was alleged was that his client was not a party to the contract. It was not asserted anywhere that the Tokio Fu was a party to the proceedings, and therefore there was a non-joinder.

The granting of relief was subject to these two conditions:—

1.—That the relief sought is properly claimed.

2.—That the relief could have been given if the defendants had been originally plaintiffs.

Secondly, the contract set up by his learned friend, of which it was alleged there had been a breach, was that the Government had authorized foreigners to reside within certain limits. What is the alleged breach? It is this: that foreigners have been allowed to reside outside of those limits with the knowledge of and the sanction of the Government.

The learned Counsel now came to his third point, and argued that, on the face of the petition, the contract was said to have been entered into between two parties, the Japanese Government and the Foreign Ministers. Therefore the Blockleys had no *locus standi* in this Court, because they are not parties to the contract. His client could not sue, neither could the Blockleys, because the names of neither one party nor the other had their names affixed to the contract of

which a breach was alleged. On those grounds the learned gentleman said he claimed that his motion be granted.

His next objection was as to jurisdiction. He objected to the jurisdiction of this Court on the ground that the act complained of in the counter claim was an act of State and an act committed by a Foreign Government; and the English Courts would not entertain suits against Foreign Governments in Acts of State. Furthermore, that the act complained of was an act of State was clearly pointed out by the answer originally filed by the defendants and also by the counter claim they had set up. If there was a breach of contract it was committed by a Foreign Government and therefore was an act of State over which the Court had no jurisdiction. To substantiate this view, the learned gentleman quoted the case of the Duke of Brunswick against the King of Hanover as reported in Smith's Leading Cases, vol. 1, sixth edition, page 663, where it was set down that a government was not liable to be sued on matters of State. On the same page there was another case in which the Chancellor refused to entertain a complaint against Foreign Powers, although the plaintiffs were British subjects. He also drew the attention of His Honour to the dictum of the Judge in a case reported in the 30th Law Journal of Chancery, page 711. The next case the plaintiff's Counsel drew the attention of the Court to, was that of Gladstone vs. Ottoman Bank, which, as the incidents it contained were parallel with the present case, in the estimation of the learned gentleman, he read the full report as contained in the 32nd Law Journal of Chancery, page 228, and afterwards argued that it distinctly stated that the Court in which it was brought on had no jurisdiction over a Foreign Government. And if there was a breach of contract as alleged in the present case, it was a government act over which the Court had no jurisdiction; and the matter was one which ought to be taken up by the foreign representatives. In support of this contention the learned gentleman drew the attention of the Court to the 8th vol. of Law Reports on Equity, page 198, which proved that the British Courts had no right to interfere with the action of a Foreign Government. He claimed that no relief could be granted to the Blockleys, as it was outside the jurisdiction of the Court, and if taken up at all it should be by the foreign Ministers.

After quoting another case, recently decided in England, the learned Counsel informed the Court that he had nothing further to trouble it with.

The case was then adjourned till Saturday next at 10 a.m.

In H.B.M.'s Provincial Court at Kanagawa.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law
Secretary.

Tuesday, January, 30th, 1877.

W. HOWLES
vs.

E. C. KIRBY, W. H. TALBOT and others.

Mr. M. Kirkwood for plaintiff, and Mr. F. V. Dickins for defendants.

The following is a judgment on a motion, brought before the court by the Solicitor for the defendants in this case, that the plaintiff should be compelled to answer cer-

tain interrogatories. The main trial is still pending and judgment itself fully explains this intermediate action.

JUDGMENT.

In this case Mr. Dickens moved on behalf of the defendants that the plaintiff should be ordered to answer certain interrogatories. Mr. Kirkwood asked that the motion should be dismissed with costs on the ground that there was an agreement which rendered the motion unnecessary, and which he on his part had always been ready to carry out. The facts as to the agreement are not disputed. It appears that on the 30th of October last Mr. Dickens wrote to Mr. Kirkwood asking him if his client objected to answer certain interrogatories, or else he would have to make a motion. Mr. Kirkwood replied on the 1st of November saying he had no objection to his client answering fair interrogatories, but that the costs connected therewith would have to be borne by the defendants. On the 6th Mr. Dickens wrote to Mr. Kirkwood saying that the costs would have to be costs in the cause, and on the 10th Mr. Kirkwood replied agreeing to this. On the same day Mr. Kirkwood requested that the delivery of the interrogatories might be delayed, to which Mr. Dickens replied saying that he would not send the interrogatories till Mr. Kirkwood was ready. After a lapse of eleven days,—on the 21st of November,—Mr. Kirkwood wrote to Mr. Dickens requesting him to send to him the interrogatories. This letter Mr. Dickens returned, together with a memorandum stating that he declined to receive any communication from Mr. Kirkwood on any subject whatever, that all business communications must come through the principals, and from Mr. Dickens' side all such should be so sent. Mr. Dickens follows this up by writing direct to the plaintiff, Mr. Kirkwood's client, on the 22nd November, intimating that the interrogatories to be answered by him would be sent to him on the following day; the interrogatories were accordingly sent to the plaintiff with a letter from Mr. Dickens stating that he addressed himself direct to him because he was unable to hold communication with Mr. Kirkwood. Mr. Howles returned the interrogatories stating that as he had put his case in Mr. Kirkwood's hands all communications must come through him. Mr. Dickens then wrote again to Mr. Howles stating that he declined all communication with Mr. Kirkwood, and as it was perfectly easy for Mr. Howles to hand over any communication to him, he would apply to the Court and he, Mr. Howles, would have to stand the costs.

At the hearing of the motion when these facts and the arguments of counsel had been placed before me, I considered that as it had been agreed that interrogatories should be delivered the granting of an order to that effect would of itself do no injustice to either side, and I accordingly granted the order but without prejudice to the question of costs, which was reserved.

The question appeared to me to be a very clear one, but as the position taken by Mr. Dickens was similar in many respects to the position which he had taken in a case which had come before me a short time previously and in which I had expressed a strong opinion against Mr. Dickens, I wished before giving a decision to have an opportunity of consulting the authorities, and therefore refrained from giving any expression to my views upon the point. Mr. Dickens to justify the course he has taken relies upon section 255 of the Rules of Court requiring that

service of documents should be personal.

It is true that he did not lay great stress upon this contention, but it is necessary to consider it. The rule referred to requires that the person ordered by the Court to be served shall (except in special cases) be served personally, but it does not, it appears to me, prevent the application of the rule which prevails in England, under which the person to be served is the solicitor engaged in the case, and, indeed, it has been the practice in this Court to serve the solicitors and not their clients. But it is unnecessary now to decide this point, for as I interpret the agreement which was come to between Mr. Dickens and Mr. Kirkwood, as embodied in the correspondence, it was an agreement that the English practice should be observed, and that the rules of Court should be waived as far as they might be inconsistent with that practice. The negotiations up to the 10th of November had been carried on between Mr. Dickens and Mr. Kirkwood, not through their clients, but in the ordinary way, and so far from there being any indication that that course should be departed from, Mr. Dickens writes on that day to Mr. Kirkwood: "I shall not send you the interrogatories until you tell me you are ready," showing, it appears to me, that the usual course of sending the interrogatories to Mr. Kirkwood himself was distinctly contemplated. Now where a solicitor is to be served, it is not sufficient to serve the client. This is clearly laid down in the case of Stevens and Underwood, and I am of opinion that Mr. Dickens in sending the interrogatories to Mr. Kirkwood's client did not carry out the agreement entered into with Mr. Kirkwood, and that, if he had carried out the agreement, the application to the Court would have been unnecessary.

I am therefore of opinion that the costs of the motion have been incurred through Mr. Dickens' own fault, and that they ought therefore not to be borne by the plaintiff, and that the only question is whether they ought to be borne by the defendants, or by Mr. Dickens himself.

It is clearly laid down that a solicitor cannot recover the costs of proceedings taken by him unnecessarily, and I consider these proceedings to have been taken by Mr. Dickens unnecessarily; it is also clearly laid down that a court may order a solicitor to pay out of his own pocket the costs which either his own client or the opposite side may have incurred through his fault, and I consider that the costs incurred by the plaintiff were incurred by Mr. Dickens' fault. Not only has Mr. Dickens failed to carry out his agreement with Mr. Kirkwood, as I interpret it, but in communicating directly with Mr. Kirkwood's client he did what, it appears to me, he ought carefully to have avoided. The authorities show that such direct communication with the opposite party, when he has a professional adviser, is strongly discouraged by all the superior Courts at home, and Mr. Dickens' attention had but a short time before been called to this point by this Court, and Mr. Dickens is not, in the exercise of his profession, entitled to mark out a course for himself different from that which the practice of the profession as recognised by the Courts has marked out for him, simply because the latter course is personally disagreeable to him. But on the other hand, Mr. Dickens in this case has been more careful to guard himself against the unfavorable construction to which he laid himself open in the case referred to, and the order to a solicitor to pay

costs out of his own pocket is always considered a strong measure, and if such an order were now made in this case, it might convey a greater degree of censure on Mr. Dickens' action in the matter than is intended. While I consider it right therefore not to pass the matter over entirely, I shall confine myself at present to the usual order that the costs of the motion be paid by the defendants, and leave it to the defendants to take such action on the taxation of costs and otherwise as they may think right.

Thursday, February 8th, 1877.

Peter Gerhard Hansen was charged on the information of Mr. Hazelwood, Acting Accountant of the Yokohama branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, with feloniously forging a certain bank note of the value of five hundred dollars, and attempting to utter the same with the intention of defrauding the said Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; and also with unlawfully and wickedly combining and conspiring [with certain other persons, to forge and utter the said bank note with intent to cheat and defraud the said Banking Corporation.

The prisoner being a Dane by birth was arrested the day before yesterday on a warrant from the Danish Consul, but pleading that he was a naturalized British subject, was handed over to the British authorities.

Mr. F. V. Dickens, who appeared on behalf of the Bank, asked that the charges against the prisoner might be slightly altered.

His Worship intimated that as the prisoner had been arrested on a warrant issued on certain charges, those charges could not now very well be altered. But Mr. Dickens might bring forward any additional charges.

It was ultimately agreed between His Worship and the Counsel for the prosecutor, that the prisoner should be verbally informed that he was also charged with forging, uttering, aiding and abetting, with intent to defraud, a bank note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for \$500; and with conspiring with other persons to forge and utter such bank note and thereby to defraud.

His Worship read over the charges to the prisoner.

The Prisoner asked the Court how many distinct charges there were against him.

His worship informed him that he was charged on four distinct counts, the last one being "with aiding and abetting," which had been added at Mr. Dickens' request.

Mr. Dickens then briefly commented on the circumstance of the case so far as was known and called.

Alfred Henry Charles Hazelwood, who deposed:—I am Acting Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Yokohama. That note (produced and shown the witness by Mr. Dickens) is not a note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but a forgery. The first I knew of the attempt to pass this note was on Tuesday evening when Mr. Walter—

The prisoner interrupted the proceedings by asking if the case had commenced.

His Worship replied that it had.

The prisoner then applied for an adjournment in order to allow him the opportunity of procuring legal assistance. He did not know with what he was charged until that moment, and was consequently totally unprepared to defend himself.

The Court granted the application, and the case was adjourned till Monday next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. CHARLES DAVIS MOSS in the co-partnership business of the "JAPAN GAZETTE" ceased by consent on the 31st December, 1876.

C. D. MOSS.

J. R. ANGLIN.

Yokohama, Feb. 7th, 1877.

1m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to thank their numerous customers for past favors and the liberal support they have afforded; and desire to announce that they have transferred their business in this port to

Messrs. KELLY & Co.,

on whose sole account and responsibility the same will be carried on from the first day of the ensuing month of February.

All outstanding accounts must be paid immediately to, and all liabilities of the undersigned settled by, F. R. WETMORE.

F. R. WETMORE & Co.

Yokohama, Jan. 31st, 1877.

1m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify that they have taken over the business, hitherto carried on at No. 28, by Messrs. F. R. WETMORE & Co., and will conduct the same from the first of the ensuing month of February

KELLY & Co.

Yokohama, Jan. 31st, 1877.

1m.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

- Jan. 24, Russ. str. *Batrak*, Zotoff, 352, from Kobe, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Jan. 24, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Tanner, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 Jan. 24, Jap. str. *Kanagawa-Maru*, Drummond, 1,325, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Jan. 25, Brit. str. *Dragon*, Grevatt, 450, from Kobe, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 Jan. 25, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Jan. 27, Ger. str. *Egeria*, Paulsen, 1,087, from London, General, to Strachan & Thomas.
 Jan. 27, Jap. str. *Shalio-Maru*, Wynn, 500, from Yokohama, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Jan. 28, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 Jan. 28, Brit. ship *Coulmakyle*, Gordon, 579, from London, General, to L. Kniffier & Co.
 Jan. 28, British gun-boat *Hart*, from Kobe.
 Feb. 3, Jap. str. *Genkai-Maru*, Hussey, 1,917, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 29, The Royal yacht Squadron yacht *Sunbeam*, 565, Thos. Brassey, Esq., M.P., Captain and Owner, from Cowes via Straits of Magellan, Valparaiso, Society Islands, and Sandwich Islands.

Jan. 29, Jap. str. *Hiogo-Maru*, Christensen, 900, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 31, Ger. 3-masted schr. *Caroline*, Paulsen, from Takao, Sugar to Chinese.

Feb. 1, Brit. 3-m. schr. *Iris*, Taylor, 259, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Feb. 2, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Furber, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 2, Am. 3-m. schr. *Roving Sailor*, Bryant, 460, from Sydney, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 2, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 23, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Edmond, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Jan. 24, Frch. corv. *La Clocheterie*, Capt. Reynier, 2,000 tons, 10 guns, for Kobe.

Jan. 24, Am. barquentine *Charles L. Pearson*, Swain, 666, for New York, Tea and General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Jan. 25, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Tanner, 5,079, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 25, H. B. M.'s Ship *Modeste*, Capt. Buller, 2,106 tons, 14-guns, for Yokoska.

Jan. 25, Jap. str. *Genkai-Maru*, Hussey, 1,917, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 26, Jap. str. *Sumida-Maru*, Gorlach, 900, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 26, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 27, Brit. str. *Dragon*, Grevatt, 450, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Jan. 28, Am. schr. *Willard G. Patton*, Conner, 518, for Amoy, Rice, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

Jan. 28, Jap. str. *Kanagawa-Maru*, Drummond, 1,325, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 30, Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Jan. 30, Brit. schr. *Tori*, Williams, 55, for Guam, General, despatched by Captain.

Jan. 30, Jap. str. *Thabor*, Pendered, for Kobe, despatched by Lighthouse Dept.

Jan. 30, Jap. str. *Shario-Maru*, Wynn, 500, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 31, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 1, Jap. str. *Meiji-Maru*, Peters, 1,010, for Kobe, despatched by Lighthouse Dept.

Feb. 2, Jap. str. *Tokai-Maru*, Ward, 645, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 3, Royal yacht Squadron yacht *Sunbeam*, Thos. Brassey, M.P., 565, for Kobe.

Feb. 3, Jap. str. *Hiogo-Maru*, Christensen, 900, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 5, Brit. 3-m. schr. *Iris*, Taylor, 259, for Takao, Ballast despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Feb. 6, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Feb. 7, Ger. 3-masted schr. *Caroline*, Paulsen, 270, for Formosa, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Feb. 7, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Furber, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 7, Am. bark *Stonewall Jackson*, Arbocam, 1,103, for Kobe, General, despatched by R. Isaacs & Brother.

Feb. 7, Ger. str. *Egeria*, Paulsen, 1,087, for Kobe, General, despatched by Strachan & Thomas.

Feb. 8, Jap. str. *Genkai-Maru*, Hussey, 1,917, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 9, Jap. str. *Sumida-Maru*, Gorlach, 900, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* for San Francisco:—Messrs. John Roche, D'Iffanger, John Burke, Mr. J. R. Wasson, Mrs. J. R. Wasson, O. Sambook, Mrs. Campbell, George Westphal and Frank Burris.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Messrs. Pengelley, Cox, Smith, Fook Ching, wife and child, Chau Yok Chee, and two children; 14 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—Messrs. Joseph Taylor, N. Yoshikawa, G. Ishigo, H. Kubo, H. Shubata, Mrs. G. E. Baughman, M. Mamhaka, M. Chovero, Miss L. B. Ross, K. Nakashima, G. Nagaoka, Miss A. Windsor, C. A. Herbert, J. B. Hail and wife, Col. de Carteret, E. Curwen, Quong Se Chan, Wing Wong Hein, H. Mayeda, F. Knapel, F. F. Jewett, A. L. Case, U.S.N., C. W. Deering, U.S.N., Jno. Brady, and twenty-one Europeans in the Steerage.

FOR HONGKONG.

Dr. F. de Hass, Mr. A. G. Carey, Mrs. Spaulding, Mr. A. O. Happer, Jr., Mrs. G. Curtis, and Mrs. E. French.

Per Royal yacht Squadron yacht *Sunbeam* from Honolulu:—Mr. and Mrs. Brassey and family, The Hon. A. Y. Bingham, F. H. Freer, and Dr. Potter.

Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* from Hongkong:—Messrs. J. B. Macpherson, A. H. Jones, A. M. Assaphoy, Captain W. M. Redmond, wife and child, and 95 Chinese in the steerage.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Peking* reports:—Left San Francisco January 3rd, at 1.10 p.m. To January 15th, had moderate breezes from S. W. to N. N. E. with fine weather: thence to January 18th, fresh gales from S. S. W. to W. N. W. with heavy squalls: thence to January 20th, moderate gales from N. E. with smooth sea: thence to January 22nd, heavy gales from South to N. W. by N. with tremendous sea; and thence to Yokohama fresh gales from N. W. to N. N. E. Arrived January 24th, at 9.20 a.m.

Lat. 36° 26.30 N. Long. 160° 17.00 boarded the Japanese Schooner *Hosayoshima-Maru*, dismasted, and took off four of the crew, the other three refusing to leave the schooner.

The British steamer *Dragon* reports:—Passed a large full rigged ship off Vries Island, supposed to be the British ship *Coulmakyle*.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

In this market quietness has continued to prevail. As during the preceding fortnight the only demand for yarns was in the lower sorts, from medium inclusive, of 16/24, and that so trifling as to be hardly worth notice. Such low prices are offered for shirtings that holders refuse to accept them, and a condition of almost complete stagnation is the result. Some sales have been made in Indigo Shirtings and Velvets, but at lower rates, and the market for all other kinds of cottons is inactive. In Woollens, Blankets only are fairly saleable, all other Staples being stagnant.

The steamer *Egeria* and the ship *Coudnakyle* have arrived from London. Transhipped cargo ex steamers *Gange*, *Bokhara*, *Indus* and *Hydaspes* from London, *Menelaus* and *Achilles* from Liverpool, *Ava* and *Amazone* from Marseilles, and *Cassandra* from Hamburg is also to hand.

METALS:—Depression still continues, with accumulating stocks, in spite of which holders will not take the low prices offering.

SUGAR:—A slight revival. 9,200 bags of new sugar have arrived from Formosa, and 4,200 of these have been sold at \$3.95 to \$4.07. Sales of old Formosa about 9,000 bags at \$3.70 to \$3.80. Holders firm and demanding an advance.

KEROSINE:—Prices have fallen somewhat, and the demand is quiet. 4,000 cases have been sold at \$4.50 to \$4.65.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS.			
G. E. Gray Shirtings—			
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.35 to 1.70	} Still very difficult of sale even at these low rates.	
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.60 to 2.30		
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.50 to 2.30		
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00 to 2.45		
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.30 to 2.40		
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 25 in. "	2.30 to 2.40	} Nothing doing. Quotations nominal.	
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10 to 1.57½		
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.55 to 2.65		
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.60 to 2.30		
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.12½ to 0.14½		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65 to 0.87½		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	7.25 to 8.25		
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.80 to 0.85		
Taffachelass "	1.70 to 2.15		
COTTON YARN.			
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	29.00 to 32.50		} Quiet.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	30.00 to 35.00		
Nos. 38 to 42 "	36.00 to 39.00		
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.			
Camlets, S.S. (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.50 to 16.50	} Nothing doing.	
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	10.50 to 11.50		
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. "	3.75 to 5.00		
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.00 to 7.00		
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.50 to 7.00		
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½ to 0.18½	} Small demand. Prices weaker.	
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.90 to 1.60		
do. Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50 to 0.55		
do. Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.65 to 0.75	} Nothing doing.	
do. Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.40 to 0.70		
do. Italian, 32 in. "	0.25 to 0.34		
Blankets, 6 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.38 to 0.45	} Good qualities saleable. Fair sales.	
METALS AND SUNDRIES.			
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	3.20 to 3.75		} Very small business.
do. Nail-rod "	2.75 to 3.70		
do. Hoop "	1.50 to 2.00		
do. Pig "	8.00 to 8.25		
Lead ... .. "	.....	
Quicksilver "	} Rather firmer.	
Coal ... .. "	.....	
Sugar, White, No. 1 "	3.75 to 4.10		
do. Brown (Formosa) "	3.50 to 3.60		
do. Brown (Swatow) "	14.50 to 14.75		
Raw Cotton (China) "	4.40 to 4.50		
Kerosine Oil, 10 galls. per case.	4.40 to 4.50		

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—Advices from Europe have again acted most unfavorably upon our market, and prices have fallen from \$50 to \$100 since the date of our last market report. Holders have been unwilling to take the low prices offering, and buyers on their part have shown no eagerness, so that business has been very restricted. The only exception to the great general decline has been in Filatures which have been but slightly affected. Of best Hanks there are hardly any. Stocks, consisting of about 2,000 bales, are nearly half composed of Oshius. Settlements since our last have been 300 bales of which 170 are of Hank Sorts. Total Settlements to date 19,250 bales.

TEA.—Business has been rather quiet during the period since our last issue; though on the close of the month prices slightly hardened in consequence of a reported improvement on the New York Tea Market, but the said appearing only very partial buyers again withdraw and dullness is the prevailing tone. Settlements for the period amount to piculs 1,800, mostly low grade Teas, and arrivals are not more than piculs 1,200.

Prices close as last quoted with a slightly downward tendency, and in absence of sailing freight available there is little inducement to purchase.

The stock of Tea still in first hands is very difficult to compute, and, should prices rule much lower, will no doubt be carried over into next season for mixing purposes, to the great detriment of the buyer here and also the consumer in America.

DESCRIPTION.		PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK :—			
Mayebashi and Shinshiu	Extra		
	Best No. 1 and 2	740 to 760	
	Good No. 2	700 to 730	
	Good all round 2½	660 to 690	
	Medium 3	630 to 650	
	Inferior and Common 3, 4, 5	575 to 600	
Oshiu, Extra			
" Best		710 to 730	
" Good			
" Medium		650 to 700	
Hamatski, Best			} nominal.
" Good			
" Medium			
Sodai,			
Tazima,			
Tussah,			
Kakida, Extra		830 to 850	
" Best		780 to 800	
" Good			
" Medium		720 to 760	
Filature :—			
Tomioka, No. 1			
" 2			
" 3		850 to 775	
TEA :—			
Common		\$ 11 to 13 per picul.	
Good Common		14 to 16 "	
Medium		17 to 18 "	
Good Medium		19 to 22 "	
Fine		24 to 30 "	
Finest			} nominal.
Choice			
SUNDRIES :—			
Rice,		\$ 1.60 to 2.00 per picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut green		2.90 to 3.50 "	
" Brown		2.00 to 2.20 "	
" Large green		2.00 to 2.75 "	
Cuttle Fish		13.50 to 15.00 "	
Mushrooms		47.00 to 55.00 "	
Isinglass		24.00 to 28.00 "	
Sharks' Fins		24.00 to 28.00 "	
Wax, White		11.50 to 12.00 "	
" Bees		35.00 to 40.00 "	
Gall Nuts		8.50 to 9.00 "	
Sulphur		2.00 to 2.50 "	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)		2.40 to 2.50 per catty.	
" (100 a 120 " ")		1.75 to 1.80 "	
Tobacco, Common		7.00 to 10.00 per picul.	
Rape Oil			
Shell Fish		20.00 to 40.00 "	
Camphor		16.00 to 17.00 "	
Beche-de mer		20.00 to 40.00 "	
Coals		5.00 to 10.00 per ton.	

TABLES.

SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To England	9,730	8,949	4,023	5,304	5,067	6,415	2,033
„ Marseilles	8,671	6,394	3,735	3,986	3,305	4,907	311
„ United States	78	70	115	33	132	56	135
„ Other Countries	715	170	82	930	728	364	54
Total Bales	19,214	10,583	7,955	10,253	9,232	11,742	2,533

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
England	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365	7,946	7,120
France	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516	6,203	896
America	108	115	162	172	56	353
Other Countries	243	366	1,089	1,375	430	98
Total Bales... ..	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428	14,635	8,467

TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st MAY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To New York, &c.... ..	11,659,720	14,627,663	11,584,471	8,689,921	7,968,634	8,988,398	8,362,401
„ San Francisco	2,677,919	2,704,479	3,928,010	2,276,625	2,135,960	1,814,116	1,953,756
„ England	199,805	37,137	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	14,537,444	17,369,279	15,512,481	10,966,546	10,104,594	10,802,514	10,341,587

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA,

FROM 1st MAY.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
New York	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838	9,167,902	9,761,726	10,537,030
San Francisco	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132	2,677,108	2,152,636	2,561,142
Boston, Chicago, &c.	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372	—	—	—
England... ..	37,537	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342	11,845,010	11,914,362	13,123,602

EXCHANGE.

We have again to report but little doing : rates have fluctuated slightly, closing weak at quotations.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 23d.	
„ „ do.....Sight.....4s. 2d.	
„ „ Credits .....6 months' sight.....4s. 33d.	
„ „ Documents 6 do. ....4s. 34d.	
„ „ Continental 6 do. ....4s. 33d.	
„ PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5 35	
„ „ do.....Sight.....5 25	
„ „ Credits .....6 months' sight.....5 42 1	
„ „ Documents 6 do. ....5 42 1	

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....73	
„ „ Private.....10 days' sight.....74 nominal	
„ HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....par.	
„ „ Private.....10 days' sight.....2 per cent dia.	
„ SAN FRANCISCO —Bank, Sight.....100 1	
„ „ Private.....30 days' sight.....102	

Gold Yen, 404. Silver Yen, 404. Kinsatz, 400.

The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "City of Peking."

YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1877.

Single Copy, 25 cents.

THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 11TH TO 26TH FEBRUARY, 1877.

BIRTH.

On the 23rd February, at No. 61, Main Street, the wife of A. T. WATSON, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Suddenly, at No. 11, Kobe, on the evening of the 7th instant, WILLIAM SMEATON, a native of Eifeshire, for many years a faithful servant of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

OUR last Mail Summary was despatched per O. & O. Steamer *Gaelic*, which left this port at daylight on the 11th instant. Since that date we are in receipt of the following mails:—

	DUR.	ARRIVED.
American Mail	...	Feb. 12.
French "	...	Feb. 18.
English "	...	Feb. 24.

The *Alaska*, with the now due American mail from San Francisco, is hourly expected.

Latest dates are:

London.....	Letters	...	Jan. 5.
"	Telegrams	...	Feb. 26.
New York	Letters	...	Jan. 7.
"	Telegrams	...	Feb. 22.
San Francisco	Letters	...	Jan. 16.

Summary.

At the time of the departure of the last mail for San Francisco, there were already rumours of disaffection prevailing in the province of Satsuma. Since then, the discontent has turned into open revolt. During the past fortnight, the air has been full of rumours of risings and warlike demonstrations on the part of the clansmen. Under the heading of "the Satsuma insurrection," will be found further on a detailed account

of such information, since the 12th instant inclusive, as we have been able to gather from the native papers, and such facts in the way of warlike preparations and movements of troops, vessels, and stores, on the part of the government, as has come to our knowledge. No doubt exists now that the crisis is a serious one, although the leaders of the insurrectionary movement, be they who they may, keep themselves so far in the back-ground. Naturally enough the name of Saigo, the elder, titular Commander-in-Chief of the Mikado's army, has been connected with the rising from the first. For many days it was reported that he had refused to have anything to do with the insurgents: that he had even implored them to forego their projects; and that, finding them immovable in their designs, he had withdrawn himself with his family from his home, and sought seclusion in some district of his province unknown even to his nearest friends. Now, however, it is reported that he has not only lent the weight of his name and influence to the cause of the samurai, but that he has even taken command of them, and is now at the head of ten thousand armed men marching towards Kioto, where he wishes to present a memorial to the Mikado in person, and has despatched by sea a contingent, equal in number to his own army, to land at Kobe and thence to march towards the old capital, there to effect a junction with him. Of course, this is mere rumor so far, the Government having interdicted the publication of what they designate idle rumors, and having virtually closed the telegraph to the transmission of all but their own messages. Still, the announcement, made yesterday in the native papers, that Saigo had been deposed from his rank, lends it a strong coloring of at least partial probability. His deposition must have a great effect upon subsequent events; as the fidelity of the army, to say nothing of the unemployed samurai, is held to depend largely upon what he will say and do. Meanwhile the Government have been massing troops upon the Satsuma frontier, and placing ships of war at all possible points of the coast of that province. The Emperor remains at Kioto, whence all movements will be directed: Prince Arisugawa-no-miya leads the Imperial army against the rebels: some engagements, mere preliminary skirmishes

probably, have been fought with varying success; and natives and foreigners alike are looking anxiously forward to the developments expected next few days.

THE U. S. S. *Albatross* left on the 12th instant for Nagasaki, *Albatross*. There are now only two foreign ships of-war in Yokohama harbor, H.B.M. *Albatross* and the U. S. Sloop of War *Alert*.

THE Japanese Government have made another step forward in the improvement of their system of jurisprudence. Regulations have been formulated and issued for the admittance of certain classes of accused persons to hail, and for greater expedition in the administration of justice; the latter measure being for the present confined to the Courts of Tokio.

SOME agrarian disturbances have been reported from the provinces; but any interest which might have been felt in them at other times has been lost in the feelings awakened by the outbreak in Satsuma.

THE case of the four men implicated in counterfeiting \$500 notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has been investigated before the Consuls of the various courts to whom they are severally amenable.

MR. NATHAN J. NEWWITTER, U. S. Consul for Kobe and Osaka, has been requested to resign the chair of the Municipal Council at the former place.

DESTRUCTIVE fires are still common in Tokio and the provinces; and will probably continue so till the arrival of mild weather. A fire on Lot No. 81 in the Foreign Settlement, Yokohama, occurred at 2 p. m. on the 21st inst. It was confined to the hotel and restaurant in which it originated. It is the latest instance of fires suddenly breaking out through the ignition of woodwork in close connection with grates and chimneys.

Court Fé d'Ostiani, the Italian Minister, is to be transferred to Rio-de-Janeiro. Mr. Carl Rhode, a merchant, has received the appointment of Consul for Peru in this port.

H. E. Mr. Sanjo Saneyoshi, Prime Minister, is reported to be very unwell at Kioto.

MESSRS Shibusawa and Masuda, of the First National and Mitsui Banks respectively, have returned from Shanghai on the completion of the loan by this country of the equivalent of 300,000 koku of rice to China.

FORMOSAN PROSPECTS.

FORMOSAN matters must always have an interest for Japan, and an interest more real and more durable than that arising out of any military expedition, attended no matter by what successful results. Japan is to a great extent dependant upon Formosa for supplies of sugar, and that trade is susceptible of large extension. But sugar producing is not the largest of the resources of "the beautiful island," which may have large development under good management in the future. Its coal measures are of vast but unknown extent; its mountain ranges are rich in iron and other ores; and its plains are fertile with the generous and useful fertility of countries situated in the more temperate portion of the tropics. Writing on the subject of the coal mines at Keelung, a correspondent of the *China Mail* says that they "are getting on famously;" and on the authority of the same paper we learn that the development of trade generally in Formosa seems to be proceeding at a very satisfactory pace. There is no reason why the Chinese should not make excellent colonists, even in countries whose colonization may be undertaken under the auspices of their own Government. Chinese immigrants into Australia have been found almost invariably frugal and industrious, and economy and toil are eminently the virtues required from a colonist. In the British settlements of the Straits some of the wealthiest merchants are Chinese settlers. And, whatever comparisons may have been drawn between the Japanese and the Chinese to the disparagement of the latter, in the matter of Formosan occupation, there can be little doubt that, as a colony aiming at success through commerce, agriculture, and mines, and not as a mere military establishment, the island will have a better chance under Chinese than Japanese management. After the withdrawal of the Japanese army of occupation, and the determination arrived at by China to found a colony in the island, the Chinese authorities decided upon throwing open the east coast to settlers from their own country. Following the example of those countries who have been most successful in colonization, they offered special inducements to immigrants, such as free selection of free grants of land, loans of capital and seed, and armed protection against the aborigines. In giving an account of subsequent proceedings the *China Mail* says:—"A semi-military force was also employed in clearing and opening up the country from Suao, southwards along the coast, and attempts were made by force of arms and in other ways to bring the aborigines to a proper state of subjection, not, however, without some disastrous results to the Chinese forces employed; the whole system of government was re-organized, and, what was the chief event of the year 1875, the government announced its intention to open and work a coal mine with foreign machinery near Keelung, no doubt the main intention in taking the step being to supply with coal its own vessels and arsenals." * * * * "Foreign miners and machinery have been brought out from Home, and operations in coal mining have been commenced in Keelung." Nor did the authorities confine their energy to the mere development of the mines. They endeavored strenuously to find or create markets for the coal produced. Some time since "the energetic reformer Ting-jih-chang left Foochow for Formosa for the purpose of making a searching enquiry into

the administration of the Island, and the state of affairs there generally." * * * *

"Since his arrival Ting has been bestirring himself very actively to promote the trade of the place. The mines have been inspected, this part and that part of the Island have been visited, the system of administration has been enquired into, and various reforms have been ordered. The late Director at the Foochow Arsenal, who was in the Island superintending the working of the mines, has returned to Foochow with instructions from Ting to proceed to Shanghai and Hongkong and establish at each place a depot for coal from the Formosan mines."

With a view to facilitate communication, and so to advance the prospects of trade between the mines and the coast, Ting proposes to erect a telegraph line between Keelung and Taiwanfoo, and has empowered his commissioner to enter into negotiations with Mr. Henningsen, of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, on the subject. He has also taken measures for the reinforcement of the military, who are still required to protect the settlers from the aborigines. The only difficulty in the way of complete success of the colonization project appears to arise out of the dread felt by the Chinese of the natives on the one hand, and by the evil reputation which Formosa has, without sufficient cause, attained for being eminently unhealthy. To garrison the island efficiently will remove the first objection, and the clearing and draining which will accompany settlement will do much to take away what validity there may be in the second.

Decidedly Formosa appears to have a prosperous future. "The net value of the foreign trade at Tamsui and Keelung in 1875 was, according to the returns furnished by Her Majesty's Consul at the place, taels 1,834,080, and that for 1874, taels 1,519,063, showing an increase in the former year of taels 315,017. The trade at the port has, in fact, rapidly increased, year after year, since 1863. The Consul mentions in his report for the year that Keelung coal had recently to compete in Shanghai against that extracted from the new mines in Japan, and the export had consequently been comparatively small one considering the ease with which the coal was produced." It is to be hoped that the competition referred to will become active, to the encouragement and development of the coal trade of either country. Such rivalry, in inciting Japan to activity in the working of her industries, will do her more good than any scheme of government protection.

Formosa appears to be successful in the culture and export of tea. The Consul adds the following remarks to the report from which we have above quoted:—"I was stationed here in 1872. When I left the port in June of that year, the trade was carried on by three permanently established British firms, but others were establishing themselves. On my return at the end of last year, I found that there were not only five British firms doing business at Tamsui and Keelung, but that a number of Amoy teamen had erected hong and godowns at Twatutia (where the foreigners also have warehouses), and had been firing and packing teas for the foreign market at Amoy. Trade had so far progressed as to tempt these men to come over from the mainland and take their share of it, and the fact that more tea-packing warehouses are at the present moment being erected for other Amoy teamen is a proof that the tea trade has achieved a name for itself."

In conclusion we need only state that the prosperity of Formosa is to be ardently desired; for, with countries even more than with individuals, the welfare of one should tend to the success of its neighbors.

THE *Tokio Times* has made its seventh appearance. Its summary of the week's news is condensed into little space; two paragraphs are devoted to the internal troubles of Japan now threatening to become of grave national importance; three to matter which recently appeared in the *Japan Mail*, and one to the *Japan Herald*. An article entitled "National Economy" advances the protectionist theory in an uncertain and doubtful tone, and insinuates that the *Japan Mail* in a recent able article on this very important subject was "inspired by a feeling of direct animosity towards those nations which fix their faith upon an opposite system." The impartial reader will be able to estimate the truth and significance of a charge of this nature. The article continues:—"But in a country like Japan, there seems to us less occasion than elsewhere for the semblance of positive strife. Certainly there is little occasion for it on the side of Americans. They have no vital interests that can be at present affected by the adoption, here, of one or the other conviction. It is, for them, simply a question of honest judgment as to what this empire truly and profoundly needs. With Englishmen the case is somewhat different, since the extension of English trade in Japan, is a lasting necessity for their own land." Will this doctrine secure the approval of the important American community of Japan? Is it not a fair inference, deducible from the extract given, that England is a commercial nation active in the pursuit and extension of that trade with this country, to which America, the other great commercial nation of the world, having no interest—or rather no "vital" interest—to serve, is wholly indifferent? Is it seriously advanced as worthy of credence that American merchants in this country are animated solely by a desire to do for this country what it "truly and profoundly needs," having no interests of their own to serve? Is the reader also to understand that the extension of English trade in Japan is a lasting necessity for the continuation of Great Britain as a commercial nation? These questions we cannot answer except in the negative.

The article concludes with three sentences written, to say the least, with bad taste. The *Tokio Times* has been honorably challenged by the *Japan Mail*—has receded from its position in point of argument—and has declined to answer upon the merits of the discussion itself had raised.

"What is honesty?" is the somewhat startling heading of another paragraph. Is it not possible that an answer to this question was given by anticipation in the *Japan Mail* of 12th instant, which quoted in full the extract from the *Economist* that the *Tokio Times* only quoted in part.

"Personal intelligence" refers in an apologetic manner to the "escapades" of the Consul in Kobe who has so recently distinguished himself, and hints that the deserved strictures of the local press would not have been penned if the gentleman in question had not been an American. Reference is also made to a quotation from a Kobe paper with the addition of words tending to confirm the substance of the paragraph: the gentleman whose name has been so freely mentioned of late in connection with press

movements in Yokohama, has not, so far, joined the proprietary of the *Japan Mail*. Should he ever do so his return will be warmly welcomed.

There are a few words to be said upon the tone adopted by the *Tokio Times*, in reference to a distinction between Englishmen and Americans, in the discussion of abstract questions of an importance common to both. A community such as this recognizes no classification of nationality in matters of public interest; and the local press has invariably considered this a rule not only of courtesy, but of right. The *Tokio Times* has not missed its chance to earn a questionable reputation by being the first to deviate from this salutary regulation.

THE SATSUMA INSURRECTION.

From the *Japan Gazette*, Feb. 12th.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* yesterday published an extra giving intelligence of the trouble among the Satsuma men in Kagoshima. We translate it, the rising to which it refers being serious though probably in no way dangerous. What can a band of hot-headed youths without leaders or organisation do against the disciplined troops and police of a government, which two months since suppressed with ease a really formidable insurrection:—

Shibuya Hikoshichi, a Kagoshima-Kencho official of the rank of *Itto-sakan*, left his home in the steamer *Mikuni-maru* on the 3rd inst., and embarked on board the *Tokio-maru* in Kobe. On the 9th inst. he arrived at Tokio, where he furnished a detailed account of the movements of the rioters to the government. The insurgent party consists of young men without any recognised leader but there seems no doubt that their designs are to try to overthrow the existing government. When they were informed that large quantities of gunpowder from the arsenal in the island of Sakuragi were to be shipped to Osaka, they became very excited and fearful lest the government should send troops against them; and so resolved to rise previous to the arrival of the forces. They requested Mr. Saigo to assume command over them, but he urged them to be peaceable, and to consider the results of the Saga and Yamaguchi insurrections. But when he saw that their excitement could not be restrained within bounds he left his home and has gone to some place unknown. Mr. Oyama, *Ken-ri*, seems to have determined to work for the government at the risk of his life, and to disperse the malcontents without using arms. The rioters are mostly students of the private school, which was established sometime since by Mr. Saigo. They have taken an oath to hold together under any circumstances. At the close of last year, when the price of rice was low, they purchased 40,000 *oku*. The *Yomi-uri Shinbun* states that about two hundred shizoku attacked the Kencho, where a number of officials were killed, or wounded more or less severely, and that the assailants took possession of the place. This seems to be false. Mr. Kuwamura, Vice-Minister of the Naval Department, will stop at Nagasaki, whither various men-of-war will shortly follow him and preparations will be rapidly made against all contingencies. Mr. Hayashi, Vice-Minister of the Home Department, and his suite are reported to have met with shizoku near the Satsuma boundary; and a telegram from the south is said to have been received, which states that they were not allowed to enter that province. Mr. Kirino of the Kagoshima-ken, late General, is rumored

to have put himself at the head of the insurgents, who possess about 30,000 muskets, but very little ammunition. No Satsuma junks have entered the Osaka harbour this year.

Many telegrams are said to have been received by the government.

The *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* states that rumors are current of a shizoku rising in the Kochi-ken, and that a letter from some of the leaders to those of Kagoshima has fallen into the hands of the Government.

February 14th.

All conversation in the capital has relation to this subject which commences to wear a more serious aspect. All sorts of exaggerated rumors are afloat, and are no sooner heard than contradicted. Yesterday the editors of *Nichi-Nichi*, *Hochi*, *Choya*, *Akebono* and other papers were summoned before the Tokio Saibansho, where they were examined concerning what news they may have received relative to the insurgents. At about 8 o'clock a.m. yesterday, the telegraph between Tokio and Kumamoto was closed to private persons; and other than official communications restricted for transmission to the Mitsu Bishi Company's Steamers. Mr. Iwakura, acting for the Prime Minister, has issued a notification forbidding the sale, purchase, or transport of fire-arms except under permit from the War or Navy Department. Mr. Okubo, Home Minister, arrived in Yokohama by the train leaving Tokio at 3.45 p.m. yesterday, and embarked immediately on board the *Kaitakushi's* steamer *Genbu-Maru*, en route to Kioto. Messrs. Nakajima and Yanagisawa of the Gen-ro-in accompany him as far as Kobe, whence they will proceed to the Kochi-ken, where disturbances are expected to break out. At about 2 p.m. on the 10th instant, Mr. Yamagata, War Minister, left Kobe for Shimonoseki. For the past three days the powder magazines at Hiza Kane Daimachi, Tokio, have been strictly guarded, and the number of sentries has been considerably augmented. To-day Messrs. Sasaki and Saito, *Gikuwan* of the Gen-ro-in, left en route for the Kochi-ken in the *Tokio-maru*. A special session of the Gen-ro-in was held on the 12th instant, when the departure of the above mentioned and other officials was probably decided on. The *Choya Shinbun* says that Mr. Hayashi, Vice-Minister of the Home Department, went to Kagoshima accompanied by Mr. Kawamura, Vice-Minister of the Navy Department, in the *Takawa-maru*. On the arrival of that vessel at her destination the insurgents threatened to fire upon her. Messrs. Hayashi and Kawamura left the harbor immediately and proceeded to Onomichi in the province of Bingo, whence they sent a telegram to Kioto. They arrived in Kobe on the 12th instant. It is also said that the Governor of the Kagoshima-ken embarked on board the *Takawa-maru* at Kagoshima; but only succeeded in doing so with the greatest difficulty, about thirty insurgents endeavoring to prevent his embarkation. He also is reported to have landed in Kobe. The *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun* gives the following intelligence of the progress of the insurrection, and the measures taken to suppress it. Since the insurgents took possession of the Kencho, their numbers have considerably increased. A body of troops from Nagasaki has been despatched against them. It is rumored that a telegram has arrived stating that about eighty or ninety shizoku of Kuma-moto assembled at Amaki-machi and rebelled against the local authorities. A number of prefectures of police have been taken by a party of the insurgents; and spies have been arrested by them. The shizoku of Miyazaki, in the pro-

vince of Hiuga, have risen in concert with the Kagoshima men, to whom they have sent large quantities of ammunition and fire-arms. About one hundred shizoku of Kagoshima have already entered Kurume, spreading disaffection among the people. The shizoku of Kurume, Yanagawa, Kuma-moto and Saga seem to expect an engagement between the Government troops and insurgents, when they will be in readiness to support the latter. The motives or pretence for the rising are not stated; but it is said that the shizoku have forwarded a memorial to the Government, explaining their views upon public matters.

The *Hochi Shinbun*, has it that Mr. Hayashi, Vice Minister of the Home Department, is said to have been obliged to leave Kagoshima, where he was ill-treated by the insurgents. He is also reported to have taken refuge in the castle of Kagoshima, where in concert with the Konrei, Oyama, he is endeavoring to restore order. Letters can be sent by post as far as the province of Higo, but there is no postal communication within the disaffected province, where the rioters are reported to be ready to attack the Kuma-moto garrison. A telegram says that Mr. Kawamura, Vice Minister of the Navy department, has withdrawn as far as Onomichi in Bingo. Messrs. Goto, Itagaki, Oye, and Takeuchi will leave for Nagasaki in the *Tokio-maru*. Large numbers of the Kuma-moto shizoku have left their homes and joined the insurgents at Kagoshima.

The *Hochi Shinbun* also takes upon itself to assert that the Mikado will remain at Kioto to take the field in person against his revolted subjects. It informs us further that general Torio, Vice Minister of the War Department, left for Kagoshima yesterday. A telegram from Kumamoto says that about two thousand shizoku have gone to Minada in Satsuma. Some delegates from the insurgents were lately arrested at Nagasaki, where they were endeavouring to purchase fire-arms and gunpowder. The *Taihei-maru* of the M. B. M. Co., which vessel trades between Kagoshima and Loo Choo, is rumored to have been seized by rebels. All the shizoku in the country west of Kokura are much excited, and it is expected that they will unite with the Kagoshima men and others. They have assembled at Kokura and in its neighborhood. All the Kagoshima Kencho officials, who happened not to be born in Satsuma, have been arrested by the rebels and imprisoned. General Oyama will soon leave Tokio at the head of three battalions of infantry for Nagasaki and Kuma-moto. A detachment from the Osaka garrison, which was despatched for Nagasaki on the 10th inst., landed at Fukuoka. Mr. Saigo, the elder, is said to have secluded himself in the mountains of Hinatazan.

Among other disturbing rumors is one to the effect that the Takashima coal mines are threatened by the insurgents; and another that excitement is rife in the province of Ugo. We read in the *Choya-shinbun* that, on the 10th inst., the branch barracks at Kuma-moto, occupied by troops from Nagasaki, were attacked by the insurgents, and that thirty-two of the troops were killed or wounded more or less severely. The troops retreated to head-quarters, leaving the barracks in the possession of the assailants, who followed them up on the 11th, when a severe engagement took place. Great activity prevails in the arsenal at Koishikawa, Tokio; and we are informed that every one in the capital is very anxious awaiting future events.

February 15th.

As with their customary reticence, the Government have furnished no information, we

continue to be indebted to the native journals for what information we can give upon the insurrection in the south. The excitement in the capital, however, appears to have diminished since yesterday. No more troops have been moved thence; and the authorities are no doubt acting upon the intelligence they have received by telegraph, and the fuller details which came to them by steamer yesterday. We read that the number of the insurgents is daily increasing, and that some of them have already entered the province of Higo. Col. Hasegawa is said to be under orders to proceed to Kiushu at the head of two battalions of infantry and one battery of artillery. The imperial guards now at Osaka are to remain there till further orders.

The *Choya-shinbun* says that Mr. Hayashi, Naimu-shoyu, is in Yamaguchi, whence he has sent telegrams to the government. The same paper states that all private telegraphic correspondence has been temporarily suspended. The insurgents are said to have stormed and taken the arsenals in Kagoshima on the night of the 31st ult.—1st instant. The Osaka troops are all ready to enter into campaign. The *Horai* and *Shario-maru* of the Mitsu Bishi Co. have been ordered to be held at the disposal of the War Department, as transports. To-day the *Kanko-maru* of the Naval Department left for Nagasaki, taking fire-arms and military stores. Messrs. Kusuda and Yamaguchi, *Gikuwan* of the Genro-in, will soon leave for the province of Hizen. Mr. Iwakura, attended by Mr. Tanimori, his Secretary, went to the Sei-in at about 8 p.m. on the 13th inst., where a meeting was held lasting many hours into the night. At about 4 o'clock next morning only Mr. Iwakura returned to his residence.

The Gakkoto (students) of Kagoshima, who are reported to have initiated the rising, number about 7,000, of whom 3,000 live in the city of Kagoshima and the rest in adjacent villages. It is said that the shizoku of Kagoshima are divided into three companies, namely the Kinko-tai of Shimadzu, the Sogeki-tai of Kirino, and the Gengiu-tai of Saigo. Each of the first two bands consists of about 3,000, and the third of about 15,000 shizoku, all of them young and able-bodied.

The steam ship *Taiyu-maru*, which was presented to the King of Loo Choo by the Mikado last year, is said to have been seized by the insurgents, who have been joined by about three hundred shizoku of Sadowara in Hiuga.

This morning's *Hochi shinbun* says:—All the roads to Kagoshima-ken are precipitous and mountainous, so that one man can guard a pass against an army. The Akune road, between Kagoshima and Nagasaki, is somewhat level, but is not passable for vehicles. Besides the defences of nature, the harbour of Kagoshima is protected by strong forts, in which are twenty cannon and eight Krupp guns, as well as large quantities of gunpowder and shot. There are two arsenals in Kagoshima, one belonging to the War and the other to the Navy Department. The insurgents have thrown up strong entrenchments in twenty-four or twenty-five places, consisting of bags filled with earth.

Since the above was in type we learn that more troops have arrived by rail from the capital this afternoon, and that bodies of 1,500 men in all have embarked on board the *Shario* and *Horai-maru*. Both vessels are expected to sail this evening.

It is rumoured in town this afternoon that a telegram has been received stating that Nagasaki has been taken by the Satsuma people: further that the troops which left Yokohama yesterday are not intended for

Satsuma, but for Kioto, where they will be stationed as a special guard over the Imperial palace, it being the present intention of the Government that the Emperor shall remain there.

February 16th.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that yesterday the editors of the *Nichi Nichi*, *Choya*, *Hochi*, *Akebono*, and many other newspapers were again summoned before the Tokio Saibansho, where they were questioned as to where they received information they had published respecting the movements of the Kagoshima insurgents. The *Tokio-maru* of the M. B. M. Co. took a battalion of cavalry and quantities of ammunition and hay for Nagasaki. To-day the *Shario-maru*, which takes 700 artillery, and the *Horai-maru*, which takes 300 artillery and 120 horses, will leave for Nagasaki. About thirty policemen in Yokohama, dressed in private clothing, are to be seen in the native hotels or on the hatobas by day and night, eager to find out what people are stopping or landing here. A number of police have been detailed for duty on board the native steam ships, where they will examine passengers arriving at or leaving all the ports. Yesterday at about 1 p.m. three battalions, namely, one of cavalry, one of artillery and one of infantry, were ordered to be despatched to the south. On the arrival of H. E. Mr. Okubo, Home Minister, at Tokio, orders for the destruction of the southern insurgents will immediately be issued; and Prince Arisugawa-no-miya will proceed to the island of Kiushu at the head of the army. A telegram is said to have been received by the Government yesterday stating that large numbers of Kagoshima shizoku have left their homes for other provinces; and that Saigo, Kirino, Shinohara, and many others, hold meetings at the private school in Kagoshima. Strict watch is kept in the bay of Shinagawa day and night, and all vessels, inward or outward, are examined by police. Mr. Yebihara, proprietor of the *Shishusha*, a Kagoshima-man, has been arrested and taken to the Tokio-Saibansho. At about 11 o'clock on the night of the 14th inst., two telegrams, containing most important information, are said to have been received by the Government from the Awomori-Kencho.

The *Mainichi-shinbun* says that telegrams have been received at the Head Office of the Mitsu-Bishi Company in Tokio from its branch office at Nagasaki stating that the *Taihai-maru* has been taken by the Kagoshima insurgents. It is reported in the same paper that the Government officials are divided into two or three parties, each holding different opinions as to the Kagoshima disturbances. Some advocate sending troops against them, while others want to put them down without using force. The *Tokai-maru* and *Tsuruga-maru* of the M. B. Co., have been ordered to be held at the disposal of the Government, as transports.

The same paper writes of the fortifications in Kagoshima, as follows:—One of the forts at the summit of the mountain of Tempozan was built by Mr. Orida during the disturbances between the Tokugawa and Shimadzu. In peaceful times it is used for shooting matches. Of the three forts at the entrance of the harbour of Kagoshima, one is situated at the bar of Gi-on, over which waves roll at high tide. It is about 1,800 feet square in extent. It is there where the English men-of-war experienced a staunch resistance in the time of the war with the Shimadzu clan. This is the first stronghold and its strength is aided by nature. Another one is situated at the highest point on the sea shore, and is almost surrounded by a thick forest. The third is opposite to

the arsenal of Shusei-kuwan. In addition, there are two fortresses in the island of Sakurajima, off the coast of which there is another fort rising from the sea. The harbour of Kagoshima is naturally the strongest place throughout the island of Kiushu. The form of the harbour somewhat resembles that of a ladle. At the extremity of the handle, at a distance of about twenty five Japanese miles from the bowl, is Kagoshima. The widest part of the channel is about seven or eight Japanese miles, and the narrowest about five or six miles. The entrance is about thirteen miles across. On the eastern side is the province of Osumi, and on the western Satsuma. The island of Sakurajima is situated in the centre of the harbour and is about seven miles in circumference. Its form is like that of the mountain of Ashitaka in Suruga. Every fort in Kagoshima is mounted with about twenty cannon carrying shot from twenty-four to sixty pounds weight. Besides these guns, there are a certain number of cannon, called "kiwaki," after the name of the discoverer, one of Shimadzu's retainers. It is said that the range of these guns extends to two Japanese miles; and that one may be cast for fifteen yen in the arsenal of Shusei-kuwan.

The *Choya-shinbun* publishes the following items:—To-day Colonels Setoyuchi and Ishu-in left for Nagasaki at the head of a battalion of infantry and a body of cavalry. On the 13th inst. the Hiroshima garrison troops left their barracks for Kuma-moto, where they will join the Kuma-moto troops. The document which is reported to have been sent to the government by the insurgents, contains various complaints. Among other grievances are the prohibition to wear swords, the capitalization of pensions, and the exchange of Sakhalin against the Kurile Islands. All the students in the Shi-Gakko in Kagoshima, belonging to any other ken, have been arrested by the insurgents and lodged in prison. About six or seven hundred insurgents have left their homes for some place unknown. All the members of Shimadzu's family in Kagoshima deserted their homes in the city, and are now sojourning at a distance thence of about twenty ri, in order to be able to escape, in case of need, from the insurgents, with whom none of them have any intercourse.

February 17th.

This morning's *Hochi-shinbun* has the following intelligence:—We have again heard of Messrs. Kawamura and Hayashi. When they arrived at the harbour of Kagoshima on the 10th instant, a number of insurgents, in small boats, surrounded their vessel, the *Tokuwo-maru*, and endeavored to board her. When they were refused permission by the sailors, they threaten to fire upon them; and many of the boats, each of which was filled with armed men, closed in upon the *Tokuwo-maru*. Her cable was cut and even then she hardly managed to clear the harbour. However she did so and arrived safely at the small port of I-so, distant about twenty ri from Kagoshima. There Messrs. Kawamura and Hayashi were met by Mr. Oyama, Ken-rei of Kagoshima, who advised them to return. On the 13th inst. they returned to Kobe, and the *Riujo-kuwan* left immediately for Nagasaki.

About ten insurgent spies have been arrested in Kiushu by policemen from Tokio. No engagement has yet taken place in Kagoshima. Head-quarters will be established at Osaka. All the boundaries of Satsuma are strictly guarded by the insurgents, and no person is allowed to go in or out of the province. On the 15th inst. a telegram received from Kumamoto

stated that about 20,000 of the insurgents are prepared for a campaign. The War Department has received from the Finance department 100,000 yen and the Sei-in 1,000 yen. Yesterday about sixty-seven men were received into the police force in Tokio. H. E. Mr. Iwakura, *U-daijin*, has issued a notice to the effect that any men wearing swords who may attempt to land at Yokohama, Kobe, Hiogo or other parts, must be arrested, and if they resist may be taken by force.

The *Mai-nichi-shinbun* writes in continuation on the subject of the Kagoshima fortifications:—The arsenal of Shusei-kuwan is situated at Isonohata at a distance of about ten cho north-east from the castle of Kagoshima. All the machinery is in good order, and, besides arms, glass, chairs, and other furniture are manufactured there. Next to the Arsenal is a large water mill. These are under the jurisdiction of the Naval Department. It is there that on the 31st ultimo, the men of the *Seiki-rio-maru* in the act of carrying out gunpowder were stopped by a number of shizoku. There is another mill on the banks of the river I-nari, Kagoshima, which is under the jurisdiction of the War Department. It is said that about 30,000 pounds of gunpowder can be manufactured in the two arsenals in a day. It is made in the Persian method and when rubbed on white paper leaves no stain, while it can be held with safety in the palm of the hand with fire applied to it. A place very strongly defended by nature in the city of Kagoshima is the monastery of Chikei-In, where a medical college now stands.

The *Choya-shinbun* says:—Large quantities of gunpowder from Sendagaya, Tokio, were sent to Kioto on the 15th inst. General Ito left Kobe for Kagoshima in the *Kasuga-Kuwan* a few days ago, and was followed by the *Seiki-kuwan*. Owing to the disturbances in the south the Navy and War departments have no holiday to-morrow. Half a battalion from the Hiroshima garrison has been despatched for Shimonoseki. Shizoku in the province of Bizen are much excited.

The *Mai-nichi-shinbun* states:—Two battalions of the Imperial guards and four battalions of the Tokio garrison will shortly be despatched for Kobe. On the 14th inst., gunpowder from the military storehouses in Tsukiji was brought to the War Department in twenty carriages. On the following day, the same quantity of gunpowder was brought from Sendagaya and the village of Idzumimura under escort of a body of troops and policemen.

This is about all the intelligence, having reference to the insurrection, which can be gleaned from the native papers, who are themselves, owing to the interruption of private telegraphic correspondence and the jealousy with which officials keep all information to themselves, only at best but badly informed. It is evident, however, that the government mean to adopt the most active measures possible in suppressing the revolt. In addition to the forces and supplies already sent, the *Tokai-maru*, late *Acantha*, leaves this evening for Kobe with 319 troops, two field-pieces 27 horses, and 60 tons of ammunition, and all that is requisite to enable the troops to enter on an immediate campaign. Although the present destination of the vessel is Kobe, the probability is that she will be despatched thence to the most suitable point for disembarking the soldiery. At present the government have no more vessels at their command, but in the course of a few days three or four are expected to arrive, and they will be immediately availed of to act as transports if necessary. The re-

port that the *Taikei-maru* was captured by the insurgents turns out to be untrue, as despatches have been received from her. It appears that she was only driven away.

February 19th.

BUT LITTLE intelligence appears to have been received direct from the site of the rising or its neighbourhood. All that the native newspapers contain with reference to the matter we give below. If what the *Akebono-shinbun* says is true this source of information even is likely to be stopped or interfered with. According to that paper the editors of all newspapers in Tokio were summoned before the Keishi Kioku (Police Station) yesterday, and were informed that the publication of every newspaper, which inserted rumors from Kagoshima, tending to excite people and to disturb the peace of the country would be prohibited.

The *Hochi-shinbun* says:—A telegram from the Post Office at Yonetsu, a town on the confines of Satsuma and Higo, says that the Post Office in Kagoshima is closed, and that letters have to be sent from the Post Office at Midzumata in the Kuma-moto-ken, which is next to the Kagoshima-ken. The *Tokai-maru* of the M. B. M. Co., chartered by the War Department, arrived at Yokohama yesterday morning, where one battalion of infantry and some cavalry and artillery officers and 2907 packages of military stores were embarked for Kobe. Twenty-seven telegrams are said to have been received from the south, during yesterday. H. E. Mr. Kawamura, Vice Minister of the Navy Department, has sent a telegram demanding that about seven hundred cannon balls shall be sent at once to the Kunaisho at Kioto. The *Seiki-kuwan* and *Kasuga-kuwan*, which left Kobe on the 13th inst., are now anchored at Nagasaki. The *Tokuba* and *Nishin-kuwan*, which are now at Yokoska have been ordered to complete their repairs during next month. The number of workmen employed there has been increased and all hands in the dockyard are very busy day and night. The vessels are expected to be ready for sea about the 24th or 26th instant. H. E. Mr. Okubo, Minister of the Home Department, and Col. Jinrei arrived at Kobe on the 16th. It is said that Mr. Uchida Masakaze, ex-retainer of Shimadzu, is one of the ring-leaders of the insurgents. Since the 13th inst., the city of Kioto has been strictly guarded by troops and firemen. Yesterday Col. Onuma was ordered to leave instantly for Sendai. During the night of the 14th inst., about three men, each of them carrying an umbrella, in which a sword was concealed, were observed at Ura Kasuigaseki, close to the Russian Legation, in Tokio. When they were asked who they are, they made no reply and ran away quickly.

The *Mai-nichi-shinbun* has the startling and probably less than groundless rumor that all the English residents in Nagasaki are said to be about to go on board the *Modeste*. Messrs. Yamagata, War Minister, Ito, Public Works Minister, and Akidzuki, a noble, having received a telegram from Shimonoseki at about 1 p.m. on the 12th inst. of unknown purport, left Kioto and proceeded in haste to Osaka, where they passed the following day. Mr. Morioka, governor of the Hiogo-ken, a Kagoshima-man, is said to have requested to be allowed to resign his post. A disturbance is said to have broken out in the island of Tsushima.

The *Choya-shinbun* says:—It is rumored that Messrs. Shimadzu and Saigo the elder in

Kagoshima have been ordered to repair to Kioto, where an order for the suppression of the insurgents will be issued after these two gentlemen have been interrogated. The troops of Hiroshima, Osaka and Nagoya will be commanded by Messrs. Okubo, Yamagata, and Kawamura, respectively. On the 18th inst. the two former, at the head of certain troops, left Kobe for Kiushu. On the 17th inst. a battalion stationed at Sakura, Shimosa, was ordered in to Tokio. A few days ago the first battalion of the second regiment of the Imperial body guards and a body of engineers were ordered to prepare for service. Mr. Yamagata, War Minister, is at Shimonoseki, where he is very busy preparing for the campaign.

The *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* says:—We know nothing about the Kagoshima disturbances. Judging by the movements of troops and men-of-war, we think that the government has completed its preparations for war. Mr. Okubo, who left Yokohama in the *Genbu Maru* on the 13th inst., was delayed in his journey by bad weather. He arrived at Kobe at about 2 p.m. on the 16th, and, by train, in Kioto at about 8 p.m. All the post-offices in Kagoshima having been closed, there is no means of immediate communication with that district. But two men-of-war are anchored in the strait between Kagoshima and the island of Sakurajima in the harbor. No vessels sufficiently powerful to cope with them are in the possession of the insurgents, who consequently will not dare to attack them. So the harbor is in a state of blockade. Besides, all the strong places inland are strictly guarded by the troops from Kuma-moto. The Gakko-to seem unable to make head against them at all, and are shut up in Kagoshima.

The *Tsuruga-maru* left here late on Saturday night with 300 troops under the command of General Kuroda: there is also a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board. She is to go to Hiogo for orders. A number of field-pieces have been brought to the Navy compound at Benten. The *Thabor* will await further orders at Nagasaki.

The *Saikio-maru* (*Nevada*) which leaves to-morrow morning for Shanghai and ports, instead of on Wednesday afternoon, takes 1,100 troops, who, it is said, will be disembarked at some spot in the Bungo channel.

The *Galley of Lorne*, leaving on Wednesday next, the 21st instant, is expected to convey troops to Kobe for the Japanese Government.

Troops, arms, and ammunition are being rapidly moved from Kobe towards Kagoshima.

February 20th.

IN view of present disturbances it has been definitely decided by the Government that H. M. the Mikado shall remain in Kioto for the present, and an official notification has been issued to that effect. Under date of the 19th instant, Mr. Iwakura issued the following proclamation, which shows that the Government does not underrate the extent of the troubles; and is prepared to cope with them:—

“To Kuwan In, Sho, Shi and Tokio-fu.

“As rioters from the Kagoshima-ken have committed violence in the Kuma-moto-ken, armed with fire-arms, and as they are evidently in a state of revolt, their suppression has been ordered by H. M. the Mikado, and Prince Arisugawa, *Nihon-Shin-no*, has been appointed General in Chief of the forces to be employed against them. This has been

communicated to us by telegram from the Mikado's residence in Kioto. It is hereby made public.

"It has been already notified from Kioto to Shi, Fu, and Ken, that as the insurgents may happen to take refuge in other provinces great watchfulness is required on the part of all the officials."

Another notification from the same source says that, as the complete extinction of the insurrection has been decided upon, idle rumors in reference to the matter will not be allowed to be published in the papers. Yet another, providing for the defence of the coasts, and addressed to the Home, War and Naval departments, the Kaitaku-shi, and the Fu and Ken on the sea-coast of Japan, runs as follows:—

It is hereby notified that measures for the protection of the coast in case of sudden disturbances must be taken as below directed till further notice.

IWAKURA-TOMOMI,

U-Daijin.

Art. 1.—Any person, not an army or naval officer or an inspector of police, observed carrying fire-arms or side arms and landing at any port on the coast will be stopped and examined. If he can give a satisfactory account of himself he will be allowed to land. If not, his landing will be prevented by force.

Art. 2.—Even those persons, who may arrive at any port, bearing neither fire-arms nor sword, may be examined. If any suspicious circumstances are observed in their actions their landing will be prevented. If they resist orders, force may be used against them.

Art. 3.—Merchant vessels suspected of carrying fire-arms or ammunition, not belonging to the War, Navy or Police departments, may be searched. If goods contraband of war are found upon them, the cargo and vessels may be seized, and force to effect seizure may be used if necessary.

The *Hochi-shinbun* writes as follows.—Col. Hayashi of the Navy Department leaves to-day for Kobe with a staff of about fourteen officers. The *Asama-kwan*, and *Seiki-kwan* will sail for the south in a few days. Gens. Nodzu and Miyoshi, now in Osaka, will soon start from thence at the head of an army composed of the Osaka and Tokio garrison troops. The troops from Kokura barracks have arrived at Kuma-moto, where preparations for war have been completed. The Imperial body guards in Tokio leave for Kioto to-morrow. To-day five hundred policemen under the command of Mr. Mima, *Gon-shokeishi*, will leave Kobe for Tsurusami, Bungo, in the *Tokai-maru*, and five hundred more under Mr. Egaki of the same office sail for Nagasaki in the *Shurio-maru*. The *Kiushiu-maru* of the M. B. M. Co. has been ordered to be held at the disposal of the War Department, and to-morrow (the 21st) the *Sumida-maru*, belonging to the same company, will take about eight hundred soldiers to the Island of Kiushiu. A letter from Osaka, dated the 15th inst., says that, on the 13th inst., at about 5 p.m., one battalion of the tenth regiment of the Osaka garrison troops left for Kobe, and many battalions, composed of various troops, followed on the 15th inst. At about 1 p.m. yesterday a fire broke out at Kuma-moto barrack, but it is not yet known whether the fire was caused by accident or in a battle said to have taken place between the troops and insurgents. In Kioto it had been determined that Prince Arisugawa-no-miya and Mr. Yanagiwara, should be sent to the insurgents, in order to

warn them to disperse peaceably. H. M., the Mikado had ordered the former to leave in the *Meiji-maru*, which was to be escorted by war-ships. But on the 18th inst. a telegram from Kumamoto was received which stated that a large number of insurgents had forced their way into Higo by the Midzumata and Hitoyoshi roads; and the Prince's departure was countermanded and the order for the destruction of the rebels was issued.

The *Osaka Nippon* says:—About two thousand shizoku of the Kagoshima insurgents have already advanced as far as Idzumi, as the advance column of their army; and they threaten to invade the province of Higo. About thirty officials of the Home Department, who entered Kagoshima as spies, have been arrested by the insurgents. All the shizoku in the province of Satsuma, except those of a few counties, have assembled round the castle of Kagoshima.

The *Akibono-shinbun* says:—All those military officers who are Kagoshima-men have been ordered to repair to Osaka. About one thousand shizoku from Kagoshima have penetrated as far as Miyachi, in the Kuma-moto-ken. It is rumored that the town of Kumamoto was set on fire by the troops. A telegram from the Yamagata-ken states that large numbers of shizoku hold meetings at the residence of Matsudaira, late ex-Daimio Sakai. Some of them are reported to be Kagoshima-men. The steam vessel *Kantsu-maru* will shortly take supplies of ammunition to the Sendai barracks.

Nothing is yet known of the whereabouts of Mr. Saigo the elder.

The *Choya-shinbun* says that many shizoku of Kochi have left their homes.

The *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* has received a copy of the *Kumamoto-shinbun*, dated the 9th inst. It states that the Kagoshima-kencho was set on fire by the insurgents and that the whole building was burned down.

No holidays will be kept at present in the War, Navy, or Police departments.

Yesterday the ironclad *Adzuma-kwan*, left for Nagasaki.

H. E. Mr. Kawaji, Minister of Police, was to leave for Kioto.

The *Sakiko-maru* did not get away till this afternoon. She took munitions of war, nineteen police officials of rank, twenty-five military officers, and 1,200 policemen, whose place of debarkation will be Kobe.

February 21st.

The *Hochi-shinbun* of to-day writes as follows:—No money orders are sent to the Kuma-moto-ken at present. Three parties, of about 2,000 insurgents each, from the Kagoshima-ken have penetrated into other provinces by the following roads, viz., the Bungo-road, from Amakusa by the Hizen road, and the Miyaji road. Yesterday twenty-two cartloads of gunpowder, made at the Awoyama Arsenal in Tokio, were forwarded to Kobe. Some days ago a strong body of Kagoshima-men entered the Kuma-moto-ken bearing fire-arms and various military stores, and informed the local authorities that they desired to pass through the jurisdiction of the Kuma-moto-ken. When the authorities advised them to withdraw peaceably, they replied that they were proceeding under the orders of Mr. Saigo, Commander-in-chief, and that they would not allow themselves to be interrupted by any man. During the night of the 16th inst., a force of artillery, then stationed in Osaka, left for Kiushiu with eight cannon. At about 12 o'clock last night, the *Fuso-maru* of the M. B. M. Co. left for Kobe, taking one hundred and fifty boxes of

gun-powder belonging to the Navy Department. Since the 17th inst. the city of Kioto has been strictly guarded, and bodies of troops are stationed at Yawata and Yamazaki, which are close to Kioto. Yesterday Gen. Miyoshi left Kobe for Kiushu at the head of five regiments; and Gen. Nodzu followed him in command of three regiments. The fire in Kuma-moto, which was mentioned in the last issue of our paper, broke out accidentally in the inner part of the castle at about 11.30 a.m. on the 19th inst. It was not extinguished till 2 o'clock. A terrible fire occurred simultaneously in the town, and was not got under till about 5 o'clock. Many houses were destroyed, but fortunately no barracks nor military stores were lost. The notifications concerning the Kagoshima expedition and H. M. the Mikado's stay at Kioto, were immediately transmitted by telegraph to six ken, viz., Chiba, Tochigi, Gunba, Ebaragi, Niigata and Sakitama.

The *Choya-shinbun* states:—Yesterday many telegrams were received at the Daijo-kuwan from the South. One battalion of the second regiment of the Imperial Guards, under the command of Colonel Kokushi and Lieut. Tsuno, left for Kobe in the *Genkai-maru*. They will remain in Kioto. This morning at nine o'clock the men of the second battalion of the Imperial Guards were ordered to assemble at their barracks at Takebashi in Tokio. They will be despatched to Kobe in the *Sumida-maru* to-day. The first regiment of the Tokio garrison troops will shortly be sent to Kiushu. Out of seven shizoku of Akidzuki, who left their houses to join the Kagoshima insurgents, one, named Muta, has been arrested by policemen from Tokio.

The *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* writes as follows:—According to a telegram from the south, said to have been received on the afternoon of the 19th inst., the insurgents have taken the field in three parties: the first in Kuma-moto from the direction of Midzumata, the second in the island of Amakusa whither they went in ships, and the third in Tsurusawa from Bungo. On the 20th an engagement was expected to take place between the troops and the insurgents. If this is correct a battle was probably fought yesterday.

The *Akibono-shinbun* says:—Yesterday Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, Commander-in-Chief of the Satsuma expedition forces, left Osaka for Kiushu. Gens. Nodzu and Miyoshi accompanied him; and he was escorted by two men-of-war. At about 4 p.m. half a battalion of the Kokura troops, and five hundred policemen arrived at Kuma-moto and joined the troops there. The insurgents are reported to have constructed a fort at the summit of the mountain of Santaro. Mr. Watanabe of the Gaimusho has left for Nagasaki to see to the protection of the interests of foreign residents. The *Sumida-maru* left this afternoon with 1,400 troops for Kobe.

February 22nd.

STILL not a single official communication has been made on the subject of the condition of affairs in Satsuma. As, however, large bodies of troops and police have been massed on the frontier of the rebellious province, and eight or nine men-of-war are watching its coasts, we may soon expect to hear something decisive. Meanwhile we are still dependant upon the native newspapers for such information as we can give to our readers; and that, at best, is but uncertain, filtering as it does through third and fourth hand sources, and is curtailed and garbled in view of the notification prohibiting the publication of careless rumors. The *Hochi-shinbun* writes:—The

Kumamoto castle is situated at the most important strategic position on the way of the insurgents. All the preparations are completed there to receive them. Gen. Nodzu, at the head of three battalions, will march to Kagoshima, by the Bungo road, and Gen. Miyoshi, at the head of five battalions, by the Hiuga road. The *Kasuga-kuwan* and *Moshun-kuwan* are anchored at Yamagawa, situated at a distance of about ten Japanese miles from the island of Sakura, in Kagoshima harbour. They are watching the movements of the *Taiyu-maru* and other steamers belonging to the insurgents. Eight men-of-war are waiting orders to attack Kagoshima. A telegram from Fukuoka, despatched at 11.30 p.m. on the 19th instant, states that the insurgents at Midzumata had penetrated about one *ri* into the confines of the Kumamoto-ken, and that a night attack took place at about 9 o'clock. About 2,000 insurgents are said to be about to assault Nagasaki. Another telegram, sent at seven o'clock a.m. on the 21st., states that yesterday, the 20th, a severe battle was fought on the borders of the Kagoshima and Kumamoto ken. A telegram from Nagasaki at 11.55 a.m. the same day says that the previous night a certain number of the insurgents, armed with swords and guns, landed at Mogiura, Nagasaki, and that fourteen of them were arrested by the police. A despatch from Gen. Tani, who is in command of the Kumamoto garrison, at 1 p.m. the same day, says that an engagement had just commenced and that special accounts would soon follow. Three men-of-war will immediately leave for Fukuoka, whence disturbances were also reported to the government by telegraph yesterday. Cannon and muskets from the arsenal at Dosanbashi, Tokio, have been sent to the Kumamoto and Fukuoka-ken. Yesterday the Finance Department sent to the War Department, thirteen money-boxes which will soon be sent to the south. The policemen, who were sent to Kiushu, have joined the troops. About 1,000 insurgents forced their way as far as Kawabata, which is situated within a distance of three *ri* from the Kuma-moto-kencho. The Mikado's palace at Kioto has been connected by wire with the telegraph office at Sanjo.

The *Mai-nichi-shinbun* says:—During the night of the 16th inst., eight or nine men, armed with swords, entered by stealth the Mikado's palace at Kioto. They were discovered by policemen, but none of them were arrested. Great confusion ensued throughout Kioto, and troops from four branch barracks at Otsu were despatched at once to the palace.

The *Choya-shinbun* says:—To-day Lieutenant-Colonel Takenouchi, at the head of one battalion of the Tokio garrison, will leave for Kobe in the *Shinagawa-maru*. Agrarian mobs are reported to have risen in the province of Echigo.

The *Akebono-shinbun* says:—Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya will establish his head-quarters at Fukuoka. The troops under the command of Gens. Nodzu and Miyoshi consist of seven battalions of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. They are expected to arrive at Fukuoka to-day. It is said that about 1000 insurgents who have penetrated into the Kuma-moto ken are commanded by Messrs. Kirino, Shinohara, Fuchibe, and others. But this must be false, for those officers have not yet been deprived of their rank by the Government. The *Tsukuba-kuwan* has completed her repairs and will sail for Kobe in a few days. The Finance and Home departments are each constantly guarded by twenty-five soldiers; and other measures have been taken for the protection of Tokio against any emergency.

The officials of the Railway Section have been instructed to have trains ready at any moment, in case of the necessity arising for the prompt despatch of troops for Kioto or Kiushiu.

A telegram dated 11.15 p.m. yesterday and received this afternoon states, "War now commenced. Further details to follow."

The *Meiji-maru* has been for three days, up to last evening, lying in Kobe under steam awaiting orders.

The *Thabor* after leaving Kobe, as we stated the other day under secret orders, proceeded to Kagoshima. She had a number of marine officers on board, who wished to land at the latter port; but found that the place was so strictly guarded that debarkation was impossible; and so they had to land at Fukugata.

A rumor has been current this afternoon to the effect that the Imperial troops sustained a severe check at the hands of the Satsuma men within five miles of Kagoshima, whither they had penetrated without resistance. The action is said to have lasted from noon on the 20th instant till one or two o'clock yesterday morning.

Another report is to the effect that the *Kanagawa-maru* with 600 troops on board has been captured by the Satsuma insurgents.

February 23rd.

Matters have now evidently reached a climax; and the Imperial forces are definitely pitted against the insurgents in the field. A sort of romantic sympathy is often felt by foreigners for the bold clansmen who have watched innovation seize upon and relegate to the lumber room of antiquity, one by one, those institutions which feudal Japan held most dear. From their province they have watched with dismay the march of reform in the Government, in the Army, the Navy, the Judicature, the Treasury, and even in social life. They alone, favored, probably feared, by the parvenu Government, have been exceptionally privileged. In their territory alone things were allowed to remain very much as they were before the restoration. But, at length, seeing that the Government increased in strength daily—that reform was radical and marched steadily onward, instead of, as they probably hoped and thought it would, falling into contempt with the people from its eagerness to embrace everything foreign—they have turned from a condition of sullen or contemptuous disapproval into one of armed opposition. They have waited too long. The revolution effected in the hearts and minds of the people of all classes of the empire by western civilisation in the course of the last twenty years has been too thorough and complete for any partial reaction, instigated by a numerically small class influenced by old time prejudices, to affect it seriously. The southern Samurai have against them more formidable foes than even the well trained troops and well manned men-of-war of the Government. They have to combat the newly awakened intelligence of the nation, which has seen the practical advantages of freedom over servitude, of learning over ignorance, of enlightenment over bigotry, of light over darkness. They need not imagine that, even should they succeed in overturning the present Government, they could plunge Japan again into the condition from which it was commenced to be rescued a quarter of a century ago. Reactionary revolutions are only successful when they are arrayed against the abuses of reform, never against its benefits.

The campaign has commenced in earnest. Even if the Imperial troops sustain a check or two at the commencement of operations

their ultimate success need not be doubted of. The insurrection may be as serious as it has been long brewing; but its imminence has been foreseen by the Government, who, there is every evidence, has been fully prepared. It now remains to be seen, whether, as we sincerely hope, they are strong enough to cope with it as successfully as they did with the lesser troubles of Saga and Kuma-moto.

An action has certainly, as we reported yesterday, taken place. The *Hochi Shinbun* says that it resulted in a complete victory for the Imperial troops. In the same paper we read:—According to information received from Kioto, the Daijo-kuwan will temporarily meet there. The Ministers of the Home and Public Works Departments, and Messrs. Kono, Yanagiwara, and Nakajima, members of the Gen-ro-in, have arrived at the Mikado's palace in Kioto, where they had an interview with His Majesty on the following day. All orders in relation to the Kagoshima expedition will issue from the Mikado's court. A few days ago Mr. Shibuya, a Kagoshima Kencho official, who came up to Tokio to report on the insurrection, was arrested on suspicion and placed in custody. A letter from Osaka says:—"Since the night of the 19th inst., the principal police station in Osaka is strictly guarded by a large body of police. The Mameda railway station is watched by twenty-four soldiers and six policemen, and the Kobe station by about two hundred soldiers. The mouths of all the rivers are watched by police." On the 18th instant, the Mitsui-Bank sent about 700,000 yen to Osaka for the use of the War Department. A telegram from Kurume sent at 2.40 a.m. yesterday says that the Imperial troops were victorious on the 21st. But, as many places have been set on fire, telegraph wires have been cut, and a temporary office had to be opened at Sikanoshita. Yesterday a battle should have been fought between the troops and insurgents, the latter having advanced as far as the village of Mogi near Nagasaki. Of three bands of the rebels, that which marched towards Kuma-moto was commanded by Kirino, that against Tsurusaki, Bungo, by Shinohara, and the third, which made for Amakusa, by Murata. Yesterday at 10.20 p.m. the *Taihei-maru*, which was obliged to stop a long way off the Kagoshima coast, arrived at Kobe having all the officials of the Kagoshima dock-yard on board. The War Minister is stopping at Osaka. The Finance Department has already spent about one million yen, in preparations for the campaign. Troops from Takasaki arrived in Tokio yesterday. Gun-powder was despatched from Awoyama in large quantities.

The *Choya-shinbun* says:—A telegram sent from Nagasaki at 4.55 p.m. on the 21st, states that the battle commenced at 1.15 p.m. It is rumored that a notice was circulated from the Kagoshima Kencho through every ken in Kiushu, that Saigo Takamori purposes making his way to Tokio, where he wishes to present a memorial to the government, at the head of an army. If that be true, the manifesto must have emanated from insurgents. All the Imperial body guards in Tokio had left for Kioto by the 21st inst. To-day the *Tsukuba-kuwan* will leave for Fukuoka. Col. Matsumura will take passage in her. The Nagoya garrison has received orders to despatch detachments to the branch barracks of Osaka at Otsu. On the 19th instant, Cols. Sakuma and Shinto and four others left Nagoya at the head of two battalions. A detachment of the Hiroshima garrison left on the 14th inst. for Yamaguchi, where, however, no signs of disturbance have appeared. The Kuma-moto garrison troops consist of six battalions of

infantry and one battalion of artillery. They have been joined by two battalions from Kokura, thus making nine battalions in all. Out of the Kagoshima Kencho officials, three, viz., Nakamura, Takeseki, and Oto, and ten others, who happened to be in Tokio, were lately summoned to the Police Station, and ordered to stop there. The *Saikio-maru* has left Kobe for Saga. In Kagoshima, about twenty-men, who had conspired to assassinate Saigo and Kirino, were discovered and arrested. They are now under examination at the Kencho. Since yesterday we have heard various rumors of battles, but we do not publish them, as we cannot distinguish whether they are true or false.

The *Mai-Nichi-shinbun* says:—The *Seiki* and *Kasuga-kuwan* are anchored at Yamagawa, at the mouth of the harbour of Kagoshima. The river Kamono in Osaka has lately been closed to sailing ships; and all vessels of Japanese form of construction are prohibited to leave the harbour of Osaka for the South West. The same paper states that, should any outbreak occur in Yokohama, the bell on the hill of Ise will be struck five times.

The *Akebono-shinbun* says that the insurgents have been obliged to retreat as far as U-to before the Imperial forces.

February 24th.

We are still without authentic information. The report that Mr. Narahara, the *Karei* of the House of Shimadzu, who lately accompanied Mr. Okubo to Kyoto, and Mr. Shibuya, who was sent from Satsuma to Kyoto to vouch for the loyalty of Oyama, the *Kenrei*, have both been arrested on suspicion, which has been published in all the native papers, is probably without foundation.

The *Hochi-shinbun* gives a copy of the commission issued by His Majesty to Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, *Nihon-Shino*, through Sanjo-Saneyoshi, *Daijo-Daijin*, on the 19th February. "I appoint you Commander-in-chief of the army against the Kagoshima insurgents, and commit to your care both the conduct of the campaign by land and sea, and the power to mete out rewards and punishments to the officers who are subordinate to you. Be intelligent in your deeds, and bring the rebels into prompt subjection." Their Excellencies Messrs. Sanjo, *Daijo-Daijin*, Kido, *Naikaku-komon*, Okubo, *Naimu-kio*, Yamagata, *Rikugun-kio*, Ito, *Kobu-kio*, Kawamura, *Kaigun-Daiyu*, Gen. Torio, *Rikugun-Daiyu*, and the members of the Gen-ro-in and secretaries of the *Daijo-kuwan* meet daily at the palace in Kyoto. It was reported a few days ago that the shizoku of Shonai in the northern province had held meetings at the residence of Mr. Sakai, late lord of Shonai. Yesterday a telegram, stating that they had risen against the authorities, was received by the Government. The *Taihei-maru* of the Mitsui Bishi Company anchored in the harbour of Kagoshima on the 8th instant. Immediately many shizoku seized her and prevented her leaving the harbour. Mr. Kinashi, *Naimu-shojo*, who was lately in the Loo Choo islands, was on board. He attempted to negotiate with Mr. Oyama, Governor of the Kagoshima-ken, but no answers were at first returned to him: meanwhile the *Taihei-maru* was detained. On the 16th instant the Governor requested him to take charge of a document addressed to the Government, which, it is stated, contains the demands of the insurgents. On the 19th inst. the steamer left the harbour. The following meagre information was gathered by people on board of her during her stay, and has

been communicated:—The post office was closed and the officials and messengers had been distributed by order of the Governor among the other Kenchos and various barracks. During the 15th, 16th and 17th inst., about 14,000 insurgents were despatched for the province of Higo. It was owing to the importance of the negotiations between Governor Oyama and Kinashi, *Naimu Shoji*, that the *Taihei-maru* was allowed to leave Kagoshima. Messrs. Saigo, Kirino, Shinohara and others are said to be about to leave shortly at the head of the rear guard of the insurgent army. This was telegraphed to the government yesterday by the captain of the *Taihei-maru*. It is also currently reported that Messrs. Saigo, Kirino, Shinohara, Ikegami, Nagayama, Murata, Beffu and other celebrated men, are in command of the insurgents, Saigo being at the head of a large army on the Hinga road. The shizoku of Nookoka, Takato, Sadahara, and Takashima are said to be commanded by Machida-Keijiro, third son of the ex-lord of Sadohara, a cadet branch of the house of Shimadzu. He is a young man. His camp is at Miyasaki. A telegram from Nagasaki, sent at 4.50 a.m. yesterday, says that at about 2.20 a.m. a number of insurgents attacked the barrack occupied by the Hiroshima garrison. The members of the Jijosha society in Awa are much excited. A telegram which left Nagasaki at 6.25 p.m. on the 22nd, says that the insurgents had separated into two parties on the boundary of Higo, one proceeding by the main road and the other through by-ways; and that they united again at Yashiro, and thence proceeded directly to Kumamoto, where a battle commenced at 11 o'clock a.m. on the 21st, concerning the result of which nothing is yet known. At noon yesterday Colonels Matsumura and Fukuhara left for Kobe in the *Tsukuba-kuwan* at the head of 320 marines.

The *Choya Shinbun* says:—A telegram despatched from Kurume at 3.30 p.m. on the 23rd, states that the insurgents had advanced quite close to Kumamoto, where the Imperial forces were in waiting to receive them before the castle. In the engagement which ensued the seventh part of the town was destroyed. A telegram sent from Kobe at 11.35 p.m. on the 22nd, reports that, according to despatches received from Kurume at 6.40 p.m., the insurgents had stopped their advance, and that a tremendous cannonading was heard apparently proceeding from a place distant about two *ri* from Kumamoto. The governor and a few of his subordinates had returned to the late Kencho. (When was it destroyed? By the fire of the 19th instant?) A number of the insurgents were encamped at Kosaye. No battle is reported to have taken place yesterday. Since the insurgents left the Kagoshima-ken, the entire province of Satsuma is more peaceful than before. To-day a body of troops from Takasaki arrived at Bizen Yashiki in Tokio. Yesterday about twenty workmen were sent from Tokio to Kinshiu to repair the damage done to the telegraph wires there.

February 26th.

Rumors of the most conflicting kinds have been current yesterday and to-day. We extract the following intelligence from the native papers:—

A notification from the Acting Prime Minister asserts that a telegram received from the Court at Kyoto states that Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya left for Kiushu on the 24th

instant. A despatch, dated 3.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant, says that the town of Fukuoka was set on fire by the Imperial troops, who advanced victorious. The insurgents were completely routed; and many of them were killed, or wounded more or less severely, while the troops suffered no loss. Gen. Oyama left for Kobe, with one battalion of infantry, in the *Hiroshima-maru*, yesterday. A telegram, received on the 23rd, states that large bodies of troops were massed at Kumamoto at 5 o'clock a.m., but that, before they commenced an attack, the insurgents fled and the town was vacated. The shizoku of Aidzu, who were defeated by the Kagoshima men during the troubles between the Tokugawa and Saimeadzu clans, hold secret meetings, it is said for the purpose of organising and offering their services to the Government for the overthrow of the Kagoshima insurgents, against whom they have an ancient enmity. A telegram from Kurume says that at about 8 o'clock a.m. on the 22nd inst., a severe battle was fought between the troops and insurgents at Hongo, which is situated south-west from the castle of Kumamoto. The latter were routed and left twenty men dead on the battle field. The insurgents at Kiomachi were also dispersed, leaving three or four men dead at their posts. The engagement ceased at about 3 p.m. But at 5 o'clock about thirty or forty insurgents penetrated to the village of U-yeki, where the outposts of troops encamped at Fukuoka, being part of the imperial army at Kinohamachi, were halted. Here a skirmish was fought. The insurgents were reinforced and at last numbered about 300. The result of the battle was not decided when the despatch was sent. Despatches received from Saga add that the village of U-yeki was set on fire by the Imperial forces. Another telegram, dated 9 a.m. on the 22nd, says that a body of insurgents under the command of Shinohara had advanced against Kumamoto from Ansei-bashi. The garrison of the castle opened fire upon them, while a body of troops encamped on the hill of Kuna-oka took them in the rear to their complete discomfiture. All the shizoku of Kishiwada, Idzumi, between fifteen and forty-five years of age, have asked to be allowed to volunteer for service against the insurgents. Mr. Ikeda, ex-Lord of Bizen, Shisamatsu, ex-Lord of Iyo, and three or four more *kuwa-zoku* in Tokio, have left for what were formerly their respective dominions in order to preserve peace among their ex-retainers. A special meeting of the *Daijo-kuwan* was held yesterday (Sunday). During the night of the 23rd inst. Mr. Yamagata, War Minister, left for Shimonoseki in the *Meiji-maru*.

The *Mai-nichi-shinbun* reports that about 200 Kagoshima insurgents have already entered the Hiogo-ken, where a strict search is being made for them. The coast of Hiogo and Kobe is protected by the soldiers from Osaka and Tokio, and Akashi in Bizen is strictly watched by the troops from Nagoya.

The *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* says:—A telegram from the Anzaisho (Imperial Palace) at Kyoto, states that Saigo, Kirino, Shinohara and others have been deposed from their respective ranks. General Nodzu, at the head of four battalions, left Fukuoka on the 21st instant, and was expected to arrive on the 24th instant, at Minami-no-seki, which is situated about ten Japanese miles from Kumamoto. Thence he will proceed to Takase, where he expects to meet the insurgents. Two battalions of artillery in Tokio have been ordered to leave for Nagasaki.

HOMOKU TANNERY.

This enterprise is deserving of special notice, as being a successful attempt to introduce a European system into an industry which, however useful, has until quite recently been held in supreme contempt in this country, and against persons employed in which more than a little of the ancient prejudice still remains.

In the early part of 1871, Mr. Mutzu Yanoski, a Kishu samurai, now a member of the Gen-ro-in, and at that time travelling in Europe with a view to the establishment of European industries in the province of which he was an influential resident, having determined upon founding a tannery there to be conducted in European style, engaged Mr. Lubowski to come out to Japan for twelve months and to aid him in his undertaking. A German shoemaker was engaged by him at the same time, and the two arrived in Kishu in May 1871. Mr. Lubowski soon erected a tannery and taught the Japanese how to tan. The concern once started was taken over by a Japanese Company which failed to make it a success, and Mr. Lubowski, whose original contract, previous to its expiration, had been renewed for six months, was, in consequence of the failure, compelled to leave Kishu thirteen months after he had arrived there. He came to Yokohama, where he found a prominent German firm willing to support him in a project he had formed for founding a tannery in the neighborhood of that town. Homoku at once suggested itself as an appropriate site, on account of the butcheries there already established, and from which hides could be obtained for the contemplated business. The inception of the tannery was a small affair. The first works were established in the butchery then worked by Messrs. Stentz, Harvey & Co.; and at first only two men, natives, were employed in addition to the manager. But the elements of success were already there, and the staff was gradually increased. In 1873 from twenty-five to thirty men were constantly employed. To-day the average of workmen is thirty-five. One man, who was one of the first taken in hand by Mr. Lubowski at Wakayama in Kishu, accompanied him to Yokohama, and has been in his employ ever since.

The Homoku Tannery is situated just above the butcheries at the foot of the Eastern Bluff, whence runs a stream constantly, except in the greatest summer heats, supplied with clear good water. This rivulet meanders through the Homoku plain and skirts one side of the Tannery compound, furnishing the water which is so copiously used in the works. A portable hand pump communicating with the stream is used for drawing it, and suitably arranged conduits conduct it as required to any part of the establishment.

One day recently, in the course of a morning walk, we took the opportunity of inspecting the whole premises; and, although probably one tannery is much like another, a short description of a local one demands no further excuse for its insertion here than that with which this paper was commenced. For an establishment which turns out six thousand tanned and dressed hides in one year; and could with ease put into the market one thousand per month is not devoid of importance.

The quality of the leather produced is very good—so good, in fact, that it is nearly all taken up by the Government for the

upper leathers of shoes for the troops and the navy. It is a fact worth mentioning that the hides taken from animals in this country are not generally thick enough for sole leather, which has to be imported from America, where it is manufactured of better quality and at a cheaper rate than could be made here. On the other hand, it appears that the leather tanned at Homoku is at least as suitable as, if not better for the purpose to which it is applied than, imported leather would be. Several foreigners are so pleased with the excellence of the Homoku article that they purchase and have it made up into boots, in preference to buying imported ones, or running the risk of having others made of inferior material. The industry here has been established in the face of a very considerable native opposition; but it has asserted its preëminence. Sometimes excellent leather, of quality as good probably as can be made, is turned out from native tanneries; but the result is not always certain. Probably out of one hundred hides from their workshops forty per cent are very inferior; and it is due to the good quality throughout of the Homoku leather that it is now able, in spite of competition, to command a market.

As we have said above, many of the hides used in the Tannery are supplied by the neighboring butcheries, which, however, cannot furnish the entire quantity demanded. Others are brought from Kobe, whence they come, salted, in barrels, and from Tokio, also salted, but folded up separately in the form of cushions. Some time since some numbers used to be imported from China, dry; but this practice has been discontinued as the out-turn of these hides when dressed was not very satisfactory.

The tan used in the manufacture is made from oak bark brought from the interior in baskets on pack-horses. Owing probably to the difficulty of transport and the long distances from which it has to be brought, it is to the full as expensive as similar material used in Europe. Its cost, before it is thrown into the mill, is also increased by the method in which it is manipulated. It is at present cut by hand into the small pieces necessary; but this state of things will soon be altered, as a cutting machine has been ordered from Europe, and is expected to arrive shortly. The mill in which the bark, after being cut, is ground into tan is worked by horse power, the same horses being used for the work as are employed in the carts and traps belonging to the establishment.

Before the hides are tanned they are softened by water. The room in which this process is carried on contains three large tanks, each five feet deep and seven feet across, with a capacity equal to contain forty-five or fifty hides each. For dry hides two days' immersion, in the course of which the water is once changed, is found sufficient to give the necessary suppleness. For salt hides a longer soaking is generally required, in order to the liberation from the pores of the skin, of all mineral matter; but the length of the time they are kept in water depends much upon the state of the atmosphere. Two days suffice in very warm weather, while in winter the hides must be kept soaking for from eight to ten days. Each skin is removed from the tanks when work commences at daylight every morning, and the water is then baled out. Then the hides are replaced one by one and fresh water is pumped into the tanks. When the soaking process is completed the hides are submitted to a lime treatment to which is

devoted another room containing ten tanks. Here the hides are kept, in winter, from fourteen to seventeen days, in summer ten or eleven. The contents of three bags of lime each weighing about twenty-two pounds are emptied into each tank of water, and as the strength of the solution is weakened and more hides are put in soak more lime is added. Every six months the solution is entirely renewed. On issue from these tanks the hair is easily removed by scraping. The hides are scraped on both sides with blunt and sharp knives and are then cut in halves down the back, and trimmed. None of the skin is lost, the cuttings being sold to be boiled down into glue. Before being subjected to the next process the half hides are passed through a machine which compresses them, and at the same time cuts off with a knife fitted into it any fleshy matter or uneven surfaces which may have escaped in the former merely manual processes. They are further thinned by hand with knives, specially prepared with rounded edges, and then scraped with blunt double-handed knives to squeeze out the lime.

The third room to which the hides are taken is the tanning room, in which are thirty-eight tanks, wherein the hides are kept for some twenty days, the tanning solution being composed of about one hundred weight of tan to each tank, and being renewed every eighth day. Hence they are transported to a fourth room, where they are kept immersed for from five to eight days, according to the state of the weather, in water impregnated with caoutchouc. When they are removed from the tanks in this room they are taken to others, of which there are four in number, each six and a half feet deep and about seven feet in diameter, in the yard. Here they are carefully laid one side on top of another, with an intervening layer of tan, until the tanks are filled, when strong wooden covers are laid on and heavily weighted. In this position the hides remain for about six weeks, in the course of which, while they become thoroughly impregnated with tan, the moisture is in great part squeezed out. When relieved from this pressure the hides are taken to drying rooms where they are submitted to free ventilation and artificial heat until they are partially dried, when they are smoothed out, well greased with a mixture of tallow and fish-oil rendered down together, after which they are again hung up and thoroughly dried before passing into the hands of the currier.

Thenceforward their progress in their conversion into leather is very rapid. They are softened by pressure and friction applied with a lever, rubbed and grained, all by hand, and blacked, if necessary. The Japanese use the contrary side to Europeans for the outside, so that the sides have in the final processes to be treated according to the market for which they are intended.

So far the tannery has, for obvious reasons, principally confined its operations to the preparation of such leather as is used for boot and shoe uppers only, but its appliances are equal to any kind of work in its genre, and are capable of large extension. In concluding our notice we have only to express our wishes for such extension, and the accretment to the undertaking of such rewards as industry and enterprise rightly directed always deserve to secure.

Among the harmless amusements which foreign musicians visiting this country allow themselves to indulge in, that of composing national airs for Japan seems to be the most

popular. Like the investigation of perpetual motion or the problem of circle-squaring, with mathematicians, it doubtless has its advantages, for artists, notwithstanding the obvious probability that it can never lead to anything practical. There is no reason why a composer should not write Japanese national airs at the rate of a hundred a month, if it suits his humor to do so. But there are two reasons why we see no immediate likelihood of their serving any purpose beyond that of affording play for the surcharged imagination of their inventors. One is, that these tuneful contributions are always modeled more or less strictly upon European forms, and consequently are unintelligible to Japanese hearers. To produce a melody that should touch the Japanese mind, it would be necessary to examine somewhat closely into the character of the native music, which is not always so contemptible as it is commonly assumed to be. It possesses airs that not only stir the popular fancy here, but have a distinct claim to the attention of foreigners. The well known *Hilotsu to ya*, which the present writer had the opportunity of publishing in England sixteen years ago, is one of these. There are others, now in vogue, which might very properly take their place as representing a good quality of national song, and, by judicious treatment,—not alterations, but effective harmonizations, to which they lend themselves readily—be made impressive and dignified to any listeners. Whoever seriously aspires to the creation of a “national air” must make himself thoroughly acquainted with the favorite refrains of the people, discover their relative places in the fondness of those who practise and enjoy them, learn which of them are looked upon as vulgar and which are held to be refined, and in all respects accustom himself to view them in precisely the same light as that in which the Japanese themselves esteem them. Then he will have taken one good and essential step toward the accomplishment of his work. He will at least have found that the employment of major themes, with complicated underlying harmonies, will not bring him anywhere within range of Japanese sympathies; and we take it that the first object of writing a national song is to get it adopted by the particular nation for which it is produced. Even under the best conditions, the preparation of an anthem for the people, with premeditated intent and artifice aforethought, is not likely to be a successful experiment. Publics themselves have something to say on this head. The authors of “God Save the King” and “La Marseillaise” never knew that they were putting passionate eloquence into the mouths of future millions. But setting this aside, the only chance for the coming lyricist is to cling to his minor key and woo simplicity. At present the Japanese endure the “major,” perhaps pity, and in time may possibly embrace—but not yet. It was one of our desires, some years ago, to follow the gradual influence of the introduction of military trumpet-calls in Tokio, all of which are, of course, strongly marked with the “major third.” But the influence was never perceptible. The trumpets, being incapable of modulation, preserved the full tone between the second and the third of the scale (super-tonic and mediant.) The populace took kindly to the “calls,” and made the thoroughfares merry with them day and night;—but with this difference—they always sang or whistled them in minor. This, undoubtedly, is a natural result of what Lord Lytton would call inherited instinct

transmitted through centuries. It is useless to contend with it just now. Another lesson the student would need to learn, would be to avoid using the fourth and seventh of the gamut. Their exclusion would of course restrict his resources, but it is quite possible to make good melodies without them, as the old Scotch ditties prove. The second reason against the acceptance of a “national air” is still more formidable. The masses here have no consciousness of the need of such a luxury, and would not know what to do with it if they had it. Occasions for the enkindling or the utterance of such feelings as usually find expression in the fervor of united song are unknown, and must have been unknown for two centuries and a half, if not for a longer period. It is doubtful whether, even in battle-times, the disposition of the Japanese ever led them to those demonstrations of vocal union which seem so natural and irresistible an outflow of patriotic ardor among Western nations. They had, as we know, their songs of valor and military devotion, which were encouraged, to some extent, by the founder of the Tokugawas; but we do not find that these took any deep root in the memory of the nation as a whole. During the long peace, and until the restoration, the tendency of the government was to discountenance homogeneity in every particular, and to keep the several clans as distinctly separate as was possible. There was nothing to encourage the united recollection of any cherished anthem, supposing such to have once existed. It would be interesting, however, to know if any traditional war chant could be traced in the old provinces—in Satsuma, for example, where the temper of physical contest has been better preserved, apparently, than elsewhere. There is certainly none that is broadly recognized throughout the land, nor, we imagine, will there be one until the country itself feels that it is needed, and then it will be found. We doubt the possibility of its being made to order. Enthusiasm cannot be fitted with its artistic surroundings, like a lay-figure with apparel, nor the sacred fire of an empire's aspirations be reflected by manufactured mirrors, like the glare of a theatrical transformation scene. It is still possible that some stranger might touch the true chord of sympathy, and produce the song that, in time of need, would fix itself in the nation's heart; but that is the merest chance. It certainly could never be enshrined there by Imperial decree. On that point, the decision rests with the people, and there, if anywhere, the will of the people is more powerful than that of princes. For these several and sufficient reasons, the ultimate “national air” of Japan will probably not be written in time to be criticized in our next issue; and the persistent iteration of new offerings will remain, as it has been, an innocuous diversion, hastening in no way the expected end, and if we may say so, not expanding in any striking degree, the world's store of lyric art.—*Tokio Times*.

In THE TOKIO TIMES *Extra*, published January 27th, for the purpose of laying before our readers, as speedily as possible, the Financial Statement and Estimates, two errors in figures occurred—in each case, the omission of a “0.” One was corrected in our regular issue of the 3rd instant, and need not be further referred to. The other was not discovered until later, and we take the first opportunity of pointing it out. The sum reserved for contingencies in the govern-

ment provincial offices is 720,775 yen, instead of the amount heretofore given. An uncorrected verbal misprint, in the final paragraph, caused it to appear that the sum of 9,382,485 yen, in the Contingent Fund, was for “possible” loans. The statement should have been that this amount was included in the reserve on account of “payable” loans, i.e. loans already granted, the payment of which is expected. To the explanatory observations of the Minister of Finance, the following should be added:—

“The ‘Disposition Fund,’ (for credits to be granted by the government) in Section IX of the last Estimates of Expenditures (1875-1876) contained provisions for temporary advances, but these are not included in the Disposition Fund of this Budget, it having been lately determined to reform this, and to provide for these advances from the Reserve Fund. The fourth and fifth items of Section XIV, in the Revenue Estimates, and the sixth, seventh and eighth items of Section IX in the Expenditure Estimates, of the same year, are dealt with in a similar manner.”—*Tokio Times*.

The death of Mr. Sato, the officer of the Kioto Fu who was despatched to the Philadelphia Exposition, but who only reached San Francisco to yield to a fatal illness there, will have, for a time, a retarding effect upon the industries of the city which he represented. He was active, to an extent which it is impossible to overrate, in all the great manufacturing enterprises in which the place abounds, and was an energetic leader in the introduction of appliances, on a large scale, for simplifying the labor, and increasing the amount of production. The chief houses interested in silks, teas, potteries, etc., all recognized his influence and acknowledged the value of his prudent and vigorous cooperation. In the humanitarian movements of the region, such as the establishment of the sewing and embroidery school for women, he was equally prominent. A better citizen, a more capable officer and a warmer friend to the people whose welfare it was his constant aim to further, is not often to be found in Japan, or in any country. We observe that a costly memorial stone is to be raised in the cemetery of San Francisco in which he was buried; but his true monument will be in the memory of his associates in good works and of the multitudes for whom his hand was always ready in devoted service. Those who knew him will say that these are colder words than his fame deserves, but they are at least as sincere as it is in our power to make them.

The Japanese commission appointed to collect contributions toward the erection of a monument to Doctor Alexander von Siebold has already secured an amount equal to five thousand francs for this purpose.—*Idem*.

GOFUKU MISE.

A DRY GOODS' STORE.

(From the new *Yedo Hanjoki*.)

In a dry goods' store in Yedo may be seen piled up one on the other rows of red silk, crape, black satin, striped cotton cloth, and a variety of other goods. For the accommodation of customers seats are arranged; and two banto or clerks sit down, with their writing materials and *abaci* in close proximity to their persons waiting for customers to make their appearance.

At length a guest enters the shop. The banto bows low, and the stranger says:—

“Have you such an article in your shop as yechi-go-tsu-mugi?”

“Oh, yes; indeed we not only have that article but also shok-kono-nishiki, yokokuaya and a number of other articles too numerous to mention.”

The banto then makes a signal to one of the shop boys to bring ten different kinds of the

cloth asked for by the customer. The latter pulls the pieces about, rolls them over, examines them very minutely, condemns this as very common, that as exceedingly coarse in its pattern, and winds up by asking the banto if he has not some "very thick cloth of as many colours as the rainbow," to which interrogatories the banto replies the specimens he has exhibited are the very best in the shop; and suggests that "scarlet is much better than white;" that "this is a much superior kind of cloth to that." But the customer is not to be thus coaxed into making a purchase, and intimates that he must seek elsewhere what he cannot find in that shop. And so he goes away to another shop to repeat the programme he performed in the first. The banto casts a look of indignation after the retreating figure, and then busies himself to replace the articles he has taken from their customary places for the inspection of the stranger. Such a person is known among the shopping fraternity as "hiyakashi," or one who amuses himself by visiting the shops and inspecting the goods without any intention of making a purchase.

An old rustic, clad in a rude kind of garment and carrying a bundle of straw, enters the shop. This time the banto is not so obsequious in his manner, because the customer is evidently very poor.

"Have you any Sanjo-koji-no-hitoyemono?" (very rude kind of cloth used by country people for summer clothing)?

"Yes, we have."

"What is the price?"

"One yen and twenty-five sen."

"That is very dear," exclaims the old man: "the price is far too much for the quality of the article; I think you had better come down fifty per cent."

"Don't joke," says the banto. "Look at that tablet and you will find it says, 'No credit and only one price.' Buy that article: it is much cheaper than you can get it in other shops."

"I do not agree with you on that point. And if I were to buy that article and take it back to my old wife she would scold me severely. Therefore I cannot buy unless you come down in your price."

"Very well; if you cannot give the price I ask for it, I am not able to sell it for less. Don't you know that ours is one of the four celebrated shops in Tokio and not a second-hand store. Although we sell an article for 1,000 yen we never come down a cent, which is a practice we have observed from ancient times, and if you don't believe this, you had better go and enquire elsewhere as to the truth of it."

For a moment the old man bows his head as if in deep meditation, and then agrees to purchase the article; and putting his hand into a dirty little money bag which he carries with him, extracts one *bu* one *shu* and some *osh*, from which is emitted a very strong and not pleasant smell, as if they had been in the bag a very long time. Such an old fellow as this is known as "yamadashi,"—a rustic who visits the capital for the first time in his life.

A clownish fellow with a towel over his shoulder enters the shop and inquires for a certain article; and on its being produced by the banto, gives an order for four dresses to be made up by noon on the following day, and gives explicit instructions that the garments must not be behind time. The banto having taken the measure of his customer, the latter is about to take his departure, when the former arrests his steps by catching hold of the sleeve of his kimono and demands some "bargain money." The customer opens his

eyes, elevates his shoulders, turns up his sleeves, and indignantly replies:—

"Don't you know that I belong to the celebrated company whose name is thundered all over the city, and we would not tell a lie to save our lives. You ought to be ashamed of yourself to make such an impertinent demand. But if you are in want of a little money, follow me to my house and you can have five or ten dollars."

The banto apologetically remarks:—"I did not wish to offend you and should not have made the request had it not been an ordinary custom. However, never mind: come to-morrow at noon and your clothes shall be ready for you without fail."

Before noon the following day the clothes are ready and the shopman awaits the arrival of his customer. Twelve o'clock comes, but no customer; every hour in the afternoon passes away, but still no customer. The next day and the day after pass by with a similar result, and, in fact, the banto never claps his eyes on him again. Such a character as this is known under the appellation of "sho-ben-butsu."

THE FOUNDER OF THE TEMPLE TENDAISHU.

(Translated from the Japanese)

In the province of Shiganokori, Oumi, lived a very respectable old couple about the middle of the seventh century. The old man's name was Shaku Saisho. He appears to have been of Chinese descent, as it is related that his ancestors escaped from China to Japan in the troublous times of Gi Sohi, about the year 259 A. D., when Tenno Ojin occupied the Japanese throne. The Tenno sympathised with the exile and presented him with an estate, which has been inherited by his descendants ever since.

Shaku Saisho was a very learned man. The doctrines of Confucius and Buddha were quite familiar to him: therefore he was regarded as a very sensible person. But there was one circumstance which caused him much unhappiness, and this was that he had no son and heir to his property, and he was upwards of fifty years of age.

Now, it is related that both he and his wife visited a certain celebrated temple and prayed most earnestly for seven days and seven nights that a son might be given them. On the last night the wife received a divine revelation in a dream, and afterwards she gave birth to the famous priest Shaku Saisho.

When the child was only seven years of age, he understood perfectly all the books relating to the religions of Confucius and Buddha. But he evinced a preference for the latter, and at the age of twelve he shaved his head and placed himself under the tuition of a celebrated priest. He however was not quite satisfied with the result of the teaching of this priest or his own researches.

When 38 years old Shaku Saisho petitioned His Majesty, the Tenno, for permission to go to China in order to gather information relating to the sacred religion of Buddha. The Tenno, as it happened, was about to send an ambassador to China, and Shaku Saisho, as well as the famous priest Kukai or Kobodaishi, received permission to go with him, an opportunity they both gladly availed themselves of.

They had a pleasant and a safe journey across the ocean; and on reaching China at once proceeded with their investigations.

They visited the Buddhist priests in the different cities and in country places, and collected a vast amount of valuable information. They stayed about one year, at the end of which the Japanese ambassador decided to return home, which put a limit to the stay of Shaku Saisho, though Kobodaishi determined to remain behind. At length the time came when the Ambassador must leave the shores of China, and Shaku Saisho took on board nearly 1000 volumes of Buddhist books.

Now about the time of Shaku's return to his native country, which was in the year 697 A.D., and in the reign of Kamo Tenno XXX, the capital of Japan was transferred to Yamashiro. In the neighbourhood of the city, and to the north-east of the Tenno's palace, is a celebrated and very lovely mountain called Hiyeizan. The priest who had recently returned from the Celestial Empire, conceived a great desire to build a temple in this mountain for the purpose of guarding the Tenno's new palace. With the characteristic promptitude of the man, he despatched a petition to His Majesty requesting permission to construct the contemplated edifice, a request that was readily granted.

Shaku soon set to work on the temple which he christened Tendaishu; and the people who worshipped in that temple were known by that name. The priest became popular and the believers increased in number daily until they became a very influential sect. In 865 A.D., in the reign of Tenno Seiwa, this famous priest, who had reached 100 years of age, died and was buried. But in memory he and his meritorious actions still live; and the temple he built is still to be seen at Hiyeizan, Kioto, in this year of Meiji.

Nippon Notes.

On the 7th inst. at 10 o'clock a.m. His Majesty the Mikado left Kioto for the mountain of Aibi-yama, Yamato, where the tomb of Jimmu Tenno is situated. He will not return to Kioto until the 17th instant.

LARGE quantities of dark *kokura*, a coarse cotton cloth, are manufactured in Kioto. This stuff is much used for the clothing of troops and policemen.

THE *Mainichi-shinbun* says that the man-of-war *Mikuni-maru*, belonging to Shimadzu, left Kagoshima harbour en route for Yokohama on the 6th instant.

THE same paper states that Mr. Shimadzu, late *Salaijin*, left his home at the end of last month for Tokio. But being informed that the Mikado had left for Kioto, Mr. Shimadzu proceeded to the latter place where he had an interview with His Majesty. He is reported to have sent word to his relations in Tokio that he will arrive in the capital before the Mikado.

In the province of Mimasaka are some very high mountains, on the summits of which may be found a number of enormous eagles. These birds often afford amusement for the native sportsmen, but, as they are excessively shy, stratagem has to be resorted to in order to get close enough for a shot. In the same province are also numerous monkeys, and when a sportsman prepares for eagle shooting his first care is to procure one of these creatures, with which he wends his way to the mountains. On climbing in the neighbourhood of eyries, he cuts a pole, and, planting it in a conspicuous position, chains the monkey to it as a decoy. He then secretes himself in the cavity of a

rock or in a hole in the ground, and awaits the result near by. The monkey climbs up and down the pole, and is soon observed by the eagles, who in trying to seize their prey fall to gun of the marksman. Eagle-shooting was a favorite amusement in the feudal times, when the feathers of the bird were much prized by the daimio and samurai.

RECENTLY at the Tokio-Saibansho, the following ten shizoku and one heimin, who were confederates of the late Mayebara, and were arrested at the bridge Shi-anbashi, Tokio, in November last year, were condemned as follows:— Iguchi of Iwate, Takemura, and Nakahara of Awomori, to decapitation; Shitotsuyanagi of Tokio-fu, to hard labour for life; Kimura of Fukushima, to hard labour for ten years; Matsumoto of Shimane, to seven years' hard labour; Takagu of Shizuoka and Miki of Kagoshima to five years' hard labour, Nami, a heimin, to five years' hard labour; and Kurokawachi and Hori-uchi of Awomori to one year's hard labour.

THE *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* states that a rumor is current that, at the end of the last month, the *Sekirio-maru* of the M. B. M. Co. arrived in Kagoshima harbour, having a few military officers from the Osaka garrison troops on board. On the 31st ultimo, while some gunpowder, manufactured at the arsenal in the island of Sakura, was being taken on board, a large number of shizoku opposed the shipment, and the *Sekirio-maru* was obliged to return to Osaka with very little of the powder she expected to take. The same paper stated that the man-of-war *Kasuga-kawan* was about to leave Shinagawa for Kagoshima, in order to investigate the facts of the outrage.

(From the *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* of 1st and 2nd Feb.)

As we have already published the estimates for one year, namely from July, 9th year Meiji, to June of this year, we feel confident that our readers must have read them attentively. And what did they think of them? Our own opinion is, that the estimates will gradually improve year by year until they arrive at a state of perfection. For the current year the estimates have been prepared so carefully that, in saying that they will cause little or no inconvenience we only say that which is just. The comparative table of receipts and expenditures show clearly where they have increased and decreased. Such a table as this is very important in business and of great assistance to accountants, and we trust the Minister of the Finance Department will prepare and issue such a table annually.

Notwithstanding the undoubted reliability of the estimates, some distrust is manifested towards them on account of their not being issued at the commencement of the year. Are not the estimates published in order to show the revenue and expenditure of the Government for the coming year? If this is so then the estimates for the 9th year of Meiji (1876) should have been prepared at the end of the 8th year of Meiji, June, 1876; and those for the 10th year should be prepared at the end of the ninth year (June, 1877). To prevent inconvenience they should at least be prepared in July. But for the past two years they have been prepared in December, and of course half of the year has by that time elapsed. If there is any reason why these estimates cannot be prepared at the commencement of the year, then it is only right that they should be called the "estimates for the second half year," but not for the whole

year. This is what causes distrust in the minds of our countrymen. But it is probably inconvenient to the Finance Department to prepare them at the commencement of the year. As we do not understand why this should be so, we cannot remove the distrust of our readers by giving an explanation.

We will leave this question of the preparation of the estimates for a time and ask why it is that no accounts of the actual expenditure has been given for many years? How is it possible for us to know the correct amount of the revenue and expenditure without being furnished with an actual account. A comparative table is not so beneficial to us as an actual account would be, without which we and our countrymen cannot believe the estimates. Who of the authorities is not aware of the importance of this?

According to the estimates the harbour dues are calculated to increase only 17,000 yen above the receipts of last year. This year, or from June 1876, trade has been prosperous and large quantities of merchandise have been imported and exported. Now we suppose that five per cent will be paid to the Custom House on the amount of goods exported or imported, in which case it will take goods to the value of 340,000 yen to cause the increase in the receipts of 17,000 yen; or, supposing the duty is only three per cent, the increase of goods exported and imported will amount to 540,000 yen.

This year the income from the land tax has been reduced 4,949,000 yen, which reduction is said to have been caused by the alteration in that tax. For what reason has the tax on the officials' salaries been reduced this year by 14,000 yen? Did the Minister of Finance anticipate the recent reform of the Government or did he intend to reduce the salaries of the officials? The reduction of the 68,000 yen of the tax imposed on the pensions of the shizoku is well known. As the Minister said last year, it was caused by the return of pensions to the Government.

According to the estimates for the current year, the tax on the productions of the Hokkaido has been reduced 66,000 yen; and the revenue from the Loo Choo Islands has been reduced 15,000 yen. There must be some reason for making these reductions in the estimates; but as it has not been mentioned we cannot say what it is. And it is a matter of no great consequence whether there has been an increase or decrease. In the revenue derived from the taxation of spirits and tobacco, there is an anticipated increase of 1,200,000 yen, the result of the heavy tax which has been imposed on those articles. The estimate of the stamp duties on legal documents and other things is slightly lower this year. The income to be derived from railways is estimated to be increased by only 2,000 yen. But as the railway lines between Osaka and Kobe and Osaka and Kioto are completed, and since July last the traffic has greatly increased over the traffic before that month, so we think the income to be derived from this source will greatly exceed the sum placed on the estimates. The increase in postage stamps and telegrams is something wonderful. It was not until last spring that even the residents of the city become aware of the advantages of the telegraph. Latterly most nations have come to recognise the convenience of the telegraph and postal systems. The income from mining sources is estimated to be over that of last year, because the system of mining has greatly improved, both in the working of public and private mines. The income from the mint is also set down at a considerable increase, namely 95,000 yen. This increase

is arrived at from the fact that, during the last half year, a much larger quantity of gold and silver passed through the mint than during the first half year. Besides what we have referred to, we observe nothing of importance to discuss in the estimates of revenues.

In the estimated expenditures, it is proposed to reduce the National Debt by the sum of 1,250,000. In regard to this we compile the following comparative table:

HOME LOANS:		1876	1875	
Bearing interest				Decrease
4 per cent per annum		11,801,750	12,041,564	239,814
Bearing interest				
6 per cent per annum		2,238,550	2,238,550	.....
Bearing interest				Increase
8 per cent per annum		16,641,850	8,686,950	7,954,900
Bearing no interest		10,032,720	10,037,784	5,064
Principal paid		1,833,152	621,942	1,211,210
Interest paid		1,903,667	1,804,240	9,427
FOREIGN LOANS:				
Bearing interest				Decrease
7 per cent per annum		2,928,000	3,003,152	75,152
Bearing interest				Decrease
9 per cent per annum		11,227,123	11,477,760	250,637
Principal paid off		756,180	738,637	17,543
Interest paid		1,049,420	1,031,588	17,832
Commission		9,028	9,248	220
Total of home and foreign debts		54,869,993	47,435,780	7,384,213
Total principal and interest paid back		5,551,447	4,345,655	1,205,792

The expenditure of every government department is estimated to be much increased, for as the minister of the Finance department has said, the exigencies of the times render several establishments necessary. The expenditure of Kaigi-in, or 30,000 yen, is still provided for, as no meeting was held during last year. The amount set apart for incidental purposes, is 3,670,000 yen, which is a decrease on last year. As the reason of this reduction is not given we cannot discuss it. We are very glad that this year 149,000 yen of paper money is withdrawn; although we are unacquainted as to whether it is exchanged for cash or not. But, in a few words, the estimates for this year are compiled very well; and we are happy to have such good accountants in the government.

(From the *Osaka Nippo* of the 2nd February.)

The reduction of one-half per cent. of the land-tax has effected at once a great reformation in the Central Government, which will soon be followed in the Provincial Governments. The Chiji of each Fu has already been reduced in rank to that of Ken-rei, and the Gon Chiji has been correspondingly lowered. The official titles of Sanji and Gon Sanji have been changed to those of first and under secretaries; and we are told that a number of officials have already been dismissed from the Provincial Governments. But we cannot know beforehand the full extent of the reforms proposed to be effected.

We are sure that, as the Provincial Governments cannot be compared with the Central Government in power, expenditures, and numbers of officers, so great an alteration will not take place in the former as in the latter. The Provincial Governments are branches of the Central Government; and their action directly affects the people. So they are regarded as of

much more importance than the Central Government; and their officials are more laborious and officious. Therefore, if the number of officers and the expenses of their departments, are much reduced, public business will suffer, and the Provincial Authorities will be accused of neglecting their responsibility, and become amenable to the 2nd art. of the regulations providing for the punishment of negligent officials. Even at the present time we find that the transactions of the government business is very slow. How will it be then when the three fu and thirty-five ken, into which the entire country is divided, are abolished or amalgamated? Although such a measure might be of no inconvenience to the government, it would give trouble and inconvenience to the people, and at last we may be driven to wish that promptness may be brought into the conduct of affairs even by the payment of a heavy tax.

Now, we have heard that the Japanese Government intend transforming the three fu and thirty-five ken into three fu and twenty-three ken. If this should unfortunately turn out to be true we shall not escape from the inconvenience to which we have referred above. The Provincial Governments have been often changed; and in the spring and autumn of the 9th year of Meiji (1876) the three fu and sixty ken were altered to their present form of three fu and thirty-five ken; and some persons hold that the decay or decline of provincial villages is hastened by the abolition of small local governments while we have often noticed that the public business in towns and villages is much neglected to the great inconvenience of their inhabitants. How can a small number of officials, under whose jurisdiction are many counties, administer their government properly and protect the people in their industries? But as every Provincial Government is conducted by industrious and worthy officials and their jurisdiction does not always extend over many hundred miles and three or four provinces, some persons will take exception to our opinion, and say that the majority of public affairs are well transacted and cause no inconvenience to the people; and this may be true perhaps under the present system of the Provincial Governments. But if the recent reformation of the Central Government extends to them we fear that a system which was established for the convenience of the people, will turn to their inconvenience, and cause delay in public business. We desire that, if the Provincial Governments be abolished and their business transferred to the Central Government, at least Keurei will be allowed such powers as will prevent the accumulation of trouble to the people.

THE *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* extracts the following from a letter sent from the branch temple of Higashi Honganji. Buddhist monastery, in Shanghai, dated the 26th January 1877:—

H. E. Mr. Soyeshima, late minister of Foreign Affairs, is now sojourning at Mr. Tashiro's house, at Shanghai. He is not well and spends his time in composing verses in company with Mr. Ogurudzu, who is the chief priest of the temple. Mr. Fukushima, Vice-Consul for Japan in Amoy, arrived in the *Tokio-Maru* from Japan on the 17th of January. Thermometer registers between thirty-one and fifty-six degrees, in Shanghai and its vicinity. We find many jinrikisha, which the natives called *tonyanso*. A native gentlemen seldom rides in a carriage, but generally in jinrikisha. The amount of taxes collected in the Custom House in Shanghai during one year is 3,250,871

taels; and the annual revenue of the city is 11,497,272 taels or 6.1 per cent. The merchandise exported to Japan during the 8th year of Meiji (1875) is valued at 761,431 taels. We wonder much that the Chinese are so very fond of opium, for which 20,000,000 taels are annually sent to foreign countries. But the government can do nothing in the way of interference with this traffic except by imposing a heavy tax upon it. The people pay no regard to the heavy duty and continue to smoke until they are reduced to bankruptcy. There are many shops in every street where opium can be smoked. Newspaper writers go so far as to say that it would be much better to grow and manufacture opium in the country, rather than permit such large sums of money to pour out of the country to England.

THE ceremonial opening of the line of railway between Kobe and Kioto was completely successful. H. M. the Mikado returned to the palace at 4 p. m. after the close of the ceremony.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* mentions, as a proof that the rumors current as to the condition of affairs in the Kagoshima Ken are false, that Mr. Shimadzu and Mr. Mori have each subscribed a large sum toward the establishment of a Kuwazoku Bank in that district.

ON the afternoon of the 5th inst. the barracks at Sakurada machi, Tokio, were entirely destroyed by fire.

HALF a battalion of the Kumamoto garrison troops are to be stationed at Nagasaki.

From the *Osaka Nippo*:—

ON the 26th ultimo, from Tonda, Ibaraki and Takatsuki to Omiya, the people were in expectation of the Mikado, and when they heard of the postponement of his arrival they were greatly disappointed.

AS there are now Tokio policemen in Osaka, the force is numerous and robberies and thefts are few.

THREE men from the neighborhood of Akashi have been staying in Kobe, waiting for the arrival of the Mikado, since the 25th instant. On the 27th their money was finished and they had to go home. How did they feel? The editor regrets the hotel keeper did not keep them another day.

AT Kioto beautiful ornaments have been made in the streets on account of the Mikado's visit; the expense is said to be 3 yen per house.

ALL the teachers of the Kaisei-gakko and a school for English have been dismissed and again appointed by examination.

THE following Notification (No. 18) has been issued by the Kioto Fu:—

H. I. M. the Empress has been staying in Kioto for some time, and now H. I. M. the Emperor and Empress Dowager have arrived. The people of Kioto generally have been longing for their presence. In the meantime the people receive perpetual happiness by the completion of the Railway. Being filled with great happiness they are anxious to acknowledge the Sacred blessings and to offer up, in each district, their congratulations when the ceremony of opening the Railway is held. However, H. I. M. the Emperor fears that the people will be putting themselves to too great an expenditure, which may cause them distress. By Imperial edict, he has reduced the land tax and ordered the reduction of local taxes, and a reduction is to be made in the offices of each Sho, Fu and Ken. In this Fu it has been ordered that some officials have their salaries reduced and that others be dismissed. This is all in accordance with

the expression of the benovolent feeling to save the people from distress. It is not good, therefore, that they offer their congratulations in an extravagant manner; but only that their congratulations be in accordance with the importance of the ceremony. Expense on internal decorations is to be avoided, the lighting of lanterns on the outside of the houses being sufficient. Those who do not consider the occasion a fit one for congratulation are not required to hang up a lantern even on the eaves of their houses.

THE people have petitioned that the celebration may last for three days from the opening of the Railway, but their petition is not allowed, for the reasons above given, and the celebration is to be confined to one day only.

THE above is notified to all the districts under the jurisdiction of the Fu.

ON the 28th ultimo, all but 21 of the officials of the Fucho were dismissed, some of them being afterwards re-instated.

H. I. M. the Mikado visited the Higashi-yama-Misaki, Gotsukiwa, on the 31st ultimo. He started at 9.30 a.m.

SLEET fell on this day, but His Majesty's carriage was not covered, and the people were much gratified in beholding the Sacred person. H. E. Sanjo was indisposed and did not attend.

AT 9.30 a.m. on the 31st His Majesty visited the Fucho and Saibansho. After returning to the Palace, he went out again, when he visited the Museum.

A change has been made in the Osaka Saibansho, and the rank of the officials has been lowered one grade or more.

A school for Females was opened on the 1st instant in Horiye, Osaka.

ON the 30th ultimo it was rumoured, that the shizoku of the Western Provinces had landed at Kawaguchi, and that they were fighting against the soldiers from the Castle; that they had arrived at Kobe on board seven vessels and were preparing to attack Osaka; that troops had been sent out in several directions. These rumours were caused by the occasional practice of the Castle troops, who have been called up as early as 4 a.m.

OSAKA Fu notified on the 31st ultimo that on the 23rd Watanabe (Gon-Chiji) was appointed Chiji; Uchimi, Daishokikwan; and Matsumoto, Shoshokikwan.

THE editor previously doubted that the pupils of Fukuzawa had received the sole privilege of escaping being drafted as soldiers; he has now received full particulars and understands that the pupils of every private school have been placed on the same footing in this particular as the pupils of Government schools. Mr. Fukuzawa petitioned that his pupils above the 3rd class should be free from military service, after having proved themselves by examination to be farther advanced than pupils of the 3rd class in Government schools. This has been allowed by the Government, and pupils of private schools who have distinguished themselves are to be placed on the same footing as the students of Government schools, and will be exempted from military service.

PREVIOUS to H.I.M. the Empress passing through Gion-machi the road was sprinkled with water. This froze, and caused the horse of one of her attendants to fall. The Kucho has therefore notified the people of Gion-machi that they must not pour water on the street on such occasions. The editor says that many gentlemen tumble and fall

down in this ward, even though water be not poured on the streets.

It is said that Konoike and five others (his relations) have petitioned the Oknasho to be allowed to establish a National Bank, with a capital of 250,000 yen, in the second ward of Imabashi-dori, Osaka, and that they have duly reported to the Fuchō.

The rumour concerning the abolition of certain Ken was extracted from *Hochi-shinbun*, but as that paper has since given a contradiction of the rumour, the *Osaka Nippo* does likewise.—*Hiogo News*.

At 4.40 p. m. on the 16th, a fire broke out in Mr. Nakanosū's house, at No. 12, Nichome, Okachimachi, Tokio, and was not extinguished till forty-four houses were burned, and twelve more were entirely destroyed by fire-men in their efforts to arrest the spread of the flames.

H. E. Mr. Sanjo Saneyoshi, *Daijō-Daijin*, is still unwell.

On the 3rd instant, according to the *Mai-nichi Shinbun*, a steam ship, called the *Wago-maru*, was wrecked off the island of Adzuki-jima in the Inland Sea. The *Wago-maru* used to ply between Osaka and Shikoku. At about 8 o'clock on the 3rd, she dashed upon a rock on her way from Kameyama to Osaka and at the same moment the boiler burst. The vessel was engulfed in a few minutes. But fortunately out of thirty-five persons on board thirty-two were saved by fishing boats happening to be in the neighbourhood, and the other two only were lost. Their bodies have not been found.

The *Hochi-shinbun* extracts the following item concerning the *Naniwa-maru*, one of the M. B. M. Co.'s steamers plying between Osaka and Corea, from a letter sent from the island of Tsushima. About 8 o'clock p.m. on the 22nd ultimo, the *Naniwa-maru* left Osaka for Corea, taking Mr. Okawa, *Rokuto-Hanji*, and his suite, and about fifty Coreans, who were drifted on to the coast of Satsuma during last year, and others numbering in all about three hundred. The weather was stormy, and at about 8 a.m. on the following day the vessel arrived at port Fukue, which is in the island of Goto: Mr. Okawa disembarked and visited the Saibansho at this place. Heavy rain fell and a strong wind blew from the north east so that the vessel was prevented from leaving port. But during the night the storm increased so much that it became imperative for her to put to sea to avoid being blown on the shore. At about 6 a.m. on the 14th ult., she arrived at Taino-ura in the same island having passed through innumerable difficulties and dangers. She stopped till the morning of the 26th; and the following day she put to sea and arrived at Iwahara of Tsushima, which port she left immediately for Corea.

(From the *Nichi-nichi-shinbun*.)

Will our disputants please wash their eyes and look at the friendly relations which exist between our own and foreign countries, and observe the manner and behaviour, of foreign Governments towards us. Shall we call it an intimacy based on moral associations or otherwise? If we should by no means scorn those who oppose us, but on the contrary favour them according to their behaviour we cannot arrive at an equality with foreign powers, because they maintain their conduct not by reason or on moral principles but depend upon force. We know very well that this is a fact applicable to every western power.

Our disputants! Consider what will be the general condition of Europe during the next

twenty years or about the close of the nineteenth century! The friendship between western powers is not governed by reason nor by morality. One nation will take advantage of the troubles of another and desire to benefit itself by seeking a quarrel with the one that is in trouble. Equitable principles have been discarded on the European continent, and each nation has to preserve its peace by being well prepared for war. In fact Europe is in much the same condition as our country was at the end of the reign of the Ashikaga Shogun. For what reason did Prussia encroach on the territory of Denmark, destroy Hanover, annex the northern part of Germany and fight against France. Russia took advantage of the war between France and Prussia and broke the Treaty of Paris by again stationing a fleet in the Black Sea. And for what purpose did she break the treaty? Italy took advantage of the disturbances between Austria and a foreign power to unjustly extend her dominions. Emperors, Kings and Prime Ministers, are apparently on the most intimate and friendly terms, but the desire of each is to thrust down the other at every opportunity offered. Such is the political condition of Europe. How can we hope to preserve friendly relations with foreigners by relying on their integrity if we are not prepared to use force.

Again, consider the regulations which were discussed at the meeting of representatives held at Brussels two years ago. The strong sought to acquire some advantage while the anxiety of the weak was to preserve what they already possessed. What we mean by the diplomacy of Europe is that one nation seeks to advance its own interests regardless of all reason, and acts as selfishly as its power will permit. Look at the way in which all the powerful nations of Europe are acting towards Turkey. By what right do they interfere with the administration of Turkish affairs? What is their object in acting so? Who will consider that Russia's pretensions and interference on the behalf of Christians are justifiable? And who will consider that the British Government is working for Turkey? Is the advice given by Prussia, Italy, and Austria for the benefit of Turkey? All these powers are working for their own advantage in case the negotiations should be broken off. In Europe neither reason nor morality is needed to preserve the independence of the nations. If a person desires to cover his bad actions he can do so on various pretexts. An ancient sage says that, when a weak man happens to tread on the toes of a strong man, the latter becomes angry and inflicts punishment upon him. But when the strong man happens to tread on the toes of the weak man, he also becomes angry and punishes him for putting his feet in the way. Such will be the diplomatic action of Europe. This is not the golden age in which morality controls force; but it is an age when every man in the world strives for his own advantage, regardless of the injuries inflicted upon others or the trouble they may be in.

Even in Europe diplomacy is governed by the strength of each country. And how can we hope that foreigners who regard eastern nations as half civilized will behave with reason and morality towards us! Consider the behaviour of foreigners towards us! It is not right at all! The face of our independent country was stained, as our countrymen know, by the convention which was signed by the Tokugawa government. It is now useless to talk of it; but foreigners have taken advantage of various disturbances which occurred at the decline of the Shogun's power. They forced their

way into the heart of our country for the promotion of their own benefit and convenience. It our readers will read the convention and documents which passed between the foreign ministers and the Shogun Government since the opening of the ports, they can easily understand how badly the foreigners have acted.

Since the foundation of the present government, considerable progress has been made in friendly intercourse with foreign countries. The various representatives are treated politely by us and the people are highly favoured, preserving their national rights and studying their own convenience; and everything they want is given to them; or permission granted them to have it. Thus our government treats foreigners with respect, wishing to hasten the time of the alteration of the convention, by which we shall hold the taxation and judicial powers in our hands. But we fear that the western governments, where no morality nor reason is preserved, will not accede to our desire in this respect.

The fort of Kanagawa will shortly be connected with the barracks at Honmoku by a telegraph cable to be laid in the harbour of Yokohama.

On the 17th inst. the police station in Hakodate was destroyed by fire.

On the 18th the editor of the *Mai-nichi-shinbun* was ordered to appear before the Saibansho.

GEN. YAMADA, Vice Minister of the judicial department, and Col. Hayashi have left for Kioto.

ABOUT six hundred plans of the Saikai-do and Nankai-do have been lately published by the War Department.

It is said that large numbers of shizoku in the Shidzuoka-ken are holding meetings at the village of Kanaya.

FOUR Tokio newspapers viz., *Hochi*, *Nichi-nichi*, *Choya*, and *Akebono-shinbun*, will be sent to the Bonin Islands by the Home department.

MR. SHIBUSAWA of the First National Bank, and Mr. Masuda of the Mitsui Bank, who were recently in Shanghai, have completed the transaction of lending to the Chinese Government 300,000 koku of rice, and have returned to Nagasaki.

At about 2 p.m., on the 14th inst., a fire broke out at a *sake* manufactory, the property of one Miwa in the large town of Oaki, Mino. A very strong wind was blowing and the fire spread rapidly and was not extinguished till about two hundred houses, two junks, and seven godowns were burned.

(From the *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* of the 10th Jan.)

NOTIFICATION No. 17.

Notice is hereby given that the regulations for allowing bail to accused persons will be henceforward as follows.

IWAKURA-TOMOMI,

U-Daijin.

9th Feb. 1877.

Art. 1.—Bail means the release from custody of a person under a criminal charge on his furnishing sureties who will be security in certain sums of money for his appearance for trial.

Art. 2.—Should a judge deem that there is no danger of the accused attempting to escape trial he may liberate him without security.

This does not apply to those who, if convicted, would be sentenced to hard labor for life or severer punishment, or who have before been under sentence.

Art. 3.—Accused persons or their sureties can make application for bail to be received at any time; and the judges must promptly accept the security. In no case must they allow five days to elapse from the date of the application, without attending to it unless there is special reason for the contrary.

Art. 4.—Bail must generally be taken from more than two sureties; but if the judges deem that one surety is sufficient they may accept him as security.

Art. 5.—The amount of bail necessary will be decided by the judges in accordance with the degree of the crime committed, and the wealth of the accused and his friends.

Art. 6.—Sureties are responsible for the appearance of the accused before the Saibansho, at any time when his presence may be required.

Art. 7.—An accused person, released on bail, must dwell in some place consented to by the judge; and he must not absent himself therefrom on any frivolous pretext.

Art. 8.—Should the sureties have reason to believe that the accused will endeavor to escape or take measures to conceal his crime, they must immediately report the matter. In cases of emergency, they may even arrest the accused themselves. In each case when the sureties withdraw their bail their money will be returned and the accused may then, if he can, find other sureties.

Art. 9.—Should the accused fail to appear before the Saibansho on receiving a summons, he will be immediately arrested and no bail will be taken for him again; while the money lodged as security will be confiscated to the Government. Exception may be made in cases of illness or other important matters.

Art. 10.—Should the accused escape during the time he is at liberty on bail, he will be considered in the same light as those who escape by breaking prison. The moneys lodged as security by his sureties, even though they know nothing of his escape, will be confiscated to the Government.

Sureties conniving at the escape of an accused person, will be punished in the same manner as are prisoners in jail who assist others to escape; and their security will also be confiscated to the Government.

Art. 11.—The following persons will not be admitted as sureties for accused.

- 1.—Those who have aided and abetted in the crime of the accused.
- 2.—Those who have been sentenced to hard labour for terms of more than five years.
- 3.—Extremely aged and young persons and women, and others who have no position.

Arts. 12.—Should one of the sureties happen to resume his bail or to die, another must be procured in his place.

Art. 13.—When the accused's case has been decided, the money lodged as security will be immediate by returned.

Art. 14.—Any judge refusing to accept bail, in order to gratify a private enmity against the accused, will be treated as one punishing an innocent person.

Art. 15.—Those who appeal to the Daishin-in against their sentences can be released on bail in conformity with these regulations.

Rebels against the Government, and those who are placed in charge of their relations or of the officials of their ward, cannot be admitted to bail.

MR. CHIBA, Secretary of the Home department, left for the Shizuoka-ken, on the 13th, in order to report on the condition of the Tokaido.

DURING the night of the 11th inst. a barrack at Kasumiga-seki, Tokio, was entirely destroyed by fire.

AGRARIAN riots are reported from Yecchu, where about one thousand farmers have risen against the local authorities. Half a battalion of troops, stationed at Ishikawa, were despatched against them on the 8th instant.

THE *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* says that the three men of war, which were ordered in England by the Navy Department, will be launched about the middle of next month.

DURING the absence of Mr. Okubo, Home Minister, Mr. Mayeshima, *Naimu-shoyu* and Postmaster-general, will act for him.

EVERY fortified place within the boundary of Satsuma is strictly guarded by large numbers of men, who are said to be insurgents.

THE *Mikuni-maru* from Kagoshima-ken, which arrived at Kobe on the 6th instant, was ordered to remain in the latter port till further orders.

GENERAL Nodzu left for Kobe in the *Korio-maru* on the 10th instant.

MR. Mayesima, Postmaster General, will shortly leave for Kiushu on business of his Department.

DURING two days, viz: the 8th and 9th inst., thirty six telegrams were received by the government from the south.

IN the Gifu-ken, a large number of farmers have assembled to express their discontent at the alterations in the land tax. On the 6th inst., a body of police was sent to disperse them.

AT about 4 p.m. on the 11th, a fire broke out at Ichhome, Bakuracho, Tokio, which was not extinguished till five houses were destroyed.

THE Government has instructed the Kanagawa Kencho that, owing to the disturbances in the south, a strict watch is to be kept on all vessels entering this port.

SEVEN hundred and fifty policemen were despatched in the *Kanagawa Maru* to Nagasaki.

A LETTER from Osaka states that Mr. Yamagata, War Minister, who was to accompany the Mikado to the tomb of Jimmu Tenno, has remained at Osaka.

THE man-of-war *Riujo-kuwan*, which escorted the Mikado to Kobe, was intended to return to Yokohama on or about the 24th instant. But she was despatched instead to Nagasaki harbour there to join the *Moshun-kuwan* and *Mo-u-kuwan*, which left Yokohama on the 9th instant.

DURING last year, 13,540 law suits were heard before the Osaka Saibansho.

THE Acting Minister of the Public Works Department has issued a notification to the effect that, Nagoya in Aichi and Tsu in Mie having been connected by telegraph, communication will be opened on the 15th instant.

H. M. the Mikado has distributed 50,000 yen amongst the citizens of his former capital, as *miyage* (presents) and has given 300 yen to Princess Katsura-no-miya. At the conclusion of the ceremony of opening the line of railway between Kobe and Osaka and Kyoto, a banquet was given to the foreign representatives at the Buddhist monastery of Kennenji.

THE harbour of Takeura in the Island of Tsushima has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, and will hereafter be called Kaigun harbour.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* states that, on the 3rd inst., a number of the Kagoshima Kencho officials left for Tokio in order to report upon the recent disturbance of shizoku to the government. They arrived in the *Tokio-maru*. On the 10th about ten police officers at the head of about six hundred policemen were despatched for the island of Kiushu in the *Toyoshima-maru*. Out of these two hundred will be stationed at Nagasaki, two hundred at Kumamoto, one hundred at Saga and the rest at Fukushima. Mr. Shinagawa, Secretary of the Home Department, will also be sent to Kagoshima. There are three steam vessels in that port of which only one is serviceable, the two others being a little damaged. Guns and ammunition are not plentiful in Kagoshima.

MR. YAMAZAKI, of the *Akebono-shinbun* has been summoned to appear before the Tokio-Saibansho.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* repeats the rumor that in consequence of the Kagoshima disturbances, H. M. the Mikado will return to Tokio earlier than was at first intended. The same paper says that on the 9th several telegrams were received by the government from the south; but their purport is not known. One of them is however said to be to the effect that a detachment of the Kumamoto garrison troops has been despatched to the boundary of the Satsuma province.

THE *Choya Shinbun* publishes the following so-called official intelligence:—It is true that the Kagoshima shizoku have risen. They have endeavored to persuade Mr. Saigo the elder to take command of them; and his arguments having no effect in keeping them in order, he left his home; and it is not known where he has gone, Mr. Shimadzu is not a party to the rising.

ACCORDING to the *Hochi-shinbun* a famine still prevails in Corea, and is so serious that parents try to sell their children to the Japanese merchants there for from five to ten cents each.

ON the 14th at about 6.30 p.m. a fire at Nichome, I-idamachi, Tokio, was not extinguished till forty houses were burned to the ground.

TWO forts are to be built in the county of Miura, Soshu, one at the village of Kamoi, and the other at Towomidzu.

ON the 23rd ultimo, about twenty seven shizoku of Hakata, Chikuzen, were arrested and imprisoned for having conspired to rise against the Government, and many others of their associates deserted their homes.

THE telegraph wire between Tokio and Sendai has been repaired and communication is now restored.

ON the 31st ultimo, when H. M. the Mikado visited the Kioto-Saibancho opened in the 10th month of the 5th year of Meiji (1872) the following record of the civil and criminal cases was shown to him:—

year	law-suits	criminal case.
1872	270	670
1873	1,642	1,229
1874	5,288	1,068
1875	14,875	4,508
1876	17,753	7,163

An enormous increase of business, truly.

MR. KANDA-KONEI, late *Gikuwan* of the Genro-in, was appointed *Shoyu* of the Monbusho on the 6th inst.

The commanders of Provincial Garrisons have been ordered to repair to Tokio to receive instructions from the Minister at War.

On the morning of the 6th inst., says the *Nichi-Nichi-shinbun*, a rumor was current in the streets of Tokio, that the shizoku of the Kagoshima-ken rose against the government on the 21st ultimo; and a press message from the south to the government stated that the arsenal in the island of Sakurashima, in the harbour of Kagoshima, was attacked and taken by the insurgents. Some persons say that a telegram was received from Kumamoto. Various unfounded rumors are afloat. But the price of rice has become very high. On the 5th inst. it rose thirteen sen per one koku. On the 26th ultimo, all the Kencho officials under the Governor were dismissed owing to the late reformation in the Central Government. When the Vice Governor was ordered to reassume his duties he refused, and retired to private life with many others.

The *Nichi-Nichi-shinbun* says that a notification has been issued to every Saibansho, to the effect that, this year being the thirteenth since the death of Komei-Tenno, criminals throughout the empire will receive mitigation of their punishments.

During the night of the 11th ult. a number of robbers, armed with swords, forced their way, into the branch office of the mining department in the island of Sado. They killed Mr. Yoshiwara, superintendent of the office, and two officials, and took away 5,000 yen. The robbers are not known.

Out of one hundred and twenty-four criminals in the Yokohama Saibansho, about sixty are ill.

The Yokohama Saibansho will be removed to the old French Legation at Gochome, Honcho, which was bought for yen 800, (?) about the end of next month. The Saibansho at Chojamachi will be sold.

At the Osaka Fu-cho, a banquet was given to the foreign consuls and employés on the night of the 5th inst.

The *Saikai-shinbun* has the following, purporting to come from a man from Kagoshima:—Of about 20,000 students, followers of Mr. Saigo the elder, about 3,000 hold occasional assemblies at the principal school in Kagoshima; and the others at the branch schools in the villages. Though the places where they meet are called schools, they learn neither science nor art there, but merely discuss various subjects. In some few cases books are read. The "scholars" are called the Gakko-to but they are better known by the name of Seikan-to. Most of them are young; and none of them of more than fifteen years of age are allowed to live or travel beyond a distance of twenty five *ri* from their homes. No person belonging to another ken is allowed to keep company with them or to enter their school. The school itself, which was established by Mr. Shimadzu, is called the Shimadzu Gakko. It is much frequented by aged men, whose opinions undergo no change from those in vogue in the time of feudalism, and they constantly talk of the honor of dying for their lord. They dress their hair in the old style, and wear hakama and a short sword. They are called the Aikokuto. Kawabata, one of their number is seventy years of age, but still stout and strong.

At about 2.15 a.m. on the 15th a fire arose at the residence of Mr. Nishi, a kuwazoku at No. 2, Nichome, Yumicho, Hongo, and burned five houses. Another fire which happened

at about 5.20 a.m. on the same day in the town of Shiga, Aichi, was not extinguished till about twelve houses were burned down. At about 6.30 a.m. a fire also broke out at Shikunachi, Asakusa, which destroyed about one hundred and twenty houses.

Since the recent reformation in the government, the members of the "Jushusha" (Independant Society) in Tokushima, Kochi-ken, have been reinforced by about five hundred shizoku.

A coal-mine has been lately discovered near the hot springs of Arima-Kori, in the jurisdiction of Hiogo.

MR. FUWA, shizoku of the Ishikawa-ken, has petitioned for leave to establish a seventh National Bank in Osaka. If he receives a favorable answer he will open it with a capital of 300,000 yen on or about the 1st proximo.

THE "Kioritsusha" Association in Tottori, Shimane-ken, consists of about three thousand shizoku. Lately about one hundred of them deserted the Society and are known as the "Gunko-to" (obstinates?). They are reported to be much excited at the proceedings of the southern insurgents.

The leader of the agrarian rioters in the Ishikawa-ken was arrested on the 9th inst., and the farmers have dispersed quite peacefully.

USELESS EXPENDITURES.

The readers of our last issue have doubtless read the Emperor's advice to his Ministers, and we are sure they were struck with feelings of admiration of his deep solicitude for the interests of the people. On his starting for Kioto he called his Ministers into his presence and said: "As I notified on the 4th instant, I trust you will use every possible means to secure the peace and tranquillity of my people, as that is my wish."

It is very difficult to make everything satisfactory to the people and keep them from uneasiness. In order to ensure quiet and comfort among them there is nothing better than the reduction of the land tax, and this our honored Emperor has already decided upon for the promotion of the people's tranquillity and peace. Now we learn that there is the great difference of 4,920,000 yen between the revenues of the government in the 8th and 9th years of Meiji as shown in the tables prepared by the Minister of Finance and laid before the government. This considerable reduction is caused by the taxation being decreased by one-eighth. It is well known that the government has brought about the reduction of the annual expenditures, by dismissing a number of officials and amalgamating or altering the departments and various sections in order to carry out the Emperor's wishes. The people, even those who are living in remote parts of the country, should be elated. Still they manifest anxiety concerning another matter which it is rumored is about to take place. In the present age, when people argue upon the subject of the comfort of the people, there is one point that should be particularly remembered, and this we propose to illustrate. We should cease building useless buildings. The building mania pervades the country, and from year to year much money is wasted in the erection of stone houses and two or three storied edifices. If we count upon our fingers the number of buildings which have been constructed by the government, the total will be considerable. In examining this subject we see that half the revenues of the government are spent in the construction of these elegant structures. But if they did not have such fine offices, and only constructed less costly ones, the business of the country could be carried on just as well, while a great saving would be effected. If there were no houses it would then be necessary to build some. As an instance of what we mean. If any new branch of a public department were opened, offices would necessarily have to be provided for it. Whenever any new department is talked of, the people say:—"Well, now there will have to be another government office put up," and about seven or eight times out of ten this proves to be correct; and before many months have past the location is fixed upon: stone, wood, and bricks are gathered together: men are

at work day and night; and suddenly a great building rises to view, lighted with glass windows, furnished with Brussels carpets, high tables, grand chairs, stoves, and chandeliers. The gate keepers' and servants' houses are better than the average of the dwellings of the people, and everything else must be completed in proportionate grandeur. If we enquire into the business that is performed in these palaces we shall find it is just the same as was carried on in the former offices. And a still more extraordinary fact, in connection with this subject, is that there is no established system, no fixed regulations for the conduct of business. And, again, if Department A has a great establishment, then Department B must have an equally grand one or there will be dissatisfaction; and, if Department C and D have to occupy the old daimio's yasakis of former times, they will be dissatisfied, and there will be a continual contention on their part to get good buildings for themselves. Within the enclosure of the old Yedo castle, all the edifices except the Emperor's palace and the Daijo Kuan have been built in the modern luxurious style. Confucius says in his *Rongo* that "the superior class of people desire good things, but the lower class go to greater extremes in this respect." Thus, if the government build such palaces what will be the result of their example among the common people? If the local offices in the different parts of the country are pulled down and rebuilt, the officers insist that they must not be re-erected on the old plan, but each must have his separate division. They bestow a great deal of anxiety on the style of the furniture, which must be foreign. When the local schools are to be constructed so much is not thought of what is to be taught as of the style of the buildings and the furniture to be put in them; and the promoters of these objects, when talking about raising money say that their neighbors have such and such buildings and they must not fare worse. So the government gives them great praise for the energy they have manifested. In short this grand display of building amounts to just this,—squandering of the wealth of the people, which is truly a matter to be deplored. Therefore it is better for the government to stop this extravagance at once, and set a better example to the subjects. In doing so they would remove expensive habits and the community would be able to save money once more. These are not our own words only, but the common talk. This waste of money should be stopped. Hearing of His Imperial Majesty's kind commands we have been encouraged to write, after this manner, in regard to the welfare of the people, and to represent their opinions.—*Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, Jan. 31st.—*Tokio Times* Translation.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCES.

There is an incalculable number of students in the capital, who have left their native provinces in order to avail themselves of the opportunities which the metropolis affords for education; and most of them manifest great anxiety to study foreign languages and literature. Indeed their anxiety to acquire knowledge is like that of a person who is very thirsty and cannot get water, or who is very hungry and cannot find anything to satisfy his appetite, while their ambition is most praiseworthy. It is a singular fact that they should choose the capital rather than the provinces to carry out their wishes, for the latter offer advantages which are not to be obtained in the former, and so we cannot commend their choice. It may, however, be urged by some that the facilities for learning to be found in the provinces are not equal to those in the capital; and that even where there are schools established for the teaching of foreign literature in remote parts of the country, the students feel that they could learn more during six months in Tokio than they could in one year in those places. But this is a mistake. At the same time it seems that the manner in which these schools are conducted is unsatisfactory, and this accounts for the students leaving them and coming to Tokio.

The number of people living in such a large city as the capital, especially as they are crowded closely together, causes the atmosphere to become impure, which is very injurious to the health of the students, who fall sick before they have half accomplished their education and are compelled to return home to the provinces to recruit their health. Then their ambition, their studies, and their pecuniary allowances come to an end together and vanish like bubbles in water. Not only their bodies but their minds become diseased. Moreover

some of them acquire such habits of extravagance in the capital, that the allowances, made by their parents for the advancement of their education, are often spent in riotous living. Extravagance and dissipation prevent the students from studying as they ought; and their parents, seeing that they do not improve, frequently have to insist on their return home. Others study hard for a time, but they soon get tired of work and seek for any paltry situation that may be found. If they hear of any such they will go to any length of servility and fawning to procure it. Ultimately those young men become absolutely useless to society. If we look at the country we find there none of the destructive elements which prevail in Tokio. Fresh air and pleasant views invigorate the body and keep it in health; and it is impossible to acquire the dissipated habits which characterise the people of Tokio; and students at home, moreover, are watched over by their parents, who with the aid of their friends entirely control them. The result of all this is that they conduct themselves with greater propriety than they would do if sent to the capital to be educated. There is also a very great difference in the comparative cost of education in the country and in Tokio, the expense of learning and living being twice as great in the latter place as it is in the provinces. Indeed there are many persons who would go to Tokio to complete their education were it not for the expense attached to it. And if good schools were established in the country it would be unnecessary for them to think of doing so. The necessity of establishing such schools is very apparent. People say they are unable to found them at the present time, on account of the scarcity of money, but this is an unsatisfactory reason. If any person will only devote his attention to this subject diligently, he will be serving the interest of his country in a most praiseworthy manner. And if foreign language schools cannot be established, it is much better for the students to attend the seminaries they have than to come to Tokio in search of education.—*Katsiodan, Feb. 1.—Tokio Times Translation.*

(Extract from the *Mainichi-shinbun*.)

No idle rumors in relation to the matter of Kagoshima will be allowed to be published in our papers. So we will turn our pen to a merely local discussion and say that Mr. Saigo Takamori has not as yet declared himself whether he be a rebel or a loyalist. We and all our contributors are sure that he is the most loyal and meritorious man throughout Japan. He supports our national honor and founded the government. No one else has given us so good an example of loyalty. But now we cannot know whether he is about to declare himself a rebel or loyalist in the present troublesome times in Kagoshima. Mr. Saigo never can desire to disseminate a terrible poison through the country by exciting young men to rise against the government; but on the contrary would be most anxious to do good service. Would it be part of the conduct of a loyal man to pay no attention to the present state of affairs in Satsuma? We shall be much disappointed in the confidence we have reposed in him if he gives no sign. But if he does not care to do so we must say that his dwelling in Kagoshima produces a bad effect. He must remember that when he resigned his post and retired to Kagoshima, a large number of officials and troops in Tokio followed him, having resigned their places. In Kagoshima he established schools for them, where they have formed a large society named the Gakko-to. These men have risen against the government authorities. But Mr. Saigo shows no desire to put them down. We and our Countrymen much fear that he will no longer retain his honorable reputation as a loyalist.

(From the *Hochi-shinbun*.)

NOTIFICATION No. 1.

It is hereby noticed that the Female Normal School in Tokio, the Normal and English language School in Aichi, the Normal and English language Schools in Hiroshima, the Eng-

lish language School in Nagasaki, the Normal and English language Schools in Niigata, and the English language School in Miyagi, were closed on the 14th instant.

TANAKA-FUJIMARO,

Monbu-Daiyu.

18th Feb. 1877.

Another notification has been issued by the *Monbu-Daiyu* to the effect that 50,000 yen will be distributed among the Normal Schools of Japan, annually, to support their expenses.

The Finance Department in Tokio is strictly guarded by troops.

On the 20th inst., a fire in Osaka destroyed about twenty houses.

HIOGO.

We take from the *Hiogo News* the following addresses, presented to H. M. Mikado on the occasion of the state opening of the Kioto, Osaka, and Kobe railway:—

From the Governor of Osaka.

I venture to suggest, with respect, bending down, that Osaka has communication with the sea on its South-West side, and that it has many natural advantages. Therefore Osaka has been estimated from ancient times as the most important city in the Middle Provinces. The prosperous and brilliant reign has now come. The works of the people are great. The Railway has been built by the North and East, by which goods can be carried to distant places, and this town has now conveniences of carriage to the North, South, East and West. I, your subject, live in it, and receive the eternal blessing and get the Sacred perpetual grace. I cannot express a ten-thousandth part of my thanks for the Sacred grace I now receive, but I will show my thanks by doing my utmost to promote the national welfare. Having chosen the auspicious day, the ceremony is now held by the Sacred Majesty in person. I, on behalf of all the people of this Fu, offer their congratulations, and hope that the smoke of the engine will ascend with the smoke of furnaces and the sound of the train will be accompanied by the sound of joyful voices. I express the above with great respect.

WATANABE NOBORU.

Chihi of Osaka Fu.

5th of 2nd month, 20th year of Meiji.

From Sir Harry S. Parkes as Doyen of the Foreign Representatives.

On the part of the Corps Diplomatique, I beg to express to Your Majesty the sincere pleasure which it affords us to participate in the interesting ceremony of the opening of a new line of railway to the ancient capital of Your Majesty's realm.

The invitation to be present on this occasion with which Your Majesty has graciously honored us, furnishes an unmistakable sign of the friendship which marks Your Majesty's relations with the Sovereigns and Presidents whom we have the honor to represent. But this is not the only meaning which that invitation conveys. It shows that Your Majesty is sensible that a great industrial enterprise, which so nearly affects the welfare of many of Your Majesty's subjects, affects also the interests of those foreigners who are resident in this land, and who will always gladly join with Your Majesty's people in promoting those works of industry and peace which contribute to the brotherhood of nations and to their mutual profit and prosperity.

In the case of the useful work now inaugurated by Your Majesty, both native and foreign interests are so closely allied together that it is evident that our wishes for its success can scarcely be second to those which are entertained by Your Majesty, Your Government and Your people. Great difficulties attend the earlier construction of railway works in any country, and the way in which these difficulties have been overcome in the present instance reflects high credit upon all concerned. But we may be permitted to add that the event of to-day marks an epoch in the history of Japan, for it furnishes a durable record of those new relations which she has established with the world,—it is a proof both of her desire to advance as other nations have advanced and also of the

intelligence and practical capacity of her people, and it shows how closely Your Majesty identifies yourself with the interests of your people and how willingly Your Majesty and Your Government labour to promote the material progress of Your nation.

These, may it please Your Majesty, are the sentiments which animate my colleagues and myself in uniting with Your loyal subjects in offering our congratulations on this occasion. Most cordially do we join with Your Majesty in wishing success to the Hiogo, Osaka and Kioto Railway, and to all the efforts that may be made by Your Majesty's Government to provide Your country with such means of communication and transport, whether by Rail or Road, as may be best suited to its advancing requirements.

From the Governor of Hiogo.

On the 5th of the 2nd month, in the 10th year of Meiji, Your Majesty the Tenno holds in person the ceremony of opening the Railway between Saikio and Kobe. I, Morioka Masazumi, Juroku, Gon-Bei of Hiogo Ken, desire to state for the respectful consideration that the national welfare is promoted by the convenience of transport. Some time ago the Railway was made between Tokio and Yokohama, and now the Railway between this port, Saikio and Osaka has been completed, and to-day the celebration is held. This is the best way the Sacred ruler leads the nation to wealth and benefits his people. The old proverb says there is nothing without a beginning, and few things which have no ending. I pray that His Sacred Majesty's deeds may be renowned for ever, that these lines may long continue, to the East and the West, and that the Japanese people will obtain the Sacred blessing. Masazumi and the people of this Ken desire this. Therefore they offer their congratulations.

At the dinner given to the foreign members of the Railway Staff and the guests, Mr. Boyle, in response to the toast of "the Engineers," spoke as follows:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Inouye Masaru, and Gentlemen.—I feel deeply and appreciate highly the terms in which my friend Mr. Cargill has proposed the Foreign Engineering Staff and also the manner in which you have been pleased to receive the toast. The office which I have had the honour to hold since 1872 is now drawing to a close, and but few of the Foreign Staff of Engineers who have laboured among you for years past will now remain in this country. Those of us who are leaving will feel proud if we may think that we have earned your regard and approbation, while those who remain still in the service of your Government will, I doubt not, continue their endeavours to merit your esteem.

The nearly 50 miles of Railway that we have passed over to-day, comprising as they do several short tunnels, many river bridges, flood openings and other works of some magnitude, are such as cannot but prove interesting and instructive to all who may have the opportunity of studying them. The 27 miles from Osaka to Kioto especially, executed in little more than two years, show that after a certain period of experience by the officers and operatives of this country, public works of durability and importance can be carried on here as well as in any other country in the world, and I cannot, therefore, but share the general regret that there should seem at present so little prospect of future extension of the Railway system and of the continued employment of a trained staff which has acquired that knowledge and aptitude for such works which experience alone can give. We must hope, however, that the cloud which seems to rest just now on a further development of the iron ways will ere long clear away, and that a bright and not far distant day may herald in a future of progress and success.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my best and hearty acknowledgments for the cordial support I have ever received from the officers of His Majesty's service. I beg to thank the Chief Commissioner particularly, for all his kindness, consideration and unfailing support. Among the members of my own Staff (without whose valuable co-operation I should have but little now to speak of) I wish specially to mention Mr. England, who, during a long period of valuable service, has borne the burden and heat of the day; Mr. Holtham, whose duties latterly have been connected with the Kioto end of the line, where the Katsura river bridge and the terminal station, now complete, speak for themselves; Mr. Sherinton; and also Mr. Smith, your energetic Locomotive Superintendent, evidences of whose skill you have

examples of in connexion with the highly finished State Carriage and powerful Locomotive which has enabled so large a number of distinguished visitors to be carried this day with the Imperial train.

On behalf of the Staff which I have the honor to represent I desire again to thank you for the compliment now paid to us, and further to add that I shall always remember with pleasure the years spent among you, and ever desire the material prosperity of this country and the increasing happiness of its Sovereign and of its people.

REPORT of an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the HIOGO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL held at the Municipal Hall, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1877.

Present: Messrs. N. J. NEWWITTER (Chairman), A. A. ANNESLEY, H. MACKENZIE, A. H. GROOM, C. RASCH, R. G. WALSH, J. C. KLEIN and G. DUPLAQUET.

The Secretary having read the circular calling the Meeting, the Chairman handed in the following letters, which were also read:—

Hiogo, February 14th, 1877.

NATHAN J. NEWWITTER, Esq.

President Hiogo Municipal Council

DEAR SIR,—Although among those Members who have asked you to convene this Meeting, I beg to apologise for not attending the same, as I have another appointment which I cannot well give up. Moreover, I have nothing to state with regard to the purpose of the Meeting but that I fully accept your apology offered to me in our interview of Saturday last, for your having tendered an Address to the Mikado in the name of the Municipal Council without having previously submitted the same to the Members.

I would ask you kindly to explain this to the Meeting.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

J. H. FOCKE.

Member of H. M. C.

Hiogo, February 14th, 1877.

NATHAN J. NEWWITTER, Esq.

President Hiogo Municipal Council.

DEAR SIR,—Not approving the tone of manner of calling the Extraordinary Meeting of the Council, I have objected to join in the call.

Having heard your explanation of the matter, I am fully satisfied, and beg you will excuse my attendance, as other matters claim my attention.

Yours faithfully,

C. R. SIMPSON,

Act. Consul for Portugal.

The Chairman said:—"Gentlemen,—This Meeting was duly called at the request of a number of representatives of this Body for the purpose of receiving an explanation in reference to the Address presented by me to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the 5th instant. Some weeks ago this Body made an appropriation to illuminate this Hall and the Concession, in anticipation of the arrival of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. You know that the illuminations took place before and after the Emperor's arrival, in the manner suggested by your Committee. No further effort or suggestion that I am aware of was made by any member or members, either to call a Meeting of this Council or to take any further action worthy the Emperor's visit. The Address referred to was pre-

pared by me late on Saturday, the 3rd instant, and presented by the Governor of Hiogo, through the proper channel, to His Majesty on the 5th. In preparing the Address I had no intention of overstepping my responsibilities to this Council or doing more than what I considered an honorable and a pleasing duty, neither had I any intention of shewing in the slightest degree any disrespect or want of courtesy to the Municipal Council or any member thereof. In writing the Address I but uttered the sentiments of congratulation and welcome which I believed to be the feeling entertained by the Municipal Council and the community towards His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan."

Mr. Rasch said Mr. Newwitter had presented an Address to H.I.M. the Mikado in the name of the Municipal Council and the Foreign Community, and he (Mr. Rasch) thought it his duty, as representing the land-owners and foreign community, to ask for an explanation as to by whose authority he (Mr. Newwitter) had presented it. If Mr. Newwitter considered it his duty to express the feelings of the community and the Municipal Council to His Majesty the Emperor, he felt sorry to say that Mr. Newwitter had misunderstood his position as Chairman of the Council. The Council represented an International community, and if an address to His Majesty the Mikado had been called for, it could not have been done without asking the opinion of the public generally. In the name of those not satisfied with the explanation, to avoid such things occurring again and to avoid a vote of want of confidence, he begged to propose:—

That Mr. Newwitter be requested to resign the Chair.

This was seconded by Mr. Duplaquet.

The Chairman asked if he was to understand that the words of congratulation and welcome expressed by him in the Address delivered to the Emperor of Japan were not the feelings entertained by the members of the Municipality in behalf of the foreign community?

Mr. Rasch said as far as he was personally concerned the wording did not meet with his approval. If Mr. Newwitter, in his position of Chairman, had taken the proper way, the expressions would have represented the feelings of the community. He considered the Address quite out of order. He had not heard that the Japanese Authorities expected such an Address; besides that, the foreign community was well enough represented by the Ministers of Treaty Powers, who offered their congratulations.

The Chairman said that as late as Saturday last he had information from the Governor that an Address on behalf of the foreign community would be acceptable, and so late as that he had no opportunity, nor did the rules of the Council give him an opportunity to convene a Meeting.

Mr. Annesley said he endorsed the remarks made by Mr. Rasch, and he was in a position to make a statement quite opposite to that made by Mr. Newwitter. He was authorised by the Governor of Hiogo to state that Mr. Newwitter had requested him to make arrangements for presenting the Address; that he (the Governor) refused to do so, as a programme had been made by the Japanese Ministers at Tokio, and therefore no Address could be presented here. Mr. Newwitter a second time wished it presented, and was again told it could not be done. On the 5th Mr. Newwitter, whilst waiting in a passage at the Railway Station after the opening

ceremony had taken place, again requested that the Governor should present the Address to the Mikado. The Governor refused, but took the roll and passed it to a Japanese Secretary. What finally became of it the Governor could not say. With regard to Mr. Newwitter's statement that he could not call a Meeting, the members would have asked for one to be held if they thought it necessary. On the 19th January a Meeting was held for voting money for an illumination, and not a word was said by Mr. Newwitter that he had any intention of presenting an Address to the Mikado. On the 22nd another Meeting was held; Mr. Newwitter was present, but again not a word was said by him of any intention of presenting an Address, although he was then Chairman. If Mr. Newwitter had mentioned the matter it could have been discussed. What does Mr. Newwitter do? He goes, without consulting his colleagues or the Municipal Council or the foreign community, and presents an address they have not concurred in or have any knowledge of, and makes use of the Municipal Council to endorse the words. Every member was doubtless willing to shew the deepest respect to His Majesty the Emperor, but it was not necessary to present an Address on this occasion. The proceedings had been agreed upon at Yedo and the British Minister had presented an Address. As to Mr. Newwitter's explanation of his having had no time to call a Meeting, this could not be accepted.

Mr. Newwitter said he placed his word on the same footing as that of Mr. Annesley or the Governor of Hiogo. The Governor had sent him word through his interpreter that an Address of Welcome would be presented through him. One was handed in by him (the speaker) on Saturday night and translated. That translation and the original he had handed to the Governor. He wished it to be understood that he had used no effort to present it or force it on the Governor. As far as regarded the assertion of Mr. Annesley in regard to having time to call a Meeting, he would ask him to look at the Rules and Regulations. There was not a single word giving him the right to call a Meeting without a request from two or more members.

Mr. Annesley said the statement he had made was simply quoting the words of the Governor, and it should be accepted as coming from the Governor, not from himself.

Mr. Newwitter desired his report to be placed on the same base or footing as Mr. Annesley's or the Governor's.

Mr. Klein said Mr. Newwitter had expressed himself strongly on the words he had heard quoted from the Governor. This was a Meeting called by many members. If time had been short for calling a Meeting, it was only a question of a few hours.

Mr. Newwitter hoped the explanations he had given were sufficiently explicit to be understood.

Mr. Mackenzie said he felt it due to himself as having signed the letter to the President asking for this Meeting, to say a few words. Although the President had informed them that there was no Rule obliging him to call a Meeting of the Council to discuss the Address presented by him to the Mikado, there certainly is no Rule which authorised him to present the Address in the name of the Council without having called a Meeting and obtained its consent. If ever an occasion occurred—he could recall no other of such importance—where it was urgently necessary to hold an Extraordinary Meeting, this certainly was the time. And

now that individual opinion on the Address had been challenged, he could only say that had such a Meeting been called the tone of the Address was certainly not exactly the sort of thing he should have voted for.

Might he ask that, to prevent any further unpleasant discussion, the Resolution before the Meeting be now put to the vote.

Mr. Newwitter said he would not take one word back. If it was considered out of place, he had made due apology for it. He had no personal ambition in the matter. At the same time, as this was a Meeting called for hearing his explanation, and a Resolution had been brought forward, he would say that he should be prepared to reply to that Resolution at the next Regular Meeting on Saturday next.

Mr. Rasch said the resolution had been moved by him and seconded by Mr. Duplaquet. Was it not accepted?

Mr. Newwitter said when the Meeting was called nothing was said about a Resolution. He should decline to put it, and he trusted the gentlemen present would consider him as standing upon his rights as Chairman. The Meeting had been called for his explanation and not for passing a Resolution.

Mr. Rasch said he was not satisfied and would propose his Resolution at the next Meeting. To cut the unpleasant discussion short, he would propose an adjournment.

The Meeting then adjourned.

After the closing of the Meeting reported above, a number of residents present formed a Meeting and elected Mr. Byrne as Chairman.

Mr. Byrne said they had met to express their indignation at the manner in which Mr. Newwitter had represented them to the Mikado, and the best way of doing that would be to write a letter to the Municipal Council, expressing their dissatisfaction.

Mr. Kempermann then proposed and Mr. De San seconded the Resolution contained in the letter below.

The Chairman put the Resolution to the Meeting and declared it carried by a nearly unanimous vote. As they had honored him by making him Chairman he would take charge of the proposition and with their assistance he would send a letter as proposed.

The Meeting then adjourned.

The following letter has been forwarded to the Elected Members of the Council.—

Hiogo, February 14th, 1877.

To Messrs. RASCH, MACKENZIE and GROOM,
Elected Members of the Municipal Council.

GENTLEMEN.—We, the undersigned, Land-Benters and Residents of Kobe, having been present at the Meeting of the Council held this afternoon, beg to express our unanimous dissatisfaction at the manner in which Mr. Newwitter, as Chairman, conducted the proceedings. The want of courtesy in his manner and speech towards his colleagues show him to be inexperienced and unaccustomed to preside at such Meetings. We therefore beg that you will follow up and support the proposition of Messrs. Rasch and Duplaquet to the effect that Mr. Newwitter give up the Chairmanship of the Council.

We also beg to lay before you the result of a Meeting which we held this afternoon in the Municipal Hall, and request you to lay this letter and the Resolution passed before the Council at the next General Meeting.

RESOLUTION.

Proposed by Mr. Kempermann, and seconded by Mr. De San. "That this meeting expresses its greatest indignation at Mr. Newwitter's presumption in addressing the Mikado as representing us, he, Mr. Newwitter, having no authority whatever to address His Majesty on our behalf."

Carried unanimously by the undersigned, as per signatures attached:—

Edward Byrne, Chairman; Edw. de San, T. Kempermann, O. A. Kleinwort, Ferd. Plato, R. Hughes, H. Broeschen, H. Baehr, J. J. Cann, A. C. Sim, John J. Quin, A. Oestmann, Walter M. Smith, A. Stein, H. Hagge, J. L. Ruyter, A. M. Townsend, O. Voigt, A. Grote, Chs. Braess, J. H. Gubbins, C. Iversen, A. De Ath, Carl G. F. Birt, Walter F. Page.

From the Osaka Nippo:—

At 9.30 on the 9th the Empress and Empress Dowager left the palace and visited the female schools, the working ground of the Industrial Office and the Chemical Office. On the 13th they were to see the fishing in the Uji river. On the 14th the Empress Dowager will visit the temples of Kamo and Yoshida, the Buddhist temple of Chionin and the mineral spring in Maruyama.

Nitta Yoshisada, formerly Shoshii, who acted on behalf of Godaigo Tenno along with Kusunoki Masashige, has been now given the posthumous title of Shosammi.

The Kocho and school teachers have established another free assembly next door to the Funnkwan, and the first meeting was held on the night of the 8th. Firstly, Takiyama explained the ways of curing the license of freedom; secondly, Yano expressed himself strongly against the spirit which is always wanting assistance from others; lastly, Katayama maintained that the different degrees of happiness accord with the different degrees of knowledge obtained.

A man who visited the island of Shodo has written that he went there dressed in foreign fashion, and that when he met a crowd of children on the road they ran away in fear and peeped at him over the fences or through holes in doors. Persons over middle age shrunk up their bodies when they met him, as if they were going through thick thorns. The island is off Sanuki, is only a few ri distant, and has good communication by vessel; yet the state of the people remains thus.

We learn from native sources that H. M. the Mikado, accompanied by the Empress and suite, will embark at Kobe on board the *Meiji-maru*, at 10 a. m. on the 21st instant, and leave for the capital.—*Nippon Standard*.

On Tuesday (13) H. I. M. the Mikado slept at Sakai and arrived in Osaka on Wednesday morning, in a carriage, accompanied by H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-miya. His Majesty dined at the Castle, inspected the Arsenal, and reviewed a portion of the garrison, after which he visited the Ei-go-gakko and examined the pupils. On Wednesday night he slept at the Mint, and on Thursday inspected it, sleeping there again, and returning to Kyoto yesterday.

Recent news from Satsuma having called H.E. Sanjo from Kyoto to Osaka he was in attendance on the Mikado during this visit, as was also H.E. Kido.—*Hiogo News*.

We find it almost impossible to get any news from the South. The *Takao-maru*, which went down to Kagoshima the other day, has returned, and, it is said, had to slip her cable to get away. The *Tokio-maru*, which arrived from Yokohama yesterday, brought over 500 troops, whose ultimate destination we yet know not. The *Genkai-maru*, which had been detained here, has been ordered back to Yokohama, as too large for the purpose she was wanted for, and among many rumors current is one that the *Taihei-maru* has been detained by the rebels. In Kobe the feeling of uneasiness seems to increase, for during Wednesday and Thursday nights the Concession was patrolled by Japanese soldiers. It seems on enquiry that an order had come down from Osaka that Hiogo and Kobe should be regularly patrolled. We believe that the Governor has been asked in future to let the Consuls know when such measures are instituted, in order to prevent any misunderstanding. Some persons seemed inclined to look upon this patrol round the Concession as somewhat of an intrusion, so it may be just as well to mention that the Japanese have not only a right, but that it is their actual duty to protect foreigners and their property.

There was another rumor last night that some 450 policemen who had been sent to Kagoshima were seized and disarmed immediately on landing.—*Idem*.

We learn that Mr. R. Vickers Boyle's term of office as Engineer-in-Chief to the Imperial Government Railway has expired, and Mr. Boyle will soon take his leave; and we understand that Mr. T. R. Sherrington, District Engineer in Osaka, will come down to Kobe and take the office as Resident Engineer; the office of Engineer-in-Chief has ceased to exist.—*Nippon Standard*.

Law Reports.

In H.B.M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON Esq., Acting
Law-Secretary.

Monday, February 12th, 1877.

Continued from last Mail Summary of 10th inst

Peter Gerhard Hansen was charged on the information of Mr. Hazelwood, Acting Accountant of the Yokohama branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, with feloniously forging a certain bank-note of the value of five hundred dollars, and attempting to utter the same with the intention of defrauding the said Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; and also with unlawfully and wickedly combining and conspiring with certain other persons, to forge and utter the said bank-note with intent to cheat and defraud the said Banking Corporation. At the request of the Counsel for the prosecutor the prisoner was also charged with forging, uttering, aiding and abetting, with intent to defraud, a bank-note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for \$500; and with conspiring with other persons to forge and utter such bank-note and thereby to defraud.

This case, which was adjourned on Friday last to give the prisoner the opportunity of procuring legal assistance, was resumed this morning.

The Court asked if any one appeared for the prisoner.

The prisoner replied that he had engaged the assistance of Mr. Ness; but that gentleman would not appear to-day.

My. Dickins intimated that, owing to it being mail day, Mr. Hazelwood was not able to be present, and he therefore proposed putting Mr. Walter in the witness box.

Mr. John Walter, sworn:—I am Acting Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I remember the sixth of February. I also remember seeing our comprador on the evening of that day. He brought a message to me.

The witness was about to state the purport of the message, but the Court would not permit it. He then continued:

I went to the Bank in consequence of that message and there found a Chinaman who requested me to go to an Exchange Shop, where I found the man who, it was said, had tendered the note. I told Williams that the note was a forgery. He did not deny attempting to utter it. That is the note (produced). I should judge the forgery was done by photography. From the exchange shop I went to the Police station in company with Mr. Hazelwood and some Japanese police, and there laid a charge against Williams. On the way to the Station Williams said that he wished to see the American Consul, as he thought immediate action should be taken in order to prevent the man who gave him the cheque from leaving Yokohama. After making the charge I went to the American Consul who sent for Williams. At first the prisoner refused to give the name of the person who had given him the note, but on being pressed said it was Bennett. We afterwards went to Mr. Bavier and then a warrant was issued for the arrest of Bennett. We found him at No. 93. The premises were searched by Mr. Elmer and Mr. Loxton, in my presence. There was nothing found calculated to criminate Bennett. I left Bennett in charge of Mr. Loxton and returned home. No further search of 93 was made in my presence. No other premises were searched in my presence. Besides the fictitious note put in I have seen two others at the Swedish Consul's. There was no difference at all between any of the notes—they have the same numbers. It is not a custom of the bank to issue notes bearing the same number. To the best of my belief those notes are the same as I saw. The paper is far thicker than the paper used for the bank's notes. That is a genuine note. (A bank note produced.)

The prisoner had no questions to ask.

The witness, at the request of Mr. Dickins, pointed out Williams and Bennett who were in Court. The witness also asked permission to alter a part of his statement as taken by His Honour, to the effect that the two notes instead of being shown him by Mr. Van Oordt, had been sent to him by that gentleman through Mr. Cook.

Abusa Iisaburo, a Japanese, deposed:—I reside in Yokohama and am a banto in No. 62. I remember the 6th day of this month. About 5 o'clock on the evening the money changer Okomoto brought a note for \$500 on the Bank No. 62. The money changer said he wanted to know if it was a good note. I was not certain about it and gave it back to the money changer Seikiya who took it away with him. Akomoto and Seikiya were together at the time I returned the note. The note I saw was like those notes in appearance (notes shown). I did

not see any foreigner in connection with those notes.

The prisoner said he had no questions to ask the witness; but would like to know if he the witness was sworn.

His Honour replied that he had been cautioned.

Seikiyakitchi, a Japanese money changer residing in Tokio, deposed: I remember the evening of the sixth of February. I remember a foreigner coming to my house about 5 o'clock that evening. He was accompanied by a man from a watchmaker's shop, who asked if a certain note was good or not. The watchmaker's messenger said that the man had tendered the note in payment of a watch, but they refused to change it until they knew that it was genuine. The amount of the note was \$500. The foreigner asked that the note might be changed. He did not say that it was a \$500 note but I knew it was by looking at it. It was taken to Okomoto's. Okomoto was not sure as to whether the note was good or bad, and it was returned to the man. I did not go to Okomoto's house myself; the note was taken there. I remained in my master's shop and so did the foreigner while the note was being sent to the money changer. I saw the note given back to the foreigner, who put it into his vest pocket and went away. The note that was presented for change was very like those (notes shown the witness). The man who presented the note is now in court. (The witness pointed to George Hansen.)

The prisoner said he wished His Honour to note that there were two men of the same name.

The Court adjourned till two o'clock.

On the Court resuming, the U. S. Consul, General T. B. Van Buren, took a seat to the Bench with Mr. Wilkinson.

Yun Pow Kin, a Chinaman, cautioned, deposed. I live at 136 and also keep the house 190 and am a money changer. I recollect the evening of the sixth instant. [Considerable difficulty was experienced in eliciting evidence from this witness as he neither understood Japanese nor English sufficiently to be comprehended, so he was ordered to stand down.]

Mow Ah Fai, cautioned, deposed: I am comprador of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. On the evening of sixth instant I sent a message to Mr. Walter asking him to come to the Bank. He came about 7 o'clock. The Exchange man Pow Kin brought a note to me, and I saw it was a bad one, so I sent to Mr. Walter and we went together to the Exchange Shop. That is the note given to me by the Exchange Shop-keeper; it is not a genuine one.

F. Beato sworn:—I reside at No. 57. I have had much experience in photography and for many years have carried on the business of a photographer. Those notes have been photographed: the numbers and backs were photographed first and coloured afterwards. They were produced in the ordinary way.

Antoine Bennett, sworn:—I am a seaman by profession and was on the *Tennessee* last. I left that vessel in July or August last year. I was not on the *Nevada* afterwards. I had about \$50 in my pocket when I left the *Tennessee*. I have been dealing in skins, doing some account work, collecting postage stamps, and working at photography since leaving the vessel. First I worked with a Chinaman named Hung Chang, not specially as a photographer but doing outside business.

The prisoner asked if the witness was a prisoner of the crown. The Court informed him that the witness was not under British authority.

Witness continued:—I just made enough to live on at my various trades. Since I left the *Tennessee* I have near been the owner of \$500. I never carried on photography on my own account. My father taught me photography. I know the prisoner. I became acquainted with him about November last year, at Peter Claussen's. The prisoner never asked me to do anything in photography. He promised to help me to get a photographic business at the commencement of our acquaintance. I don't know why he made that promise. He was going to help me by the aid of money. He gave me some money, with which I bought instruments, chemicals and paper in Tokio. The name of the place where I procured them I forget, but it is the first house from the railway station in the Main Street on the left hand side after crossing the bridge. I believe George Hansen went with me. The prisoner paid the money. I brought this apparatus to Hansen's (prisoner's) residence in Yokohama, No. 107. I have taken the negative of a \$500 note. I got the note to copy from the prisoner. I do not recollect the date, but believe it was about the end of December. I took about a dozen negatives. The first I took were not good enough to print from. The prisoner assisted me in taking those photographs. The last negatives were not very good, but the best I could produce. They were used to obtain copies from. Those notes are copies from the negatives which I took. I printed those notes with the assistance of the prisoner. We made, perhaps, twenty prints. They were all taken from the same bank note. The paper was bought by me in a Japanese shop. Those notes are two different pieces of paper. I pasted them together with the help of the prisoner. I coloured the notes with water colours which I purchased in Tokio. I had no assistance in colouring them. I submitted the printed notes to the prisoner to see if they would do. He was not satisfied with them and said they were too dark. I don't know what became of the eight notes which were not burnt, the last I knew of them was that they were given to George Hansen to change. George Hansen asked me for these notes. I do not know that the prisoner was aware of the notes being given to George Hansen. He knew before that they were to be given to him. Hansen got them about 14 days after they were printed. During that period they were lying in a drawer in a house belonging to the prisoner. The photographic operations were carried on in the prisoner's house. We used to fasten the doors mostly. The note was given by Hansen to me to photograph to see if I was a photographer. I did not try to photograph anything else. I did not know at the time that there were any other reasons. I knew afterwards that they were photographed for exchange. I knew that when the notes were ready, as the prisoner then told me. He asked me to exchange the notes, but I did not do so as I did not want to have anything to do with them, knowing that they were no good. I did not know that the notes were intended for use until after they were printed. When the prisoner asked me to exchange them I told him I would not have anything to do with them. I never took any steps to prevent their circulation, though I protested against their being circulated. The prisoner said that if I would not change them he would give

me up to the Bank. I told him then that I would try to get them changed, but as a matter of fact I did not. The \$500 note from which the negatives were taken was a good note. No one else helped me to make the notes except the prisoner. He assisted me in various ways. He was present when I took the negatives and when I prepared them and took the prints. I was paid some money now and then by the prisoner for taking the photographs. I did not live at No. 107 with him. I concealed two of the notes between the top of the table and the frame in No. 93. George Hansen occupied this room. George Hansen never told me what he did with the notes I gave him and the prisoner never informed me. The prisoner did not offer any special reward for making these notes. When I was asked to exchange them I was to give the money up to the prisoner: they were to be exchanged for his benefit. I do not know where the photographic instruments are now. The last I saw of them was when George Hansen went to Tokio to exchange five notes on Monday last. I know that he went to change them because he told me himself. Hansen took the lens to Tokio to sell it. The rest are remaining in No. 93. They were taken from 107 to 93 some days previous. Hansen did not sell the lens. He brought it back but I don't know what he did with it. I know a man named Williams. He attempted to change a note. He got the note from me. That is the note. Williams asked me for the note. He was aware of my making the photographic copies. I told him about it. The prisoner was aware that Williams knew about the notes and objected to it, as he did not want Williams to know that he (Prisoner) had anything to do with them. I knew Williams on the *Tennessee* as we were both on that vessel together. We were discharged on the same day. It was not eight notes but five notes which I gave to George Hansen. I do not know what became of those notes. When he returned from Tokio I was nearly asleep and at 12 o'clock that night was arrested. I do not know whether any of the notes were torn up.

The prisoner had no questions to ask.

Anton Williams, sworn.—I was formerly in the *Tennessee* as a seaman. I was discharged on the same day as Bennett. I was for 14 days in Peter Claussen's, after which I served as quartermaster on the *Nevada* from which I was discharged on the 25th of last month. I recollect taking an apparent \$500 Bank note to a Chinese exchange shop on the 6th instant. Bennett gave me that note. I was to give the money to Bennett. He had to pay me some money, and when I asked him for it he gave me that note to go and get changed, saying he would pay me. I did not know that the note was not good, or that it had been photographed. Bennett told me he had to make some money, but I thought he meant to earn it with his hands. I know very little about the prisoner. The first time I saw him was about two months before Christmas. I know a man named George Hansen. He was a shipmate on the *Tennessee* and was discharged some three months after me. Bennett told me that George Hansen intended to go to Tokio, but did not tell me for what purpose. I did not know at the time that he went to change notes. I knew the next morning when Bennett told me. I have had conversations with the prisoner but he never talked about the notes. The note was given to me about half past four o'clock in the afternoon. I

cannot tell whether that was the note or not, but it was one like that for \$500. Bennett said he had no time to go himself to change the note. I do not know the number of the Exchange shop I took the note to, but it is close to Peter Claussen's.

George Hansen, sworn.—I am a Swede. I was formerly in the *Tennessee*, and left about two months and a half ago. Since then I have been doing nothing, when I was on board the *Tennessee* I was acquainted with Bennett and Williams. When I came on shore I lived for a few days at 82, but afterwards removed to 133. I knew that Bennett was a photographer, though I have never seen him operate. He took likenesses in Yokohama at a Chinese house. I know the prisoner and became acquainted with him when I first came on shore. I knew for the first time where the prisoner lived on the night Bennett was arrested. I remember having a conversation with Williams at Claussen's. He talked of making a thousand dollars in a few days. He was a little drunk. This was after Christmas, about a fortnight after he left the *Nevada*. Mr. Claussen was present at the time and must have heard the conversation. I don't know if Bennett was there or not but the prisoner was. Williams did not say how he was going to make this. I went to Tokio with Bennett, but did not know what he purchased there. I went to an ironmonger's to try and get employment, I came down with him to Yokohama. I don't know what he did with the parcel he brought from Yedo. He did not tell me what that parcel contained. I was on friendly terms with Bennett. He did not mention to me that he intended to set up a photograph shop of his own. Bennett never gave me any notes. I got one note from the prisoner but I believe it was good. I went to Tokio last Monday to change a \$500 note for the prisoner. I took the note to Yedo because the prisoner said I would get more for it. I went all around to find a place to change the note, but could find none, so went to the watchmaker's to see if he could tell me. I went to Yedo in the 12 o'clock train. I only went to one place to try and change the note. I did not ask to buy a watch when I went to the watchmaker. The watchmaker showed me a gold watch and said he wanted ninety dollars for it, but I did not offer to purchase it. The watch-maker said he had not sufficient money to change the note. I gave him the note to look at, and then he returned it to me, and I came back to Yokohama. When I came back I returned the note to the prisoner, who asked me if I could not change it and I told him that the money changer had no money. I am quite sure that Antoine Bennett did not give me the five notes. On the night that Williams was arrested, Bennett sent me to Claussen's to see if Williams was there, as he, Bennett, wanted to see him. Williams was not there, so I returned to Bennett who was lying on the bed. I saw Bennett tear up some papers in the afternoon, some of which were painted and some were white. He went out and took the torn pieces of paper with him. I did not tell Williams that I had taken five notes to Yedo. I changed one \$500 note for the prisoner on Saturday week in Yokohama in Japanese town. They gave me \$507.50 in paper money in exchange. I do not know the name of the shop but I could find it. It is the second street down from the Main Street. The prisoner did not tell me to go to that particular shop. I simply went to change the

note because the prisoner asked me to. He gave me one dollar for my trouble. I have said on one occasion that Bennett never gave me a note to change in Tokio, which I still stick to.

The Court then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, February 13th 1877.

(Continued from Monday.)

The case of Peter Gerhard Hansen charged with counterfeiting Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-notes was resumed this morning, when Mr. Dickins called

Sekimoto Tatsui, a Japanese woman, who deposed:—I live at No. 107. I know a man named Bennett who was in the habit of coming to No. 107 and shutting himself up with my master (the prisoner) but I never was admitted into that room. I never even ventured to peep into the room because my master's prohibitions were so strict. I have not the least idea what they used to do in that room, neither have I observed any particular smell emanating from it. I went to live at No. 107 about the 20th of November. Bennett very frequently came to the house to see my master.

Walter Loxton, sergeant of police, sworn, deposed:—I remember the sixth of this month. On the evening of that day I arrested Anton Bennett, having previously taken charge of Williams. About 8 o'clock Mr. Walter and Mr. Hazelwood, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, came to the station accompanied by Williams. Mr. Walter showed me a bank-note on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$500, and told me that it was a counterfeit, and that Williams had tried to pass it in a Chinese Exchange Shop. I asked Williams where he got it, and he said he would not tell any one except his Consul. Mr. Walter asked me to take charge of Williams while he went to see General van Buren. Shortly after Mr. Elmer came to the station and asked for Williams, and took him away to the American Consulate. Williams was questioned by General van Buren as to where he had got the note. After that we went to Mr. Bavier's and procured a warrant for the arrest of Bennett and then went to Bennett's house, No. 93. I showed Bennett the warrant, read the charge to him, and then arrested him. He got out of bed and dressed himself. We then searched the premises, but did not find anything of importance, so I took him to the station and locked him up. I did not arrest the prisoner: he was arrested by Constable Toms. I searched the prisoner's house in company with Mr. Elmer. I found several articles and 403 yen. There was an old cash-box containing some paints, a thick piece of glass, a small piece of paper which was like a bank note but had been soaked in oil and daubed with green paint. In a portmanteau were some clothes and letters. The clothes looked as if they had been used in doing dirty work. There were also three bottles, one of which contained a colourless solution like water. In the grate there was a lot of burnt paper. I did not find any photographic instruments. There was a very strong smell which reminded me of a photographer's studio. The clothes were stained and very dirty, and they belonged to the prisoner, who recognised them in the gaol. (Clothes, portmanteau and cash-box were exhibited.)

Mr. Dickins asked that the case might be adjourned until Saturday or Monday, as, in

consequence of the Chinese new year, he was unable to produce his witnesses.

His Honour asked the prisoner if he had anything to say to this, to which he replied that he should be glad to have the affair settled as soon as possible, but if it could not be settled before the time mentioned by Mr. Dickins he supposed he would have to wait.

The case was then adjourned till Tuesday the 20th.

NIEL MORRISON was charged by Sergeant Loxton with being drunk and incapable.

The prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined \$1 and costs; with the alternative of imprisonment for forty-eight hours.

Before **H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary,**

Messrs. A. JAFFRAY, W. CURTIS, JOHN RICKETT,

F. BEATO and CHAS. WIRGHAM, Jurors.

Wednesday, Feb. 14th, 1877.

NOMI DAISUKE vs. J. W. SUTHERLAND.

The plaintiff in 1875, claimed the sum of 262 yen 67 sen 8 rin 2 mo, balance of an account for fodder supplied to the defendant; and judgment was given against him by H. B. M.'s Acting Consul on the 6th of December of that year. Recently he applied for a new trial by jury.

The plaintiff did not appear personally, but had a friend to represent him.

Before commencing the case, His Honour informed the gentlemen of the jury that it would save time if the points in dispute were definitely settled before the merits of the case were gone into.

From the questions put to the plaintiff and defendant, it appeared that the former supplied the latter with fodder from January 1874 till April 1875, which, by his account, came to 2,069 yen, and for which he had only received 1,806 yen and some cents, leaving a balance due of 262 yen 67 sen 8 rin 2 mo. The defendant denied being indebted in the amount claimed by the plaintiff, but on the contrary alleged that he had paid \$59.98 in advance for fodder which had never been supplied. He stated that the total sum paid to the plaintiff was not 1,806 yen but 1,802 yen 12 sen.

One of the points in dispute was the allowance of tare which the defendant claimed and which the plaintiff would not admit.

Considerable difficulty was experienced by the Court in ascertaining exactly what points were in dispute, and His Honour ultimately decided that it would be to the interests of all parties, including the jury, to adjourn the case until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, in order to allow the litigants the opportunity in the meantime of becoming acquainted with the points on which they differed. Both parties were then directed to come to the Court to-morrow fully prepared; and the plaintiff was also notified that if he was not present punctually at the hour mentioned the case would be dismissed.

Thursday, Feb. 15th, 1877.

Rehearing with a Jury. The claim of the plaintiff is for 262 yen 67 sen 8 rin 2 mo, balance of account for goods sold. After the case was tried in December 1875, it was referred for account to Mr. J. C. Hall. The referee filed his report on the 20th December 1875.

This case commenced yesterday and was remanded until this morning when it was continued.

His Honour asked the defendant if he admitted that 548 bags of barley were delivered up to July 1874.

The defendant was not prepared to say the exact number of bags which were delivered to that date.

His Honour then enquired whether the following quantities of barley had been delivered at the times mentioned: July 31, 548 bags; August, 119; Sept., Oct., and Nov. 272; Dec. to April 10, 300.

The defendant admitted the total as correct but was not certain as to the dates, though he finally agreed to admit them as correct.

The question of the weight of the various quantities of the barley was next gone into. The plaintiff claimed having delivered 73,552 catties, but the defendant was not prepared to say whether that was the correct amount, as he had not gone into calculations by the catty, but he admitted receiving 991½ piculs.

The next point at issue was as to whether the barley had been purchased by gross or net weight: the plaintiff claimed the former and the defendant the latter.

The price of barley at the various times it had been purchased was then gone into, and the plaintiff's statements in regard to it were admitted on some items and disputed on others by the defendant.

The plaintiff claimed that rice, beans, and hay had been delivered to the value of 31 yen, but the defendant only admitted 29.69 yen. It was ultimately agreed that the price should be thirty dollars.

The plaintiff claimed 12.36 coolie and carriage hire, which the defendant disputed.

In the matter of tare the defendant stated that he had weighed six bags and found they averaged over nine pounds per bag but was willing to take the usual tare of eight pounds per bag. The plaintiff refused to admit more than seven pounds per bag, which he stated was the weight of the bags in which he sent the fodder.

The only points which the parties could not agree upon were the weight of the barley, its price and tare.

His Honour addressed the gentlemen of the Jury and asked them whether they preferred the case to proceed or whether it should be adjourned to allow the defendant the opportunity of going through his books and producing item by item. The Jury elected to go on with the case.

The actual difference in the weight of the barley, not including the tare, was 65 piculs. This point having been definitely settled the case was adjourned till two o'clock.

On the Court resuming at 2 o'clock His Honour asked the defendant if he had looked over his books, to which he replied that he had, and found the amount he had already acknowledged correct.

The plaintiff then read a statement of the various amounts of barley supplied to defendant up to the end of July, with their respective weights.

His Honour asked the defendant how many piculs he alleged were allowed to the plaintiff at the last hearing, to which he replied about fifteen.

His Honour said that the actual difference then was 45 piculs; and he informed the gentlemen of the Jury that he would take advantage of the power vested in him and

forcibly refer the point at issue to Mr. Hall and take it entirely out of their hands.

The following evidence was then taken.

Fumi, wife of the plaintiff, deposed:—Sutherland came to me and asked if I would undertake to buy fodder for him. This was in January 1874. I declined, but he came a ain, and sympathising with the distress he was in in not being able to procure fodder I agreed to do what I could. I made enquiries and reported to him that I could get barley for \$1.25 per bag of five *to*. This was agreed to. With regard to bran I intimated that it could be procured for \$1.50 per picul net. This also was agreed to. Settlements were regularly made for two months, after which so much used to be paid on account every month. About the fourth month, Smith told me that I had already received too much money on account. This was about the 11th of April, 1875. After that I declared I would not supply any fodder to Sutherland's horses even to prevent them from starving. The barley was supplied according to the market rates. At the time of the original contract there was no mention of tare, but it was simply stated that it was to be five bus per bag of five *to*. From first to last no tare was agreed upon; and no change was made with regard to the weight as it was all gross weight throughout the transaction. I was very much annoyed in settling up accounts to find that the defendant deducted tare when nothing had been said in regard to it. The bran was sold on a net basis, at six bus for two bags weighing 16 *monme*. When bran became cheaper I sold it cheaper to Sutherland.

To defendant:—In April the March account and up to the 10th of April was due, I don't recollect the amount, but it was over 200 *rios*. I was in the habit of coming sometimes and comparing my book with Smith's. There was no written contract because I looked upon you (Mr. Sutherland) in the light of a brother. It is not customary at Kanagawa to allow tare.

To the Jury:—I made the agreement myself. At first defendant sent for the fodder, but afterwards it was sometimes sent by boat. I claim altogether 252 *rios*.

Funibashi Senzaburo deposed:—At the time of the contract for the fodder I was the employer of the plaintiff. An application was made by Sutherland for fodder, he stating that he had 60 or 70 horses and nothing to give them to eat. The plaintiff was ill, so the request was declined. He came a second time accompanied by Iyo, and said that he trusted to our assistance as he could get help from no other quarter. At his earnest solicitation and as we sympathized with Sutherland in his distress, we agreed to make enquiries and see if fodder was procurable. I made enquiries and ascertained the cheapest rate at which the best barley could be obtained for was \$1.25 per bag of five *masu* gross weight. In the presence of Fumi and plaintiff, I interpreted this to Sutherland who assented, and the business was commenced and left entirely to the banto as the plaintiff knew nothing about the business. At the same time arrangements were made about the bran, which was to be sold at \$1.50 per picul. The accounts for the second and third month were settled satisfactorily on the contract basis. In April 1874, some of Sutherland's people made a demand for a deduction of tare. In the same month the defendant's clerk was changed, and it was on the advent of another clerk that the demand was made for tare. At this time Sutherland owed 88 yen. The conversation took place

about the tare in March. There were four persons present on that occasion. In consequence of my firmly refusing to allow the deduction of tare, it was agreed that the fodder should still be supplied on the original basis. On the 22nd of March I received 20 *rios*; on the 20th of March 17 *yen*; and on the 30th 45 *yen*; making a total of 82 *rios*. On the 6th of April I received 50 *yen*. The dispute about tare was settled on the understanding that no tare was to be allowed; and on this understanding the business was carried on till June.

The Court adjourned until Thursday the 22nd at 10 a.m.

**In H. B. M. Court at Yedo,
in Chambers.**

**Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law-
Secretary.**

Friday, February 16th, 1877.

(Continued from January 29th.)

TOKIO FU vs. BLOCKLEY & BLOCKLEY.

In the matter of a petition and counter-claim between.

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA, } Plaintiff
GONCHIIJI, TOKIO FU, }

And

ARTHUR BLOCKLEY and } Defendants.
BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, his wife }

ARTHUR BLOCKLEY and } Plaintiffs
BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, his wife }

And

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA, } Defendant.
GON CHIIJI, TOKIO-FU. }

On the 29th ult. The Tokio-Fu moved through their counsel, Mr. Lowder, that the petition and counter-claim of the defendants in this case be dismissed.

The learned gentleman argued his case, and the court adjourned the hearing of the motion until this morning, when Mr. Kirkwood, the defendant's counsel, replied. He contended that Mr. Lowder's argument in reference to the misjoinder of the parties instead of being in the plaintiff's favor was decidedly in favour of the defendants. With regard to the jurisdiction of the court, he argued that any foreigner suing in a foreign court submits himself to its jurisdiction, and quoted authorities to substantiate the views he held on this point. As to the contract before the court, it was entirely between the Japanese government and the Blockleys; and the only admission the learned gentleman could make was that the defendants were the assignees of the original lessee. He contended that in the whole of the pleadings the right of the original plaintiff to make any claim at all is denied, it being averred that the contract was not made with him but with other parties; and that the counter-claim only set up a denial of the right to sue, but if there was such a right then a counter-claim was perfectly legitimate.

His Honour suggested that a compromise might be effected by inserting on the pleadings that Kusumoto Masataka, Gon-Chiiji, Tokio-Fu, should appear on behalf of the government.

This arrangement did not appear to suit the views of the counsel for the defence, who claimed that the Mikado's name should appear on the pleadings; and he was not prepared to forego his right to interrogate the Mikado personally.

Mr. Lowder signified his willingness to agree to Masataka appearing on behalf of

the government, providing it was agreed there should be no demurrer; but on no conditions would he agree to the insertion of the Mikado's name on the pleadings, and the Court was with him in respect to this.

Relating to Mr. Lowder's contention that the action was an "Act of State," Mr. Kirkwood argued that it could not be an "Act of State" if it embodied the contract with the defendants.

At this stage proceedings were adjourned till 2 p.m.

On the Court resuming this afternoon Mr. Lowder replied to his learned friend's arguments of this morning.

Mr. Kirkwood informed His Honour that both he and Mr. Lowder had agreed to as many facts as it was possible, but they could not agree to all.

Mr. Lowder mentioned that the chief point on which he and his learned friend differed, was the insertion of the Mikado's name in the pleadings, which it was utterly impossible for him to agree to.

Mr. Kirkwood said there were also facts in connection with the case which would necessarily have to be proved, such as the deterioration in the value of property in Ts'kidji; and maintained that, if he was entitled to damages at all, the sum he claimed was most reasonable. Another fact was also denied which would have to be proved, and that was that foreigners carried on trade outside of the foreign settlement with the knowledge and consent of the Government.

Mr. Lowder replied that he had been asked to admit that foreigners hired houses outside the settlement. This he was not prepared to do. But he stated his willingness to present to his learned friend a list of all foreigners who resided both outside and inside the settlement from 1856. He admitted that the Japanese Government was conscious of a number of persons residing outside the settlement, but that it was not cognisant of what business they carried on.

The question of the insertion of the Mikado's name in the pleadings was once more brought before the notice of the Court, but it was ultimately abandoned by Mr. Kirkwood on some concession being made by the other side; and it was agreed that the plaintiff in the case should be acknowledged as the representative of the Government.

On the suggestion of His Honour it was resolved to adjourn the proceedings for a week, in order to allow Counsel the opportunity of settling the issues, or of the demurrer being withdrawn.

Adjourned till Friday, 23rd instant.

In H. B. M's. Court at Kanagawa.

**Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law
Secretary.**

Monday, February 19th, 1877.

JOSEPH RODERICK vs. R. A FRANCIS.

Judgment summons.

The defendant admitted that the Court had ordered him to pay \$9.50 on the first of this month, and that he had only paid \$3. He was unable to pay the remainder, notwithstanding that he had received his wages, amounting to \$40, on the 24th of January. He accounted for the disposal of his wages by saying that he had paid \$10 for his brothers and sisters schooling, remitted two \$5 notes to Singapore, paid Mr. Brooke \$5 on account of \$20 which he owed him, \$5 for rent,

\$2 for washing, \$3 for servants wages, and \$12 for sundries, besides \$3 he had paid into Court, which, he said, made in all \$40. There were 19 days wages due to him now by his employer, Mr. Brooke. The defendant stated that he would not pay even if the judgment summons were postponed, so His Honour ordered him to be imprisoned for thirty days and to pay \$1 a day cost of imprisonment and \$4 costs of court.

In the course of the day the amount due on the judgment was paid into Court, and the debtor was released.

Tuesday, February, 20th, 1877.

(Continued from Tuesday, 13th inst.)

Peter Gerhard Hansen was brought up this morning on the remanded charge of forging and uttering a \$500 Bank note on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The following additional evidence was taken.

George Elmer, sworn, deposed:—I am the U. S. Deputy Marshal. I was with the Sergeant at the time the prisoner was arrested. I got a letter from the U. S. Consul to Mr. Bavie asking for his arrest for complicity in the forgery. We received a warrant and went to Peter Claussen's and found him there. I told him we had come to arrest him, and the Sergeant produced the warrant. He said he was a Dane by birth but was a naturalised British Subject. I told him he would have to come to the British Consulate. He protested against being arrested on a warrant from the Danish Court. He said nothing about the charge. Sergeant Loxton and myself searched the prisoner's house and found a leather bag containing a pair of slippers and 403 *rios*. This bag was found in a little room that was locked. We also found some dirty clothes from which emanated a strong smell such as would be found in a photographer's shop. We also found a thick pane of glass about a quarter of an inch thick and a foot long. On the glass was a sticky substance. We also found some paper. That is the paper. It was found with this letter (produced). We observed in the grate a quantity of burnt paper, also some paper in a tin box on the floor too filthy to be handled. We found two or three pieces of paint but did not bring them away.

The prisoner asked to see the letter which had been put in. His Honor granted the request.

Yang Pow King, cautioned, deposed: I am a money-changer residing at No. 136. On the evening of the sixth of this month I remember Ching Mow coming to my shop with a bank note. When I first saw it the marks did not seem so plain as on other notes and when I turned it over I saw it was very different. The note was for \$500 and on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I could not say whether the note was genuine or not. That is the note. The man was asked how he would take change and he said in Japanese money. I was preparing to give him the money, but, not being sure whether the note was good or not, I ran round to the compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to ask if it was good. The compradore took the note to the foreign clerk. The clerk sent word to detain me; and the shroff was sending for a policeman when I told him he need not send for a policeman as the note was given me by a foreigner. A foreigner from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank went round to my place with me, and the man who had given the note was found at No. 190. I told my friend to detain that for-

signer. Before I took the note to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank I took the note into Japanese town, but could not pass it. After telling my friend to keep the man I went back to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and told them to make haste, and then a compradore and clerk of the bank went with me to No. 190. I sent my friend for three Japanese policemen, and when I got back to No. 190 I found the policemen there. The foreigner who came with the note was taken away by the clerk of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and I accompanied them. (The witness on being asked to identify the man who brought the note pointed out Williams.)

So much difficulty was experienced in eliciting from this witness an intelligible account of the affair, and he contradicted his assertions so much, that His Honour remarked that he thought it was necessary to strike out his evidence altogether, as there was evidently a defect somewhere, either in the interpretation or in the evidence of the witness himself.

Mr. Dickins asked that His Honour would allow the evidence to stand as it was with all its defects, to which he remarked that he would endeavour to correct the statements and make something intelligible out of it, and after the witness had been subjected to a severe cross-examination his testimony was allowed to stand.

Wong Chung Chow, cautioned, deposed through an interpreter:—I am money changer at No. 190. On the sixth of this month a foreigner came to my house to change a note for \$500 on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Not knowing whether the note was good or not I went to 136 with it. That note is very like the note brought to me by the foreigner. The Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and another foreigner came to my house, and afterwards Pow Ching and the compradore came also. I detained the foreigner at No. 190 and afterwards sent for three Japanese policemen. The Manager of the Bank took the foreigner away. (The witness identified the foreigner who brought note.) The foreigner brought the note for change. I did not change it as I was not quite sure as to whether it was good or not. I had not the note with me when I went to No. 136. I asked Pow Ching to come to my house.

Anton Williams, recalled:—My father's name is Hackenson. Bennett told me that he had several of those notes. He told me that, several days before he gave me the note to change. I did not know the note was forged, but suspected it was. He told me how the paper was made from which the notes were manufactured. He told me not to tell any of the men in Claussen's house. He did not tell me who assisted him, but merely said that he made them himself. He told me that he got the money to buy the machinery with from Hansen, (the prisoner.) The witness stated that the Chinese witness who said that the note had been left in his (Williams') hands when he went to his friend's had not spoken correctly. The Chinaman took the note away and witness did not know but what the note he gave him may have been good, and he may have had a bad note and changed it for the good note without witness knowing it.

George Hansen, recalled:—Antoine Bennett gave me five notes of \$500 each to change. They were similar to those notes. This was on the 5th of February. He did not tell me where he got the notes from but said

they belonged to Gerhard Hansen. I looked at one of the notes and saw that it was for \$500. I was in Gerhard Hansen's house on the night Bennett was arrested. I went there to inform him that Bennett and Williams were arrested. I went to tell him, because I knew that Bennett and he were good friends. The note I changed in Yokohama was not one of the five notes that Bennett gave me. It was a note that Gerhard Hansen gave me; and the amount was for \$500, but I do not recollect the number. It was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon that I took the note to get changed at a shop in Yedo. I was not surprised at the amount of money given to me by Bennett as he said it was not his own.

To the Prisoner: Bennett's girl sent me up to your place about eleven o'clock in the evening. It was on a Monday when I tried to change the note in Yedo. That was not the note you gave me, that was the note Bennett gave me.

The Court adjourned till half-past two o'clock.

On the Court resuming, Mr. Dickins recalled

Antoine Bennett, who said:—Harkon-Kirchoff is my real name. That is my handwriting: and that also is some of the paper from which the notes were made. George Hansen asked me for the notes, which he took to Tokio for the purpose of cashing.

Mr. Dickins said that he had no more witnesses to call, and he would ask that the prisoner be committed on all the charges.

His Honour then read the charges and depositions to the prisoner, who said that he reserved his defence.

The prisoner was then committed for trial.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Acting Law Secretary.*

Wednesday, February 21st, 1877.

KONDO HIKOYEMON AND HAKII SEIJIRO vs.
J. E. CARTER.

The plaintiffs claimed the sum of 360 yen, being an amount of money lent to the defendant.

Kondo Hikoyemon deposed:—I live in Tokio. On the 28th of October last year, Kawamura Hideyero and Kobayashi Hidetaro came to my place accompanied by another man named Murata Seizo. They came and offered to lend money on freehold security. They said that Carter would furnish the money, the loan could be made in the names of Kawamura and Kobayashi. These men represented themselves as being the banto and interpreter of the defendant. At this time also another Japanese was in want of money. On learning that funds were available witness conducted the three parties to Hakii's house, and it was there agreed that Hakii and witness together should accept a loan of \$4,000. The agreement on that day was a verbal one, but after repeated visits to Yokohama the contract was reduced to writing (the written contract in Japanese and English was here produced.) That contract was signed by Carter on the 2nd of November. The arrangement made on the 28th was that the plaintiffs were to bring to Yokohama 360 yen to show to Carter in order that he (Carter) might be satisfied they were the proper parties to lend such

a large sum of money to, as \$4,000. On coming to Yokohama on the 30th of October we went to the defendants house, No. 12. We did not go direct, but went first to Odawaraya, in Ishikawa-machi. While we were there Kobayashi came to meet us, saying that he had been sent by Carter to tell them to come to his house. Accordingly we all went to Carter's house, where we saw the defendant, who said that he was prepared to lend them \$4,000 on their property as he had previously proposed. Carter at the same time also proposed that to satisfy himself they should show \$360 yen. He also said that \$300 in ready money would do and he would take a promissory note for the remaining 60 yen. To this we agreed and offered to bring the money in a couple of days, and on the second of November we brought the amount required to Yokohama and handed it over to Carter in his own house, five persons altogether being present and witnessing the transaction. Carter received the 300 yen and promissory note for 60 yen and put the money in a bag. Carter gave two documents, one being the contract and the other a receipt for the money. At the same time I received a receipt for the deposited money from Kobayashi, which contained a promise to return the 300 yen on our proceeding to Tokio, when the 4,000 yen was also to be handed over as a loan. The document also contained a notice that Kobayashi would deduct 20 yen for expenses in the event of anything occurring to break off the transaction. I received the documents written in English from Carter's own hands. It was Kobayashi who drew up the document in Japanese. As I did not understand English, I asked Kobayashi to translate the document into Japanese. On Carter receiving the money and myself the documents, it was agreed that the whole transaction should be completed that day. Carter said, "You go to the station. I will go straight to Bank, No. 62, and draw \$4,000, join you at the station, and we will go to Tokio together." This was about four o'clock in the afternoon. Three of us accordingly proceeded to the station, and Carter and Kobayashi took leave of us and said they were going to the Bank for the money and would join us at the station. We waited at the station some time—about half an hour—when Carter and Kobayashi came in jinrikishas, saying they had been to the Bank and found it shut, and they could not get the money that day, and suggested that we should go home and they would bring the money to-morrow. I said "very well, give us the 'show' money and we will go, but we cannot go without it." Carter said that as we were in a public place, we had better return to his house and talk over the matter. We accordingly went. Carter urged us to permit him to keep the money for one night and he would certainly complete his contract the following morning. We asked for security, and Carter drew up a document, which was translated by Kobayashi into Japanese. It ran to the effect that the defendant agreed to conclude the contract the following day, but in the event of the Japanese holiday interfering with it, he would conclude the business the next day or forfeit the 300 yen. Carter also agreed to bring the 4,000 to Tokio the following day at eight o'clock; and also return the 360 yen, which promises were put in writing. Kobayashi affixed his seal to all the documents in the presence of Carter.

Adjourned till two p.m.

On the Court resuming the witness examined in the forenoon continued his evidence as follows:—

I returned to Tokio, having been assured that Carter would bring the money the following morning. On the 3rd of November, I waited till ten o'clock, and, as nothing was heard about the transaction, I came to Yokohama. On going to Carter's house, the monban informed me that his master was out, having gone to the races. There being no alternative I went to a hotel and remained there till evening, and then went again, and Carter was out then also. I returned to my hotel. After that Hakii came from Tokio. Seijiro also went to Carter's house and he was out then also. We did not see Carter that day at all, but about 8 o'clock the following morning we again went to Carter's house. The monban said that his master was out. About noon we went again and took with us an interpreter named Shimidzu and we met Carter just going home. He stopped, and we asked him to restore the money which we had deposited with him, seeing that he had broken his contract. Carter replied that he could not have any dealings with us. Kobayashi and Murata were present. He could neither restore the money he had received in trust from us, neither could he take the money to Tokio. To this we objected, and told Carter that Kobayashi was his own interpreter, and that he was transacting this business for him and his seal was affixed to the documents. Carter replied that Kobayashi was not his interpreter, and went inside and shut the door in our face; so we had our errand for nothing. By this time it was evening. On that evening we requested the interpreter Shimidzu to write down the circumstances of the case and leave the document at the police station. From first to last there was no breach of contract on our part, but on Carter's part there were repeated breaches of contract, so we deemed it necessary to report the matter at once. The following day we lodged a complaint against the defendant. Carter has not returned either the money or the promissory note.

To the defendant:—You did not offer to fulfil the contract through Mr. Shimidzu. On the contrary you broke off the conversation and went in and shut the door. To fulfil your contract you should have taken the money to Tokio.

To the Court:—Of Kobayashi I know nothing, except that he is interpreter at No. 12. Kawamura represented himself to me as Carter's banto. Noticing that he was not present when the money was handed over, I asked where he was and was told that he was the shop banto and could not be present. I have not seen anything of the two men. About six or seven *cho* from my house lives a friend, a druggist, to whom I mentioned that I would like to borrow money, and I believe this friend mentioned the fact to Murata and that was how Kobayashi knew I wanted money. The 28th of October was the first time that I had seen any one of the three men. I have not met Murata and Kobayashi since the day I handed over the money at Carter's house. I have only met Kawamura once and that was in Tokio. Murata came frequently and urged the completion of the business, saying that Carter wanted it done promptly. Kobayashi came twice and said that his master was waiting to complete the business: that was between the 28th of October and the 2nd of November. I have heard that Murata lived in Tokio: also that he had been a boy in some place in Yokohama. I did not employ any interpreter until the 4th, as I had no suspi-

cion that I was going to be taken in. Ikada, the druggist, said that he did not know anything about Murata. I gave the names of the three Japanese implicated on the side of the defendant to the police at No. 3 Station. The matter was investigated by the police Bureau, and I was there informed that Carter was the principal and was bound to refund the money. The police were to try and find out the whereabouts of the three Japanese.

Hakii Seijiro, deposed:—I reside in Tokio. I endorse the statements made by the last witness. The first I knew of this business was on the 28th of October last. On that day the previous witness came to my house accompanied by Kobayashi and another Japanese. I have frequently mentioned that I would like the loan of some money. As Kondo and I were on very good terms I agreed to join him and borrow some money on the land, and left the carrying out of the details to Kondo. I never met Murata, Kobayashi, or Kawamura before the 28th of October. I only saw Kawamura once; neither have I seen Murata or Kobayashi since the 2nd of November. I have made enquiries as to where these men live, but hitherto without success.

J. E. Carter, sworn:—I reside at No. 12 Bluff. The first I knew of this business was when four men came to my house towards the end of October and asked me to lend them \$4,000 on this land, they stating it was worth \$8,000 or \$10,000. They came two or three times before any contract was entered upon. When the contract was made they agreed to my stipulations. After the contract was made, two of the men came back with a different interpreter and I told them through him that I was ready to keep my contract, and desired them to bring their papers with them to my house. The interpreter's name was Shimidzu. From that moment I have never seen either of them and knew nothing more about them until I received information from Mr. Robertson that they had lodged a complaint. I have not seen anything of the other men since. I knew nothing of the parties before. I went to the railway station intending to go to Tokio to see some other people when the interpreter said that it was too late and we would go next day. That was the same day the contract was made. They went back to my house. The same night I gave them those papers. That is the contract and receipt. I am ready to lend the plaintiffs \$4,000 according to those documents. The translations were made in my presence but were not read over to me. The agreement written in English embodies fairly what passed between me and the Japanese.

His Honour said it would be advisable to get the three men and he would adjourn the case until Wednesday the 28th in order to procure if possible the three Japanese through whom the negotiations were carried on.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary,
Messrs. W. CURTIS, A. JAFFRAY, C. WIRGMAN,
J. RICKETT and F. BEATO, Jurors.

Thursday, February 22nd, 1877.

(Continued from the 14th instant.)

NOMI DAISUKI v. J. W. SUTHERLAND.

Rehearing with a jury. Claim of yen 262.67, 8 *rin*, 2 *mon*, balance of account for goods sold. This case was heard on the 6th December, 1875, and was referred for ac-

counts to Mr. J. C. Hall. The referee filed his report on the 20th December, 1875. The plaintiff applied for a rehearing, which was granted.

His Honour read over to the Jury a translation of the delivery notes of plaintiff.

Funabashi Zensaburo was recalled and asked to continue his evidence.

Mr. Sutherland interrupted, asking his Honour to see if plaintiff had brought his original books. Those the plaintiff was now referring to appeared quite clean.

Witness said he had extracted all the items in connection with this affair, and had brought that compilation.

Mr. Sutherland said it was very important that the original books should be shown. The book from which witness read at last hearing had no weights; he had written out all the weights expecting to be examined upon them to-day.

His Honour said witness could not give evidence from the new book, but must confine himself to the original.

Funabashi Zensaburo continued:—From first to last whilst I was concerned in the business, the rate at which barley was sold was at \$1.25 per bag of 15 *monme*: bran at 3 *bus* per bag of 9 *monme*. Subsequent to the interview at which Mr. Wills interpreted defendants made no trouble whatever whilst I had anything to do with it. I left plaintiffs' employment about the middle of June. As I stated before, with the exception of this slight misunderstanding, defendants never made any complaints. During the month of February I myself kept five horses for Sutherland, and, after they were in good condition, returned them to him. I never was paid a cent for it. I merely mention this as a proof of Sutherland's way of doing business. In this book are the weights of the goods as I brought them in. I have not the weights of the stuff as delivered to Sutherland and other parties at first; from the end of April the weights are down to each entry. The perfect understanding between the parties kept me from writing down the weights so exactly. I do not remember why I put down the weight of the 12 bags delivered May 24th, and not before that. It is a long time ago. I made up the weight-notes I brought to-day from calculations of the number of bags and from the money. At first I was only acting out of compassion for Sutherland; and the business at first was of a friendly character and not carried on in the manner usual between merchant and customer. The quantities were put down in the house book when they were sent. They were entered in this other book, which was sent to Sutherland's and compared with the book kept by him. The stuff was weighed in the presence of both parties and the quantities taken delivery of were noted by Sutherland's servant, and by me when I saw there was none in dispute. When I did not go I sent some one else who followed my example. Sometimes I made the entries in the house book, sometimes my master, Daisuki, did. To the best of my knowledge the entries I made were correct. I think the book was always correct. Had any mistake been discovered it would have been corrected. I made the entries in Sutherland's pass-book. At first there was no such pass-book. There is a recapitulation of the transactions monthly. After the goods had been weighed at Sutherland's, sometimes Sutherland was present and the quantities delivered were told him and then written down. When he was not present I acted for him, took notice of quantities written down, and when she saw they were all right

said she would mention it to Sutherland, her master. Then afterwards I wrote it down in my own book. Sometimes when I did not go with the goods I went the following or the next day, and after inquiry wrote down the entries in my book. O-Iyo, the woman, gave me the information. The entries were kept on the same basis up till June, during the time I kept the business. All these entries were made upon weighing. Had it been a regular business transaction the entries would have been more minute. The bags were not always of a regular size. They were all weighed and fifteen *monme* was called one bag. In every case the quantities were weighed. I could not buy them without weighing them. In no case was the barley or bran put into a measure. Five *to*, including the bag, make fifteen *monme*. That is a fact perfectly understood by everybody. The bag was sometimes over or under five *to*. In every case the quantity is weighed, and fifteen *monme* is called a bag of five *to*. At the request of the *betto* of Sutherland's coach, I began to supply stuff to other people in May. I did business with the *betto* at No. 119, and afterwards with the Light-house. This business was transacted on exactly the same basis as with Sutherland, i.e. 15 *monme* one bag, 1 *rio* 1 *bu*. A proof of that is to be seen in the book.

To defendant:—After three years I can hardly say when each particular entry was made. O-Iyo saw me make them; she did not weigh the stuff. Either Mr. Sutherland or one of his *betto*s weighed it. I can't speak accurately as to the date of the conversation in which Mr. Wills took part. It was some time after Mr. Sutherland's clerk was changed.

The jury requested defendants to produce their books showing the entries of settlement as given in the pass-book; and the Court adjourned till 1.30 P.M.

The Court sat again in the afternoon and defendants produced their books as requested. Last witness, having been sent for his books, was not present. The evidence next taken was that of O-Iyo, a Japanese girl, who was cautioned:—

In January, 1874, Sutherland came to me saying he could get no fodder for his horses in Yokohama; would I persuade my master to buy fodder for him? At this time I was in Sutherland's house. I had been there from 1871. I went to Nomi Daisuke as a servant first. Sutherland was in Yedo then, and came saying he wanted my services very much. I said I could not go very well without my master's permission. I went over to Kanagawa to try to get fodder. Nomi Daisuke at first refused saying it was not in his line; he afterwards consented to get the fodder, commiserating Mr. Sutherland's distress. A bag of 15 *monme* was to be obtained for 1 *rio*, 1 *bu*; that was barley. I explained the result of Nomi Daisuke's inquiries to Sutherland, and, he consenting to the terms, business was at once commenced. They said they could not afford to send it over to Yokohama every day, and Sutherland consented to send over the trap for it. When the carriage could not be sent, the fodder was conveyed by boat or cart. Accounts were twice fully settled. Smith then became Sutherland's clerk and he said it was dear buying in this way and that there should be a deduction of tare. There was still some balance due to Nomi Daisuke, and this was not to be paid, he said, until this question of tare was decided. Nomi Daisuke was very dis-

pleased and threatened to stop supplies. He also said I should have to come back to service with them. I also expostulated with Sutherland. So they got Mr. Wills, and Sutherland. [Farmer and he went to Nomi Daisuke's in a carriage, and it was arranged then that things would go on as before; that supplies were to be continued on the old basis, and I was to remain with Sutherland. So bran and barley were supplied as before. I did not go with these then to Nomi Daisuke's; the latter told me of the arrangement. I was not inclined to hear only the statement of one party, so I asked Sutherland about it, and he said that fodder was to be supplied in the usual way. When the barley and bran were brought to No. 61, it was always weighed, sometimes by Sutherland, or Farmer, or Smith. I was the intermediary between the parties and had to keep a strict account of the transactions between them. For this purpose a pass book was always kept in my room, and before any entries were made in it I was always particular to enquire if both parties agreed as to the quantities, asking Nomi Daisuke's people first how much they brought, then asking Sutherland how much he had received. After that first book was finished the other was begun. The payments made by Sutherland to account were also entered in my book. They were made in my room, and an account to date always written and receipts exchanged. On every occasion I acted as interpreter except at the time mentioned, and Sutherland's and Fumi's statements with regard to that interview agree. Sometimes the price fluctuated. At the first interview at which the settlement was arranged Sutherland said, "please don't try to make a profit off this, try to get it as cheap as possible, and I will give you a quarter *bu* per bag commission." They answered they were pleased with his offer, but would only ask him to pay coolie expenses and carriage on the stuff. Nomi Daisuke did not want any commission. That was agreed to. The accounts were twice clean settled, but after that no settlement whatever was made. Daisuke's people came frequently to receive money, but they never got a clean settlement of accounts. At last, in February, 1875, a very large sum of money was owing, 195 *rio*, 3 *bu* and a half. After that they received 140 *yen*, some time in March, leaving a balance of 55 *rio*, 3 *bu* and a half. Bran was supplied after that up till the 10th April; but subsequent to the 24th March no payments were made. At the end of term (April 10th) the total amount owing was 262 *rio*, 2 *bu*, and some odd cents.

To Mr. Sutherland:—I can write a little I did not write these entries myself; I caused them to be written.

Honobashi Zensaburo, recalled:—This is the original book mentioned. There is no entry in it previous to February, 1874. After that all the entries have the weight duly appended. The number of bags and the weights are all there.

Iseda Kihei, cautioned:—I live at Shibomura. I do a miscellaneous business. About the end of June, 1874, I was requested by Nomi Daisuke to continue the business with No. 61 and other places which had hitherto been attended to by last witness. The quantity to be got at Shibomura was very small and I had often to go as far as Kanagawa and Tokei to get the requisite supplies. I continued the supply of fodder upon the basis agreed upon between Sutherland and Nomi Daisuke. It is customary to settle accounts twice a year, on July 15th and

at the New year. On the 15th July, I proceeded to Sutherland's place to square up accounts, and, getting this pass-book which was kept in Iyo's room, I compared accounts in Sutherland's room, but with whom I cannot remember. I think Sutherland was present. A Chinaman interpreted. After comparing accounts it was found there remained a balance of 116 *rio*, 1 *bu* and 19 *mon*. To this amount Sutherland fully assented, and, paid 50 *yen* on account. I well remember counting over the money and finding one *yen* too many, and returning it to Sutherland. The balance he promised to pay in two or three days. I accordingly went on the 22nd July and on that occasion I received 30 *rio*. Sutherland sent for a further supply before paying any more, and on the 8th August I received a further instalment of 50 *yen*. Goods continued to be forwarded and payments were made to account from time to time. My statement is made up from the books kept at Nomi Daisuke's and Sutherland's. To the best of my knowledge there is no mistake in my statement.

To Mr. Sutherland:—According to my book, 13 bags barley were delivered on the 4th March. The book from which last witness read was that of purchases and sales. I have sometimes met Mr. Farmer in your office but he only said you were not in. On one occasion Smith gave me some money in the office. Previous to the trial last year I received this statement which showed that you had paid 164 *yen* too much: you gave it me. I tried to have this affair settled before it came into court, through the good offices of Mr. Wills. Of course under these circumstances no settlement could be arranged, so I filed my petition. The amount you allege in the answer to have paid too much is 59 *yen*. I do not know on what principle your books are kept. If it were a matter of a few *yen*, it might be put down as a difference of account.

To the Jury:—I believe that Sutherland and Wills were on very friendly terms. My reason for asking Mr Wills to come was because on a previous occasion, when a difficulty had arisen between the parties, a settlement had arisen through his friendly medium.

Funabashi Zensaburo, recalled:—The eighteen bags mentioned in the entry of the 4th March were bought on that day, and sent to Sutherland. Thirty bags were sent on the 7th March.

Plaintiff had no other witness to call.

William Alexander Smith sworn, stated:—I live at No. 122. I am a reporter in the *Japan Daily Herald* at present. In the month of April, 1874, I succeeded Mr Francis as book-keeper in the firm of Cobb & Co. I then first saw the woman Fumi and the *banto* who came on different occasions to the premises of Cobb & Co. On making inquiries into the accounts of these people I asked them into the office about the end of April. I understood from them and my employers that there was to be a certain standard for the barley and bran. The accounts were duly examined into at the end of every month and the amounts of bags supplied and received corresponded. I often superintended the weighing of this stuff, and in May required the Japanese to show an account of what had been delivered in April. They could not bring an account after repeated inquiries. As far as I am able to say now an amount of 8 lbs. tare was to be deducted. In fact I myself had brought it before their notice in the month of May. On my inquiring why the plaintiffs were paid over the value of the fodder supplied, I was told

that the woman, being a middle woman as it were, had to deposit a certain sum. There was no disturbance between the parties, everything went smoothly. Once about the middle of the year, the woman Fumi made some remarks about the price and conceded to make a reduction because grain was cheap. Also at that time witness Isoda took the place of the older man. From him I also required an exact account. He brought his books, and upon the subject of price and number of bags we both agreed. But upon my telling the weights of these amounts, and requiring him to show his weights, although I asked him on several occasions I could not get him to bring them. Neither did he seem anxious about the matter. In fact, all he seemed anxious for was a sum of 50 *yen* in advance. From that time till the end of the year accounts were regularly examined monthly. About February, 1875, the old woman, Fumi, said that, although not an accountant herself she believed that Cobb and Company owed her a large balance. I called on Isoda and explained to him that all the receipts agreeing, they were, I thought, about 40 or 50 *yen* overpaid. Shortly afterwards the old man came—that must have been in March—and stated that the firm owed him 60 *yen* for fodder. I explained it could not be possible, and read over to him our accounts. Also he compared his accounts with ours. During March plaintiffs constantly required a large amount of money which they claimed as due, and in April the late Mr. Wills came first to Mr. Sutherland and afterwards to Mr. Farmer, representing to them that the woman or her party had come to him requesting him to act in the matter to settle it amicably. He did not know their claim exactly, but thought that if Cobb & Co. caused me to write out a statement of our account and confide it to him, he might then be able to satisfactorily settle the matter. To this Mr. Farmer in my presence demurred, not liking to trust the matter to Mr. Wills. I heard him say so. Afterwards both the partners instructed me to give Mr. Wills an account. This was some days afterwards. At that time my time was fully occupied and I drew up an account in a rough form, which I thought would give Mr. Wills an idea of how matters stood. After it reached his possession the case was not amicably settled. Mr. Ness informed me that Mr. Wills had given him that document to use it against the firm. After the plaintiffs had sued in Court I then drew-up a correct account of Cobb & Co's dealings with the plaintiffs. I may mention the amount of bags always tallied on both sides; that I never could obtain the weights from plaintiffs; that up to February 1875, there had been no dispute or request for money in arrear.

To Mr. Sutherland:—After going through the books with Mr. Hall at the former hearing, whenever there was a point in dispute, concessions were always made in favour of the Japanese. In this way some 43 *yen* were reduced from the accounts. At that time it was seen no weights were produced for the first six months, and an average was taken. I joined the firm of Cobb & Co. in January 1871. I have also bought bran in the firm of Kirby & Co. in 1869, and always a deduction of 7 or 8 pounds was made for tare, not only with regard to bran and barley but other fodder—potatoes, for instance.

Witness here whispered something to Mr. Sutherland. His Honour ordered him to desist, saying that he, witness, had been so often in Court before he ought know better.

After the foregoing evidence had been translated, plaintiff said no fodder had been supplied by Nomi Daisuki in 1871. Mr. Smith said that was very true, because the woman kept a sweet-potato shop then. Sutherland had noticed the girl in passing the house in the coach.

R. C. Brodhurst, sworn:—I was employed by James & Wilson. I bought bran in 1874 from 4 *bu* per picul to 2 *bu* and a half: barley from 3 *bu* and a half to 4 *bu*, and sometimes 5 *bu*. I was manager of the Dray Company, and bought large quantities. I always bought by the picul with an allowance of from 7 to 8 pounds per picul.

Plaintiff here requested to re-examine Mr. Smith. His Honour asked the interpreter to say that the jury did not believe Mr. Smith.

Thomas Ah Hing.—I live at No. 61. I am carriage driver. I was present when the woman came and claimed her account. She claimed 60 *yen*. I interpreted.

Mr. Sutherland said he had concluded his case and would leave it to his Honour and the Jury. The Jury thereupon retired and returned to give the following:—

VERDICT.

We find for the plaintiff in the sum claimed, \$262.57.

Wednesday, 21st Feb., 1877.

Two seamen belonging to the *Coulmakyle* were charged by the Captain of that vessel with refusal of duty.

Captain Gordon gave evidence of the men's refusal to go to sea, and stated that his ship was ready to sail.

The men gave as a reason for their refusal of duty, that the vessel was not in a fit state to proceed to sea, and that the fore-castle was rendered very uncomfortable in consequence of the water breaking over and through the bulkheads.

The carpenter stated that, he thought repairs could be effected so as to make the quarters for the men more comfortable, as only a little caulking was required.

His Honour remarked that from the Captain's own admission and from the evidence before him, there was sufficient to show that it was necessary to have something done, and he had power to order a survey to be made, but as that would take time it would be better for the Captain to get the necessary repairs done at once.

Captain Gordon expressed his willingness to have a survey made, but wanted to know who was going to pay for the detention of the vessel and the survey.

His Honour informed him that, if the Surveyor found that the men's objections were justifiable, then he, the Captain, would have to pay the costs and also indemnify the men for the time they would have to lie in prison. But, on the other hand, if the Surveyor pronounced that the complaints of the men were groundless, then the Captain could deduct the expenses of the survey from their wages.

It was finally arranged that the Captain should get the needful repairs done.

His Honour asked the men if, as the Captain had agreed to repair the parts complained of, they were willing to go on board. Some of the men assented, but one refused on the ground that there would never be any comfort in the ship after this affair. Another then objected to return to duty on the same ground.

His Honour attempted to persuade the refractory men to return on board, as otherwise

he would have to send them to prison, and finally ordered them to return to the vessel. They went outside the Court and then one and all refused to go; so they were brought before His Honour again and remanded to prison until a survey of the vessel could take place.

In the Danish Consular General Court.

Before ERNEST DE BAVIER Esq., Acting Consul-General.

Messrs. E. KRAETZER and FREDERICK KREBS, (Assessors.)

Wednesday, February, 21st, 1877.

Harkon Kirchhoff, alias Antoine Bennett, was charged with forging and uttering notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. F. V. Dickens appeared to watch the case for the prosecution. Mr. Montague Kirkwood was assigned by the Court as Counsel for the accused. Mr. W. G. Van Oordt, occupied a seat on the bench. Mr. A. Rosenstand acted as Clerk of the Court.

Sekiha Hekishi's depositions taken yesterday were read and confirmed. They established that deponent was a Japanese money changer resident at Tokio: that he did not know the accused; and that on the 6th instant a foreigner presented a note purporting to be one of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$500, which deponent could not change.

The depositions of Sukimoto Tayu, female servant of Gerhard Hansen, taken yesterday by the Consul, were read and confirmed. Her evidence was to the effect that Bennett and Hansen were often together in the house of the former; that Bennett was occasionally engaged in operations with locked doors; and that the result was that his hands were dirty: that the room in which he worked was pervaded by a peculiar smell; and other facts tending to establish that he was engaged in photography.

To Mr. Kirkwood:—I last saw Bennett on the 3rd or 4th of February.

The depositions of Seitoshima, a Japanese woman, servant to Bennett, were next read. They were confirmatory of an intimacy between Bennett and Hansen, and established that the two had been frequently closeted together, and that they were occupied in some experiments or work which stained their hands with spots which would not wash out.

Mr. Home Cook's (Clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) depositions were next read. They are to the same effect as the evidence already adduced by the Bank in the British Consular Court.

Williams' statement, taken on the 3rd instant, was read to and confirmed by him. He was then cross-examined through the Court by Mr. Kirkwood:—

I have been with George Hansen and Bennett in the latter's house. I went for no purpose: just went and came away again. (At Mr. Dickens' request he was asked what he saw in the room he went to and where that room was. He replied that it was on the upper floor: there was only a writing desk in it.) I was not in that house the day before I was arrested. I do not remember if I was there the Sunday evening before. I have known Gerhard Hansen from seeing him in Claussen's house. I do not know where he lived and never asked. I had a long con-

vervation with Bennett (alluded to in witness' depositions) on the subject of making money, about two months before the 6th instant. It took place in a boat between the French and English hatobas. Bennett told me that he had not the means to establish a photographic business; but Hansen had promised to find the money and so on, at the same time. I said in my statement that I only knew of the forgery two or three days before the notes were tried to be put into circulation. I meant that that was the first I heard of the project after the notes were made. This was in his house. Bennett always bore a good character on board ship. I was surprised when he told me that he contemplated forging notes, and said I did not believe it. When he asked me to change a note I did not object. I was to be rewarded for changing it; but no sum was agreed upon. I do not think I have ever been in George Hansen's room. I know him from the *Tennessee*. He lived with Bennett. I never talked about these notes with him. I never saw Gerard Hansen in George's room or Bennett's, nor have I seen the two Hansens walking together. I have been with Bennett and George Hansen walking in Japanese town; but we said nothing then of the notes. Bennett told me to try and change the notes at a Japanese and not a Chinese House. I was discharged from the *Nevada* on the 25th of last month, on the change of flag. I could not get a passage away because I had not been long enough in the service of the company.

Mr. Kirkwood requested that the Prisoner should be asked if he pleaded not guilty to all the charges brought against him. This was done, and the prisoner answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Dickins pointed out that if the prisoner had, in the course of his examination in the instruction, admitted his guilt, his confession must stand, unless it appeared that he had fallen into error, or the admission had been forced from him in duress. This position was admitted by the Court, which said it would decide what part of the evidence given by the accused himself was to stand, and what should be discarded.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

On the resumption of proceedings the depositions of George Hansen were read to and confirmed by him. They gave in detail his connection with Bennett, and contained his admission of having received the notes from the prisoner, and his tearing up those which were in his possession when he heard of the prisoner's arrest.

To the Court:—I never had any conversation with Gerard Hansen about the notes. I did not ask Bennett where he got them: he told me he made them himself. I was not promised any reward for passing notes. I told Gerard Hansen about the arrest of Bennett and Williams, because he was a friend of the prisoners. He asked me why they were arrested? and I said, "for passing a \$500 forged note." I remained there about a quarter of an hour. I had never been in Gerard Hansen's house before. I first met Gerard Hansen in Peter Claussen's. I bought distilled water for Bennett who supplied me with the money and bottles. I never did any service for Gerard Hansen. I went to Tokio to change the notes because Bennett told me to go, as he said I should get more money there. He told me that the Bank was closed after one o'clock. I did not know the notes were

forged till my return from Tokio. I changed a \$500 note for Gerard Hansen on Saturday, the 3rd February, in Japanese town, near the Police Station. Gerard Hansen was with me and told me to go into the shop and change it. I do not know whether it was good or not. I do not know why he should have asked me to change it. He stopped outside. I did not ask him why he did not go himself, nor did it strike me as strange. I had no suspicions of him. He gave me a dollar for changing the note. He told me to get Japanese paper money. I did so. He gave me the note outside the money-changer's. He called at my house and took me to the shop. I heard that he had money in the bank from Bennett, who told me that he (Hansen) had been long working in the gold mines and had plenty of money. I did not want to be paid for changing the note, and I did not know the notes were forged until Bennett told me so on my return from Tokio. When I heard that, I tore up those which remained in my possession. I told him that he had no business to do such a thing, and that he would get himself and others into trouble. I did not threaten to denounce him to the police.

To Mr. Kirkwood (through the Court):—When I told Gerard Hansen that Bennett and Williams had been arrested, he made no reply. In the interview, which lasted a quarter of an hour, I told him about the conversation I had with Bennett. I do not remember that he said anything except that it was very curious. Bennett's servant told me the way to Hansen's house. I had not been there before; but I had seen Bennett going in there.

Yong Pow Chin, a money changer at No. 136, was examined and repeated part of the evidence he had given before the British Consul.

Peter Gerard Hansen's depositions, taken at his first examination when he claimed British protection, were read over to him, as was a letter dated the 29th instant sent by him to the Danish Consul expressing his willingness to give any information in his power, and the depositions made by him on his subsequent examination. They state that he had money: that he lent some to Bennett for the purchase of photographic apparatus: that the latter at length borrowed one \$500 note from him, and after many trials succeeded in getting photographic copies. They also detail his connection with Bennett, and, while admitting knowledge of and complicity in the counterfeiting, insist that he withdrew from the association when Bennett announced his determination to try to change the eight notes manufactured. He admitted giving the note to George Hansen which the latter changed; but this was, he said, a good note, being the original from which the counterfeits were copied.

The witness was asked whether he would endorse his statement as read. He replied that he could not give any answer before he had consulted his legal adviser.

Mr. Dickins pointed out that any consultation with his lawyer could only concern any future evidence he would have to give, and could not affect depositions already given.

The witness still declining to endorse his depositions at present, the case was adjourned until to-morrow, the 22nd inst. at 10 a.m. in order to give the witness an opportunity to consult his lawyer in the interim.

Thursday, February 22nd, 1877.

Harkon Kirchhoff, alias Antoine Bennett,

was charged with forging and uttering notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared on behalf of prosecution and Mr. Kirkwood was assigned by the Court as counsel for the prisoner.

The proceedings were adjourned yesterday to allow Peter Gerhard Hansen, who is committed for trial at H. B. M.'s Court, the opportunity of consulting his legal adviser, as he persistently declined to endorse his depositions until he had done so.

On the Court resuming this morning Mr. Bavier asked Peter Gerhard Hansen if he was ready to confirm the statements he had already made.

The witness said he wished to make a statement, and permission being granted he made some remarks to the effect that he had entered on the business of photography innocently; and that he was not prepared to endorse the depositions.

His Honour asked the witness if he had not said what was written down in the depositions which he had signed. He said he had made his statement: that he had nothing further to say; and positively declined to endorse his depositions.

In consequence of this refusal on the part of the witness, the U. S. Consul-General, Gen. T. B. van Buren, was requested to give evidence, and he stated that he was present in the Court when the confession of Peter Gerhard Hansen was made. He heard His Honour read the letter purporting to be signed by the prisoner, asking permission to make this confession. He also heard Hansen asked whether he had written that letter. He stated that he had. He was then asked if he was ready to make his statement and replied that he was. In order to have his statement taken down rapidly and correctly he, General van Buren, volunteered to do it himself, and did take it down word for word as made by Hansen; and after it was finished he read it to him distinctly and slowly. He, Hansen, made one or two corrections and then signed it. His statements were made with very great deliberation and coolness. Before commencing to make them he stated that his only hesitation in making them was that he feared that the English Consul might be offended at his not making them first in the English Court.

His Honour asked the witness if he was ready to answer any questions, to which he replied that he declined to say anything further or to answer any questions.

The evidence of Peter Claussen was then taken and he deposed:—I know Bennett and Gerard Hansen and Williams. They used to come to my house and take their meals. Bennett came to my place after he left the *Tennessee* and asked if he could stay there, and I told him "yes" if he paid for his board. He was always very steady, and never drank to excess. All these men usually came together to take their meals. Several times I asked Gerard Hansen what he was doing in Yokohama, and he at last got angry and told me to mind my own business. After Bennett had finished his meals he usually went away alone, but sometimes went with Gerard Hansen. Hansen has never paid for Bennett's board; and they all owe me money yet. It is about two months ago since Bennett came to me to board. He did not pay me when he came, but about a fortnight before he was arrested he gave me \$15, and that is all I have received from him. I did not know what he was doing, but he said that he was a photographer; and he also mentioned his intention of start-

ing a photographic establishment, but I told him that I did not think it would pay as there were so many Japanese engaged in the business. I knew nothing whatever of the transactions between Bennett and Hansen; but when he lived at No. 83 I went once or twice to his house. I only knew that Bennett was working for a Chinaman from his own statements.

The depositions of the prisoner, which had been taken at three previous examinations, were then read to him. They were of a similar character to his statements made in the British Court, though the circumstances in connection with the forgery and with the prisoner's previous life were more lengthily particularised. He acknowledged that he was not a good photographer, and that was the reason why he took so long to perform the operation, his experience in photography ending when he was fifteen years of age as he then went to sea.

The Court asked the prisoner why it was that he had painted the back of the \$500 note if he was only experimenting in photography. He replied that he was poor and had to do something for a living. Hansen, he said, gave him the \$15 which he paid to Peter Claussen. He also stated that the \$60 he had received from Hansen were for his own private use.

Mr. Dickins wanted to suggest a couple of questions, but Mr. Kirkwood objected, and remarked that the prisoner's case was hard enough against him without any suggestions being made by Mr. Dickins.

The Court informed Mr. Dickins that if he wanted to ask any questions he would have to conform to the rules of the Court and put them in writing.

The prisoner was asked if he had anything further to say, and replied that he had not, except that the notes he gave to Williams and George Hansen they had asked him for. He acknowledged that he used photographic paper at first, but Hansen objected to it as it was shiny, and so he got some ordinary writing paper; and the reason he made the notes the same size as the original \$500 note, was because Gerard Hansen told him to; and he also stated that he never photographed anything except the bank notes in that house.

The prisoner's counsel put in a piece of a newspaper on the margin of which was some writing, which the prisoner stated had been written by Gerard Hansen and given to him. The purport of this document was, that if Bennett would say at his trial that Hansen knew nothing about the bank notes, he would give him 350 dollars. The prisoner said that this document was given to him last Sunday, by Hansen through the cell window. He heard a knocking at the wall and then saw Hansen's hand protruding through the window, when he presented that note. He Bennett then wrote on a slip of paper refusing to agree to the request of Hansen. Hansen then wrote back again and wanted him to return the first paper, which the prisoner refused to accede to. On His Honour asking where Hansen got the paper from to write on, the prisoner stated that it was part of a newspaper (*Police Gazette*) brought for the prisoners in the gaol to read on Sundays. Hansen's and the prisoner's cells were close together, and it was on account of their proximity that the two were able to carry on the correspondence with each other.

At this stage, the proceedings were adjourned till 2 P.M.

On the Court resuming this afternoon, the prisoner was further interrogated respecting the correspondence which took place between him and Gerhard Hansen on Sunday. He informed the Court that Hansen gave him the *Police Gazette* to read when they were sweeping their cells.

His Honour said that during the recess at 12 o'clock he had visited the gaol, and it was evident from the position of the two cells that a paper could be passed from one to the other. He also remarked, for the benefit of the reporters of the local press, that he had been assured by the gaoler that no such papers as the *Police Gazette* were permitted to be circulated among the prisoners in the gaol.

David Small, gaoler, stated that it was on Saturday or Sunday last that Gerhard Hansen had been removed to the cell next to Bennett's, and he thought that a paper might easily be passed from one to the other. He further stated that he had found the *Police Gazette* in Hansen's cell. It was in consequence of other cells not being ready that the two men had been put so close together. He had kept strict watch over both the prisoners and was certain they had had no conversations with each other during the time they were exercising. No Yokohama papers were allowed to the prisoners.

Mr. Kirkwood rose and thanked the Court for the very patient and impartial hearing that had been given to the prisoner. He then addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner at some length. He maintained that the prisoner had not been proved guilty of committing the crime of forgery; and that he was evidently the tool of Gerard Hansen who had used him to execute his own designs, and there was no doubt but what the prisoner had acted as ninety-nine men out of a hundred would have done under similar circumstances. He came to this country with the full determination of earning a honest livelihood and had been drawn into the toils of Gerard Hansen's net. The learned gentleman reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, and argued that it was not sufficient to convict the prisoner upon. The witnesses were nearly all accomplices, and, according to English law, the evidence of an accomplice was worthless unless corroborated as to material facts; and such evidence, if found to be defective in one point only, was sufficient to render the whole of his testimony valueless. The Counsel quoted authorities on this point, and then pointed out discrepancies in the evidence of Williams and George Hansen. As for the testimony of Gerard Hansen, it was evident that it was only a trumped up story, one word of which was not worthy of credence. He compared it with that of Gerard Hansen in the Court. He, Mr. Kirkwood, believed that the prisoner's statement was the simple unvarnished truth, and was in reality the only evidence against him, and that was not sufficient to convict him of the crime of forgery. The learned gentleman concluded his remarks by asking the Court to acquit the prisoner; but if the Court could not do that he hoped that the punishment would be the lightest the Danish law would permit.

Mr. Dickins rose to address the Court for the prosecution, but His Honour ruled that according to Danish law it was not allowable.

The Court then retired to consider their verdict, and in about a quarter of an hour returned, when His Honour, addressing the prisoner, said: "We have come to the conclusion

to reserve our judgment. However you will be imprisoned and your imprisonment will date from to-day."

The Court then rose.

In the Netherlands' Consular Court.

Before W. C. VAN OORDT, Esq., *Consul*.

Friday, February 16th, 1877.

E. S. BENSON vs. DR. C. DE JUNG.

The plaintiff "in his capacity of Municipal Director" claimed the sum of \$91.18, amount of ground rent due to the Japanese government by the defendant for lot No. 179B from the first of December 1875 to the first of December 1877.

The defendant acknowledged the rent being due to the Japanese government, but disputed the plaintiff's right to collect it. He had refused to pay the rent because of no notice having been taken of his complaint against the bowling-alley of the German Club, the noise from which was a very great annoyance to him.

The Judgment of the Court was that the plaintiff is perfectly entitled to receive ground rent on behalf of the Japanese Government: also that the Court has no jurisdiction over the German Club. The defendant was therefore ordered to pay the amount claimed, with costs, within two days.

In the Judicial Court at Kanagawa.

Before MR. ASAINA KANSUI, *Vice President*.

Monday, Feb. 19th, 1877.

SCHINNE AND FRANCKE vs. OMIA ESUKI.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendant be compelled to take delivery of 300 doz. comforters, value \$1,500 for which he had contracted.

This case was set down for ten o'clock this morning, at which hour the plaintiff was in waiting; but, with the characteristic irregularity of the proceedings at the Saibansho, it was not brought on until nearly half-past eleven o'clock. Mr. O. Francke appeared on behalf of his firm.

The Judge asked the plaintiff if he had anything additional to add to his written complaint. He replied that he had not. He had considerably postponed proceedings for the compulsory fulfilment of the contract for several months at the request of the defendant, but he, defendant, had asked for a postponement for nine months, a proposal which plaintiff could not entertain.

The defendant said that business was very bad. He would lose a great deal on the goods, if compelled to take them now; and he would request through the court that the delay he had asked for previously might be granted to him. He was willing to pay interest to the end of the term.

The plaintiff could not agree to the request.

The Judge inquired of the plaintiff, if it was too long to grant the defendant to September to take the goods, was he willing to allow him a shorter delay.

The plaintiff replied that he was not, as he had already granted a delay of some time to the defendant, who had made so many promises and been so disagreeable throughout the transaction, that he was not prepared to grant him any further concession.

The Court informed the defendant that he must take delivery of the goods at once. He

replied that he was short of money; and if fifty days grace were permitted him he was willing to draw up a document and provide any security that might be required from him for the fulfilment of the contract at the end of that time.

The plaintiff refused to agree to this; but intimated that he would give defendant till the end of the month to take delivery.

The Judge informed the plaintiff that if he appeared at the Saibansho tomorrow morning at ten o'clock judgment would be given for the defendant to take delivery of the goods immediately.

Nippon Notes.

(Continued from page 17.)

(From the Hochi-shin bun.)

Our readers must have seen in our paper of yesterday that the insurgents of the Kagoshima-ken have forced their way into the Kuma-moto-ken, after taking up arms against the authorities, and that an expedition against them has been ordered by H. M. the Mikado. Previous to this we had desired much to see an order issued for their destruction in punishment of their treachery. But the Government's first desire was to put them down without using force; and Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya was on the point of leaving to warn them to disperse peaceably. But as their disturbance and treason became more serious and overt the Prince was appointed Commander-in-chief of an army to take the field against them. The Government has lost no opportunity of putting down the rebellion and promoting the welfare of the nation. How is it, then, that the Kagoshima insurgents have penetrated to the Kuma-moto-ken, taking fire-arms with them? What is the reason that they betray the Mikado's Government? We cannot understand it at all. But we are sure that they must have a leader who directs their advance or retreat. Who is he? Our countrymen have from the first distrusted Mr. Saigo the elder. We are told of him that, when the insurgents first rose against the authorities, he instructed them to disperse quietly but in vain; and that he left his home for somewhere refusing to take their leadership. If this is so really, he is not, of course, their leader. Oh, he is always honorably spoken of as the founder of the Government. How should he betray and injure the peace of the country by force of arms! Besides, he holds the onerous and responsible appointment of Commander-in-chief of His Imperial Majesty's army; so he is an officer of the Government, and he ought to be discharging his duty in directing the War Department. Disturbances having broken out, he should of course endeavour to put them down even at the risk of his life. If he cannot endure hardship, he should resign his post of Commander-in-chief. His duties are not vastly different from those of the Minister at War. Then, we are right to distrust Mr. Saigo, even granting that the report is false which says that he left his house refusing to take command of the insurgents. Oh, he is the foremost man in Japan for talent and ability, and has been conspicuous for meritorious and faithful conduct! and he fled before the insurgents fearing to place his life in danger! If he did not take refuge from them, he must have silently watched their treacherous conduct in penetrating into the other ken! We cannot explain his behaviour at the present time. We have heard that when

the Kagoshima insurgents first rose they wished Mr. Saigo to command them, and that he is reported to have said; "If you will not listen to me and desist from rebellion, cut off my head before you put your schemes into execution." We think that his honorable reputation of loyalist is not belied. But we do not know what reports to believe. There must be some reason why Mr. Saigo, holding the post of Commander-in-chief, was obliged to allow the insurgents to force their way into the Kuma-moto-ken. Has he truly left his home wishing to render good service in the future? He is not a man who does not reflect on what may be injurious to the country. It seems that the insurgents have no leader at their head and that they cannot face the flag of *Nishiki* (brocade). But dark clouds of discontent have appeared and disappeared in the south-west since many years ago, and none of us consider the Kagoshima insurgents to be of the same kidney with those of Hagi and Kuma-moto. We must work to the utmost of our power to ensure the welfare of the country. The Mikado's Government has been often insulted by the three powerful clans in the south-west; and an expedition against them has at length been resolved upon. H. M. the Mikado remains at Kioto to conduct the campaign in person. We are convinced that under the present Government no future civil disturbance can occur throughout Japan without overturning the balance of power, and we trust that the Mikado's troops will soon return victorious authority.

(From the Nichi-nichi-shinbun.)

Notification No. 22.

In the case of surgical examination of a body, where death has occurred from other than natural causes, if the examining medical officer finds that he cannot discover the cause of death without performing an autopsy, he will be allowed to do so on application made to the Coroner or other competent authority.

IWAKURA TOMOMI,

U-Daijin.

February 21st, 1877.

Nothing has yet been heard of the officials of the Chiso-kaisei-kio (land tax office) who were sent to Kagoshima a short time ago. It is probable that they have been imprisoned by the insurgents. A number of the telegraphic workmen, who were also in the Kagoshima-ken to repair the damage done to telegraph wires, encountered the rebels and suffered much trouble in consequence. Sometimes they got no food for one or two days, and had to pass the nights in the forests or on the mountains. They returned to Tokio on the 19th instant.

THEIR Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager will remain at Kioto. This intelligence has been telegraphed from Kioto to the Kunaisho.

SOME of the Kumamoto shizoku are much excited by the Kagoshima disturbances and hold secret meetings. But on the arrival of Mr. Hosokawa, late lord of Kumamoto, from Tokio, who determined to preserve peace among his ex retainers, they dispersed quietly. The shizoku of Kochi are not at all agitated, contrary to what we expected.

On the 21st inst. the first number of the *Heian-shinbun* was published in Kioto.

On the 22nd, the editors of the *Akebono* and *Somo shinbun* were summoned to appear before the Tokio Saibansho. Mr. Ito, of the *Nichi-nichi-shinbun*, was fined 75 sen for some offence.

(From the Mai-nichi Shinbun.)

Yeno, a Chinese Emperor, once ordered his General, Rakki, to suppress the rebellion which had broken out in the province of Gi. The General replied that no order of a sovereign or lord should be disobeyed by a subject, but as the province of Gi was his native place, where his parents and friends resided, he could not bear to force his way into the province at the head of an army. And Coriolanus, a Roman, having found that his views were not accepted by the Senate, left his native country, and endeavoured to obtain the assistance of a neighbouring nation and return and conquer his own country. He succeeded, and when he appeared before Rome at the head of an army, the Senate sent a procession to meet him, consisting of his mother, wife, children, and other relations, in order to persuade him not to bring ruin and desolation upon the country of his birth. The angry spirit of the brave soldier was calmed by their entreaties, and he retired peaceably, leaving his own life to the mercy of the Volscian army. Now the treacherous conduct of the Kagoshima men is well known, and we propose to comment upon it. We have remarked that it is very difficult to punish the Kagoshima rebels by declaring war against them. The naval and land forces of Japan are mostly formed of Satsuma men; and most of the military officers also belong to Satsuma. To send these troops against the insurgents, is the same as asking them to destroy the land of their birth. So, even though they are brave soldiers, having to fight against their native country, where they see all around them familiar objects, it is not known but what they will change their mind and join the insurgents. But we do not think they will betray the government by assisting the traitors. Yet if their parents, wives, and children appear before their camp, they will not be like Minamoto-no-Hachiro, who sent an arrow through his brother for the sake of the Mikado. This is the reason why an expedition against Kagoshima is very difficult. We know that the Kagoshima disturbances cannot be compared with those of Saga and Yamaguchi, and we feel sure that the troops will not join the enemy. There must have been some reason for General Rakki refusing the order of his lord to exterminate the rebellion of Gi, and for Coriolanus retreating peaceably from before the city of Rome. But the troops, despatched by order of H. M. the Mikado, will proceed against their friends and relations, and they should not forget their duty to put down the rebellion. Yeno's order to his general was not to punish disobedient persons, but to put an end to a civil war. Coriolanus collected an army in anger regardless that he was leading it against his native country. If he had destroyed Rome, notwithstanding the entreaty of his relations, he would have been considered the enemy of his country and an unnatural son. Our government does not desire to exterminate Kagoshima without reason. Those who injure the peace of the country, should of course be destroyed. So we need not have any fears perhaps about sending troops against their native province.

(From the Nichi-nichi Shinbun.)

THE trial of accused persons in the Tokio Courts will hereafter be conducted according to the following regulations:—

Art. 1.—The judge, the prosecutor, and the prefect of police, will mutually agree upon the days for the session of the court, on which they must discharge their duty from 7 a.m. to

9 p.m., rest days, with the exception of general holidays, included.

Art. 2.—The case of an accused person must be heard within twenty-four hours of his being first produced in Court. If his guilt cannot be proved, he must be released immediately. More than forty-eight hours must not elapse between the arrest and the examination of an accused person.

Art. 3.—Judge and prosecutor must attend at the 3rd office of the principal police station. After they have examined a prisoner, they will at once submit his case for judgment, to be given upon it by the judicial authorities.

Art. 4.—Police officers of rank between *Chukeishi* and *Keibu* will act as public prosecutors.

Art. 5.—The judicial authorities must decide upon cases submitted to them, as above, for minor offences within fifteen days; and for serious crimes within thirty days. Should they deem it necessary in any case to prolong these periods, they must report the matter and the cause of the delay to the Minister of Justice.

A notification to *Kucho* and *Kocho* signifies that all native owned steamers are to be subject to police inspection on their arrival in or departure from port, and that owners, captains, and officers are to afford what assistance is required by the examining officials.

On the 23rd inst. Mr. Kato, of the *Mai-nichi Shinbun*, appeared before the Yokohama Saibansho, where he was fined fifteen yen for having violated the 5th article of the law against slander.

The Supreme Court and the First Saibansho in Tokio are guarded by a force of police.

The Imperial palace at Akasaka will soon be lighted throughout with gas.

The *Hochi-shinbun* reports a rumor to the effect that Mr. Tanaka, Vice-Minister of the Educational Department, will be appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and that his present post will be filled by Mr. Kanda, late Kenrei of Hiogo.

At about 1 p.m. on the 20th inst., a fire broke out at the Primary School at Fukiage, on the Nakasen road, and was communicated to other houses. It was not extinguished till about 4 o'clock p.m.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—I see in last night's issue of the *Japan Gazette* that the Creek is being made deeper in order to facilitate the boat-traffic, and I think it may be the best time to call the Governor's attention, through the medium of your valuable paper, to the repairs at Mayeda-bashi.

This bridge is lower than the other two bridges, Yato-bashi and Nishino-hashi, being about 1½ feet lower than the latter; and the larger boats and junks have always great difficulty in passing under it, especially at high tide, even when they are not loaded. But I understand from the people working there that the bridge is not being raised, but is only being repaired.

I believe if the Governor were to order the bridge to be raised a little higher at a small additional cost, at this time when other repairs

are being made, it would be a great blessing to the Japanese boatmen who have at present always some trouble in passing under it, and will have more when the business of Yokohama is somewhat improved, and the Creek is more in use.

Yours truly,

IRANU SEWAYAKI.

Yokohama, 2nd February, 1877.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me, through your columns to enquire of H. L., whose letter of January to the *Tokio Times* appeared in your issue of the 3rd instant, where and when I may see some proof of the truth of his assertions, and the value of the proofs he sets forth in his letter—for instance:—

Where can I see the Japanese who has ploughed up 2½ acres of ground in a day? or has run a mowing machine and cut ten acres of grass in a day? and when may I see either done?

Where are the shops in Tokio written of; and, in connection with the stated proofs, why grow foreign grasses to feed the sheep if the native grasses are so "well adapted" to their support? Have any sheep been fed exclusively on native grasses since May, 1876? Will the "good" hay keep more than 2 or 3 months? and who has tried it?

What foreign food plants authorize the statement of "all kinds?"

How was the fourth proof (?) tested? and in seven months?

Will and do the Japanese make and use the farm implements? or do they still prefer their own?

Will or do the Japanese attempt to subdue and cultivate the wild lands of Japan? and is their experience under the able (?) foreign superintendence mentioned calculated to foster the desire?

But for the tone of authority and air of knowledge as of "behind the scenes" with which H. L. writes, I should not trespass on your valuable space; so trust you and your readers will pardon the inquisitiveness of one interested in Sheep matters, who is obliged to take a front view of experiments in this country, and subscribes himself a

SQUATTER.

Yokohama, 5th February, 1877.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—Having been absent from the neighborhood of Yokohama for a short time I did not see the newspapers in the interval, and so missed, until my return a few days since, the pleasure of reading that account of the "New Pasturage" of Japan signed "H. L.", which you reprinted from the *Tokio Times* into your issue of the 3rd instant. But since I read that wonderful account I have been tormented by anxiety to witness the wonderful works of Mr. Ap. Jones, there so graphically described; and I have made up my mind, when the fine weather sets in, to apply for a passport and visit the peninsula of Boshu at an early date. I may be excused the suggestion that sheep-farming may not be so profitable an undertaking in California as I had hitherto imagined it, if "an extensive sheep grazier" from that state should find it worth his while to spend much time in visiting various provinces in Japan, and drawing up a report of his observations, and eventually accept a small appointment from this Govern-

ment to teach the Japanese to use the plough. Such instruction does not require a gentleman of large scientific attainments to impart it. Indeed it is no heresy to say, and I mean no offence in saying, that any country ploughman would do at least as well as an "extensive grazier;" but probably to employ such a person as the latter as ploughing instructor is of a piece with that system which finds so much favor with Japanese of putting people to work which neither nature nor training ever fitted them for.

H. L. does not tell us—probably he passed it by as unworthy of notice—from what part of the world scab in sheep was introduced into Japan. For my part I am certain it was not from China; though, as there is an "M" in both Monmouth and Macedon, and rivers in both places, so there is a "C" in China and in the name of the other place, too. There may be particular advantages—to others than those who find the money—in purchasing stock as well as other things in the dearest markets of the world; but it is not a system I should care to adopt in buying for myself, and so I will not pursue this subject further.

But I have in my mind a very pertinent little article which you wrote some time ago on "Scab in Sheep," and to that I will just append the information that but few flocks of sheep in California are supposed to be free from that dreadful scourge; and I would counsel the Japanese who import sheep to lay your advice to heart and to be particularly careful in inspecting every mutton which comes to these shores before they allow it to land.

Trusting soon to have the pleasure of seeing those wonderful Japanese who plough their two and a half acres in one day, and promising to send you a faithful account of my observations,

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

NO. 2 SQUATTER.

Yokohama, Feb. 19th, 1877.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Twenty-third report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary yearly general meeting of shareholders held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 15th February, 1877, at 3 p.m.

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

GENTLEMEN:—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th December last.

The net profits for that period, including \$38,085.43 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, and for difference in Exchange between the rate at which the Dividend is declared and the current rate of the day, amount to \$502,802.72, of which, after taking out Rebate on Bills not yet due, and Remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation \$488,824.91.

From this sum, the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One Pound Sterling per share, which will absorb \$177,777.78.

The Directors recommend placing \$300,000

to credit of Reserve Fund, which will then stand at half a million Dollars, and carrying forward the balance, viz., \$11,047.13, to credit of new Profit and Loss Account.

The Directors have to renew their congratulations on the prosperous condition of the Bank.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. F. Cordes resigned his seat at the Board on leaving the Colony, and Mr. Edward Tobin has been appointed in his stead: the Honourable William Keswick has also joined the Board.

In conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, two members of the Court, Messrs. H. Hoppius and F. D. Sassoon, retire from the Direction, but they are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

Mr. Heinrich Hoppius has been appointed Chairman of the Corporation for 1877, *vice* Mr. E. R. Belilios, whose term of Office now expires, and Mr. Frederick David Sassoon has been elected Deputy Chairman.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by the Honourable Phineas Ryrie and Mr. H. B. Gibb, and the Directors have pleasure in recommending the election of these gentlemen as Auditors for the year 1877.

CHIEF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. James Greig has resigned the post of Chief Manager, and Mr. Thomas Jackson, who has been acting as Chief Manager during the year, has been appointed to that post.

E. R. BELILIOS,
Chairman.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

30th December, 1876.

ASSETS.

Cash and Bullion	...	...	\$4,447,118.26
Government Securities	...	...	931,408.14
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits.	...	...	8,666,569.85
Exchange Remittances	...	...	28,921,124.48
Bank Premises	...	...	217,792.44
Dead Stock	...	...	104,007.05
			<u>\$43,288,020.22</u>

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital	...	...	\$ 5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	...	...	200,000.00
Marine Insurance Ac/t.	...	...	72,022.03
			<u>272,022.03</u>
Notes in Circulation	...	...	\$ 1,311,063.67
Deposits	...	...	11,761,450.96
			<u>13,072,514.63</u>
Exchange Acceptances	...	...	24,440,680.84
Profit and Loss Account	...	...	502,802.72
			<u>\$43,288,020.22</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

30th December, 1876.

Dr.

TO AMOUNT WRITTEN OFF:

Remuneration to Directors	...	...	\$10,000.00
Rebate on Bills not due	...	...	3,977.81
			<u>\$13,977.81</u>

TO DIVIDEND ACCOUNT:

£1 per Share on 40,000 Shares,=	...	...	177,777.78
£40,000 @ 4/6	...	...	300,000.00

TO BALANCE:

Carried forward to next half-year	...	...	11,047.13
			<u>\$502,802.72</u>

Cr.

By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th June, 1876...	...	...	\$33,085.43
By Amount of Net Profits, for the Six Months ending 30th Dec., 1876, after deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due	...	...	464,717.29
			<u>\$502,802.72</u>

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance on December, 1876	...	...	\$500,000.00
			<u>\$500,000.00</u>

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

H. SMITH,
Chief Accountant.

By Balance on 30th June, 1876	...	...	\$200,000.00
By Amount from Profit and Loss Ac/t.	...	...	300,000.00
			<u>\$500,000.00</u>

E. R. BELILIOS, }
H. HOPPIUS, } *Directors.*
F. D. SASSOON, }

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns received from the various Branches and have found the same to be correct.

P. RYRIE, }
H. B. GIBB, } *Auditors.*

Hongkong, 10th Feb., 1877.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

REPORT.

The directors have now the pleasure to submit a statement of the Company's accounts made up to the 31st December, 1876.

Net profit for the year 1875 is shown to be as follows:—

Balance at Credit of Working Account, as per last Report	...	...	\$79,371.89
Deduct losses and claims paid in 1876	...	...	11,662.52
			<u>Net profit..... \$67,709.27</u>

Of this amount the directors propose to apply \$22,394.77 to the payment of a bonus of 20 per cent. to the contributing shareholders of 1875, add the balance to the reserve fund, which will thus be increased to \$339,787.30.

The working account for 1876 shows the satisfactory balance of \$144,304.86 at its credit on the 31st December; but in comparing this with former results the fact must be borne in mind that interest to shareholders, hitherto paid half-yearly, was last year discontinued, and in the present statement does not appear. In lieu of interest, the directors now propose to appropriate the sum of \$48,000 out of anticipated profits to the payment of a dividend of \$12 per share, which it is hoped will meet with the approval of the shareholders.

The losses under policies issued in 1876 were exceptionally insignificant up to the close of the year, but on the 13th January last, a fire occurred at Yokohama destroying properties on which the Company's risks aggregated nearly \$45,000, involving an almost total loss.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. Heaton and Ryrie retire from the Board in accordance with Article 86 of the Deed of Association, and both gentlemen offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Mr. Edward George having resigned his appointment, the directors elected Mr. Robert Lyall to succeed him. This gentleman and Mr. C. Morland Kerr offer themselves for re-election.

HENRY LOWCOCK, Chairman.

The *China Mail* learns that the French gunboat *Aspic* was lost, about the 14th January, on the coast to the Southward of Haiphong. No lives were lost.

NAGASAKI.

The Satsuma wave of discontent again threatens to involve the entire southern province in the throes of civil warfare. For weeks past large quantities of fire-arms and ammunition have been smuggled into Kagoshima. The suspicions of the Government were aroused, and through different sources such information was obtained as to confirm their worst fears. One of the Mitsu Bishi steamers was dispatched to Kagoshima to bring away the large quantity of Government powder stored in the Magazine, but her errand was fruitless, as the Satsuma people would not allow it to be touched. The Government in the meantime had warned the respective Governors of the impending danger, and at once hurried off thousands of troops, which are now daily arriving at the supposed points of attack. No collision has as yet taken place, but it is pretty certain that more than 40,000 armed men are in readiness to raise the rebel flag at a given signal. What a day may bring forth, we know not. Nagasaki is now virtually under martial law, the military guards have been doubled, the mountain passes are being carefully guarded both night and day, and every possible precaution has been taken by the judicious and energetic Governor of Nagasaki Ken.—*R. S. and Nagasaki Express.*

The Japanese light-house steamer *Thabor* arrived in Nagasaki yesterday morning (16th instant). She reports having called at Kagoshima, but that she was immediately ordered off. No one was allowed to land.—*Idem.*

Miscellaneous.

The *Parthenio*, on the 20th instant, was at Shimoda weather-bound. She had a very rough passage down, experiencing a heavy gale which lasted for three days, and in which, according to a private letter received from the captain, "she carried away almost everything." She was expected to be able to leave Shimoda on the 21st instant for Kobe.

MR. CARL RHODE has been appointed Consul for Peru in this port, and has already taken charge of his office. In the absence of Mr. Grenet, Chevalier P. Castelli, Italian Consul, continues to act as Consul-General for Peru in Japan.

The French man-of-war *Talisman* is expected in Yokohama shortly. The *La Clocheterie*, which was to come here, will remain at Kobe. The *Atalante* has, as before stated, left for Nagasaki.—*Echo du Japon.*

Mr. R. F. Martins in "Manners and Customs of the Chinese at Macao" has the following on opium smoking, and the first introduction of the narcotic into China:—

The Chinese say that the best occasion for discussing important business, is over a pipe of opium.

Opium was first introduced into China as a medicine, in the time of the Ming dynasty, which commenced A. D. 1368. For some years the Chinese imported it from India solely for medicinal purposes. Its properties were first described by the botanist Li She-chen, who discovered that it could be smoked. The Chinese began to smoke it to such an extent, that it soon became the vice of their country; and its consumption became enormous throughout the empire, but particularly in the provinces of Kwang-tung and Kwang-see, where its use is excessive.

In the year 1796, during the reign of the emperor Kia-king, a Tartar named Ki-king, who was as yet unacquainted with the use of opium, was appointed viceroy of the two above-named provinces. Having taken up his charge, he first heard of the great consumption of the drug, then called 'a-pin-in.' Many persons were unable even to purchase food, through spending their all upon it. The viceroy, hearing of this, expressed a desire to see it; and, on some particles from a pipe being presented to him, after examining it he expressed his belief that it was some injurious mineral, with which foreigners were deceiving the Chinese; and he indignantly inveighed against the folly of the latter exchanging their good silver for a little earth, which not only emptied their pockets but ruined their health. From this remark of the viceroy the name by which the drug is now known among the Chinese—'in-t'u,' which means tobacco-earth, originated.

The viceroy did not stop here. His anger knew no bounds; and without delay he memorialized the Court of Peking against the admission of opium into the country. A decree was immediately issued prohibiting its importation, and making the smoking of it a capital offence.

But the vice was so inveterate, and its use had become so universal, that the decree was utterly inoperative. Other decrees therefore followed and officials were sent from Peking to Canton and other parts to enforce them. But it was useless. All the proclamations were of no effect; the smoking continued, and became more habitual year by year.

The history of the efforts made by the government of Peking, to extinguish this vice in the empire, and of the difficulties that have been encountered, is a very long one, and very unsatisfactory.

THERE is reason to believe that all the persons concerned in the forgery of Hongkong and Shanghai bank notes—for it is now said that eight notes each of \$500 have been counterfeited in the manner we described above—are in custody. Peter Gerhard Hansen, a Dane by birth, who was arrested on the 7th declaring that he was a naturalized British subject and amenable only to British jurisdiction, has been brought before the Acting Consul. A female servant of his was examined but it appears that little information was elicited from her beyond the fact that Hansen and Bennett frequently locked themselves up together in a room. A fourth man, also named Hansen, a Swede, is in prison, and was privately examined by Mr. Van Oordt, Consul for Sweden and Norway. We understand that some,

at least, of the accused have confessed their guilt. A more minute search by the Municipal Police of the premises occupied by Bens nett, resulted in two more \$500 counterfeits being discovered in a crack in a table in his room. If the admission that eight notes were fabricated is correct, there are still five unaccounted for, which there is reason to believe are in Tokio, where efforts are now being made to trace them.

THE Temperance Entertainment on the 8th inst. was of much the same character as usual. The weather was unfortunately unfavourable; nevertheless about sixty persons were present, mostly men-of-war's men from the vessels in harbour. The programme was a lively one and was got through most creditably.

A little past one P.M. on the 9th, a fire broke out in Kotobuki-cho, Shichome, opposite the Public Gardens, in the house of a Japanese match-maker. Ruin was falling and thanks to that fact and the strenuous efforts of the native firemen the flames were localised; and two or three small houses only were destroyed.

Mr. Yamamoto, who is held to be the best wood engraver in Kioto, is at present engaged in making twenty-five statuettes, representing the saints of Japan, which Mr. Emile Guimet, a French *savant*, ordered from him for the sum of \$2,500 when he visited that town. The *Mainichi Shinbun*, whence we learn this, states that the profit accruing to Mr. Yamamoto is very small; but this artist loves his country so much that he has undertaken the work, as much as anything to show foreigners that Japan is not behind them in skill in the fine arts.—*Echo du Japon*.

It appears that there is really some ground for apprehension of trouble in the Kagoshima-ken. The *Hochi-shinbun* states that all the gunpowder in the arsenal in the Island of Sakura has been seized by a band of about 2,500 shizoku, the same who menaced the *Seki-rio-maru*, in which vessel a quantity of gunpowder was to have been embarked for the use of the Osaka garrison troops. Mr. Haya-shi, Vice-Minister of the Home Department, who happened to be in the Owake-ken, went immediately to Kagoshima in order to investigate the matter. On the 7th inst., Mr. Shigekata of the Finance Department left hastily for Kioto, in order, it is said, to hasten the return of the Mikado to Tokio. A telegram received by the government from Kioto on the evening of the 7th inst., says that Mr. Kawamura, Vice-Minister of the Navy Department, who was in Kioto in the Mikado's suite, has embarked on board the *Taka-wo-maru*, which was despatched in haste for the island of Kiushu. This morning the men-of-war *Moshun* and *Hono-kuwan* left Shinagawa for Kobe with a number of marines on board. The *Mainichi-shinbun* says that about two hundred police are to be at once despatched to Nara in Yamato, and a strong force to the Island of Kiushu.

In a long and well considered article in the *Tokio Times* on "Silver and the use of the Mexican dollar in Japan occurs the following paragraph:—"Altogether, the outlook in favor of silver is a promising one, and anything like a great permanent decline is very improbable; but as long as the policy and legislation of the different states of Europe and America in regard to it is so contradictory, temporary fluctuations to a considerable extent may at any time be looked for; and why the foreign merchants in

Japan, a country which has a gold standard, should subject themselves to these influences, whose evil effects are here considerably heightened on account of silver being current only in the coin of a nation foreign to them and to Japan, i.e. the Mexican dollar, is more than can be readily understood. In some instances these fluctuations will of course be the source of considerable profit, and it has been stated in a London paper that a prominent banking firm in Yokohama has made as much as thirty per cent on a single exchange transaction. But the very possibility of such a profit is almost proof positive of an unhealthy condition, and cannot but exercise a most pernicious influence on legitimate trade."

The same article suggests the formation of a Japanese Chamber of Commerce, which should consider measures to be taken to do away with the inconvenience and often loss attendant upon the fluctuation in exchange due to the use of the Mexican dollar, and the proposed substitution of the "yen" as a commercial medium the writer concludes:—"But why should not the Foreign Chamber of Commerce deliberate upon the subject? Sooner or later, the yen must become the recognized medium of exchange even in the Treaty ports. The action of the government, late as it has come, is already productive of some result, and this would be greatly hastened by the co-operation of the Foreign Chamber of Commerce. In any case, a fair, unbiased and unprejudiced discussion by its members will throw more light upon the topic and upon the best way of accomplishing the needed end than we can possibly hope to."

THE 1st inst. being a national holiday in honor of Jimmu Tenno, the Japanese town was gaily decorated, and the ships in harbour were hung with flags. Salutes were fired at noon, and in the evening the Town Hall was brilliantly illuminated.

THE fire which we mentioned as having occurred on the morning of the 9th inst. at a match maker's near the Public Gardens, was on the premises where were made those well known so-called safety matches of "the pipe" brand, the label showing a pipe under a rising sun. Latterly for the pipe a pennant has been substituted. The proprietor estimates the extent of damages at \$2,500: probably half this amount would cover the loss. He cannot account for the origin of the fire, but says that the accident did not occur through match-making, as he had not been working for some time. Had work been going on the loss might have been as great as he represents. All the buildings, with the exception of part of the drying room, were burnt to the ground.

THE *Oceanic* has made for her a rather long passage from San Francisco last time, having had strong head winds during the passage. She brought a general mail, consequent upon the expiry of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s mail contract, and vessels of the O. & O. Co. will probably continue to do so.

THE S. S. *Meiji-maru* left on the 12th inst., for Kobe, taking private despatches for H. E. Mr. Ito.

THE S. S. *Thabor* left Kobe on the 11th inst., with troops on board, in the direction of Nagasaki; but for what port has not transpired.

THE U. S. S. *Palos* left on the 12th inst. via Hiogo for Nagasaki.

REGULATIONS for the admittance of accused persons to bail, while their trials are pending have been promulgated. This is another and an important step on the part of the government towards a complete reform of the criminal jurisprudence of the empire.

THE *Br. schr. Alerta*, Captain Talbot, arrived in Yokohama on the 12th inst. from Takao with a cargo of sugar consigned to Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. Before leaving Takao the master of the *Alerta* was unable to procure the services of a second officer and was therefore compelled to start on his voyage without one. When eight days out from port the first officer was taken ill; and the entire navigation of the vessel devolved upon the captain. During the last sixteen days of the voyage a succession of severe gales was experienced, which necessitated the presence on deck of Captain Talbot both day and night.

A SERIOUS personal fracas has occurred between one of the Kencho officials of this place and an officer of corresponding rank of Nagasaki. We are told that the Yokohama gentleman has judged it prudent to make himself scarce for the time, and is in hiding somewhere in Tokio.

TROOPS arrived from Tokio on the afternoon of the 14th by rail to the number of upwards of 2,500. The ordinary passenger traffic was considerably interfered with. By the train leaving Shinbashi at 1.15 p.m. 1,500 soldiers in 23 carriages arrived; and several Europeans were obliged to remain in Tokio, being refused tickets. Some managed to find seats in the carriages and came down without tickets. From five to six hundred troops came in each of the two following trains which, as well as the previous one, were twenty minutes late in arriving. One thousand were embarked in the *Tokio-maru*, and the *Sumida* and *Hiogo-maru* take the remaining men in about equal numbers. Nagasaki is the destination of these vessels; but it is said that they will land detachments of troops at various places, with the two fold object of approaching the disaffected province from various points at once, and of keeping the insurgents in ignorance of the numbers of the forces sent against them and of the directions in which they may be expected to arrive.

ON the night of the 13th fire broke out in an oilman's shop at Hachiman-yato, Ishikawa. The building being comparatively isolated the flames were confined to it alone. A number of native police and some fire-engines were on the spot.

THE Dane, Bennett, who is implicated in the forgery case which has been occupying the attention of the consular authorities during the last eight days, was again brought before his Consul, Mr. de Bavier, on the 13th inst. The examination was of a private character, but we are given to understand that the prisoner reiterated his version of the affair as given by him in the British Court. It is also stated that the Swede, George Hansen, who so persistently denied receiving five \$500 notes from Bennett for the purpose of cashing them in Tokio, has confessed that he did receive the notes for that purpose. So far it is very uncertain whether any of the forged notes have been successfully put in circulation.

HAKODATE, Feb. 9, 1877. The Steamer *Dragon* left for Shanghai via Nagasaki on the 3rd instant.

Range of Temperature for past week 20° to

40.° Weather mild and changeable. Easterly gale on 7th. On the night of the 4th-5th inst. a fire broke out in the Main Street and was not got under until it had consumed eight large stores. The Telegraph office on the opposite side of the street narrowly escaped.

THE office of Mr. R. V. Boyle, Engineer in chief of the Railway Department, is about to be closed, and Mr. Boyle will return to Europe.

A MOTION has been brought before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., H. B. M.'s Acting Law Secretary, for permission to the litigants in the case of *Blockley vs. Blockley* to come to arrangements out of Court, which was granted.

A SHORT time ago we mentioned that the skulls of some four hundred or five hundred executed criminals were exposed to the public gaze at Tobé. Since then they have all been buried, and nothing remains to mark the site but a number of wooden tablets.

A NUMBER of strangers (natives) are reported to be in the capital; and several have been noticed walking about the streets of Yokohama during the past day or two.

ABOUT half-past eight p.m. on the 17th inst. a number of Japanese men-of-war's men proceeded from Benten to the rifle range for practice. They presented a very creditable and seamanlike appearance, being well clad, well armed with short snider rifles, and marching in capital order.

H. E. THE DUKE Decazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs has begged Mr. de Saint Quentin, Chargé d'Affaires for France at Yokohama, to thank in his name the English Consul at Nagasaki, and the residents of that town who aided in the subscriptions raised in favor of the sufferers by the floods in the south of France. It is probable that a similar proceeding will be taken towards the Yokohama subscribers.—*Echo du Japon*.

WE hear that Count Fé d'Ostiani, Minister Resident for Italy in Japan, has been appointed to the same post at Riode Janeiro (Brazil) and that he will shortly leave for Europe. His Excellency will be replaced here by Count Barbolani, who was Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte, and was recently one of the delegates at the Constantinople Conference.—*Idem*.

WE learn from reliable sources that Baron d'Anethan, who was Secretary of the Belgian Legation here, has been appointed First Secretary of Legation in London.—*Idem*.

AH FU TAI, a Chinaman employed as a clerk by the Chinese Guild, was assisting to put a crazy Chinaman into a jinrikisha near the compound No. 155, at about noon on the 19th inst., when he stumbled and fell to the ground. As he did not subsequently rise, his companion went to his assistance, and on examining him ascertained that he was dead. Sergeant Loxton came up at the time, and seeing what had happened reported the circumstance at the native police station, whence two officers were despatched to the spot. The dead man was lifted into a jinrikisha and conveyed to the police station. Two Japanese doctors were sent for, and on their arrival pronounced life totally extinct, but they were not prepared to say what was the cause of death. Dr. Simmons was then sent for, but that gentleman was absent from home. It is supposed that the deceased had

been suffering from heart disease, and that his exertions in forcing the other man into the vehicle accelerated his death.

THE fire-bells in Benten rang out the alarm at about half-past nine p.m. on the 18th. The cause turned out to be a large farm house between Kanagawa and Hodogaya, which, by some means or other, had caught fire. It was soon burnt to the ground, but the flames did not spread.

HAKODATE, Feb. 16th, 1877.—Range of temperature for the past week 16° to 40°. Weather mild and changeable with variable winds. On the 14th the telegraph between Awomori and Yedo ceased transmitting private messages, the government, it is reported, having interdicted all such communications on account of the trouble in the south.

THE meeting held by the Kobe Municipal Council, reported below, although called for the purpose of receiving Mr. Newwitter's explanation, resulted in a resolution being formulated, requesting that gentleman to resign the chair. This resolution Mr. Newwitter declined to put until the next general meeting; and there can be no question that he was in his right to do so. There is no doubt either that he acted in a worse than injudicious manner in the matter of the now notorious "address to the Mikado," and we cannot find anything to be surprised at in the consequent action of the members of the Council. If, now, that body should not choose to be satisfied with a complete and public apology from Mr. Newwitter, or if indeed that gentleman should decline to offer one, or, in his own words, "refuse to take one word back," it is to be hoped at least that he will be reasonable enough to meet the wishes of the great majority of the Council and vacate the chair. By so doing he will show that he is not altogether devoid of sense; and will take the best means possible to let his ill-advised proceedings fall gradually into that oblivion which he should be happy to court for them. At the same time, should he refuse, the Council have no means at their disposal to compel his compliance; and he would have as much right to continue to occupy his post during his remaining term, be it long or short, of office, as he had to decline to put the resolution, above referred to, to other than a general meeting or a special meeting convened for the purpose.

THE *Nichi-Nichi-shinbun* states that, owing to the cold weather which has prevailed at Hakodate, the Ice Company there has been able to store about 3,400 tons of ice.

IN the French Consular Court before E. Kraetzer, Esq., Acting Consul, and Messrs. Gerard and Chapsal, Assessors, a Mr. Brun sued Mr. Pequignot for \$150, money lent in two sums of \$125 each. The defendant brought a counter-claim amounting to \$170 for board and lodging and goods supplied. After hearing both sides the Court decided that the account should be considered as balanced, and that the plaintiff pay the costs of the action.

H. E. THE *Chargé d'Affaires* for France in Japan has asked the Acting Consul at Yokohama to convey to the persons who were kind enough to subscribe in favor of the sufferers by the inundations in France the thanks of the French Government. The sympathy displayed by this suscription in

Japan has been gratefully appreciated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Kraetzer is happy to express to the donors the gratitude of the Government. — *Echo du Japon*.

ABOUT two a. m. on the 21st inst. smokes was observed issuing from the French International Restaurant, on lot No. 81, occupied by Mr. Louis Beguex. The native police were the first to observe the smoke, and, hearing the crackling of flames, immediately gave the alarm, and then burst in the door. The fire had gained considerable headway before it was observed at all; and the inmates of the house were sleeping in ignorance of the danger which threatened them. The native police on forcing an entrance rushed upstairs, and assisted the bewildered occupants to throw on a little clothing, and then forced them into the street. The bells were set ringing, and with great promptitude the various fire brigades, both native and foreign, soon arrived on the spot. Their united efforts were for a time almost unavailing, but finally got the mastery of the flames. Before four o'clock all danger was over. Although the fire was subdued it was not until the building had been completely gutted by the flames or the attempts that were made to effect openings so as to allow more room for the fire-engines to play. This fire, like so many others of late, was caused through wood being in close proximity with the grates. It originated upstairs between two bedrooms. Across a corner of each of these rooms is a grate, so constructed that the two communicate in a common flue a few feet above the floor. The partition separating the two rooms is only one brick in thickness, with about half an inch of plaster on either side. At the end of the partition, and at the angle of the two fire-places, was fixed, in a perpendicular position, a balk of wood, some six inches in diameter, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, and entirely separating the brick partition from the chimney. The combined heat from the fires in the two rooms caused this piece of wood to ignite near the floor, when it smouldered upwards and finally broke out into flames near the ceiling, and the fire falling on to the floor set the place in a sheet of flame.

DURING rather foggy weather before daybreak on the 22nd, when the *Nagoya-maru* was off Saratoga Spit she came into collision with a fishing boat, carrying no light, which after being struck went astern apparently uninjured. One man of a crew of thirteen which she carried must have jumped for the wheel box at the moment of collision. He managed to ensconce himself in the box unknown to the people on board the steamer, and remained there till her arrival in port when he emerged, dripping, but none the worse for his trip with the exception of a slight cut over one of his eyes. Instead, however, of going on board he slipped into a sampan and went ashore, where he was stopped by the police who at once took him on board as a suspected person. They probably imagined from the plight he was in that he was an escaped insurgent. He was soon allowed to go away at liberty.

Latest despatches from Europe relative to the Silk Market are very discouraging. Business continues to be completely null, and prices are falling. "Hanks No. 1," which at the date of the last Chamber of Commerce telegram were quoted at Lyons 85 francs, are now worth only 78 francs. — *Echo du Japon*.

An earthquake of several distinct shocks, and

of about forty-five seconds duration, was felt on the 21st inst at 8.50 p.m.

IN THE early part of last week, the case of *F. Escombe & Co. vs. Ito Shimbei*, came before Mr. Yamamoto in the Tokio Saibansho. The claim of the plaintiffs was for \$6,025.37. The defendant admitted the claim, but alleged that, as he was lying in gaol at the instance of a foreign firm in Yokohama, and had no property of his own, it was a practical impossibility for him to pay. So far as the personal property of the defendant was concerned, the court mentioned that it had been examined into, and Ito Shimbei was virtually a bankrupt. The best thing for him to do was to propose some terms of future payment. The defendant then proposed that, in the event of all prosecution being withheld for a period of two years, he had no objection to enter into a bond for the payment of the full amount claimed after a further period of five years. That such a proposal was declined by the plaintiff is not at all surprising, more especially when the notoriety acquired by this same Ito Shimbei in commercial circles is taken into consideration. The questionable manner in which he has succeeded in obtaining immense quantities of merchandise from foreigners on credit, and evaded payment, is not calculated to inspire his creditors with confidence that his promises will be fulfilled, even at the remote period of seven years, and supposing that he then has sufficient property to meet the demands upon him. In the present instance the Judge recommended the plaintiff to accept the proposal of the defendant, but said nothing whatever about how the payment at the end of seven years was to be guaranteed. A bond of Ito Shimpei's might be worth the paper it was written on, but certainly not more, unless it were endorsed by one or two well known responsible firms.

THE *L. & C. Express*, commenting on the *C. O. Whitmore* case, says: "It is to be hoped that the short time the Treaty was suspended will not have allowed the escape of the perpetrators of one of the worst atrocities which has ever come to light." We fear that, through the suspension of the Treaty, Captain Peabody and his mate Snow have escaped from other punishment than may be inflicted upon them by their own consciences.

THE dead body of a Chinaman was observed on the evening of the 22nd floating in the Creek opposite the Railway Station. The police were informed of the matter and removed the body.

THE charge of the Captain of the *Coulmakyle* against some of his seamen for refusal of duty, was, on the report of the Surveyor appointed by H. B. M.'s Court to ascertain the correctness of the statement made by the men concerning the condition of the fore part of the vessel, dismissed, and the master was ordered to pay all costs in connection with the affair. The Surveyor considered that the complaints of the men were not unreasonable, though, if some canvass had been placed over the bulk-heads to prevent the water rushing in when the vessel dipped in a heavy sea, it would have been sufficient until she reached Kobe, when the necessary repairs could have been effected. The Court was of the opinion that the vessel had lain long enough in harbour for the Captain to have had the repairs that were required executed.

THE attendance at the Temperance entertainment on the evening of the 22nd was

about the average. The programme was of the ordinary character, consisting of addresses, songs, readings &c., by amateurs, some of whom deserve great praise for the way in which their particular parts were executed. A little more attention paid to the selection of readings would, perhaps, add somewhat to the attractiveness of the fortnightly gatherings at the Temperance Hall.

THE portion of Homura Creek dammed off between the Mayeda and Nishi bridges, has been thoroughly cleaned and deepened; and preparations are being made for cleansing another portion of the canal. Unfortunately the embankment, which had been constructed to allow the work to be done across the Creek seaward of the Mayeda bridge, has given way and will have to be repaired before the water can be pumped out.

THE U. S. S. *Tennessee*, flying the flag of Admiral Reynolds, in company with the *Ashuelot*, has been passing some time in Siamese waters. Great festivities were held in Bangkok on the occasion of the visit of the flag ship. The two vessels have left Siam for China.

HAKODATE, Feb. 19th, 1877. Range of temperature since the 16th, 27° to 37°. On the night of the 18th we had a gale from South and South-west, hauling to West. On the 19th, snow-squalls and rain. At midnight on the 16th and 17th, the Central Police Station and the "Honjin," or Government Hotel, were burned down. Telegraphic communication is still confined to Government messages.

MR. LOUIS BEGUEX, proprietor of the International Hotel and Café, No. 81, advertises the loss, during the recent fire on his premises, of a leather portmanteau containing jewellery and papers of value, and offers a reward for its recovery. We fear that there can be little doubt of its having been stolen. This morning's *Echo* says that the premises were thoroughly pillaged. Besides the above named objects "linen, books, and clothes have disappeared. Cooking utensils and articles of ordinary use in the restaurant were not passed over by the audacious robbers, who sacked the place, probably under the pretence of aiding the salvage. Some Chinese were seen carrying away in their sleeves tins of preserves of all kinds. It is matter of regret that the police did not arrive in time to put a stop to such depredations, which we cannot imagine could have taken place had they been on the spot." The police were on the spot, and were in fact the first to give the alarm of fire and to break into the house and awake the inmates who were sleeping unconscious of danger. Unfortunately, a great deal of pilfering takes place at every fire, at least at those occurring on the property of foreigners: and the police seem totally unable to prevent it or to bring, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, the perpetrators to justice. The true remedy must not be looked for from the police. It is to be found in the establishment of a salvage corps, working in connection with the fire-brigades.

THE bidding for the steamer *Suwonada* at auction was not very brisk. It commenced at \$1,500 and ended when it reached \$3,200, which was the Auctioneer's own bid.

THE evil influences of the civil war now raging are beginning to be manifest already, more especially among native merchants, who complain not only of the uncertainty attached to trading with the provinces, as the fortunes

of war may turn so as to being serious loss upon them, but that the inconvenience is increased through communication by telegraph being closed to private messages, preventing the daily fluctuations of prices being known, and hampering speculation.

THE measure for the admittance of certain classes of accused persons to bail, pending their trial, has been followed by another very important reform. A translation of an enactment to secure greater expedition in the administration of justice in the criminal courts of Tokio will be found below. The measure is, thus, tentative; and, if it is found to answer in the courts in which the experiment is made, will be probably extended throughout the empire.

THE dog-tax is likely to have the salutary effect of clearing the streets of the native town of a number of the mangy pariahs which prowl about there. The other day twenty-four dogs, wandering about apparently unowned, were clubbed by the native police.

THAT the Municipal Council of Kobe do not altogether approve of the action of their Chairman, Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter, U. S. Consul at that port, on the occasion of the recent visit of the Mikado, is evident from the following correspondence handed to the Editor of the *Hiogo News* for publication:—

Hiogo, February 7th, 1877.

To NATHAN J. NEWWITTER, Esq.,

United States Consul, Hiogo and Osaka, and
Chairman, of the Hiogo Municipal Council.

SIR,—We beg to give notice that it is our wish that an Extraordinary Meeting of this Council be called at an early date, for the purpose of hearing your explanation of the address to His Imperial Majesty the Mikado, prepared by you and published in the *Hiogo News* of the 7th instant, purporting to be on behalf of the Members of the Municipal Council.—We remain, Sir, Your obedient Servants, (Signed) Carl Rasch, R. G. Walsh, H. Mackenzie, Arthur H. Groom, G. Duplaquet, and H. W. Livingston.

NATHAN J. NEWWITTER, Esq.

U. S. Consul for Hiogo and Osaka, and
Chairman Hiogo Municipal Council.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, Members of the Hiogo Municipal Council, beg to state that we have perused with considerable surprise an Address which was published in the *Hiogo News* of the 7th instant, purporting to have been presented by you to His Imperial Majesty the Mikado of Japan, on his late visit to this Port. And we have to request that you will explain to us, at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Council, to be called for the purpose at an early date, by whose authority you took upon yourself to prepare such a document, which appears to us to have been drawn up without the knowledge of any Members of the Council, and which shows a want of courtesy towards them.—We remain, Sir, Yours faithfully, (Signed) A. A. Annesley, Carl Rasch, J. C. Klein, R. G. Walsh, H. Mackenzie, Arthur H. Groom, G. Duplaquet, and H. W. Livingston.

If Mr. Newwitter is not as puffed up with vanity as was Malvolio, he will see that he has, of his own acts, made Japan a little too hot to hold him, and will gracefully retire into that private life which he might adorn. The *Hiogo News* somewhat unnecessarily disclaims all responsibility for any expressions contained

in Mr. Newwitter's address. In the same paper from which we take the above correspondence there are no fewer than three letters to the Editor on the subject of Mr. Newwitter, who has certainly achieved a degree of greatness, but of that quality attained to by the old woman who "saw the Duke of York; and he spoke to her!"

RECENT changes in the temperature have been very great and very trying. Friday and Saturday were as mild and balmy as May days, the dry bulb thermometer at the U. S. Naval Hospital registering 60° Fahr. on both those days. At the same hour on Sunday the same thermometer registered 39° Fahr, showing the startling difference of 21 degrees in two days. Throughout the day the weather was most wintry, light snow-flakes falling at intervals. The change came at about half past 8 p.m. on Saturday, when the wind shifted from S. W. to E. N. E. Just before and during sunset, the atmosphere, laden with dust, presented a peculiar phenomenon. To the eastward it had a dense appearance, which can only be described as one of solidity, of mixed purple and yellow tinges.

ON the 25th inst. at about two p.m. two Japanese policemen from the Bluff Police Station called upon Mr. Gustav Schmidt at his dwelling on the Hill, and informed him that a servant of his had fallen from the roof of the house on No. 95, fronting the Homura Road, which Mr. Schmidt is now finishing for his estate. The policemen added that the man had died, a few hours after the accident, in the house of a Japanese doctor to whose care he had been confided. Mr. Schmidt at once accompanied the two officers to that house, where he learnt that their statement was false, except in so far as the death of the man was concerned. The deceased, as appeared from evidence adduced at an official enquiry held subsequently, had been gambling in a Chinese House on lot No. 135, in an upstairs room, in company with several others: that the Police made a raid upon the premises; and that to escape them he leaped through the window to the ground, and, in the fall, injured himself so severely that he died a few hours afterwards.

FOR some time past gambling has been going on nightly on this lot in the Chinese theatre. We are assured that more than two hundred people have met there for play at one time. The nuisance became so great that complaint was made through the Consuls to the Governor of Kanagawa, and he referred the matter to the Police, who took their measures so effectually on Saturday night, that, having closed all the issues with their men, wearing kimono over their uniform and bareheaded, when the raid was made as many as twelve or fourteen Chinese and an equal number of Japanese were surprised in *flagranti delicto*, arrested and locked up. The gaming tables, money, and counters were seized and impounded, and the gamblers will have to seek some new locality for their trade at present. An eye-witness of the *saute qui pent* which followed the alarm, informs us that it and the chase were most exciting, some of the gamblers, hotly pursued by the police, fleeing over roofs, and dropping unexpectedly, like unwelcome windfalls, into the neighboring compounds. The captured Chinamen were linked together by their tails tightly knotted. Some of the Japanese who resisted arrest were somewhat roughly used; but, with the exception of the fatal accident to Mr. Schmidt's servant, no serious casualty occurred.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. CHARLES DAVIS MOSS in the co-partnership business of the "JAPAN GAZETTE" ceased by consent on the 31st December, 1876.

C. D. MOSS.

J. R. ANGLIN.

Yokohama, Feb. 7th, 1877.

1m.

NOTICE.

FROM this date MR. WALTER BRENT will take charge of the *Japan Gazette* and is authorized to sign for the proprietor,

J. R. ANGLIN.

Yokohama, Feb. 15th, 1877.

1f.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to thank their numerous customers for past favors and the liberal support they have afforded; and desire to announce that they have transferred their business in this port to

Messrs. KELLY & Co.,

on whose sole account and responsibility the same will be carried on from the first day of the ensuing month of February.

All outstanding accounts must be paid immediately to, and all liabilities of the undersigned settled by, F. R. WETMORE.

F. R. WETMORE & Co.

Yokohama, Jan. 31st, 1877.

1m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify that they have taken over the business, hitherto carried on at No. 28, by Messrs. F. R. WETMORE & Co., and will conduct the same from the first of the ensuing month of February

KELLY & Co.

Yokohama, Jan. 31st, 1877.

1m.

BRITANNIA Fire Association.

THE Agency of the BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION London, has been transferred by me to Messrs. VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM who will henceforward entertain all applications for Insurance, or claims concerning the said Company.

RONALD C. JAQUEMOT.

Yokohama, Feb. 21st, 1877.

2w.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

- Feb. 9, U. S. Sloop of war *Alert*, Comdr. Maroin, 540 tons, 4-guns, from Kobe.
- Feb. 11, Brit. str. *Benarty*, Potter, 1,120, from Hongkong, General, to Wilkin & Robison.
- Feb. 11, Brit. barq. *Harriet Armitage*, Mailer, 233, from Nagasaki, Rice and Coal, to Ed. Fischer & Co.
- Feb. 11, Brit. schr. *Alerta*, Talbot, 229, from Takow, Sugar, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
- Feb. 11, Jap. str. *Meiji-Maru*, Peters, 1,010, from Kobe.
- Feb. 12, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
- Feb. 12, Jap. str. *Hiogo-Maru*, Christensen, 900, from Hakodate, Mail and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Feb. 12, Am. barq. *Ann's W. Weston*, Winsor, 740, from Cardiff, Patent Fuel, to M. M. Co.
- Feb. 13, Brit. barq. *Serpent*, Abell, 300, from Nagasaki, Coals, to P. M. S. S. Co.
- Feb. 13, Ger. brig *Otto*, Adamson, 280, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.
- Feb. 13, Ger. brig. *Turtur*, Kainan, 256, from Hongkong, General, to Order.
- Feb. 13, Am. schr. *Mary Jane*, Brinkmeier, 159, from Kobe, Coal and General, to E. C. Kirby & Co.
- Feb. 14, Am. Barquentine *Almatia*, Blanchard, 387, from Nagasaki, Coals, to E. Fischer & Co.
- Feb. 14, Brit. str. *Galley of Lorne*, M'Donald, 1,389, from Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- Feb. 15, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Feb. 19, Jap. str. *Sumida-Maru*, Gorlach, 893, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Feb. 19, Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
- Feb. 19, Ger. barq. *Christine*, Wildfang, 542, from Cardiff, Coals, to M. M. Co.
- Feb. 19, Jap. str. *Genkai-Maru*, Hussey, 1,917, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Feb. 21, Danish brig *Jylland*, Lamb, 267, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.
- Feb. 22, Jap. str. *Nagoya Maru*, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Feb. 23, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
- Feb. 25, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Tanner, 5,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

- Feb. 9, Jap. ship *Niigata-Maru*, Walker, 1,685, for Shinagawa, Ballast, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Feb. 10, H. B. M.'s S. *Modeste*, Capt. Buller, 2,106 tons, 14-guns, for Kobe.
- Feb. 10, Brit. bark *Parmenio*, Abbott, 396, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
- Feb. 11, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
- Feb. 11, Brit. schr. *John Mackean*, Lucas, 198, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by C. A. Fletcher & Co.
- Feb. 11, U. S. gunboat *Palos*, Baker, 305 tons, 6-guns, for Nagasaki via Kobe.

- Feb. 12, Jap. str. *Meiji-Maru*, Peters, 1,010, for Kobe, despatched by Lighthouse Dept.
- Feb. 13, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
- Feb. 13, Frch. str. *Tibre*, de Girard, 1,009, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
- Feb. 14, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Feb. 15, Brit. barq. *Serpent*, Abell, 350, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
- Feb. 16, Jap. str. *Tanaka-Maru*, Nye, 560, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Feb. 17, Jap. str. *Tokai-Maru*, Ward, 656, for Kobe, with Troops and War Material.
- Feb. 17, Brit. str. *Benarty*, Potter, 1,120, for Kobe, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.
- Feb. 18, Brit. barq. *Harriet Armitage*, Mailer, 233, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Ed. Fischer & Co.
- Feb. 20, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Edmonds, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
- Feb. 20, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- Feb. 21, Jap. str. *Sumida-Maru*, Gorlach, 896, for Kobe, with troops.
- Feb. 22, Brit. str. *Galley of Lorne*, M'Donald, 1,389, for Hiogo, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- Feb. 22, Brit. ship *Coulnakyle*, Gordon, 579, for Hiogo, despatched by L. Kniffler & Co.
- Feb. 23, Jap. str. *Genkai-Maru*, Hussey, 1,917, for Kobe, with troops.
- Feb. 26, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

- Per Jap. str. *Genkai-Maru* for Kobe:—Messrs. P. S. Dowson, and M. T. B. Macpherson.
- Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—Messrs. L. H. Clifford, W. Harvey and wife, Ross Fox, F. A. Goddard, W. P. Lyon, G. Videau, G. Bardack, J. H. Brooke Jr., F. C. Peters, and N. Fleney.
- Per Lighthouse Tender *Meiji-Maru* from Kobe:—H. B. M. Minister and Secretary of Legation, with one trooper and two servants; the Italian Minister, Interpreter and servant; the Russian Minister, Secretary of Legation and servant; the Austro-Hungarian Minister, Secretary of Legation and servant; the Spanish Minister and Interpreter; and the Secretary of the French Legation and three servants.
- Per British str. *Oceanic* from San Francisco:—Messrs. W. P. Brooks, J. Isaacs, C. E. Hill, F. Jasper, W. Clutterbuck, K. Yosio, J. Kawachi, M. Ishawara, J. R. Morse and wife, and W. J. Chaplin and wife.

FOR HONGKONG.

- Mr. J. Brown, Mrs. Wyman; and 111 in the Steerage.
- Per Frch. str. *Tibre*, for Hongkong:—Messrs. P. McMaster, Hansen, Zembsch, W. Heise, and Hunt.
- Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. Hiyashi Yuzo, Goto Shogiro, Miya Aki, Mori, Yasuda, Omdzuka, Hosokawa, Hosokawa, Jr., Sekiguchi, Hata-yama, Tanimoto, Kitamura, Nakajima, Komuro, Tanaka, Hiroda, Nabeshima, Nabeshima, Jr., Oye, Tsuzoya, Kokura, Tashiro,

Shibuya, Shimadzu, Hirose, Kasuda, Yamaguchi, Okamoto, Setoguchi, Ijuing, Yamada, Chas. E. Hill, C. Rickerby, Kadoma, Funaki, Okamoto, Nozu, Yeend Duer, Huggan, Murai, Hirose, Koeki, Masuda, Arima, Honcho, Kawano, O'Otuka, J. N. Sawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Nakamura, and 2 children, Iwazami Ko-o, H. MacGregor, Takahashi, Itagaki, Yamanchi, Tanaka, Seiki, Tatekawa, Sugimoto, Masuma, Ota, Furugaki and Koreishi.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. England, Miss Cargill, Hon. J. Saumarez, Messrs. Cargill, Strachan, Armstrong, Aldrich, Reid, Samejima, Monze, Ishibashi, Nagata, Nakamura, Miura and Hinoshi; and 109 in the steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Menzaleh* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Ullmansa Sura and Boissand.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Miss Gray, and Mr. H. Woollett; and 1 Chinaman in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Illies and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brown, Messrs. Hiraya, Kuroda, Kato, Lieut. Hiyashi, J. N., Takashima, Mouye, Yamada, Nichishima, Sasaki, Watanabe, Mrs. Ishikawa, H. Kniffler, C. D. Moss, Okauchi, Kuruoka, Kikuda, 19 Police Officers, and 25 Military Officers.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai, and ports:—Revd. S. L. Hoyt, Mrs. Hoyt and 4 children, Mrs. Myers and 2 children, Mrs. Carruthers, Miss Shimadzu, Captain Bridgeford, R.M.A., Captain Brown, Dr. Sibund, Messrs. John Robertson, Duplaquet, Bouree, Kempermann, Huggan, Higikata, Onishi, Siki, Sada, Maruta, Kawabe; and 3 Europeans, 3 Chinese, and 151 Japanese in the Steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Mr. Cox and Mrs. Schraub; and 4 Chinese on deck.

Per Am. str. *City of Peking* from Hongkong:—Captain F. Williams, and Mr. A. Marks, wife, 2 children and servant.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. E. Hamilton, Mr. G. W. Stave, Mr. A. Freig, Miss M. Anderson, Mr. J. H. Drummond and wife, and Mr. Petersen.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Oceanic* reports:—Sailed from San Francisco January 16th, at noon. Hard Westerly gales with high sea, almost the entire passage.

The German Brigantine *Tartar* reports:—Sailed on 26th December from Hongkong, bound to San Francisco. Had constant heavy gales from N. E. with heavy seas, washing away bulwark, &c., and doing a considerable lot of damage. Bore up for this port to repair.

The American Barquentine *Almatia* reports:—Sailed from Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on the 14th January. Had strong N. W. wind along the coast. Arrived here at 6 a.m. this morning.

The German barque *Christine* reports:—Sailed from Cardiff Sept. 18th: came through Ombay and Sillolo passage: light winds: since arrival on coast heavy gales from N. E.

The British steamer *Sunda* reports very heavy weather after leaving Hongkong and up to the coast of Japan.

The American steamer *City of Peking* reports:—Sailed from Hongkong on February 19th, at 3.20 p.m. To Feb. 23rd had light variable winds and smooth sea: and thence to port fresh gales from N.N.W. and clear weather. Arrived at Yokohama February 25th, at 6.30 p.m.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

The political troubles referred to at length in the Mail Summary sufficiently explain the almost total inactivity of the market for manufactured goods of all classes. Actual transactions have been very small at declining prices, and the quotations given below are entirely nominal.

11,000 piculs of new Formosa brown Sugar have changed hands at \$4.15 @ 4.42½, and a fair demand continues.

The steamers *Benarty* and *Galley of Lorne*, with general cargoes from London, and the barques *Annie W. Weston* and *Christine*, both with coal from Cardiff, have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex steamers *Enphrate* and *Deccan* from London, *Stentor* and *Patroclus* from Liverpool, and *Tigre* from Marseilles, is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS.			
G. E. Grey Shirtings—			
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.30 to 1.60	} Still very difficult of sale even at these low rates.	
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.50 to 2.30		
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.40 to 2.30		
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00 to 2.45		
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.30 to 2.40	} Nothing doing.	
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10 to 1.57½		
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.55 to 2.65		
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.60 to 2.30		
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.12½ to 0.14½	} Quiet.	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65 to 0.87½		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	7.25 to 7.50		
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.73 to 0.82		
Taffachelass "	1.70 to 2.15	} Very little doing. Some little enquiry. No sales.	
COTTON YARN.			
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	29.00 to 32.50		} Quiet.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	30.00 to 33.00		
Nos. 38 to 42 "	36.00 to 39.00		
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.			
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.50 to 16.50	} Nothing doing.	
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	10.50 to 11.50		
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. "	3.75 to 5.00		
do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.00 to 7.00		
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.50 to 7.00	} Small demand. Prices weaker. Nothing doing. Very quiet.	
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½ to 0.18½		
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in.... .. "	0.90 to 1.60		
do. Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in.... .. "	0.50 to 0.55		
do. Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in.... .. "	0.65 to 0.75	} Unsaleable.	
do. Union, 54 in. to 56 in.... .. "	0.40 to 0.70		
do. Italian, 32 in. "	0.25 to 0.34		
Blankets, 6 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.38 to 0.45		
METALS AND SUNDRIES.			
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	3.20 to 3.75	} Very small business.	
do. Nail-rod "	2.75 to 3.70		
do. Hoop "			
do. Pig "	1.50 to 2.00		
Lead "	8.00 to 8.25		
Quicksilver ... .. "	.....	
Coal ... .. "	.....	
Sugar, White, No. 1... .. "			
do. Brown New (Formosa) "	4.00 to 4.24½	} Sales. Market firm: dealers demanding concessions.	
do. Brown (Takao) in bags "	4.25 to 4.30		
do. Brown in baskets "	4.15 to 4.20		
do. Brown (Swatow) "	3.50 to 3.60		
Raw Cotton (China) "	14.50 to 14.75	} Little doing. Market quiet.	
Kerosine Oil, 10 galls. per case.	4.40 to 4.50		

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—Business, which at the commencement of the fortnight appeared to be likely to revive a little in consequence of the concessions made by holders, was quickly stopped by the bad news received from Europe; and the rise of \$15 to \$20 which had at first occurred was soon lost. Since then the market has fallen into complete inactivity, and purchases have been absolutely null. The quotations which we give below must thus be considered quite nominal. Buyers, did they show the smallest inclination to purchase, might buy at slightly lower figures; but directly the Japanese perceived that Europeans were willing to come into the market, they would raise their demands. After all, there is perhaps no reason to be very much alarmed at the low rates prevailing in Europe. They have been given, it is said, only in the case of the forced sales made on account of a House which had gone a great deal too far during the season, and had to submit to the consequences at all hazards. There can, indeed, be no question that the consumption of the material has not been so great as was hoped for; but, whatever may be the causes, the actual fall is evidently exaggerated; and, if only other holders will keep up their courage, when once the forced sales to which we allude are completed, the European markets will certainly become firmer, especially for fine silks, which, beyond dispute, are by no means abundant.

But, however things turn out, we are now affected here by the consequences of the situation; and that is the more easily understood that the Japanese merchants are now under the influence of other preoccupations arising out of the political events which are taking place in this country.

The French Mail, which left this morning, took 86 bales, bringing up to about 19,430 bales the total of exportations to date. Stocks are now estimated at 1,800 bales. Arrivals are very few. Total for the season so far 23,700 bales.

TEA.—A moderate business at declining rates has been done during the period since the date of last issue, settlements amounting to 2,000 piculs, and prices showing a decided tendency downwards.

Supplies are coming in very slowly, and stocks here are almost nominal. It is quite evident that most of the season's produce has already come to market.

From the very low prices which the higher grades have realised this season in comparison with medium classes, it is not improbable that in the coming season the supply of these will be much curtailed, as the country merchants complain that they do not pay in proportion to the extra amount of expense entailed in their preparation.

DESCRIPTION.

PRICES PER PICUL.

REMARKS.

SILK:—

Mayebashi and Shinshiu	Extra	740	to	760
	Best No. 1 and 2	700	to	730
	Good No. 2	660	to	690
	Good all round 2½	630	to	650
	Medium 3	575	to	600
	Inferior and Common 3, 4, 5			
Oshiu, Extra	710	to	780	
" Best	670	to	700	
" Good	640	to	660	
" Medium				
Hamatsaki, Best	520	to	550	
" Good	460	to	500	
" Medium				
Sodai,				
Tazuma,				
Tussah,	830	to	850	
Kakida, Extra	780	to	800	
" Best	700	to	750	
" Good				
" Medium				
Filature :—				
Tomioke, No. 1... ..	800	to	950	
" 2... ..				
" 3... ..				

TEA:—

Common	\$ 8 to 11 per picul.
Good Common	12 to 14 "
Medium	15 to 17 "
Good Medium	18 to 21 "
Fine	23 to 28 "
Finest	
Choice	

} nominal.

SUNDRIES:—

Rice,	\$ 1.60 to 2.70 per picul.
Seaweed, Fine cut green	3.10 to 3.45 "
" Brown	
" Large green	2.40 to 2.50 "
Cuttle Fish	13.50 to 15.00 "
Mushrooms	46.00 to 47.00 "
Isinglass	30.00 to 34.00 "
Sharks' Fins	24.00 to 48.00 "
Wax, White	10.00 to 11.00 "
" Bees	40.00 to 48.00 "
Gall Nuts	8.50 to 9.00 "
Sulphur	2.00 to 2.50 "
Ginseng (70 & 80 pcs. per catty)	1.90 to 2.20 per catty.
" (100 & 120 " ")	1.55 to 1.70 "
Tobacco, Common	7.00 to 9.00 per picul.
Rape Oil	
Shell Fish	20.00 to 36.00 "
Camphor	15.00 to 16.00 "
Bêche-de mer	30.00 to 38.00 "
Coals	5.00 to 7.00 per ton.

TABLES.

SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To England	9,882	3,992	4,173	5,765	5,114	6,433	2,526
„ Marseilles	8,756	6,575	4,019	4,252	3,467	4,963	311
„ United States	86	78	115	55	132	56	188
„ Other Countries	715	170	82	960	728	364	54
Total Bales	19,439	10,815	8,389	11,032	9,441	11,816	3,079

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
England	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365	7,946	7,120
France	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516	6,203	896
America	103	115	162	172	56	353
Other Countries	243	366	1,089	1,375	430	98
Total Bales... ..	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428	14,635	8,467

TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st MAY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To New York, &c....	12,189,586	15,271,755	11,584,471	9,813,855	8,582,002	8,988,398	9,164,516
„ San Francisco ...	2,817,726	2,872,047	3,928,010	2,539,647	2,312,706	1,814,116	2,166,391
„ England	199,805	37,537	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	15,207,117	18,181,339	15,512,481	11,353,502	10,894,708	10,802,514	11,356,337

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

FROM 1st MAY.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
New York	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838	9,167,902	9,761,726	10,537,030
San Francisco	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132	2,677,108	2,152,636	2,561,142
Boston, Chicago, &c. ...	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372	—	—	—
England	37,537	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342	11,845,010	11,914,362	13,123,602

EXCHANGE.

Rates have declined slightly, with but little business doing.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 2½d.	
„ do. ....Sight.....4s. 1½d.	
„ „ Credits .....6 months' sight.....4s. 2½d.	
„ „ Documents 6 do. ....4s. 2½d.	
„ „ Continental 6 do. ....4s. 2½d.	
„ PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.27½	
„ do. ....Sight.....5.17½	
„ „ Credits .....6 months' sight .....5 35	
„ „ Documents 6 do. ....5 35	

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....74	
„ „ Private.....10 days' sight .....75 nominal.	
„ HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight .....100	
„ „ Private.....10 days' sight .....2 per cent dia.	
„ SAN FRANCISCO — Bank, Sight.....100	
„ „ Private.....30 days' sight.....102	

Gold Yen, 404. Silver Yen, 404. Kinsatz, 400.

The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per O. & O. Str. "Oceanic,"
and M. M. Str. "Menzaleh."

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, MARCH 12TH, 1877.

Single Copy, 25 cents.

THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 27TH FEB. 1877.

BIR
On the 24th instant, at
FAULDS, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th March, at H. B. M.'s Consulate, and afterwards at Christ Church, by the Rev. E. W. Syle, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. F. H. Garratt, M.A., FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, fifth son of the late A. L. COPE, Esq., of Peckham, Surrey, to ELIZABETH THERESE, only daughter of J. M. JAQUEMOT, Esq., of Yokohama.

DIED.

On the 1st instant at No. 88, Settlement, N. STIBOLT, aged 46.

OUR last Mail Summary was despatched per P. M. Steamer *City of Peking*, which left this port at daylight on the 28th February. Since that date we are in receipt of the following mails:—

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
French Mail	Mar. 4.	Mar. 3.
American "	Mar. 10.	Mar. 7.
English "	Mar. 10.	Mar. 8.

Latest dates are:

London.....	Letters	Jan. 19.
"	Telegrams	Mar. 9.
New York	Letters	Jan. 23.
"	Telegrams	Mar. 9.
San Francisco	Letters	Feb. 1.

Summary.

BUSINESS, during the short interval which has elapsed since the publication of our last summary, has been very dull, having been almost completely interrupted through the Satsuma insurrection. With reference to

this rising we are still in the dark as to the actual nature and extent of operations undertaken to repress it, the Government still abstaining from making any official reports, and enforcing the regulations which restrict the press in reporting progress. If what rumors do find their way into the papers are to be trusted, the balance of success has rested with the Imperial forces, who have, nevertheless, even from that testimony, sustained several severe checks. The siege of Kumamoto by the insurgents has not yet been raised by the troops; and it is there that Saigo is and that the result, one way or other of the campaign must declare itself. Reports which are, naturally enough, not published in the Japanese journals, assert that Saigo's demands have assumed a definite complexion and that he asks for nothing more nor less than virtual home rule for Kiusiu, which island would, however, under the scheme he has devised, still be a part of the empire of Japan, and retain a nominal allegiance to the Mikado. It appears certain that Shimadzu Saburo has not declared himself for one side or the other. The native papers state that when Saigo was going to set out for Kumamoto from Kagoshima at the head of his forces, he, on two occasions, sought an interview with the old chieftain, and was twice refused admittance to his presence. While the Japanese papers are writing in a high flown style of the efficiency and loyalty of the navy, of men-of-war watching all parts of the coast and mouths of the rivers of the insurgent province, of rebel junks seized, and steamers captured or sunk, other rumors through other, and probably more reliable sources, state that the Navy sympathise with the Satsuma people, and that the crews of the men-of-war have refused to fire a gun. Under such circumstances it is, of course, impossible to predict with even approaching accuracy what the result of the struggle will be; but those best informed think that a compromise will have to be come to, and state that negotiations have been opened by the Government with Saigo; and others who have the real welfare of the country at heart, hope that this may be so. There is no doubt that an Imperial messenger has been sent from Kioto to Satsuma to confer, if possible, with Shimadzu, through whose intervention probably it is hoped that arrangements may be come to.

A JAPANESE in the act of buying some ammunition at an auction room in the settlement was prevented by the police from concluding his purchase, and taken into custody.

HAKON Kirchhoff (alias Auton Bennett) the Dane implicated in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-note forgery, has been sentenced, in the Consular Court of his country, to twelve months' imprisonment. The fate of the other three men in custody on the same charge is not yet decided.

THE Chamber of Commerce annual meeting has been held, and the report for 1876 published. It will be found in this summary.

A VERY heavy snow storm, followed by pouring rain, occurred on the morning of the 5th instant. A smart shock of earthquake was felt soon after midnight of the 5th—6th instant.

THE programme of the Spring Meeting of the Yokohama Racing Association has been issued. The days fixed for the meeting are Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 10th, 11th, and 12th May.

SEVERAL cases have occupied the attention of the Law Courts. The Judicial Court of Kanagawa (native) has before it a suit for breach of contract brought by Messrs. Van Oordt & Co. against Japanese. The master of the American barque *Annie W. Weston* has had his men before the U. S. Consul General on a charge of refusing duty. An English girl, servant to the wife of the captain of the same vessel, has been charged before H. B. M. Consul with concealing the birth of her child on board, by throwing its dead body into the Bay of Yedo.

It has been decided, at a full meeting of residents, to establish a Volunteer Corps, for the better protection of the settlement.

THE *Alaska*, which left San Francisco on the 1st February, did not arrive till the 7th inst. She experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

WE learn that the War Department intend shortly to take over from the Lighthouse Department either the *Thabor* or the *Meiji-maru*, but which of the two is not yet decided.

THE SOUTHERN DIFFICULTY.

A PARTIAL analysis of the conflicting reports from the scene of civil warfare now raging in Japan, tends to show that our preliminary examination into the pretensions of the insurgents had not only the merit of logical reasoning, but a tincture of the actual truth, in anticipating the real object of the important rising which promises to bring about a revolution in the internal administration of the affairs of this country. Before proceeding with a *résumé* of the intelligence received, it may not be out of place to animadvert on the practices alleged to have been followed by the Imperial troops in their mode of warfare, if the petty encounters of outlying rebel pickets with the advanced detachments of the Government troops, can be dignified by that title. The *Choya Shinbun* says that on the 23rd February a party of the insurgents engaged the Imperial forces at Uyeki, "but before the engagement was decided the troops set fire to the village, and were preparing to advance." The *Hochi Shinbun* says, "on the 23rd February the Imperial forces set fire to the city of Fukuoka, and then advanced against the insurgents who were defeated with considerable loss." On the 26th February the *Japan Herald*, referring to the insignificance of the affairs reported to have occurred between the Imperial troops and the rebels, expressed a sense of contempt for the troops, supposed to be in the service of order, gratifying their feelings of revenge by burning down villages and towns, a feeling which every right-minded man of the present century will share. It is impossible to look on the advance of the Imperial troops, leaving in their rear the smoking remains of villages composed of the mildest, most inoffensive, most even-tempered, and most hospitable people of which travellers have any experience, without a feeling of pity akin to contempt for the commanders who consider their duty authorizes them to spread havoc and destruction of this nature, at the beginning of a struggle which, if suppressed now, will ere long again spring into life, and so on until the final object of the movement is accomplished. We very much fear that the Government is too anxious to have it generally understood that the rebels are being worsted, even to the destruction of their farms and homesteads, to give a flat and emphatic contradiction to rumours so prejudicial to the reputation of the Imperial troops; and we are forced to concede that the reports received respecting the destruction of Uyeki and Fukuoka by the Imperial troops setting them on fire, is too true.

On the 27th we reproduced a report to the effect that SAIGO (the elder) had made his appearance at Kioto and presented to the MIKADO a memorial comprising eleven demands, all of which were categorically refused, and that he had, thereupon, returned to Satsuma. A more improbable story could not well be invented. The dignity of the elder SAIGO; his official rank as Commander of the forces; his family influence; his personal popularity; his intense patriotism; and the earnestness of his views for the benefit of his native country, whether erroneous or not, all tend to point to him as the very head and front of the offensive movement, an inference which the presentation of a memorial would have confirmed. This, in combination with the knowledge which the Government must have had for some time past, of the growing discontent in the South, leads to the reasonable conclusion that if the lion had been once in

the toils he would never have escaped. The exception we have taken to the above mentioned report is somewhat of a distinction without a material difference; SAIGO did not appear at Kioto, nor had he an audience of the MIKADO; but the fact that he has embodied the grievances of the party he represents in a memorial, seems to be an admitted fact. The same paper adds. "It is further said that Itagaki also had an audience as delegate from Tosa, but for what purpose is not known." Itagaki, it will be remembered, resigned office with Shimadzu at the time of the Choshu troubles, and was mentioned by the latter in terms of great esteem in the protest which he then presented to the Emperor." It has been reported that the powerful house of Shimadzu is not connected with the present movement, but we hear at the same moment that the MIKADO has despatched special envoys to convey a message to the house of Shimadzu, and that the Government have not given up all hopes of arriving at a peaceful solution of the Satsuma difficulties. We gather from this that the subjects of the memorial prepared by SAIGO and submitted to the MIKADO, have upon further reflection been found entitled to consideration, but for the Imperial Government to treat directly with the chief of the rebels would be a confession of weakness calculated to create alarm amongst its warmest partisans, consequently the country is informed that "His Majesty has despatched special envoys to the house of Shimadzu."

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* on the 27th February published what purported to be the programme of the rebels issued by their leaders to the following effect:—

1.—Touch nothing which belongs to the Government.

2.—Do not molest or kill any Government official.

3.—Do not act in any way likely to cause distress to the people.

Which indicates clearly enough that the demands of the South are an appeal to Right and a prayer for a reform in the Government, or for a change in the *constitutionnel* of the present ministry. It is devoutly to be wished that the MIKADO has heard enough of the Southern movement to induce him to lend an ear to the complaints of so considerable a section of his subjects, and if the rumour or report referred to above, that the telegram of 26th February has any foundation in truth, there is a strong indication that the Government, or the immediate advisers of the MIKADO, are now disposed to temporize with the object of effecting a peaceful solution of an otherwise hopeless question. The telegram runs as follows, "To-day His Majesty himself appointed Yanagiwara and Hanabusa as special envoys to convey a message to the house of Shimadzu."

Several engagements are alleged to have taken place in which the Imperial troops are said to have been victorious. That they have succeeded in destroying two unfortified agricultural towns seems clear; but the truth of their successes is open to considerable doubt. If the sorry skirmishes reported, in which rebel pickets are driven back by advanced guards of Imperial troops, are to be magnified into "great successes," what will be reported when SAIGO himself appears at the head of his troops!

The latest news leads to the belief that the Imperial forces have been far from signally successful in their encounters with the out-

posts of the rebels. The reports published in the native newspapers are of a dubious, uncertain character, rendered weaker by the fact of the censorship of the press exercised by government, but they seem to indicate a lukewarmness on the part of the royalist army which bodes ill for the cause; and that the rebels are not in a worse position than they were in a week ago.

The initiative having been taken by the MIKADO in the dispatch of envoys to the south, the next news will probably relate to a suspension of hostilities.

IT is rumoured that the navy has refused to fight, and that signs of disaffection are manifesting themselves among the Imperial forces. If this news is correct, it may be surmised that the siege of the Castle of Kumamoto will soon be raised. The demand of SAIGO is also said to have assumed a definite shape in the minds of well-informed persons. It is no less than that the Island of KUSIU, though continuing to acknowledge the supremacy of the MIKADO, shall be allowed self-government. We had always thought that the adoption of Western civilization emanated from the Government, whilst the SATSUMA proclivities were conservative in their nature; but a Home Rule movement, originating with SAIGO, would tend to show that his party have made more rapid strides than their brethren of the North. We shall not be in the least surprised to hear of the appearance at KIOTO of Japanese prototypes of Messieurs SULLIVAN and BUTT; and it will be interesting to watch the developments in Japan of an agitation which has evidently been copied from the active restlessness of the Home Rulers of Great Britain. Seriously, the integrity of the Empire would seem to be threatened, unless the Government prove strong enough to withstand the demands now made upon it. But SANJO and TERASHIMA can scarcely count upon the support of their home policy, that a BEACONSFIELD and a DERBY command for their conduct of the foreign affairs of GREAT BRITAIN. They may yet learn, when too late, the mistake they have made in not making some concession to the demands that have been preferred to them for the formation of a Representative Government. The wishes of the people will make themselves heard in one way or another; and we cannot but admit that there has been on the part of the Government an absence of that "due deference" which IYAYASU says should be manifested towards the governed.

THE SOUTHERN DEMANDS.

NOTHING is more exposed to misconception than the officious partisanship of foreigners in the domestic disputes of a nation to whose laws they are not subject. So far we have carefully abstained from doing more than recording, from day to day, the rumours spread in the Capital and reflected in the native press, touching the movement, ostensibly against the Government, which has sprung up in the southern part of this empire. It must have been apparent to every reader that the information vouchsafed to the native press has been of the most meagre and untrustworthy character, and that the real point at issue between the established government and the southern confederacy, is involved in almost hopeless obscurity. To attempt the elucidation of the merits of the question is beyond our power,

nor have we any intention of doing so, but the gravity and importance of the preparations known to have been made by the government, and the generally supposed numerical strength of the opposition, seem to indicate that the time has arrived for a preliminary examination of the pretensions of the so called insurgents.

The chief supporters of the established government are its own dependents, numbers of whom have been alienated by the wholesale dismissals from office so recently recorded; the movement in the south appears to have gained an amount of popularity amongst the samurai and the other classes of the people holding humbler rank, which it could not have earned were it a mere rebellion of a clan, or an insurrection instigated and pressed forward by a turbulent province, or an ambitious and discontented daimio. The causes lie deeper, and are of such magnitude as to dignify the movement as one of national importance superior to the mere order of the government for its suppression.

SAIGO is Generalissimo of the Imperial army; he has not been deposed; and he remains in the very heart of the territory in which this movement originated. This should mean that he is either faithful to, and upholding the Imperial arms, or that he is quiescent and contemplating no immediate action. Whatever course he may hereafter elect to pursue will be the hinge upon which the whole movement will turn, and it is open to considerable question that General SAIGO will oppose an armed resistance to the Imperial standard when raised by the prince of the MIKADO's family who is now in command of the expedition despatched against the insurgents. General SAIGO's disagreement with the present ministry of this country has been in existence for more than two years, during which time he has retired from the active duties of his post at the capital, and has dedicated himself to the improvement of the military power in Satsuma, either for the benefit of that clan, or for the augmentation of the army of the country of which he still holds the high office of Commander in Chief. It would be vain to assume that a man of such noted ability, energy and unquestioned loyalty to the person of the MIKADO, as General SAIGO is admitted to be, should coalesce in a movement of the present description, without having calculated to an exactitude upon its result, and upon the persons of position and influence upon whom he can rely. If, therefore, General SAIGO is faithful to the Imperial Government, how are we to reconcile his inactivity with his known loyalty, unless we suppose that he is waiting to take the lead in a movement which has the support of influential members of the cabinet, if not of the MIKADO himself; or that the cause he may find it necessary to advocate and support, is of so grave a nature as to leave him no alternative but to espouse it, regardless of personal consequences.

The grievances of the south giving rise to this revolution, though few in number, are of national importance; the constitution of the country is not threatened, and, so far as we can understand, the movement is one against a section of the present cabinet only; the insurgents are said to allege, though with what truth or justice we know not, that a certain number of the ministers are men whose private necessities have been more urgent than the exigencies of the country they were appointed to govern; that the administration of justice has been subor-

dated to the will of the ministry; that wrong-doers who formerly held high positions in the Government have escaped the proper punishment due for high crimes and misdemeanours, which could not be committed with impunity in any other country having the slightest pretensions to civilization or enlightenment; that the impunity granted to the powerful wrong-doer is really an oppression of the weak which can no longer be tolerated; and that the representatives of a considerable section of the people have improperly been denied access to the MIKADO for the purpose of presenting their complaints to him.

We confess it must at first glance appear strange to subjects of constitutional powers, that an obnoxious minister or ministers can only be removed by an armed demonstration at least, and possibly by a civil war of indefinite probable duration. In England an unpopular ministry of this century is powerless and has no alternative but to give place to those men who possess, in a higher degree, the confidence of the people. This privilege, however, has not been acquired and preserved without a series of struggles; Magna Charta would never have been granted by the despicable tyrant whose actions were a constant source of degradation to his country, had it not been for the powerful armed demonstration of the barons. In this country the expulsion of a minister obnoxious to the people at large is impossible without an appeal to arms, or such demonstration of force as shall remove all doubts as to the issue of a conflict. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that the attitude of the South arises from a strong desire and determination to see the ministry cleared of those who are incapable, and strengthened by new members who should better represent the real wants and requirements of the country. The memorial to be laid before the MIKADO is supposed to be one calling for reform in various departments of the state: the more equitable taxation of the people: the purer administration of justice: supervision over the revenue, its collection and expenditure; and redress for the arbitrary and forced commutations of the pensions of the samurai.

If our views be correct we shall not be surprised to hear of a great triumph of the Imperial forces. General SAIGO's chief object is to temporize, and upon an assurance being given to him that the requirements of the country, as expressed in the memorial, shall receive the consideration of the MIKADO in person, the object of the movement will be attained, and the Government will achieve a bloodless but hollow victory. If the Ministry, however, are determined to press matters to an issue at all hazards by force of arms, who can estimate the consequences? The people of the South, hardly serious now in their warlike demonstration, would become enthusiasts, as the coldest bodies warm with determined opposition, and grow to a violent heat when that opposition is unjust and oppressive: their passions would become engaged, would create a maternal affection in their minds for the cause for which they suffer, and would prolong a war utterly unworthy of a nation such as this is, and promises to be in the future.

Since this article was written, we have seen a report in the *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun*, translated below in our narrative of the progress of the insurrection, announcing the deposition of Saigo, by the Imperial Govern-

ment at Kioto. Should the rumour be well-founded, the declaration of the intentions of the late Commander-in-chief will, no doubt be hastened. He is believed to exercise complete control over the Southern insurgents among whom his *prestige* and his popularity are said to be so great that the order of the Government removing him from his post is not only likely to be ineffectual, but to create another and very formidable grievance to be added to the already long list which we have given above. The deposition of Saigo, by identifying him with the insurrection, is likely to put a very powerful weapon in the hands of its leaders, with whom his then open association would be the event to be most naturally expected and most dreaded by the government. With Saigo still Commander-in-chief, whether actually in the field or not, the loyalty, of the great majority at least, of the army was assured; but, if he is deposed, that loyalty becomes more than doubtful. It is hardly necessary to add that the defection of the army means the success of the insurrectionary movement, and the full consummation of all the wishes of its promoters.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PERIODICAL reports when issued by Chambers of Commerce are generally reviews of trade, and of the mode in which it is conducted, of considerable importance to the trading world. About eleven years ago a Chamber of Commerce was founded in Yokohama, and proved, for some few years, of very considerable service to foreign merchants engaged in commercial transactions with a country having at that time no mercantile law whatever, while the pursuit of commerce was looked upon with contempt; little or no code of honour regulating trade; an unequal and fluctuating currency, but a rapidly increasing demand for the manufactured goods of European and American production. With one or two notable exceptions legal jurisdiction over aliens resident in Japan, was in the hands of trading Consuls, men in almost all instances unversed in the merest smattering of law; too much interested in person to be impartial judges of questions of right-dealing with the natives; and wholly incompetent to administer, or to deal with the spirit, of that extensive code of civil jurisprudence known as the "Law Merchant." The founders of the YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE among other, but not more important, duties to be undertaken by the newly organized association, intended to frame a system for the better regulation of foreign trade; to reduce it to a practical working form; and to secure the co-operation of the Ministers for the purpose of establishing a custom or usage which could be cited as an authority in future matters of dispute or questionable dealing. The intention was excellent, and, like many others, would have been highly successful if the Chamber had had power to enforce its decrees when issued, or the observance of the regulations admittedly necessary for the common welfare of the traders of Yokohama. In order to ensure the practical working of these regulations the Chamber would have formed itself, on special occasions, into a tribunal of commerce; but the primary causes which led to the defeat of this object were somewhat similar to those which induced merchants, in numerous instances, to settle all their disputes, in however irregular a manner, without recourse to the merchant

Consuls. Their unwillingness to submit to the arbitrament of the Chamber arose partly from a natural dislike to incur the risk of the chance decisions frequently rendered by arbitrators, who too often consider themselves authorized to be judges of the facts and of the apparent justice of each particular case, without regarding the law upon which one of the parties may have relied, and acted up to with perfect good faith. The other and more cogent reason was the great objection to the exposure of business secrets to brother merchants, probably competitors, engaged in the same or a similar business to the parties to the dispute, and in consequence the movement, creditable as it was to its originators, was never perfected, and as a matter of fact the regulations of the Chamber of Commerce, never having been enforced, are never referred to by merchants, nor have they ever been cited in a court of law with the view of proving the usages of trade in this port. The functions of the Chamber as a tribunal of commerce having thus been strangled in their birth, the members still thought the foreign mercantile community would be better represented as a body having common action in matters of trade, and it was tacitly understood that the Chamber should devote itself to form a representative body for the investigation of trade irregularities; for the preparation of trade statistics; and, generally, for the furtherance of the interests of foreign trade in Japan. This being shortly the position of the Chamber, we have to consider how its duties have been performed.

The earlier chairmen and office-bearers were men of the first mercantile position and business experience, and their successors have been chosen for the same invaluable qualities; but towards the close of the year 1872 it became apparent that the utility of the Chamber was more than doubtful. The measures recommended were, seemingly from want of proper concerted action, of the weakest; its influence gradually waned, and an unfortunate schism, arising out of the question of telegrams, ended in the secession of some of the most important firms. From that time, in spite of the efforts of the remaining members whose business, experience and ability no one can question, the Chamber seemed to lose weight and ground; and the prominent position it once held in this settlement, it holds no longer.

The year 1876 was in many respects remarkable for the sudden and we may say violent changes in the import and export trade with Japan. Silk rose from about the lowest figure it had ever reached to the highest; the supply increased with the demand; merchants discounted their orders and advices, and competed with each other to the chief if not sole advantage of the producer; the export doubled the export of the previous corresponding term, and excitement, that springs from gambling of the most reckless kind, reigned supreme over the silk market. Tea, on the contrary, gradually receded both in quality and price; rice became an article of export and now gives fair promise of forming an important item in future calculations; imports were vastly in excess of any previous season, and began to do what they had not done for years before—yield a fair profit for the labour and capital expended upon and invested in them: the state of the native currency and the almost insuperable obstacles in the way of making it a medium of exchange: the action of three of the foreign banks in refusing native bank notes, to the

great inconvenience of their constituents: the Kuma-moto insurrection, its speedy suppression and revivification, and its effect upon commerce; the rapid advances made by the Imperial Japanese Government in the formation of marine boards, the certification of masters and officers of vessels; the pilot regulations; the system of administration of justice in cases where foreigners are plaintiffs; the superiority of the Mitsu Bishi Company to the puny opposition of the P. and O. S. N. Co., and the rapid extension of the fleet and operations of this semi-government undertaking, are all matters of vital importance to the mercantile community of this place, and we not unreasonably looked forward with some expectation to the promised annual report of the YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Dickens, in one of the happiest of his clever satires on the abuses of Government departments, has written, "Whatever was required to be done, the Circumlocution Office was beforehand with all the public departments in the art of perceiving—How NOT TO DO IT;" and at the risk of giving unintentional offence to the Chamber of Commerce, and divided as we are in our allegiance to the Chamber and our profound disrespect for the Chamber's report, we cannot avoid the comparison suggested by the extract from "Little Dorrit." All the subjects of grave general interest we have mentioned, and numerous others we have not mentioned, but which were equally in the power of the Chamber to be dealt with, have been totally disregarded, and the few matters touched upon are so unsatisfactorily treated as to force us to the conclusion that the Chamber has ascertained, to a degree of perfection the Circumlocution office would have been jealous of, How NOT TO DO IT.

Of ten paragraphs into which the report is subdivided, two relate to matters of internal administration of the affairs of the Chamber, with which neither the public nor ourselves have the smallest concern; three to matters of some mercantile interest which appear to have been taken up in a lukewarm manner and subsequently dropt or abandoned; one to a recent case tried in the Provincial Court of Kanagawa in which the master of the *Cathaya*, by the ingenuity of his Counsel, successfully contested the claim of the endorsee of the shipper: the Chamber's treatment of this case leaves us entirely in the dark as to the views of the committee or a matter of such very great importance to a community numbering so many holders of bills of lading "without value paid" (*sic*) though we are not surprised that the answers received from the several Chambers of Commerce in Europe and the East in connection with this case should "show a considerable difference of opinion." The remaining divisions touch upon, but do not give any useful information respecting hatoba accommodation; storage of kerosine; and pilotage regulations; while the concluding paragraph dismisses with a truism the whole subject of trade for 1876. We question very much if any of the merchants who framed, received, or passed this report would have signed one of their own market letters concluding with this startling piece of statistical information:—"Trade statistics for 1876 show a notable increase in the value of exports, owing to the considerably larger business in Silk, coupled with very much higher prices."

Fortunately for persons directly interested in trade particulars, and statistics of imports and exports; in the causes affecting the sudden and undue fluctuations in value;

and of the reckless cut-throat policy of foreigners in competing amongst themselves to their own detriment and the great profit of the wary native; there are the valuable trade reports of the British Consul which fortunately are made public. If the Chamber had issued this report for the private information of the members, it would have been secure from criticism: it has, however, been given to the world, and will probably be specially sent to some of the "principal Chambers of Commerce both in Europe and the East," as an example of the collective wisdom of the merchants of Yokohama. We hope there is still time to avoid the disaster; if not, there is some consolation to be found in this just and well-meant expression of honest criticism, for we can, in conclusion, only apply to the report for 1876 the stinging words of *Junius*, for in truth it is one "which will only pass without censure when it passes without observation."

On the subject of hatoba and customs shed accommodation, particularly in regard to the respective liabilities of ships, agents, and consignees, for damage to goods while on the hatoba or in shed, and before delivery to the bill of lading, we shall have something to say hereafter which may probably prove more interesting than the annual report of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce.

A RETROSPECT ON THE SILK TRADE OF JAPAN IN 1876.

IT is not our intention to give in the following lines a full review of the silk trade of last year in Japan; but we wish merely to lay before our readers a few remarks, which we trust may not be found uninteresting, whilst we leave to others the care of making a more complete exposition of what took place in this important staple during the course of last year.

The year 1876 has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the silk trade in this century; nay, it has certainly been the most conspicuous since the opening of Japan, both on account of the fluctuations in the value of the article, and also with regard to the profit which the producers must have derived from it.

For three or four months after the opening of the year the prospects of business in silk were gloomy and unsatisfactory in the extreme. Prices both here and at home were unreasonably and abnormally low, nor was there any appearance of an early change in that respect. Some English and French houses had made in January very heavy speculative purchases simultaneously in Lyons and Shanghai, with a view of supporting the home markets which were daily drooping, but even so unusual a circumstance failed to raise the tone of them, or to stimulate business.

In the middle of April a very severe frost took place in France and Italy, which caused serious fears in the minds of some people as to the ultimate result of the crop, which had already begun. Silk manufacturers and consumers took very little or no heed of the occurrence. Their reasons for overlooking it were not without some good foundations. The whole extent of the harm done by the frost could not be fully appreciated until the crop was brought to an end; the remaining stocks of old silk in Europe were considered sufficiently large to supply all wants, even in the case of a some-

what reduced production. Besides, should fine weather return, it was quite possible that the vegetation might recover itself, and that, after all, the pending crop might turn out, if not a large, at least an average one. Prices therefore remained with scarcely any change, but only a little firmer, until the end of May.

In the beginning of June the crop was brought to an end in the south and middle of Italy, in Spain and in the south of France, when it was ascertained that there was a considerable deficiency in the quantity produced; and that the cocoons, being generally of poor quality, would give but an indifferent yield. It would take another fortnight before the result of the crop in Lombardy and Piedmont could be fully known; but it was not supposed that the outturn would be much more satisfactory than in the countries before mentioned.

Whilst the prospects of the noble article in Europe were so wretched, this country was, on the contrary, blessed with splendid weather, and a bountiful *raccolta*. The native dealers were preparing to open the market for the new season at about \$420 to \$430 for good all round parcels of Hanks, when a foreign House forestalled them by offering \$500 for the first few bales of new silk which made their appearance in June. This transaction was soon followed by others at gradually increasing prices, so that before the end of the month \$520 to \$530 had already been paid for several small parcels of by no means remarkable quality.

The beginning of July proved that the crop in the North of Italy had turned out, if not quite so bad as in France, at least inferior by one half to that of 1875. Speculators began in London to buy up all the remaining stocks, and telegrams were poured into China and Japan with orders to purchase freely all the Silk which was sent down from the interior. The excitement here became maddening: prices were rising day after day, not by \$10 to \$20, but by \$50 and even \$100 at a bound. We have no desire to retrace in detail the progress of the *furor*, for it can be called by no other name. Suffice it to say that, after a few trifling fluctuations, the price of good all round parcels of Hanks, at the end of September, had reached, if not exceeded, \$1,100, or in other terms had advanced fully 150 per cent in four months.

The rise at home had been fully as great and as precipitate: in May sales were made of good all round Hanks at 13/6 to 14/s: in September the same class of silk fetched 33/6 to 34/s. Manufacturers who had, at the outset, resisted the advance, had soon been compelled to yield to the torrent; and, by supplying themselves in self defence, increased the firmness of the speculators into whose hands the great bulk of silk on the English and Continental markets had passed.

Meantime this country had derived an incalculable benefit from the eagerness of the foreign silk buyers. Not only had the native produce been sold at rates as fabulous as un hoped for, but, thanks to the beauty of the summer and the abundance of the crop, the reeling had been urged with all possible speed: wages were largely on the increase: all hands in full work: the petty dealers and the merchants in the interior were carousing over their profits: even the Government were drawing Customs duties on a perfectly unprecedented scale; so that every body was participating in the general prosperity. Shipments from Yokohama, from the 1st of July to the end of September, amounted to 12,695 bales, against an average of barely 6,000

bales for the same period in the seventeen previous years, showing an excess of 110 per cent in weight, and of certainly 75 per cent in value.

The first symptoms of reaction showed themselves in October. Silk was arriving on the European markets in such quantities as to remove any fears which might have been at one time conceived of a scarcity of the raw material. Prudent or timid importers realized on arrival, if they had not already sold "afloat." Speculation was cooling fast, besides which a good deal of the produce which had been sold "to arrive" did not turn out equal to the expectation of the buyers or to the representations of the sellers. The result was a general weakness of the foreign markets, which was soon shared by this. The Japanese dealers resisted the retrograde impulsion with their usual cleverness; but it became gradually more and more evident that the article could no longer be supported; and that those who desired to close their operations, had no other resource but to accept the offers of such of the foreign merchants as were disposed to buy at reduced prices.

From the beginning of November up to the present moment the fall has steadily pursued its course, scarcely interrupted by insignificant fluctuations from time to time. Good all rounds Hanks, which, as we said above, were worth at the end of September last \$1,100 per picul, would not fetch to-day much over \$600. Whilst we do not think that there is any great probability of the prices of Silk receding much further, we would guard ourselves against the imputation of seeking to bolster up speculative tendencies which might end again in disappointment. We have witnessed in less than a twelve-month variations, which, for the noble article at least, have not been known in the memory of man. With exception of the frost, which took place in April of last year in Europe, and which may be taken as the primary origin of a tremendous excitement, there was no other very plausible reason to be assigned for it, unless we bear in mind the abnormally low prices to which Silk had been driven during the years 1874 and 1875, and from which it rebounded under the influence of natural and justifiable causes. But the rebound itself was obviously carried too far by sheer speculation; hence arose most of the evil that has been done. If we admit that the European Silk crop of 1876 was reduced by one half, or even, say, by two thirds, we should have considered a rise in price, in the same proportion, to be a fair and reasonable consequence of the diminution alluded to. But, instead of this, we have shown that prices rose not merely 50 or 70, but 150 per cent, that is to say, out of all fair proportion with the deficiency of the crop. We look upon the excess as a sort of vengeance exercised on the silk manufacturers who, being during the two before mentioned years of 1874 and 1875 sole masters of the situation, suffered, if they did not actually cause, the prices to come down to a level which gave the disheartened rearers or educators of silk worms no other alternative but to be starved and ruined, or turn their attention to some other branch of culture. Speculation, which had been deeply asleep for a long time, stepped in and took the game in its hand, with what result we have seen, and, to a great extent, dropped it again as no longer safe. What will be the next move?—a difficult question which we no not undertake to solve.

We have good reasons for believing that

silk manufacturers find it as difficult as ever to dispose of their goods in a remunerative manner, and that silk stuffs have not returned to favor. Stocks of silk piece goods are accumulating unsold: looms in Europe are being taken down; and America herself, although heavily and extensively protected at home, is no better off than her outside competitors. We must not forget, amongst the probable causes of the slackening consumption of silk goods, the complaints which arise in all parts of the world about the badness of trade in general: when so many people everywhere assert that business in almost all branches is unsatisfactory, and that they are obliged to reduce their expenditure, it stands to reason that the articles which will suffer most, are the costly goods amongst which silk occupies a prominent place. The soundness of this argument is nowhere exemplified more strongly at present than in America, where trade is passing through a crisis, in consequence of which people, becoming forcibly thrifty and economical, forego in a great measure the luxuries of which, in more prosperous times, they were large consumers.

The interest of the manufacturers of silk is obviously to drive prices to a sufficiently low point to bring back the demand for their goods in preference to woollens, which are still in fashion. Very different is that of the cultivators, who for some years past have found anything but remuneration for their labours.

There are also those whose opinion is that the crop of 1877 in Europe is not likely to turn out satisfactorily. They ground their opinion upon a deficiency of good seed, in consequence of the bad crop of last year: upon the insufficiency of the shipments of Japanese silkworms eggs: upon the lateness of the season in which the shipments took place, the length of time during which the seeds were kept without much care in the godowns of the native dealers; and last, not least, upon the chance of a return of cold weather in the spring, consequent on the present mildness of the winter in Europe.

Letters and circulars just received by the French mail confirm the serious apprehensions which are entertained about the result of the next crop, owing to the mildness of the season. Should those fears be realized, and the European silk crop of 1877 turn out no better than that of 1876, what will be the position of the article? The holders of remaining stocks will do their utmost to put prices up, and speculators may try once more the game they played last year. But if, when prices were at the lowest, manufacturers failed to enlist the sympathies of the million on behalf of their silk goods, will they be more successful, when the scarcity and the dearthness of the raw material shall compel them to enhance the cost of their produce? We think not, but, on the contrary, believe that they would find themselves in even worse circumstances than at present.

We cannot take upon us to reconcile clashing interests. Leaving to the future the care of unravelling the mystery which lies in its womb, we must be content with the task we have undertaken to retrace the features of what we may justly call one of the most memorable years of the Silk Trade.

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MR. PIERRET, the newly appointed Consul for France at Yokohama, left Marseilles on the 11th February, and will be here about the 1st April. Mr. Kraetzer, however, will not take his departure before the month of August.—*Echo du Japon*.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THERE is strong reason to believe that the telegram announcing the settlement of the Presidential difficulty, is trustworthy, and that Mr. Hayes has been elected President of the United States of America. The career of the new President has been one of active steady work in the service of his country, and the high honour now conferred upon him is not undeserved. The following short sketch of his life, published in London some time ago when his election was doubtful, may be read with interest.

Rutherford B. Hayes was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822, the posthumous son of a New-England yeoman, who had settled and flourished there, and left a substantial farm to his widow. He was educated in his own State, where he graduated at Kenyon College with distinction; and after entering a lawyer's office, went to Harvard, to attend the Law School. Here he worked hard, and profited by the lectures of Story and Greenleaf, taking at the same time a keen interest in public affairs. He was a staunch Whig in 1844, when he first took an active part in an election as an eager supporter of Henry Clay. "I would start in the world without a penny," he wrote, "if by my sacrifice Clay could be elected President." The crushing defeat of his hero cured him for a time of party politics. He returned to Ohio, and practised with good success at Cincinnati, distinguishing himself specially in fugitive slave cases, Chief Justice Chase, with whom, as junior, he was often associated, speaking of him as "a young lawyer of great promise." As yet, however, he was not a declared Abolitionist. This came in due course in 1856, when the Presidential election, turning on the Free-soil question, brought him back into politics, along with many others who had stood aloof till now. He worked as hard for Fremont as he had done for Clay twelve years before, and did not conceal from himself that this question had now to be fought out, and that it was going to be a hard fight. "The election of the day after tomorrow," he writes, "is the first pitched battle; however fares the cause, I am enlisted for the war." Up to this time he had taken no part in public life in his own State. Though he had been in practice for ten years in Cincinnati, he had never been inside the City Council Chamber till he was elected City Solicitor. This office was conferred on him by the Council in 1856, without any canvas or solicitation on his part, by one vote, on a death vacancy; but he was re-elected in the next year by a heavy popular vote, and served till 1861, when, at the expiration of his term, North and South were already arming. "Disunion and civil war are at hand," he writes, "and yet I fear disunion and war less than compromise. We can recover from them." And when Sumter fell, and Lincoln's call for troops came, he closed his office, declaring that the war was just and necessary, and would demand the whole power of the country, and that "for his part he would prefer to go into it if he knew he were to be killed, rather than live through without taking any part in it."

He refused the offer of a colonel's commission, made to him at once by the President, at the suggestion of his old leader at the bar, Chase, then Lincoln's Finance Minister; but set to work drilling and studying his new profession with such vigour, that by the beginning of June he had satisfied himself sufficiently to be able to accept the majority of the 23rd Ohio Volunteers, of which Rosecranz was first colonel. Two days afterwards he was in camp at Columbus, and, except when invalided for wounds, served without a break till June, 1865. His old corps, the 23rd, formed part of the brigade to the command of which he was appointed in May, 1864, though he only obtained his commission as brigadier five months later, after the battle of Winchester, in which he had gained Sheridan's hearty approval. "General Crook," he writes, "gave me a very agreeable present this afternoon, a pair of his old brigadier-general's straps. The stars are somewhat dimmed by hard service, but will correspond pretty well with my rusty old blouse. Of course, I am very much gratified with the promotion. I know very well that the rank has been shamefully cheapened, but I can't help feeling that getting it at the close of a most bloody campaign, on the recommendation of fighting Generals like Crook and Sheridan, is a

different thing from the same rank conferred,—well, as it has been in some instances."

It had been well earned in his case, for since May, Hayes had been under fire on sixty days, had crossed the three ranges of the Alleghenies four times and the Blue Ridge twice. In the three previous years he had been upwards of 600 days under fire, and four times wounded. His character as a soldier, though all his commanders have testified to it, is best given, perhaps, in the words of a private of the 23rd:—"There was no braver or better man in the Army. If he had a fault, it was that in battle he was too eager. On a long dusty march I could always tell the Colonel's horse, as it was always loaded with the guns and knapsacks of the boys who were giving out the Colonel himself walking by the side, no matter how great the heat. Yes, Sir, he was a kind man, but we had to do our whole duty as soldiers."

Mr. Hayes was the nominee of the Republicans at Cincinnati, and was selected for his absolutely unimpeachable character, tried ability in administration, and the belief, entertained by many of the best men in America, that he may do for the nation what he has, in a great measure, accomplished in his own State. It was during the campaign of 1864 that Mr. Hayes was first nominated for Congress for the second Cincinnati district, and his reply to the suggestion that he should go home on furlough to canvas, was characteristic of a man who understood his duty and was determined to carry it out. He said:—"An officer, fit for duty, who at this moment would abandon his post to electioneer for Congress, ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing." The *Spectator* reviewing the chances of the election of Mr. Hayes, adds the following particulars:—"He served in two Congresses, speaking little, but working hard on Committees. In 1869 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Ohio, and won the election against Senator Thurman, and at the end of his term was re-elected and served a second time. Mr. Dana, who is not supporting him now, has nevertheless written of him:—"Hayes is a man of talent; he is a gentleman; he is rich and independent; he served with credit in the war; and his record as Governor of Ohio is without flaw or spot." He was nominated a third time for Governor in 1875, and refused at first to stand, but, on hearing that no other name could carry the State against the Inflationists, accepted, and was again successful. He was doing his work quietly as Governor, when the movement was started to nominate him for the Presidency, but he refused to move in the matter himself, writing to one of his most active friends:—"On the topics you name, a busy seeker after truth would find my views in speeches and messages, and I shall not help him to find them. I appreciate your motives and your friendship, but it is not the thing for you or me to enrol ourselves in the great army of office-seekers. Let the currents alone."

On the 8th of July Mr. Hayes published his letter of acceptance which appeared in the American press. The firm tone and clear enunciation of his views removed any doubt as to his policy if elected: he declared that the rule "to the victors belong the spoils" "degrades the Civil Service and the character of the Government. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical, and complete."

His views on the currency are said to be sound, and he is a determined opponent of the "second term" system. Outside of America there can be little doubt he is a more popular man than his opponent, Mr. Tilden; and his election will be hailed with pleasure and satisfaction in England. We cannot do better than conclude this short

and very imperfect sketch than by quoting from the *Spectator* the following graceful words. "We are far from affirming that, even if he should be elected—and his prospects do not improve—he will be able to break through the bad traditions of American political life, but there is every reason to believe he will try. In any case, should he be elected, his country will have a resolute, able, and upright gentleman for their first ruler, in the second century of the nation's life."

THE SATSUMA INSURRECTION.

(Continued from the Japan Gazette of 26th Feb.)

The *Choya-shinbun* says:—A telegram from Sago, sent at 3.15 p.m. on the 23rd, states that all is quiet there. The Imperial troops gained some advantage at first in the battle at U-yeki, but were at last defeated. During the night they set fire to U-yeki, whence they retreated and encamped at Takase. Six or seven of the troops were killed. The main body of the insurgents left Kuma-moto, and separated into two armies, taking their way to Chikuzen and Chikugo. A *Choya-shinbun* extra of to-day asserts that the Imperial forces are awaiting the insurgents in and about Kumamoto taking advantage of the natural strength of that locality, while a naval brigade will land at Tanigaya, Kogoshima, and encamp at Onohara. It is reported that the foreign instructors in the schools in Kagoshima will be ordered to leave the district, which will probably become the battle-field. A body of troops at Toyotsu having been informed that insurgents were coming to Kunita, Buzen, by sea, separated into two parties and marched to meet them. A telegram says that about 300 insurgents entered Yanagawa early on the morning of the 23rd. Two vessels from Kagoshima, viz., the *Kesui* and *Koyo-maru*, anchored at Nagasaki, have been ordered not to leave the harbour. The *shizoku* of Akidzuki have become much excited. Yesterday no telegrams were received from Kurume.

The *Akebono-shinbun* says:—The Imperial troops in the field at Kiushu consist of ten battalions of infantry, two battalions of artillery, and two battalions of police. This army will shortly proceed against the insurgents. A sailing vessel of Kagoshima, the *Koyo-maru*, has been seized by the man-of-war *Rinjo-kwan* off the coast of Hinaku, Higo. A body of troops at Sakura, Takasaki, and half a battalion of the Utsunomiya garrison have been ordered to come to Tokio to fill the places of those who have left for the South.

The departure of the *Nagoya-maru* has been again put forward. She left this afternoon taking two battalions of infantry and three hundred policemen. She was so full that European passengers were refused accommodation in her. The *Genkai-maru* came down from Shinagawa yesterday afternoon with horses on board, and, after taking in a quantity of ammunition, left during the night for Kobe, having on board Major General Kuroda, and Lieut. General Oyama.

(From the Japan Gazette Feb. 27th)

In Tokio the report most circulated now is that Saigo the elder had visited Kioto lately, and there had an interview with the Mikado, to whom he presented a memorial embodying eleven articles, the demands of himself and the Satsuma people, to each of which a dis-

tingent refusal was returned. His mission being thus unsuccessful, Saigo is said to have instantly returned to his province, whence we now hear of him, openly directing the armed movements of the insurgents. Itagaki, too, as representing the shizoku of Tosa, one of the four counties forming the Shikoku province, wherein he is supposed to have an influence in no way second to that possessed by Saigo in Satsuma, is reported to have been admitted to the presence of the Mikado, but with what object or with what result is not stated. Itagaki is an old friend of Shimadzu, and resigned office with him at the time of the Choshu troubles.

A notification has been issued by Mr. Iwakura stating that a telegram has been received from Kioto announcing the deposition, by order of the Mikado, of Saigo Takamori, Commander-in-Chief, *Sho-san-i*, General Kirino Toshiaki, *Shogo-i*, and Gen. Shinohara Koni, *Shogo-i*.

Another notification from the same source announces the establishment of a Navy Bureau at Kobe, where business of that Department, connected with the suppression of the insurrection, will be transacted.

A telegram from Kurume, despatched at 5 p.m. on the 25th, says that, during the night of the 24th, the insurgents retreated as far as the village of U-yeki, whither the Imperial troops followed them. An engagement was imminent but had not yet commenced. A telegram from the Kumamoto Kencho at Minami-no-seki, sent at 1.10 p.m. on the 26th, states that skirmishes are daily fought between the troops in the castle and the insurgents, the former being always victorious. The Imperial troops at U-yeki and Tabaru fought under difficulties, and broke ground for Minami-no-seki, where they were reinforced by the troops from Yamashiji, and then advanced about two ri against the insurgents. But still no engagement had taken place there during the night of the 25th. Generals Nodzu and Miyoshi had arrived. To-day (the 27th) a general battle is expected to be fought. Saigo, the elder, has advanced at the head of a large army as far as Kawajiri. The insurgents are lightly clad with knitted fabrics, and wear white leggings. The men-of-war *Kasuga* and *Rinjo Kuwan*, now at Nagasaki, captured some insurgent vessels at Kojima. The harbour of Yajiro is protected by the *Hosho-kuwan* and *Koyo-maru*, lately taken from the insurgents, and the bay of Moji by the *Nanba* and *Kinka-maru*. The *Meiji-maru* and *Genbu-maru*, will shortly leave for the harbour of Kagoshima. The War Minister arrived at Fukuoka at about 5 p.m. on the 25th instant, and Prince Arisugawa-no-miya and Kawamura, Vice Navy Minister, have landed at Hakata, Chikuzen. Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, the *Nishin-kuwan* left Yokoska for Umanoseki and the *Asama-kuwan* followed at 6 p.m. on the same day. A telegram, received at 4 p.m. on the 26th, says that the three vessels belonging to the insurgents, viz., *Kogo*, *Maidzuru* and *Noshige* have been captured by the Imperial men-of-war. The first was sent to Nagasaki: the machinery of the second has been taken out; and the latter was set on fire. The War Department expended 900,000 yen, between the 17th and 24th instant, in measures to meet the Satsuma rising.

The *Choya-shinbun* writes:—To-day one battalion of artillery and one battalion of engineers will leave for Kobe. A cavalry guard is stationed at the Imperial palace of Akasaka, Tokio. All the Osaka garrison troops will be sent to Shimonoseki, and their place will be filled by troops from Shiga. The

latter place will be garrisoned by men from Aichi. Mr. Kido, *Naikaku-komon*, has left for Choshu to preserve peace there. It is rumored that a body of insurgents will shortly enter Beppu, through the byways leading thither, and that another party occupied the island of Amakusa. On the 27th inst. seven Kagoshima men were arrested by the police in Tokio.

The *Nichi-Nichi-shinbun* says that a brave warrior of Kagoshima, named Kishima, formed a party consisting of fifty tried men, whose object should be to subvert the designs of Saigo's Gakko-to, whom he has long distrusted, and whose leaders he and his comrades were to kill in case they rose against the Government. But his intentions was discovered by or betrayed to the Gakko. Nothing is known now of him and his men. Probably they have been slaughtered by the insurgents. The leaders of the latter are said to have issued the three following regulations:—1.—No public property, buildings or other, is to be destroyed. 2.—No person holding a Government office will be killed. 3.—No trouble must be given to private persons. This seems to be authentic, for Sugeno, a Government official who went to meet the insurgents was not molested and returned in safety. The insurgents are said to have issued a manifesto stating that a great reduction in the land-tax will shortly be brought about by them. This is evidently a bid for the sympathy, moral if not active, of the farmers and peasantry.

February 28th.

THE *Osaka-Nippo* says:—Saigo is now in the old castle of Yashiro in the province of Higo. About one hundred and forty shizoku of Choshu have left their homes to join his men at Kagoshima. Mr. Oyama, the *Ken-rei* of Kagoshima, is said to have offered a memorial to the Government to the effect that Saigo, Commander-in-Chief, and other Generals wished to lay some matters before H. M. the Mikado in person in his capital. All the shizoku in Kagoshima were clamorous to accompany them. No Government order or instructions would be received by them, and the authorities have been obliged to issue a notice, throughout the neighbouring Ken, of their departure from their posts. The following intelligence has been communicated by a passenger in the *Taihei-maru*, which arrived in Kobe, on the 22nd instant, from the bay of Kagoshima. On the 15th instant, about 12,500 shizoku of Kagoshima assembled in that city, where they took leave of their ex-lord (Shimadzu?) and his family, and then left, in good order, marshalled in five parties as follows:—1.—2,500 under Gen. Shinohara, 2.—2,500 under the command of Saigo himself and Murata, late Colonel in the Imperial army; 3.—2,500 under Ikegami, late *Daisanji* of the Kagoshima-ken; 4.—2,500 under Gen. Kirino, and 5.—2,500 under Nagoyama. It is rumored that Shimadzu Hisanitsu followed them at the head of the rear guard. The first party, under Shinohara, marched towards the Kuma-moto castle. Mr. Oyama, *Ken-rei* of Kagoshima, remained quietly in the Kencho, where he released from prison those officials who were captured by the insurgents. Now, since the departure of the armed bands, all is going on quietly, contrary to general expectation.

The *Hochi-shinbun* writes as follows:—Saigo Takamori is said to be about to establish a provisional Government in Kiushu. No change has been made in the Kagoshima Kencho, where public affairs are

being carefully attended to. But all the men in the service of the Saibansho, which was established by the Government during last year, have left their posts. A telegram from Kioto, despatched at 7.30 p.m. on the 26th inst., says that Mr. Yanagiwara, *Gikuwan*, is to be sent to Shimadzu and his son, as Imperial messenger, and Mr. Hanabusa, of the Gaimusho, will follow him. Three battalions of infantry and five hundred policemen will escort him in the men-of-war *Rinjo* and *Seiki-kuwan*. Generals Ito and Yamada, and Colonel Jinrei, will also be sent to Kagoshima to superintend matters in connection with the arsenals there. A telegram, sent from Saga at 10.5 a.m. on the 27th, says that, at about 6 a.m. on the 26th, an engagement was fought at Hasama, in which the troops were victorious. The insurgents have withdrawn to Kiba-machi in disorder, leaving their wounded on the battle-field. The combat ceased at about 1 o'clock p.m. Many of the rebels were captured. A telegram, sent by Gen. Nodzu at 11.35 p.m. on the 26th, states that on the morning of the same day a severe engagement was fought at Takase. The Imperial forces gained the day, and the insurgents broke ground in confusion, leaving their dead and arms and ammunition. Shibuya, a Kagoshima shizoku, captured at Kioto, was lately ordered to be released from custody. But, unfortunately for him, when he was on the point of leaving the police station, paper money to the value of about 40,000 yen was found in a package belonging to him. He was immediately asked where he got the money. He refused to reply and was detained in custody. Branches of the Kumamoto Kencho and Saibansho have been temporarily established in the village of Mifune.

The *Mai Nichi Shinbun* states that some Kagoshima shizoku, resident in China, have sent large quantities of rice and ammunition to the insurgents. All the Hiroshima garrison troops took the field on the 22nd instant, and the gates of the barracks have been closed since the following day.

The *Choya Shinbun* says:—Messrs. Mori, late lord of Choshu, and Kido, *Naikaku-komon*, will leave shortly for Kiushu at the head of forces composed entirely of the former's ex-retainers.

Yesterday, the 27th, the Finance Department handed over 85,000 yen to the War Department.

No vessels nor junks at present anchored in the harbour of Nagasaki, except mail vessels, are allowed to leave.

The *Suikai Shinbun* says that the Kagoshima men have long deserted the Buddhist priests, who were of late allowed by the Central Government to preach their doctrines in Kagoshima. Before they rose against the authorities, they seized about thirteen Buddhist priests from other Ken and killed them, offering their blood as that of enemies to the *Kami*, to insure victory to their own cause.

An official of the rank of Gon-Dairoku at the Kagoshima arsenal, named Sasaki, has been much persecuted by the insurgents. Having seen that he could not prevent the gunpowder in the arsenal from being seized by them, he ordered that water should be poured upon it. To escape the vengeance of the rebels he had to take refuge in various places until they left Kagoshima. He reports that they are variously clad, some being dressed in foreign style, while others wear hakama. Their arms consist of twelve cannon (4½ pounders) and various guns. The rumor spread by them that they were march-

ing by three roads, is false and was designed to separate the Imperial troops. They are really assembled in Kuma-moto in one body.

March 1st.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram, stating that severe engagements took place at Yamashika and Kinoha on the 27th ultimo is said to have been received, but its contents have not been made public. On the morning of that day, Generals Nodzu and Miyoshi marched to the field uniting their battalions. As a party of the insurgents threatened to attack Kurume, half a battalion of infantry was sent thither. A telegram from Minami-no-seki despatched at 7.10 p.m. on the 26th February says, that at about 9 a.m. a battle was commenced on three places simultaneously on the river Takase, and that the Imperial forces gained a brilliant victory, and were to continue their march on the morrow. Details will soon follow. A telegram, sent from Nagasaki at 3.45 p.m. on the 27th, states that that morning the insurgents at Takase were driven back with considerable loss. Mr. Midzu-o, of the Kagoshima Saibansho, who left Kagoshima on the 26th ultimo, had arrived at Kioto and reported that Higo's, Kirino's and Shinohara's men do not exceed, in all, 3,000. Yesterday the *Toyoshima-maru* of the Mitsu Bishi Co., which was anchored at Shinagawa, left for Kiushu, taking 3,000 rifles and large quantities of military stores. An extra office of the Judicial court will be established in Kioto. Yesterday a notice was issued to the effect that, owing to the Satsuma expedition, the Daijo-kuwan will assemble daily, including Sundays and general holidays. Yesterday morning a telegram was received from the north, asserting that the shizoku of Shonai had risen openly against the authorities. Yesterday, in Tokio, about 190 men were recruited for the municipal garrison. Mr. Itagaki left for his native country, Tosa, in the *Marugame* on the 24th ultimo.

The *Mai-nichi Shinbun* says, that the Kuma-moto troops in the castle have rice, salt and other provisions sufficient for them to maintain themselves for about thirty days against the insurgents, who besiege them there.

The *Nichi-Nichi-shinbun* writes:—Saigo the traitor has signally failed in carrying out the three following plans which he had formed. 1.—He desired to send out his men in vessels from the harbour of Kagoshima, but was interrupted by Mr. Kawamura, Vice Navy Minister, who blockaded the harbour immediately with men-of-war. 2.—He and his men considered that, when they rose with him at their head in Kagoshima, the shizoku of the various provinces would soon flock to him. But none have yet risen. 3.—He thought that the Kuma-moto garrison troops, consisting mostly of common people, would not stand before his people. The paper adds that about 14,000 men have followed Saigo, Kirino, and Shinohara to Kuma-moto, and that about 600 remain in Kagoshima.

March 2nd.

The *Hochi-shinbun* writes:—A telegram, despatched at 2 a.m. on the 1st inst. says that, on the morning of the 27th February, the insurgents marched along the banks of the Hama river. An engagement took place, and at length the insurgents were driven across the river. The Imperial army encamped at the village of Funagusu. A telegram, sent at 4.40 a.m. on the 1st says that the insurgents fled in disorder after the en-

gagement on the 28th February, and that six of them were captured. Another telegram, from Kioto at 4.10 p.m. on the 28th, states that General Miura, at the head of three battalions, and General Oyama, also at the head of three battalions, with other forces making seventeen battalions in all, were sent to Kagoshima, where the deposition of the governor of that ken will be enforced. The police in the same ken, consisting mostly of men of Saigo's party, followed him to Kuma-moto. Two officers and five sailors of the man-of-war *Seiki-kuwan*, which anchored off Higo, having been engaged in surveying along the coast, landed near Kuma-moto, where they were encountered by the insurgents, who gave them so much trouble that the two officers and only two of the sailors succeeded in returning to the man-of-war, and nothing is yet known of the fate of their three companions. A telegram from Kurume, sent at 1 p.m. on the 28th, states that at about 6 p.m. on the previous day, a party of insurgents made an attack upon the troops encamped at Takase, where houses were set on fire. The insurgents retreated as far as Terada. On the following morning early, they fired upon the sentinels stationed at the jetty in Terada. They were replied to with a heavy cannonade and thirty-four of their number were slain. Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshida fell in the battle at U-yeki on the 24th ultimo.

The *Akebono Shinbun* says:—The Finance Department has already sent about two million yen to the Navy Department to defray the cost of measures taken so far for the suppression of the Satsuma insurrection. The rebels have seized about 300,000 yen in the Kencho at Kagoshima. There is a party in Kagoshima which favors the existing constitution of the Central Government. On the arrival in the harbour of Kagoshima of the men-of-war escorting Mr. Yanagiwara, the Imperial envoy, thither, they are expected to rise against the insurgents, and to effect a junction with the troops.

The *Choya Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kurume, sent at 7.15 a.m. yesterday, says that an engagement was commenced at Takase at about 3 p.m. on the 28th February, in which Shinohara was wounded and retreated with his men before the victorious troops. At about 4.30 p.m. on the same day another skirmish was fought with no decisive result. The passes of the mountains of Yakone on the Tokaido, and Utsui on the Nakasendo, are strictly guarded by a number of soldiers. Saigo Takamori, is said still to wear the uniform of his rank as Commander-in-Chief. During the 20th ult. about twenty Kagoshima men, residents in Nagasaki, were arrested.

The *Nichi-Nichi-shinbun* publishes the following notification from the Prime Minister, justifying the action taken by the Government in employing force and arms to quell the insurrection in the South.

NOTIFICATION No. 5.

To Shi, Fu and Ken.

The order for the Kagoshima expedition was issued by H. M. the Mikado in consequence of the following occurrences. During the night of the 31st January, a great number of insurgents forced their way into the military store houses of the War and Navy Departments in the Kagoshima-ken, and removed thence muskets and ammunition. And, during the night of the 2nd—3rd February, they again broke in to them, insulted the Government officials, and seized

all the military stores. Besides this, they took possession of the dock-yard, belonging to the Navy Department, and treacherously changed the sign-board at the gate. Again, on the 8th of the same month, the *Taihei-maru*, on her way homeward from Loo Choo, was detained on entering the harbour of Kagoshima. The officials on board of her were taken prisoner, and the insurgents were in large numbers and walked about armed with forbidden weapons. As such audacious conduct was reported of them, Kawamura, Vice Navy Minister, and Hayashi, Vice Home Minister, were sent to Kagoshima on board the *Tukuo-maru*, in order to enquire into their proceedings. On their arrival in the harbour, two of their subordinates were landed as messengers to the Kencho officials. The insurgents seized them, and swarmed in, in many boats, round the *Tukuo-maru*, handling fire-arms, and threatening to fire upon her. So, the *Tukuo-maru* left the harbor, and anchored off the coast, near to Kagoshima. There Mr. Oyama, Kenrei of Kagoshima, had an interview with the two ministers. Meanwhile insurgents having seized the military stores, as mentioned above, laid hands upon those prefects of police who had arrived from Tokio, and obliged them by torture to confess. (The nature of their confession is not given.) Armed with the admissions wrung from these officers, the insurgents spread a false report, under specious pretences veiling their intentions, and excited many to take up arms against the government. Their treachery having thus been made manifest, the two ministers returned, and reported the matter to H. M. the Mikado, who desired, however, to be still more accurately informed before taking action. Meanwhile, on the 18th February, Saigo, Kirino, and Shinohara, at the head of armed bands, forced their way treacherously into the Kuma-moto-ken, saying that they had something to ask the Government. As they had thus disturbed the peace of the country, and their treason was put beyond a doubt, the Mikado became angry and issued his orders for their destruction, according to the law of the land. The matter must not be misunderstood; and the people under your respective jurisdictions must be instructed not to be distressed by false rumors. The above is hereby notified.

SANJO-SANEYOSHI,

Daijo-Daijin.

25th Feb., 1877.

March 3rd.

The intelligence published to-day in the native papers is very meagre, as will be seen from the extracts we give below:—

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—According to a telegram from the South, no engagement has taken place for the past two or three days. General Miyoshi was wounded slightly in the action of the 27th February, in which about two hundred of the insurgents, more or less, were killed or wounded. All the vessels belonging to them have been captured, and they are entirely cut off from communication by sea with elsewhere. On the 1st instant two officials of the Home Department were arrested on suspicion of complicity with Southern designs. Saigo is said to have set up in his camp a large banner emblazoned with the words, "The New Humane Government."

(For continuation see page 22.)

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On Friday, 2nd inst., the Annual Meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held at No. 61, for the purpose of receiving the report, electing officers, and general business. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. A. Winstanley, Chairman; A. J. Wilkin, Vice Chairman; A. Evers, E. G. Vouillemont, J. Dodds, T. Willcox, J. Brown, J. P. Mollison, J. J. Keswick, E. de Bavier, J. Rickett, J. J. Van der Pot, H. Barlow, Ad. Milsom, C. G. Dunlop, E. Grosser, and G. K. Dinsdale (Secretary.)

Mr. Winstanley, having taken the Chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman announced that the Secretary would read the report which had been prepared. This meeting, he stated, should have been held in January, but, as all the gentlemen present were aware, it was rendered impossible to hold it, as the premises of the Chamber of Commerce had been destroyed by fire. He alluded to the loss of valuable papers at that fire, and expressed a hope that they would be replaced as early as possible.

The following report and statement of accounts were then read by the Secretary.

REPORT OF THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

In presenting the Annual Report to the Members, the Committee have to say that few matters of importance have been brought before them during the past year. Various subjects have been under discussion, some of which, as will be seen by the report, will probably have to be again considered by the incoming Committee.

Accounts.—These show that the Chamber does little more than pay its way, and the balance in hand on the 31st December last, of \$224.98, is less than at the corresponding period of 1875 by about \$145, the deficiency being attributable to the increased cost of telegrams, and diminution in the revenue. The issue of circulars again shows a considerable falling off, having decreased to the extent of about 3,000 copies in the twelvemonth, the total sale having been 22,115 against 25,227 in 1875; representing a considerable loss of income to the Chamber.

TELEGRAMS.—These still appear to give general satisfaction, and considering the many fluctuations that have taken place in silk the information given may be taken as having been fairly reliable.

DRAWBACKS.—It is to be regretted that it seems impossible to make any further move at present towards obtaining this desirable concession, and during the year it has appeared to the Committee of no advantage to again press the attention of the Ministers to the matter.

HATOKA ACCOMMODATION.—This subject has received much attention from the Committee during the last twelve months, and the urgent need of the improvements promised in March 1875 has again been brought to the notice of the authorities. The Superintendent of Customs has stated that the improvements will be at once carried out, but so far there is no sign of any work being commenced.

STORAGE OF KEROSENE.—The godown at Nakamura has been largely availed of, but it is only quite recently that the regulations of the Government have been agreed upon, and it now only remains for them to be generally adopted by the Foreign Ministers, for the storage of Kerosene thus to be rendered compulsory.

CATHAYA CASE.—It will be remembered that in an action brought against the vessel for damage to cargo, the plaintiffs were nonsuited on the ground that being only holders of a Bill of Lading "without value paid" they were not the proper parties to bring an action. As the decision seemed full of interest to the mercantile community, the Committee decided to print a pamphlet embodying the chief facts of the case, and send it to the principal Chambers of Commerce both in Europe

and the East, with a view of eliciting some information as to the custom usually adhered to in other ports under similar circumstances. The replies did not throw much light upon the questions submitted for notice. The answers received show a considerable difference of opinion, and are open to the inspection of members.

PROTEST AGAINST A PASSPORT REGULATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.—In the early part of the year the Japanese Government issued a Notification levying a tax upon natives travelling in foreign vessels, against which the agents of the steamship companies protested. The Committee supported this protest, and in addressing the Ministers of the different Treaty Powers, pointed out that the Notification must be considered an infraction, if not of the actual letter, certainly of the spirit of the Treaties. At last the tax, though not altogether withdrawn, was reduced. The fact however, of foreign vessels being placed at disadvantage with native ones is still patent, but the withdrawal of the P. & O. steamers from the Shanghai line, has led to the question being for the present abandoned.

LIMITS OF THE PORT.—The Committee, feeling that some definition of the limits of the port was desirable, addressed the Board of Consuls on the subject, but from the reply received it appears the Consuls were scarcely agreed upon the desirability of any port limits being fixed, and the Committee therefore, for the present, have not pursued the matter further.

PILOTAGE REGULATIONS.—This subject was receiving the attention of the Committee at the time the Japanese Government Notification was issued, and it was felt that no steps could be taken by the Chamber, until the working of the Japanese Regulations had been tried.

Trade statistics for 1876 show a notable increase in the value of exports, owing to the considerably larger business in Silk, coupled with very much higher prices. Tea, on the other hand, shows a reduction both in quantity and value. Yokohama has also shared in the export of Rice from Japan, but though the trade has given employment to foreign vessels, it is as yet by no means a general one. The export actually from this port is comparatively insignificant, as the bulk is shipped at Shimagawa, and the Chamber has found difficulty in obtaining reliable information.

ARTHUR WINSTANLEY,
Chairman.

Yokohama, 2 March, 1877.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1876.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last account	\$ 375.29
Subscriptions for 1876	-
43 Members @ \$50.	2,150.00
1 Member $\frac{1}{2}$ year	25.00
Subscriptions Additional on account of telegrams	-
43 Members @ \$30	1,290.00
1 Member, $\frac{1}{2}$ year	15.00
Circulars sold to Members, 1876, 22,115 @ 10 cents	2,211.50
Subscriptions from Non-members for Circulars, 1876	151.00
Reports, Statistics of Trade, &c. sold, 1876	12.70
Interest on \$1,000, deposited with the Oriental Bank, from Feb. 8th to Aug. 8th, $\frac{1}{2}$ year, @ 4 % per annum	20.00
	\$ 6,250.49
EXPENDITURE.	
Rent for twelve months	\$ 600.00
Secretary's salary for twelve months	1,800.00
Cost of printing circulars, 1876	987.33
General printing, advertising, and subscriptions to local newspapers	380.78
Furniture and Stationery	28.45
Office Boy's wages, Postages and Sundries	209.70
Shroffage	90.50
Amount expended on Telegrams	1,870.84
Do. on Books	12.91
Premium of Fire Insurance on Furniture &c., \$1,500, at 3 per cent per annum	45.00
	\$6,025.51

BALANCE.

Cash on hand	224.98
	\$ 6,250.49

DEPENDENCY TO CREDIT.

Cash on hand	\$ 224.98
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Examined and found correct,

22nd February, 1877.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, } Auditors.
JOHN THURBURN, }

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 1st January, 1877.

G. K. DINSDALE,
Secretary.

The Chairman suggested that members might increase the usefulness of the Chamber by bringing to the notice of the Committee any matters bearing upon the interests of trade generally, and which, he thought he might venture to say, would meet with every attention from the Committee. There seemed to be a feeling that such suggestions might possibly be looked upon in the light of complaints, and this feeling deters members from making any to the Committee. With regard to the report, he would be glad to hear any remarks upon it. If the gentlemen present had nothing to say respecting it, he would be glad if some one would move its adoption.

Mr. Mollison proposed and Mr. Keswick seconded, that the Report and Statement of Accounts be adopted. Carried.

The ballot for Chairman and Vice Chairman then took place and resulted in Mr. A. Winstanley being re-elected as Chairman and Mr. A. J. Wilkin as Vice Chairman.

The following gentlemen were then elected as a Committee:—Messrs. H. Barlow, Ad. Milsom, J. J. Van der Pot, A. Evers, F. D'Iffanger, J. Dodds, and Ernest de Bavier.

The Chairman said there were one or two things which had to be settled, one of which was the choice of premises for the Chamber, and he would like to hear the voice of the meeting respecting it. He referred to the lease of the old building, and stated that Mr. Kirby thought of rebuilding on the old spot, but the Committee had insisted on having a separate entrance and it was thought that the present building would answer the purpose of the Chamber very well.

An extract of a letter from Messrs. How Bros. referring to the difficulty of ascertaining the price of Japan Copper in London, on account of the limited stock there, and suggesting the substitution of some other article instead, was then read by the Chairman.

Mr. Wilkin said he would suggest that Wax, Tobacco, Copper, and Camphor might be omitted in the telegrams, as the information given concerning them was of very little practical value, it were better to either save the money or substitute some other words in place of those referred to.

Mr. Mollison thought that if it was a matter of saving expense, then strike out those articles in the telegram; but if a saving could not be effected, he was in favor of the telegram remaining as it now stood, as the quotations of those articles were of general interest.

Mr. Barlow remarked that, if nothing better could be substituted, he was in favour of the telegram remaining as it was at present.

Mr. Vouillemont proposed and Mr. Dodds seconded, "That, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining quotations for Japan Copper, Bar Silver be substituted," which was duly carried.

The Chairman said it perhaps was unnecessary to mention the fact that all the books of the Chamber were burnt at the fire, but it would perhaps assist the Committee if gentlemen would send in suggestions to the Committee as to the most suitable works to obtain.

Mr. Wilkin said he would like to draw attention to the currency in Japan. During the last six months there had been 15 or 20 millions of dollars exchanged with the Japanese and the best part of that got no further than Benten Dori. In consequence of this, native currency had been forced up very much. He referred to the establishment of a Japanese Mint, and read an extract concerning it from a report of the London Mint. He said that some years ago pressure had been brought upon the Government concerning the establishment of a mint in Japan; and now when it was established foreigners would have nothing to do with it. A short time ago it seemed as if the supply of Mexican dollars would grow insufficient for the requirements of business; and supposing that such an event should take place, what would be the result? We were dependant at present on the existence of the Mexican dollar; and if any pressure is brought to bear upon that article it might collapse. It was therefore expedient that a currency should be supplied which would go beyond Yokohama, and which would naturally come back to buy our imports. But it should not be forced back. The only remedy to the existing evil was to adopt the Japanese silver yen as currency. There were two things of course which would have to be guaranteed, one was that the supply should not fail, and the other would be that the quality of the coin should be maintained. If representations were made to the Japanese Government concerning this we must be prepared to express our willingness to except that coin as currency. He then referred to the objections to the currency of the yen in Hongkong. The yen he thought should circulate through both Hongkong and Shanghai. He had written out an abstract of a resolution which was as follows:—

"That it is desirable that there should be in this port a silver currency among foreign merchants, which shall circulate in the interior of the country and shall at the same time be accepted a legal tender in China."

Mr. Keswick said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Chairman remarked that the subject was a very important one, but as no notice of Mr. Wilkin's motion had been given to members the gentlemen present were not prepared to discuss it. He mentioned that some time ago a feeling of distrust had been entertained in Japan respecting the adoption of the yen as currency.

Mr. Braun proposed an adjournment of the motion, as the members were not prepared to discuss it.

Mr. Mollison seconded Mr. Braun's proposition, as he thought it was undesirable to pass the other resolution, until it could be fully discussed.

The Chairman thought that by adjourning the question, they would be likely to get a better meeting and arrive at something tangible.

Mr. Wilkin remarked that his experience was that no one ever attended an adjourned meeting.

The Chairman then put the amendment to the meeting and declared it duly carried.

Mr. Wilkin asked if Mr. Braun would name a day for the consideration of the question.

Mr. Braun said that it might be thought, if he named a day, he merely considered his own convenience. He was quite willing to attend any day that Mr. Wilkin would suggest.

The Chairman thought it better not to fix any definite period as they could talk over the matter in the meantime and see what was best to be done.

Mr. Braun said he would propose that the committee be entrusted to call a general meeting within one month for the discussion of this subject.

Mr. Keswick was in favour of supporting the views of the Chairman.

Mr. Wilkin said there was also another small matter he wished to refer to, and that was the Bank Holidays. He did not begrudge the Banks their holidays; but he thought they carried them a little too far. At the commencement of the year the Banks had been shut for nearly a week at a time, and merchants had to keep all kinds of paper during that period. He would suggest that the Banks should not be closed longer than two days at once.

The Chairman said that he did not suppose any gentleman begrudged the Banks their holidays, but he must say that he did not think it right to hold over all manner of paper money so long as they sometimes had to do. The Banks might be open for half a day during the holidays, so that merchants and others might be enabled to pay in their deposits.

This concluded the business of the meeting which was accordingly brought to the close.

THE BATHER'S GUIDE FOR JAPAN.

Notice of the principal mineral waters of the country, and of the use which can be made of them.

By DOCTOR GEERTS.

(Translated from the "*Echo du Japon*.")

Although the use of mineral waters in case of sickness is well established in Japan, and has been known there since a very distant epoch, it is but recently that the Japanese Government have directed attention in a serious manner to the chemical constitution, that is to say to the nature, of the numerous mineral springs which are found in the country; and the solicitude they now display in the matter cannot be too highly commended. A profound study of the subject would not only be of great utility in a medical point of view, but would be equally, and even more, useful for the knowledge of Japanese geology and the various strata of which the soil is composed. The little pamphlet which we now publish, has not evidently the pretension to arrive at this result. We have only proposed to ourselves in writing it one essentially practical object, and have above all had in view the interest of patients who might re-establish their health by using with discernment those springs which Japan possesses in so great abundance, and of which chemical analysis has demonstrated the medical properties. It is only of these that we will make mention, leaving to the future the task of making known those which have not yet been the subject of serious examination on the part of competent chemists.

The most erroneous ideas are held by the Japanese and even by some Europeans on the subject of the nature and properties of

the mineral waters of the country, even of those which have the widest reputation, and that will not astonish any person who hears that chemical analysis of the greater portion of them has only been made of recent date. It was Doctors Ritter, Martin and Dvares, and ourselves (Dr. Geerts) who were the first to enter upon the subject; and, although our results are still extremely limited, and only embrace a restricted number of mineral springs, they may nevertheless have a certain usefulness for a considerable number of doctors and invalids. Such is the motive which engages us to publish this little work, and to make known the results we have obtained without waiting for the day, perhaps still very far remote, when all the springs of Japan shall have been analyzed.

We will here only give a table of the different kinds of the known mineral waters. In a pamphlet having so popular an object as that which we have proposed to ourselves, it would be fastidious and useless to enumerate in detail the proportions of the numerous substances found in each spring. But if anyone should be interested in knowing more minutely such or such spring mentioned in the following lists, we shall be happy to furnish him, gratis, at our laboratory at Benten, all the information he may require.

In another work, which we have in preparation, upon "*The Products of Nature in China and Japan*," we intend to reproduce in a detailed and complete manner all the analyses made up to this day. Those which have already been made by Dr. Martin will be found in the "*Journal of the German Society of Eastern Asia*." As for ourselves, at present, we will confine ourselves to the mention of the waters which have been studied and to the indication of the different diseases in which they may be employed.

To this effect we have adopted the following classification.

- I.—Thermal waters, simple or neutral.
- II.—Acid waters not gaseous.
- III.—Acidulated gaseous waters.
 - a. Mineral alkaline gaseous waters.
 - b. Mineral acidulated calcareous waters.
 - c. Simple mineral acidulated gaseous waters.
 - d. Mineral acidulated ferruginous waters.
- IV.—Saline waters.
 - a. Mineral ferruginous sulphurated waters.
 - b. Saline selenitic waters.
 - c. Saline magnesium waters, or bitter mineral waters.
 - d. Mineral salt waters.
- V.—Mineral sulphurous waters.
- I. THERMAL WATERS: SIMPLE OR NEUTRAL.

These waters are characterised by the absence of gaseous matters and by the presence of a very minute quantity of saline matters. They have not in medicine any other interest than that of their elevated temperature. Their effects are consequently almost the same as those produced by ordinary warm baths of well or river water. A damp heat, good hygiene, walks in the country in the neighborhood of the bath, and a rational diet, according to the particular cases, are the therapeutic agents constituting the treatment for this kind of waters. They can be employed at the same time for baths and to drink.

We recommend them in the following diseases.

Rheumatism in the case of delicate persons and women.

Atonic gout.

Exudations, consequential on inflammations or "contusions."

Excessive abnormal excitation of the nervous system, and partial paralysis arising out of rheumatic attacks.

Skin diseases arising out of any kind of super-excitation.

Certain kinds of diseases peculiar to women.

Protracted convalescence after serious illness.

Slight cases of scrofula.

Below we give a list of the best known springs.

Province of Idzu.

Muyen-no-yu, near Atame	Temp 97° centigrade.
Kona	55° "
Yugashima { Spring a.	41° "
" b.	44° "

Province of Sagami:

Hakone-Yumoto	41° "
a. Anjo-no-yu	45½° "
b. Tamura-no-yu	43° "
Tonosawa { c. Nakata-no-yu	41° "
d. Fukuizumi-no-yu	44° "
e. Tanano-no-yu	41° "
Miyanoshta { a. Mikaizukinoyu	44° "
b. Kuma-no-yu	41° "
a. Sain-ren-to	56° "
Dogashima { b. Muso-no-yu	48° "
d. Yashi-no-yu	45° "
a. Shobu-no-yu	46° "
b. Iwo-no-yu	44° "
Kiga { c. Kami-no-yu	38° "
d. Ataki-no-yu	47° "
e. Tani-no-yu	7° "

Province of Shimotsuke:

Nikko.—Yu-nishi-gawa-mura,)	42° "
Gosho-yu ...)	54° "
Kita { a. Ai-no-yu	54° "
b. Taki-no-yu	54° "
c. Tenzu-yu	54° "
d. Unsen-no-yu	47° to 54° "
a. Ai-no-yu	75° "
b. Taki-no-yu	74° "
c. Hiye-no-yu	49° "
d. Sakura-no-yu	71° "
Onaru-tsuka	

Province of Higo:

Hinago	7° "
Hiragama	7° "

The best known springs corresponding to these in Europe are those of Aix en Provence (France), Bains et Plombières, in the Vosges, also in France, Gastein, Wildbad, Johannisberg, in Germany, &c.

For the inhabitants of Yedo and of Yokohama we recommend, especially, by reason of the salubrity of their site, and the picturesque nature of the surrounding country, the station of Miyanoshta and of Hakone Yumoto. The people of Nagasaki will be able, by preference, to go to the springs of Hinago in the province of Higo.

II. ACID WATERS NOT GASEOUS.

These waters are characterised by an acidulated taste due to the presence, in a free condition, of a notable quantity of non-effervescent acid (sulphuric acid, &c.). They are seldom found in nature, and have scarcely any use in medicine. They are recommended as a bath, but not as a drink, in cases of violent pituitous fluxes.

Province of Shimotsuke.

Nasuno-yu-moto-Sika-no-yu Temp 78° centigrade.

(This spring contains, besides a considerable quantity of sulphate of alumina, a little sulphureous hydrogen.)

[See also Section IV. Vitriolic Waters.]

The corresponding springs are those of Lac-crateré of Mont Indien, in the island of Java, and that of Rio-Vinaigro of Popayan, in Columbia.

III. ACIDULATED GASEOUS WATERS.

These waters contain a great quantity of free carbonic acid, independently of the salts which may be found in them. They froth and sparkle when agitated.

A. ALKALINE GASEOUS WATERS.

(*Natropægæ.*)

These waters are characterised by the presence of a somewhat large quantity of carbonate and bi-carbonate of soda. Some of them contain, further, considerable quantities of chloride of sodium, and in this case they sometimes go by the name of "Alkaline muriatic gaseous waters." They are of real service in a great number of serious diseases: they are much employed as a drink. Their principal physiological action is to keep the blood in an alkaline condition, and, by so much, to dissolve the albuminates which are found in the organism. They increase the exhalation of carbonic acid by the lungs, and so provoke a stronger inhalation of oxygen by these organs. But it is more especially in chronic colds of the pituitous membranes of the throat, the stomach, and the digestive canal, that the salutary effects of these waters have been manifested. They aid digestion, and correct the too great acidity of the chyle and stomachic juices. They are often employed as a bath in the following diseases.

Chronic colds of the stomach and all kinds of dyspepsia.

Ulcus rotundum.

Chronic colds of the intestines.

Hyperæmia of the liver.

Concretions in the biliary bladder.

Abdominal plethora.

Chronic cold in the pharynx and larynx.

Chronic bronchial catarrh.

Chronic pneumonia.

Plenetic and peritoneal exudations.

Cold in the urinary organs.

Concretions in the loins and in the bladder.

Cold in some of the female organs.

Gout.

Scrofulose.

Province of Ise:

Komono ... Temp. 7° cent'de.

Province of Idzu:

a. Shin-yen-zi-yu*	Temp. 40.8° cent'de
b. Ishi-no-yu*	63° "
c. Hiko-no-yu*	66° "
d. Sugi-no-yu	61° "
e. Shin-yu	67.8° "
f. Doko-no-yu	60° "
Shinyenzi { g. Hara-no-yu	64° "
h. Hama-no-yu*	57° "
i. Fuji-no-yu	41° "
j. Miji-rei-san	69° "
k. Kiku-yen-no-yu*	69° "
l. No-la-yu	45.5° "
m. Tatsuo-no-yu	71° "

Province of Kii or Kishu:

Rin-yen Mura	Temp. 49° cent'de.
Hongu or Yunomine*	88.5° "
Tsubaki-no-yu*	27.5° "
a. Hama-no-yu	41.5° "
b. Awa-yu	34° "
c. Moto-no-yu	28.3° "
Kanayama { d. Saki-no-yu	7° "
e. Maba-yu	43.3° "
f. Saki-no-yu	50° "
g. Yagata-yu	50° "

The most celebrated corresponding springs in Europe are those of Vichy, Ems, Bilin, Nenenahr, Mont-doré, Weilbach, etc.

The best alkaline springs of Japan which have so far been analysed have been found in the province of Kii. We most recommend those of Kanayama, among others the waters of Hama-yu, Awa-yu, Moto-no-yu, Saki-no-yu, and Maba-yu. They are almost in all respects identical with those of the spring of Kraehen-brunnen at Ems, in Germany.

The alkaline springs of the provinces of Idzu and Ise, are much weaker.

*Traces of sulphurated hydrogen.

We hope that the mineral springs of Kishin, so little known among the Europeans who reside in Japan, will be one day for that country what those of Vichy are for France and those of Ems for Germany. To these they are in no way inferior. We can speak on the subject with entire certitude; for we analysed them ourselves during our sojourn at Kioto.

B. ACIDULATED CALCAREOUS OR INCRUSTATING WATERS.

These are waters into which enters so large a quantity of carbonate of chalk in solution that they cover in a very short space of time with a solid calcareous crust objects which are dipped in there. They have not a very great importance in medicine. However they are employed sometimes in the following complaints:—

Affections of the skin (in baths) in consequence of their slightly astringent quality.

Dyspepsia, and affections of the digestive organs (as a drink) because of their neutralising properties.

Scrofulose (as a drink.)

C. SIMPLE ACIDULATED GASEOUS WATERS.

These waters contain a great quantity of free carbonic acid, without having any noteworthy amount of carbonate of soda or carbonate of chalk. They are agreeable to the taste, refreshing, and strongly sparkling when agitated. They possess, as a drink, a slightly stimulating action upon the membranes of the mouth and stomach. They are generally sold in bottles or pitchers.

They are found in Japan in the following localities.

Province of Yamashiro:

Sagaragori Dosenbo ... Temp. cold.

Province of Idzu:

a. Shita-no-yu	Temp. 50° cent'de
b. Kawara-no-yu	41.5° "
c. Yakushi-no-yu	44.8° "
d. Hama-no-yu	Variable.

Province of Shimotsuke:

Yamato Shiwabara, Kaziwara-no-yu, Temp. 32° to 40° centigrade.

The corresponding springs in Europe are those of Seltz, Vals, Condillac, &c.

The mineral water of Dosenbo in the province of Yamashiro is without contradiction the best of its kind in Japan. It contains, besides, a little ferruginous bi-carbonate, and is refreshing and of a very agreeable taste. The laboratory at Kioto has commenced to offer it for sale, contained in very elegant porcelain pitchers. Those who have visited the annual expositions at Kioto, must certainly have remarked these pitchers, labelled in so-called English, "Mineral water containing carbonic acid." In spite of this fantastic description, the Dosenbo water, of which we have made a detailed analysis, deserves to become an article of commerce; but means must be found to lower its price, which has so far been too high. Much use has, however, been made of it in the neighborhood of Kioto and Osaka, especially in summer.

D. ACIDULATED FERRUGINOUS WATERS.

(*Chalybopægæ.*)

These waters contain, as principal base, a certain quantity of ironous carbonate in solution in carbonic acid. They have a strongly pronounced ferruginous savor and possess the property of changing to a black-blue color when touched with tincture of gall-nuts. They form a sediment in draining away or in evaporation. They are used both for baths and for drinks. In this latter case they constitute a dietetic and tonic remedy;

and so are employed in anæmic and chlorotic affections. But they can only be prescribed with great prudence for those patients who experience a difficulty of digestion, above all if they are strongly ferruginous. The stomach cannot always hold them, especially with persons of feeble or delicate temperament.

Employed for baths, acidulated ferruginous waters have an astringent and stimulating action upon the epidermis. They excite a contraction of the capillary vessels and augment in consequence the functions of the heart and the nervous system. They are used in the following diseases.

Ordinary anæmia, occasioned by consecutive hæmorrhages after a surgical operation. Weakness caused by violent bleeding at the nose, internal bleedings or hæmorrhoids.

Chlorose.

Anæmic dyspepsia, and chronic diarrhœa. Leucocythæmia, and amyloid swelling of the spleen.

Chronic dropsy consequent on anæmia.

Scurvy.

Protracted and difficult convalescences.

Some forms of hypochondria and hysteria.

Trigeminal Neuralgia.

These waters are found in the following places.

Province of Shimotsuke.

Nasugori, Santokoya,.....Temp. 55° centigrade.

Province of Setsu.

Arima.....Temp. 40° to 41° centigrade.

Province of Hizen.

Wunzengadade, Ko-jikoku...Temp. ? centigrade.

The corresponding springs in Europe are those of Spa, Pyrmont, Griesbach, Rennes, Chatel-Guyon, &c.

We most recommend the spring of Santokoya which is the weakest. That of Arima is very strong and contains further a large quantity of chloruret of sodium. Thus it must only be administered with extreme prudence as a drink to people of delicate constitution.

The spring of Wunzengadade is also highly ferruginous. There are besides very probably many others in Japan, but which are as yet but little or imperfectly known.

IV. SALINE WATERS.

These are springs which contain a quantity of soluble salts, deduction being made of the little carbonic acid which they may also hold.

A. Sulphurated or vitriolic ferruginous waters.

These waters have an atramentarious (inky) savor, astringent and acid at the same time. They blacken when touched with gall-nuts, and form a blue precipitate with ferrosopottassic cyanuret. They preserve this character even after having been subjected to boiling, whereas carbonated ferruginous waters lose it completely. They often contain, besides, a free acid (sulphuric acid) and some sulphate of alumina. They are found in solfataras and in volcanic lands, and are very abundant in Japan.

They are only used for baths. They have on the epidermis a strongly astringent action, and may, in consequence of their qualities, have a rude effect upon the patient; so that they must only be administered with great prudence to persons of a feeble constitution. On the other hand they are of great efficacy in certain cutaneous affections of an obstinate nature. We recommend them principally in the following cases:—

Pituitous flux.

Leprosy.

Syphilitic ulcers.

Scrofulose.

Scald, etc.

These waters are found in the following localities.

Province of Kotsuke.

Kusatsu . . .	a. Kakke-no-yu	Temp. 47° to 52° cente.
	b. Wata-no-yu	" 46 to 48 "
	c. Matsu-no-yu	" 41 to 46 "
	d. Konpira-no-yu	" 42 to 48 "
Gosa-yu ...	...	65 to 70 "
Jizo-no-yu ...	...	48 to 52 "
Washi-no-yu ...	...	49½ to 51 "
Netsu-no-yu ...	...	90 "
Taki-no-yu ...	...	43 to 47 "

Province of Shimotsuke.

Yumoto Shiwabara	a. Kami-no-yu ...	Temp. 66° cent'de.
	b. Naka-no-yu ...	" 75 "
	c. Teru-no-yu ...	" 56 "
	d. Mudzina-no-yu	" ? "

Province of Hizen.

Wunzengadake, Ojigoku ... Temp. 100° cent'de.

Province of Higo.

Yutani ... Temp. 100° cent'de.
Taretama or Taruki-tama ... ? "

Province of Hinga.

Iwotani ... Temp. 100° cent'de.

All these waters are very strong, especially those of Kusatsu and of Yomoto-Shiwabara.

The corresponding springs in Europe are of Alexisbad, Muskau Parad (Hungary), Bonneby (Sweden), etc.

Saline Selenitic Waters.

These waters are more or less saturated with sulphate of chalk. They have an insipid taste and precipitate soap abundantly. They are but rarely employed in medicine as a drink; but they may be used in baths in treating the following diseases:—

Cutaneous affections of all sorts, because of their slightly astringent qualities.

Scrofulose.

They are found in the places below enumerated.

Province of Shimotsuke.

Itamuro-mura, Nasugori.....Temp. 39° cent'de.

Province of Hizen.

Ureshino.....Temp. 92° "
Takewo or TsukasakeTemp. 50 "

Corresponding springs in France, Les Puits de Paris.

C. SALINE MAGNESIAN WATERS; OR BITTER MINERAL WATERS.

(Picropégæ.)

These waters owe their taste and their purgative properties to the presence of a considerable quantity of sulphate of magnesia or chloruret of magnesium. They are seldom employed as drink. They are sometimes administered in large doses, if a strong purgative is required: they are also prescribed in smaller quantities, but during a longer period of time.

Many of these kinds of mineral waters may be found in commerce, in pitchers or bottles. They are recommended especially in the following cases:—

Abnormal fattiness.

Chronic obstructions.

Plethora.

Sanguineous congestions.

Hæmorrhoids.

Enlargement of the liver.

Some affections of the heart.

Diseases of the intestinal canal.

We have not yet found in Japan any purely magnesian waters; but such certainly exist, and we hope soon to be able to indicate some. We shall take the more pains in trying to find them that they can be of great utility in many diseases.

Corresponding springs in Europe: Pulna, Seidlitz, Epsom, Kissingen, Friedrichshall, Saidschutz, &c.

Saline waters, containing a large quantity of sulphate of soda have the same effects from a medical point of view. They are, in consequence, generally classed among the bitter saline waters. The best known of this kind in Europe are those of Carlsbad, Marienbad, Franzenbad, etc.

D. SALT WATERS.

(Halopégæ.)

The principal base of these waters is ordinary marine salt, chloruret of sodium. They are often classified in three subdivisions. Those which contain only a medium quantity of marine salt, are known under the name of ordinary salt waters. When they are so saturated as to be fit to be used in salt pits, they receive the denomination of "Soolen" a German term. Lastly, a distinction is made of those strongly impregnated with salt, which, besides their principal base, contain also appreciable quantities of alkaline iodurets or bromurets.

All these waters are employed as drinks and baths. In the first case, they are useful to stimulate and give tone to the digestive organs, to accelerate and regulate the secretions of the pituitous membranes, to ameliorate sanguinification, and to remedy interruptions in the discharge of the functions of the glandular system. We recommend them for drinks and baths in the following diseases

Chronic intestinal colds.

Abdominal plethora.

Dyspepsia and chronic colds in the stomach.

Chronic stomachical ulcers.

Diseases of the liver.

Enlargement of the spleen.

Chronic bronchial catarrhs.

Scrofulose.

Swelling or ulcers of the uterus.

Various affections of the osseous system,

to wit; caries, necrosis, rachitis.

Pleuritic and peritoneal exudations.

Strongly salted waters or "Soolen" can be employed as baths in the following complaints.

Scrofulose.

Rachitis.

Exudations of the uterus, the ovaries, the breasts.

Rheumatic exudations.

Weakening of the epidermis.

Chronic exanthema of the skin.

Chronic ulcers in the feet.

Neurosis.

Iodurated or bromurated salt waters are prescribed as baths or drinks in all the diseases where there is occasion to aid resorption, and principally in cases of

Scrofulose.

Glandular tumors.

Exudations of all the organs.

Rheumatic exudations.

Chronic exudations and other affections of the skin.

Ordinary salt waters are found in Japan in the below mentioned localities.

Province of Idzu.

Atami (principal spring).....	Temp. 100° cent'de.
Mino-yu, near Atami.....	" 50 "
Shin-yu	" ? "
Furo-yu	" 97 "
Kawaru	" 100 "
Midori-no-yu	" 85 "

Province of Shinano.

Shima-mura.... Temp. ? "

Province of Mimazaka.

Yunoye or Yunoye. ... Temp. ? "

Province of Higen.

Shimabara, Obama ... Temp. Variable.

The corresponding springs in Europe are those of Munster am Stein, Hombourg, Wiesbaden, Kreutznach, Baden Baden, Bourbonne-les-Bains, etc.

Strongly salted Waters, or "Soolen."

We only know at present one spring in Japan of this nature; that is that at Arima in the province of Setsu, of which we have made mention above in the chapter on ferruginous waters, this spring containing, besides, a great quantity of ironous carbonate. Two other springs which are found in the same province, those of Tada and of Hitokura, are also, it appears, strongly salted; but we have not, as yet, made any analysis of their waters.

The corresponding springs in Europe are those of Kissingen, Schonborn Sprudel, Naheim, and Soden.

Strongly Salted Waters, Iodurated and Bromurated.

We have not yet found in Japan any spring of this nature. We will, however, notice that some gaseous alkaline springs in the province of Kii, those of Kanayama among others, contain appreciable quantities of alkaline bromuret. The same may be said of the Arima spring in the province of Setsu.

The best known corresponding springs in Europe are those of Hall (in Austria) Heilbrunn, Kreutznach, Saxon in Switzerland, Dirckheim, Sulza, etc.

V. SULPHUREOUS WATERS.

(*Theiopegæ.*)

These are waters which contain as principal base a certain quantity of sulphurated hydrogen, or an alkaline sulphuret, or both together. The quantity of sulphur which is found in them varies much, or between 0.001 and 0.1 to one thousand parts of water.

They have a disagreeable odor and savor of rotten eggs, and darken solutions of silver and lead. They are used for drinks, baths, and inhalations. In all these sulphureous waters the real medical principle is hydrosulphuric acid, alkaline sulphurets being modified by the acids of the stomachical juice, with a liberation of sulphurated hydrogen. Taken as drinks sulphureous waters have a calming action upon the nervous system: they facilitate perspiration, assist the functions of the skin, and increase the urinary secretions. Employed as baths, they exercise a stimulating action on the epidermis, and, in consequence, increase and activate perspiration.

We recommend them in the following diseases.

Chronic muscular rheumatism, stiffness of the muscles.

Cutaneous affections of all kinds, such as, eczema, prurigo, psoriasis, chronic erysipelas. Syphilis.

Chronic poisoning by salts of lead or mercury.

Abdominal plethora.

Chronic catarrhs of the pharynx and larynx.

Chronic bronchial catarrhs.

Chronic inflammation of the uterus and ovaries.

Irregular menstruation.

Neurosis, following on rheumatism.

Sulphureous Springs in Japan.

Province of Idzu.

Oye ...	Temp. ?	
Yoshina ...	41°	cent'de.

Province of Sagami.

Ashi-no-yu	a. Naka-no-yu ...	Temp. 42°	cent'de.
	b. Soko-nashi-no-yu ...	42	"
	c. Ashi-no-yu ...	42	"
	d. Daruma-no-yu ...	37	"

Province of Shimotsuke.

Nikko	a. Naka-no-yu ...	Temp. 48°	cent'de.
	b. Taki-yu ...	48	"
	c. Umba-yu ...	65	"
	d. Sasa-yu ...	63	"
	e. Dzizai-yu ...	69	"
	f. Yakushi-yu ...	41	"

Province of Kii or Kishiu.

Katsu-ura ... Temp. 36.4° cent'de.

Province of Higo.

Yamaga ... Temp. ?

We recommend, especially to the inhabitants of Yokohama and Yedo, the sulphureous spring of Yoshina, in the province of Idzu, because the bath-houses and the bathing-tubs are very properly arranged: then those of Ashi-no-yu in the province of Sagami. These latter are a little stronger than the waters of Yoshina.

For the inhabitants of Kobe and Osaka it would be preferable to go to Katsu-ura, in the province of Kii or Kishiu, where also are found some excellent alkaline gaseous springs.

The corresponding springs in Europe are those of Aix-les-Bains, Bagnères de Luchon, Barèges, Enghin, etc., in France; Aix-la-Chapelle and Weilbach in Germany, Baden near Vienna, in Austria; &c.

We conclude here this summary, still very incomplete, of some mineral springs in Japan, and we trust that the reader, while he will not find there information about a greater number of baths, will thank us, notwithstanding, for our endeavor to be useful to persons, the state of whose health renders necessary the use of such or such of these waters. We are convinced, further, that this preliminary notice will be equally well received by the native population. It is of course understood that it is necessary in all cases of need to consult a sensible physician upon the use to be made, according to circumstances, of the different springs which are here mentioned.

Finally, we will not close without stating that the Japanese Government took the initiative in this useful work. It is to the Department of Public Health (Yei-sei-kiyoku) a section of the Ministry of the Interior (Naimusho)—it is especially to its head, as zealous as learned, Mr. Nagayo Sensai—that the honour of having made known many good springs of mineral water is due. Thanks to the laboratories which we have installed by order of the Government, we have been able to devote ourselves to the studies, of which we have here published the results. Let us hope that we shall be able to pursue these studies, and that the population, both native and foreign, will recognise in this matter the excellent intentions of the Home Minister.

We have still a duty, which it is very agreeable to us to fulfil, that of mentioning here the names of several of our assistants, Messrs. Misaki, Nakamura, Mayake, Onaka, Haraguchi and others, who have greatly aided us in the analyses which we have made of the waters enumerated in our notice.

A SPIRIT STORY.

(From the Japanese.)

A very long time ago there lived in Shiba, Yedo, a very rich family, consisting of the husband, wife, and one daughter, who was celebrated for her great beauty. When she arrived at maturity, her parents, according to the prevailing custom, selected a suitable husband, a man in whom they reposed every

confidence as being in all respects worthy of their lovely daughter and of the possessions which he would succeed to on their death.

The marriage ceremony was performed; and after the festivities had been indulged in to a late hour the happy couple retired. Early the next morning the bridegroom arose, and hastily gathering a few articles of clothing together, went away before the other members of the family were up, and never more returned. The circumstance of his disappearance was greatly wondered at, and a hundred causes were assigned for it. But as he never came back and nobody knew whither he had gone, his image was obliterated from the memories of his former companions and friends until at length he was almost forgotten.

After a few years had elapsed, the parents of the girl selected another son-in-law, and the marriage ceremony was performed, as before; but again the bridegroom only stayed one night. Now the father of the girl began to suspect something wrong on the part of his daughter, so he questioned her closely, but she persisted in her protestations of ignorance.

The singular events related above were soon circulated throughout the neighborhood, and there was not another family who would allow a member to become the husband of the beautiful girl, who was imagined by the superstitious people to be some kind of monster. The relatives of the girl also kept their eyes upon her, both when she was at home and when she went abroad, to see if they could discover anything that would help to clear up the mystery attached to the sudden disappearance of the two young men.

Now, in the neighbourhood, there resided a young man who had been turned away from his parents' home on account of his bad behaviour. (One of the customs in Japan is, that when a member of a family conducts himself with so much impropriety as to bring disgrace upon his relatives, he is turned adrift upon the world to shift for himself.) But although a young profligate, he was exceedingly clever with his pen and was a good arithmetician. One day the parents and relations of the girl, whom they had vainly endeavoured to procure a husband for, met secretly to consider what was to be done to remove the stigma resting upon the family. During the discussion it was proposed that the young profligate mentioned above should be sent for, and, if he agreed to it, he should be adopted as the husband of the girl. He was accordingly sent for; the proposal of alliance with the beautiful heiress was put to him, and he at once acquiesced in the desire of the unfortunate family.

The day for the marriage ceremony was fixed, and it passed as the others had done. At night the bridegroom determined to find out if possible what had been the cause of the sudden disappearance of the former husbands of the girl, so he slept like a cat, with one eye open. About midnight he observed the apparition of a young man come into the bedroom, ensconce itself near the bride, and gaze intently upon her for about two hours, at the end of which it got up and disappeared. The bridegroom at once understood the cause of the sudden disappearance of the girl's former husbands. He turned the circumstance over in his mind and arrived at the conclusion that there was no real cause for alarm, and finally resolved to say nothing about the matter, but just let things take their own course. If the ghost came every night it could not be helped; he would keep his bride and so inherit the possessions of her parents at their death.

Day after day passed away, and every night at the same hour the ghost made its ap-

pearance by the bedside. The neighbours, as well as the girl's parents, were inclined to believe that the bridegroom would soon disappear as mysteriously as the other bridegrooms had done, and were rather astonished to find that he evinced no signs of decamping.

One day, while the husband was walking abroad with the intention of calling on a friend about some matters of business, he was suddenly accosted by a boy, who addressed him by name, and said that his master was desirous of an interview, as he had something to say to him. The lad then led the way to a large building which looked like the residence of a very great person. The man was shown into the reception room, where he sat down and awaited the arrival of the master of the house. After some time a poor, miserable looking young man came into the room. He bore a marked resemblance to the ghost which paid a nightly visit to the bedside of the newly married couple. After the customary salutations had been exchanged, the owner of the mansion abruptly said:

"Excuse me, Sir, but I hear that you have married the rich man's beautiful daughter. Will you kindly tell me if this information is correct?"

"Yes, Sir, what you have heard is quite true," replied the visitor.

"Ah! is that so? is that so?" half musingly interrogated the young man.

Now the husband of the girl began to perceive that this young man who had sent for him loved his wife with an intense passion, and this was the solution of the mystery attached to the nightly appearance of the spirit. It was the disturbed spirit of the young man, which could not rest because of his great love. When he was asked for about the sixth time whether he had married the girl he replied, "I have" and added, "but what do you require of me?"

To this question he received no answer; and so he conceived the idea of deceiving this lover of his wife. After a moment he continued:

"But I am very unfortunate; for a few days after the marriage ceremony my young wife became very ill and shortly afterwards died, and now I am a widower."

As soon as the love-sick young man heard this intelligence, he walked straight into his bedroom without saying a word. The visitor then left the house, and that night nothing was seen of the ghost. The next day as he was passing in the same direction he felt anxious to know how the unfortunate young man was, and going to the house he observed a notice on the gate announcing his death. He felt very sorry; but, as he could not restore the dead to life, he kept the story of his love secret for a long time. At length the neighbours began to suspect something, and finding concealment of no further avail, he told all about it. The parents of the bride were very sorry that the young man should have died of a broken heart through his love for their daughter; and, to show how they appreciated his devotion, they took her every afternoon to his grave to repeat prayers for the repose of his spirit.

One day the young woman went to the grave in company with her husband, and, while they were bending low and praying before the tomb, they felt the ground underneath their feet shake. They were greatly astonished and hastily left the place. On returning home the young woman was taken very ill and could eat nothing. She gradually got worse and worse, and a few days after her visit to the grave she died. Her husband then fell sick and died also; and it was supposed by the people that

they both came by their death through the instrumentality of the spirit of the young man who died from love-sickness.

HIOGO.

Report of the Regular Monthly Meeting of the Hiogo Municipal Council, held at the Municipal Hall on Saturday, 18th February, 1877.

Present: Messrs. N. J. Newwitter (Chairman), A. A. Annesley, C. Rasch, H. Mackenzie, A. H. Groom, C. R. Simpson, G. Duplaquet, C. J. Favre Brandt, R. G. Walsh and J. C. Klein.

The Minutes of the last Regular Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Minutes of the Extraordinary Meeting held on the 15th instant having been read,

Mr. Annesley said the address to the Mikado had not been inserted in the official minutes; he thought it should be inserted.

On the Reports of the Committees coming up for consideration,

It was proposed by Mr. Rasch, seconded by Mr. Groom, and carried:—

That the Report of the Finance Committee be indefinitely postponed.

The Chairman said that during the week the members of the Police Committee had called attention to a matter deserving the Council's attention.

It was proposed by Mr. Rasch, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and carried:—

That the correspondence be postponed indefinitely.

It was proposed by Mr. Rasch, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and carried:—

That all Committee Reports be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Rasch said he had proposed a Resolution, seconded by Mr. Duplaquet, at the last Extraordinary Meeting, which had been ruled out of order. He now brought this again forward and would request the Chairman to put it to the vote. He would call on Mr. Annesley to make a statement by the authority of the Governor, and said that circumstances justified him in bringing forward the motion.

The Chairman said the motion was out of order.

Mr. Rasch asked if the Chairman allowed any discussion on the motion or ruled it out of order.

The Chairman said the motion was inconsistent and out of order, and it ill became Mr. Rasch, as a member of that Council, to bring it forward. An apology had been made as requested. The motion was out of order.

Mr. Rasch asked the Chairman if his apology had been accepted.

The Chairman said Mr. Rasch had no intention of accepting an apology. If Mr. Rasch had asked for further information he should have been happy to have given it.

Mr. Rasch asked how the Chairman knew he had no intention of accepting an apology. That question was left to the body of members, not to any one member and not to the one who had to apologise. He complained that when the Chairman ought to have apologised he reproached him (the speaker) with being unfair and impolite. He (the speaker) repeated his motion—"That the Chairman be requested to resign." It was not a matter of intentions or ideas but of facts, and facts which were not in accordance with the dignity of that body. If his motion was ruled by the Chairman out of order, he protested.

Mr. Annesley began speaking, when The Chairman said Mr. Annesley must ask his permission if he wished to make any remarks. He (the speaker) had always done so when Mr. Annesley occupied the Chair.

Mr. Annesley replied that the Chairman had read his address to Mr. Kanda before he (the speaker), then Chairman, had time to consider the business before the Meeting. He now begged leave to address the Meeting. He did not come for the purpose of reading the letters he held in his hand, unless he found that circumstances compelled him to do so in his own justification. When Mr. Newwitter placed his word as equal to his (the speaker's) and to that of the Governor of Hiogo, at the last Meeting, it was due to the Meeting to state that not one word had he stated but what had been confirmed by the Governor.

The Chairman said he objected. Mr. Annesley was desirous of reading some correspondence. Was the Meeting desirous of hearing it?

This having been put to the Meeting and carried in the affirmative,

Mr. Annesley read the following correspondence:—

H.B.M.'s CONSULATE FOR HIOGO AND OSAKA,
Hiogo, 16th February, 1877.

To MORIOKA MASADZUMI, Esq.,
Governor of Hiogo.

SIR,—At an Extraordinary Meeting of the Hiogo Municipal Council, held on the 14th instant for the purpose of hearing the explanations of Mr. Newwitter, the Chairman, for having, without any authority from either the Municipal Council or the Community of Kobe, written out an address in their name and as their representative with the intention of presenting the same to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the ceremony held at Hiogo on the 5th instant to celebrate the opening of the Hiogo and Osaka and Kioto Railway, the Chairman stated to the Meeting that in presenting this address he had the sanction and consent of the Governor of Hiogo to do so. I have therefore the honor to ask whether it was with your authority and sanction that Mr. Newwitter should present an address to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the 5th instant.

I have, &c.

A. A. ANNESLEY,

H.B.M.'s Acting Consul,

&c. &c. &c.

[Translation.]

February 16th, 1877.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, in which you inform me that at a Meeting of the Hiogo Municipal Council on the 14th instant Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter, American Consul and Chairman of the Municipal Council, stated that the address presented to His Majesty the Emperor by him, as the representative of the members of the Council and the residents on the occasion of the ceremony of opening the Hiogo, Osaka and Kioto Railway, which took place on the 5th instant, was furnished at my request and with my sanction, and you accordingly ask me whether such is the case. I therefore beg to give you the following reply.

With regard to the presentation of the said address—this was in consequence of a previously expressed wish of Mr. Newwitter; it is with surprise I learn that on the contrary it was presented "at my request and with my sanction."

Having some important business to transact which had no connection with the subject under discussion, I visited the American Consulate either on the 1st or 2nd instant, and it was then that Mr. Newwitter mentioned that in connection with the expected arrival of His Majesty the Emperor, he desired to have an audience of His Majesty, as representing the residents, and to present an address; he further stated that such was the unanimous wish of the community. Accordingly understanding his feelings in the matter, as it was intimated that at the ensuing opening of the Railway an address should be presented by a representative of the Japanese merchants, and in con-

consideration of the precedent constituted by the presentation of an address by a person representing the foreign merchants of Yokohama in a former year, I said that I would refer to the Central Government for instructions and would then give him a reply acquainting him with the result.

On referring the question to the Central Government I was informed that on this occasion an address from the foreign merchants could not be received, and accordingly I communicated this fact to Mr. Newwitter by Sakaki Masazane, Itto-Sakkwan of this Ken. However, Mr. Newwitter informed Sakaki Masazane in reply that as his intention was already formed, if he could not present the address at the moment of having an audience of His Majesty he wished to send a copy of it.

On the evening of the 4th instant it was settled that no address should be received from the representative of the native merchants, and therefore, of course, that none could be received from the representative of the foreign merchants and it was further decided that the various Consuls should be briefly presented by their Ministers—merely their names being mentioned. I therefore communicated this decision to Mr. Newwitter on the morning of the 5th by Sakaki Masazane.

At the ceremony of opening the railway on the 5th instant, Mr. Newwitter, as you are also aware, did not appear in the Audience Hall. At the conclusion of the ceremony, and after His Majesty had retired into the Refreshment Chamber, I there met Mr. Newwitter, when he requested me to present to His Majesty the address, respecting which communication had previously taken place between us—this address being in the shape of a roll fastened with silk cord. In the face of this repeated entreaty I felt that I could no longer let it pass unnoticed, and comprehending his wish, I good-naturedly passed it on secretly to an official of the Office of Ceremonies. Whether it was subsequently forwarded to the Emperor or not I am unaware.

When this address appeared in the *Hiogo News* of the 7th instant I was truly astonished, and immediately communicated with Mr. Newwitter on the subject. I have now further learnt from you in your letter the statement that this address was furnished at my request and with my sanction—at which I am indeed surprised.

I beg you will give your attention to the above, and I wish you to understand that the address was not presented by Mr. Newwitter at my request and with my sanction.

With respect,

(Signed) MORIOKA MASADZUMI,
Gonrei of Hiogo Ken.

A. A. ANNESLEY, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

Mr. Annesley observed that what he had said at last Meeting had been fully corroborated. He had not uttered a word which had not been justified and authorised, and he now left it in the hands of the Meeting.

The Chairman said the translation appeared to have been made at the request of Mr. Annesley by Her Majesty's interpreter at the British Consulate. As Mr. Annesley had pointed out, there were explanatory side notes: this showed the translation wanted altering, and they should let the Governor translate it. On the 3rd instant, in the evening, an interpreter had called upon him, took a copy of the address and translated it. This translation was made with the Governor's knowledge and consent. On the 5th, when the Governor saw him, he asked him why he had not come earlier. He replied there was no possibility of passing the guards, having arrived there late. He handed the Governor the address; he (the Governor) thanked him and said it would be presented.

Mr. Annesley said he was also in a position to explain that Mr. Sakaki had translated the document out of good feeling and not by official authority.

The Chairman said the matter seemed to have been made a personal one, and Mr. Annesley had gone to much trouble about it. Mr. Annesley said it was consistent and

fair to defend himself. He did not wish to make it a personal matter and protested against Mr. Newwitter's assertion that it was a personal matter.

The Chairman thought Mr. Annesley's way of proceeding unnecessary. If his (the speaker's) words had contained anything of an insult,—so far, so good. As this was probably the last Meeting he should attend, he had a little matter he desired to explain. Last year, being one of the auditors of the accounts, he had found in those rooms an account for \$29.70. He had asked Mr. Trotzig what it was for, and Mr. Trotzig said Mr. Annesley had asked permission to give a Ball in the Hall. The following bills had been presented:—

Carpenter	\$11.00
Covering floor, 6 men 1 day	4.50
15 yards Drill	1.50
1 lb. Nails	0.80
4 men, 1 day	3.00
Flowers and shrubs	8.90
	<hr/> \$29.70

Mr. Trotzig had endorsed them "For Mr. Annesley's Ball." He told Mr. Trotzig that it was strange that the money of the Municipal Council should be taken for private purposes, and Mr. Trotzig said the bills had been presented to Mr. Annesley.

Mr. Annesley, with much warmth, declared it to be an utter falsehood.

The Chairman said he had asked Mr. Trotzig at the time. Mr. Mackenzie made no remarks; he probably thought the accounts needed none. Being assured Mr. Annesley had personal feelings at this and the last Meeting, he had brought the fact before them for their consideration. The money was used for private purposes.

Mr. Annesley said Mr. Trotzig had never presented the bills to him; if he had done so they would have been paid.

The Chairman admitted he had signed the bills as correct, but said he did so out of good feeling. He now brought it forward.

Mr. Mackenzie said with permission he would explain the whole matter. For the last two years he had been appointed to audit the accounts, and in passing the accounts for 1875, Mr. Newwitter, as co-auditor with himself, came across the vouchers alluded to. They asked Mr. Trotzig what they were for. Mr. Trotzig replied, for Mr. Annesley's Ball. Mr. Newwitter stated that he (the speaker) made no remark. If his memory served him right he remarked that it was a matter for Mr. Annesley. Mr. Trotzig replied he understood it was a diplomatic or half a public Ball. They passed the accounts as made up by Mr. Trotzig, rather than disturb the balance, as it was simply a "twopenny halfpenny" affair. They were unanimous in passing the accounts. The books are here and audited as correct. He might be open to censure for having done as he had, but it was such a decimal matter and was left to the auditors. He would also distinctly state he was under the impression that Mr. Annesley had never been asked to pay the account. He much regretted that Mr. Newwitter had brought such a miserable affair forward.

Mr. Annesley, very excited, demanded that Mr. Trotzig, who was present, should stand up and say on his oath whether he had ever presented those accounts to him.

Mr. Trotzig said that he had never presented them to Mr. Annesley, and Mr. New-

witter was mistaken in saying he had done so.

Mr. Annesley said he was satisfied with Mr. Trotzig's explanation.

Mr. Rusch said that after such unpleasant proceedings it was not consistent with the dignity of himself or his colleagues to sit there any more under the Presidentship of Newwitter, and begged to hand in his resignation.

Mr. Mackenzie said he endorsed every word uttered by Mr. Rusch. He regretted he could not sit at the Meetings while presided over by Mr. Newwitter, and begged to hand in his resignation.

Mr. Groom said he fully endorsed every word uttered by Messrs. Rusch and Mackenzie, and begged to hand in his resignation.

The Meeting then adjourned.
—*Hiogo News*.

Authentic news from the South continues to come in but slowly, and those European generals who regard with aversion anything in the nature of a newspaper correspondent would envy the completeness with which the Government here succeeds in keeping all operations in the field secret. The *Taihei-maru*, the Mitsui Bishi steamer which was impounded at Kagoshima when she arrived there from the Loo Choos, has arrived in Kobe, but has not very much to tell. She arrived at Kagoshima on the evening of the 8th inst., with a cargo of sugar, and soon after anchoring was boarded by some 200 armed men, who took possession of the ship and would allow no communication with the shore. They gradually in a few days went, their place being taken by some policemen who also returned on shore. On the morning of the 19th, Captain Hubenet got on shore, found Kagoshima apparently almost deserted by the male sex, and was told that every male down to the age of 14 had been pressed to march North. He was told 14,000 men—or men and boys—had left in the course of the 14th, 15th and 16th. The foreigners in Kagoshima had been kept under strict surveillance, but were otherwise well treated. Mr. Satow, of the British Legation, had been one of them, but had been able to leave overland for Nagasaki on the 18th. Fresh food had been sent on board the *Taihei-maru*, and as there was no apparent reason why she should be compelled to stay any longer, she got up steam on the 19th and came away, without being interfered with. A friend informs us that a Japanese in Kobe has received a private letter from Kagoshima which incidentally confirms the deserted state of that town, and adds that the rebels goaded the population to march with blows and threats. According to other reports which have reached us, the rumored attack on the Kumamoto garrison has resolved itself into the partial destruction of the barracks by fire, and though there may have been a brush between Satsuma and some troops of that garrison, it is officially stated that no fighting on a large scale could possibly have taken place before last Wednesday; the official information adds that the Satsuma troops had reached only to Hitoyoshi, (a town on a rather considerable river at the South of the Kumamoto Ken). We omitted to mention that the men who boarded the *Taihei-maru* were dressed in Japanese clothes, and were armed with two swords and a rifle each, but the rifles were not all of the same pattern.—*Idem*.

We have been requested to correct two inaccuracies in our Report of the last Municipal Meeting. When the Minutes of the previous Meeting were being read, it was not Mr. Newwitter's address to the Mikado which Mr. Annesley desired should be inserted, but Mr. Newwitter's speech in which he pledged his word against what Mr. Annesley had reported on behalf of the Governor of Hiogo; and again, with reference to the bills for \$29.70, where the Chairman said Mr. Trotzig had informed him that the bills had been presented to Mr. Annesley, the words should be added, "who had refused to pay them."—*Idem*.

Law Reports.

In the Danish Consular General Court.

Before ERNEST DE BAVIER Esq., Acting
Consul-General,

Messrs. E. KRAETZER and FREDERICK KREBS,
(Assessors.)

Thursday, March, 1st, 1877.

The following sentence was passed this afternoon upon Hakon Kirchhoff, alias Anton Bennett, one of the men implicated in forging a \$500 note on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

JUDGMENT.

Considering that you, Hakon Kirchhoff, calling yourself Anton Bennett, have lent assistance for the counterfeiting of several notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Yokohama, of the denomination of \$500 each, that, though not uttering the notes yourself, you have allowed others to do so with your knowledge: considering, however, as extenuating circumstances, that though you became aware of the fraud soon after you commenced to counterfeit the notes, you had not the intention to defraud when you first began the work: considering further that you were not the originator of the crime, not having had the first idea of it; that the necessary funds and instruments to effect it have been furnished to you by a third person; that you would have derived no direct benefit by the fraud, as the proceeds of it were to go to a third person, the Court, taking into consideration Sec. 271, Chap. 27, of the Criminal Code of Denmark, which reads as follows:

"The punishment prescribed in Sec. 267=270 may however, if the forged Document, from its palpable errors, has been less dangerous, be reduced according to circumstances by one half," finds you, Hakon Kirchhoff, guilty under paragraph 269, Chap. 29, of the said code, and sentences you to one year's imprisonment with hard labour of the first degree, beginning from the 22nd of February, this being the shortest term of imprisonment provided by that section.

(Signed) ERNEST DE BAVIER.

Danish Consul-General.

E. KRAETZER.

FREDERICK KREBS

In H. B. M.'s Court at Kanagawa.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law
Secretary.

Wednesday, February 28th, 1877.

KONDO HIROYEMON AND HAKII SEIJIRO
versus

J. E. CARTER.

The claim of the plaintiffs is for \$360.

The hearing of this case was adjourned

on Wednesday last, His Honour considering the production of certain witnesses, the whereabouts of whom nothing was apparently known, to be very essential, and requested both plaintiffs and defendant, to use their best endeavours to find them out and bring them before the Court this morning. On the Court assembling His Honour asked the plaintiffs if they had been successful in finding out the three men referred to, and they replied that, notwithstanding their efforts, they had been unsuccessful in their search. Information had been lodged at the police stations, and the police had issued a circular enquiring about them. The defendant also stated that he knew nothing of the missing witnesses.

His Honour said it was very important that these men should be found, and he would adjourn the case for a fortnight, so that he might himself communicate with the authorities, and if the men should happen to be discovered before the 14th the circumstance should be reported at once.

Adjourned till the 14th of March.

In the Judicial Court at Kanagawa.

Before MR. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice President.

Wednesday, February 28th, 1877.

C. BRAUN vs. KOJIWO SHOKITSU.

This was an action brought for the recovery of \$6,000, value of some Shirtings sold to the defendant and which he failed to take delivery of.

Mr. Dickens appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Court informed the counsel for the plaintiffs that the defendant had not put in an appearance, notwithstanding they had waited till after eleven o'clock, therefore any statements he had to make would now be entertained by the Court.

Mr. Dickens replied that he had some statements to make. But before producing any evidence he desired to say that Mr. Braun represented one of the largest firms in Yokohama, and it was very much against his wish to bring the case into Court; but of late the Japanese merchants had entered into contracts and failed to fulfil them so often, to the great inconvenience of the merchants, that he felt compelled to bring this case before the Court. The learned gentleman then produced the contract for the supply of 9-lbs. shirtings and stated that that contract was entered into in October last. On the 28th Sept., 1,800 pieces of 9-lb. shirtings arrived in the *Tanis*. The quality and make were the same as mentioned in the contract. On the same day 4,000 pieces of shirtings arrived by the *Hiroshima-maru*; and on the 10th of October there arrived 4,400 pieces of shirtings by the *Glencarn*. Thus, the defendant's statement that some part of the shirtings did not arrive within the appointed time is not true, because on the 10th of October, ten days before the appointed time, there had arrived 19,200 pieces to meet the contract for 5,000 pieces. The arrival of these goods by these vessels on the above dates could be proved by the Custom House entries, if necessary, of which Mr. Braun had copies with him. (Copies produced.) Those were copies made by a Custom House officer.

During the months of September and October, the defendant called very frequently at the plaintiff's office, and knew that the goods had arrived and were ready for delivery at any moment and have been so ever since. The defendant took delivery of 1,000 pieces on the 13th of October, of 100 pieces

on the 16th, of 500 pieces on the 27th, of 250 pieces on the 30th, and 250 pieces on the 2nd of November. Since that time he had not taken delivery of any more; but, until his answer was put in, he never in any way contested the fact of the contract being properly carried out by the plaintiffs, or of the shirtings being ready for delivery at the appointed time. Thus the statement of the defendant is insufficient in that it does not state the correct times when the goods were taken delivery of. The goods having arrived on the 10th of October, the defendant ought, by the contract, to have taken delivery before the 30th of October; and his taking delivery of 250 pieces on the 2nd of November is a clear proof that he admitted the contract had been carried out properly by the plaintiffs. Another proof is, that on the 23rd of Nov. he paid the plaintiffs \$500 on account of the contract; and lastly, up to the time of the answer, the defendant was frequently requested to take delivery and never objected that the contract had been broken by the plaintiff in any way but simply asked for time to be given to him. Therefore the plaintiffs ask the court to order the defendant to take delivery of the goods at once at the price mentioned in the contract, and to pay in addition the sum of \$150 for interest, insurance, godown expenses and loss of time.

During the interval which had elapsed from the opening of the Court, the defendant arrived, and was now examined as to why he had arrived so late. He replied that he had been about the Court all the morning, but not seeing any one, thought the case had not come on. This explanation did not appear to satisfy the Court, His Honour stating that he, defendant, would be punished according to the regulations.

The defendant then stated that he made a contract on the 20th of September with the plaintiffs, and the goods were to arrive in October. He was informed of the arrival of a portion of the goods about the 10th of October, but did not know who it was that brought the message, as he was not present. He did not think that such a large quantity of goods had arrived by the 10th of October as alleged by the plaintiffs, and he was prepared to produce proof to substantiate his statement.

The Court at this stage adjourned the case till the 3rd March at 10 a.m.

Saturday, March 3rd, 1877.

The claim of the plaintiff is for \$6,000, value of some pieces of shirtings sold to the defendant and which he failed to take delivery of.

This first hearing of this case took place last Wednesday, when it was adjourned for the production of further evidence.

Mr. Dickens appeared for the plaintiff.

When the Court sat this morning Mr. Dickens said that the person who was examined on the last hearing had represented himself to be the banto of the defendant. He, Mr. Dickens, had learnt that he was nothing of the kind, and would like to know under what guise he appeared in the case. His reason for asking the question was, that no one should be allowed to give evidence unless he had some personal knowledge of the transaction.

The person referred to, being questioned by the Court, said that, two years ago, he had been employed by the defendant; and he, defendant, being ill had requested him to represent him in the present instance.

Mr. Dickens said he only wanted to know in what capacity the individual appeared in

the court. He then produced the documents, which had been asked for on the last day of hearing, from the Custom house, referring to the arrival of the goods. He explained some slight difference which appeared in the English and Japanese accounts of the weight of the shirtings, though they both amounted to the same thing viz:—9.1b Shirtings. The invoices of 10,800 pieces which arrived by the *Tanais*, 4,000 pieces by the *Hiroshima-maru*, and for the quantity which arrived in the *Glennearn*, were also produced, as well as the godown book, showing entries of the goods being taken possession of. Mr. Dickins then read the dates of the arrival of the various parcels. To prove that \$500 was paid by the defendant on the 23rd of December to the plaintiff, Mr. Dickins produced the Chinese compradore of the plaintiff, who, he said, received the money and gave the defendant a receipt for it which he, defendant, ought to produce.

The defendant said it was a mistake about the \$500 having been paid on the 23rd of December on account of the two contracts as no money had been paid and no receipt received.

The plaintiff's Chinese compradore was then examined in relation to the receipt of the money, and said he did not know the name of the Japanese who paid the money, but another Chinaman who was present at the time could certify to it. This person was then sent for.

Mr. Dickins said he had one more witness, and produced the plaintiff's banto, who stated that during September and October the defendant called nearly every day at No. 30, and was informed on most of those occasions that the goods had arrived and were ready for delivery, and had even gone to defendant to inform him of the goods being ready for delivery, and he, defendant, had asked on several occasions for delay.

In answer to Mr. Dickins, the defendant said that he was of the opinion that the goods had not arrived as he was continually told by plaintiff that they had not. He afterwards admitted that he did not go to plaintiff himself, but some one else did, and that this person was told the goods had not arrived.

A Japanese, who said he was a messenger in defendant's employ, was examined. He told the Court that he sometimes went to No. 30 to buy things for his master, and made the contract for the shirtings the subject of the present litigation. He took delivery of some of the goods, but he could not get the lot as he was told they had not arrived. He was told two or three times that they had not arrived. After the 10th of October he was told two or three times that the goods had not arrived. He was also told so on the 10th. It was a Japanese who told him that the goods had not arrived. On the 8th he was told that not a single piece had arrived. On the 11th information was sent to the defendant that 1,700 pieces of shirtings had arrived. 19,000 pieces may have arrived, but they were for other persons and not for him; this he was told by the Japanese from No. 30. Mr. Dickins asked the witness whether, supposing that the plaintiff had sufficient goods to cover the contract, did he know why they should state they had not sufficient goods? but he persisted in evading the question.

Mr. Dickins said that on the 20th of September there were 9,000 pieces of shirtings in the plaintiff's godown, and on the 10th of October there were more than 9,000 and he could prove that by the godown books if necessary. He then put the question in a

different form, which the witness had succeeded in evading before, with as little success as witness did not or would not understand it, but entered into unnecessary details entirely apart from the question, and at length Mr. Dickins gave up the attempt. The next question was whether he denied that between the 10th and 20th of October the plaintiff had not enough shirtings to cover his contract with the defendant, and he admitted that he did not know.

Mr. Dickins then stated that in September last the plaintiff had twice as many shirtings left in his godown as would have fulfilled the contract with defendant: therefore there was no reason whatever for the plaintiff to say he had not sufficient. These shirtings arrived by thousands every month.

The witness said that since the contract had been made the price of shirtings had fallen, but he did not know how much as he had not purchased any lately: it might have fallen fifty cents. Up to the filing of the answer to the petition the witness admitted that he had not complained to Mr. Braun about the non-arrival of the goods. He admitted that on the 2nd of November he had taken delivery of 250 pieces. He never went to Mr. Braun when his banto said that the goods had not arrived, as he did not see any necessity to make any difficulty about it. He never asked for more time to be given to him to take delivery of the goods; and did not recollect paying \$500 on the 23rd of December.

The Chinaman who was sent for, having arrived, was examined and stated that he remembered the plaintiff's compradore being paid the sum of \$500 on the 23rd of December last, and was present at the time the money was paid and recognised the Japanese who paid the money.

Mr. Dickins said, if the Court required it, he could prove by the books the amount of goods which arrived in September and the quantity that went out, and show that a surplus remained more than sufficient to cover the contract with the defendant.

His Honor stated that he did not see any necessity for the production of the books at present: nevertheless it would be as well if they were produced at the next sitting, as something might arise rendering their production necessary.

The case was then adjourned till the 7th instant at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, March 7th, 1877.

The claim of the plaintiff is for \$6,000, value of some pieces of shirtings sold to the defendant and which he failed to take delivery of.

The hearing of this case was resumed from Saturday the 3rd instant.

Mr. Dickins said he had brought all the information he had promised, amongst other things a list of the different purchasers of shirtings besides defendant during September, October and November. Plaintiffs were opposed to having these particulars published and to evade this Mr. Dickins continued to speak in French, which was translated into Japanese.

Mr. Dickins enumerated the different deliveries from the godown, and the list above mentioned, proving the exactness of the latter by reference to the delivery book. He proved that, just after the time of the contract in question, the price of 9 pound shirtings decreased about 60 cents per piece. Several manifests of ships by which other

quantities of these goods arrived were also put in. From the balance of shirtings proved to be on hand after every other contract had been completed, it was shown that Reiss & Co. had far more than sufficient to meet that of defendant. Mr. Dickins begged the Court to take the list of the Japanese with whom Reiss & Co. had dealings privately; both in order to keep it from defendant who was a rival in the trade and to save it from publication.

Defendant asked plaintiff to state how many pieces arrived up till the 20th October, which he considered the limit day of his contract?

Mr. Brown said that information had been given before. About 19,200 pieces were to hand before the 10th October, and 10,500 were delivered before that date, leaving a balance of 8,700 pieces ready for delivery. It was then defendant should have taken delivery, or within 20 days. From the 10th to the 20th October 3,000 pieces more were delivered, leaving 5,700 pieces to meet defendant's contract for 5,000 pieces. Up till the 10th November shirtings arrived daily, and on that date about 12,000 pieces were ready, over and above all that had been delivered on other contracts.

Defendant asked about the 13,000 pieces of shirtings which had been delivered to other purchasers, and demanded to see the list.

Mr. Dickins produced the list and the proofs of its validity, but again pressed upon the Judge the impropriety of showing to defendant the business of his competitors. Plaintiffs personally were indifferent as to its publication, but it might harm and displease the Japanese.

His Honour, refraining from mentioning names, read over to defendant the above particulars of the deliveries.

Defendant said it was his opinion that the shirtings were delivered at once on arrival, and that plaintiffs had no balance on hand. Defendant named a Japanese to whom 11,000 pieces had been sold. He did not know the mark, nor the weight, nor any other particular.

Mr. Dickins said over 11,000 pieces of shirtings of many different marks and weights had been delivered to the merchant in question, but it is absurd to bring up such information in that manner. The merchant should be called to give his evidence in person.

His Honour informed Mr. Dickins that defendant requested an adjournment till the 12th instant, when he would produce the evidence of several merchants who had had dealings with plaintiffs, and so prove that the quantities he named had really been delivered by them.

Adjourned till 12th instant, at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, February 27th, 1877.

MESSRS. VAN OORDT & Co. vs. TAKAKE FUSAJIRO.

Promptly at the hour set down for hearing this case was brought on. The plaintiffs claimed the compulsory fulfilment of a contract entered into with the defendant. From their statement it appears that the defendant entered into an agreement to take from them as many piculs of cloves as they could import during January, at \$70 per picul. During that month twenty piculs arrived; and, upon the defendant being informed of the fact and requested to take delivery, he refused, alleging that he had only agreed to purchase five piculs.

The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Reynders, who stated to the Court that he

had nothing further to add to the statement already filed, but would ask that the defendant be compelled to complete his contract and take delivery of the twenty piculs of cloves.

The Court asked the plaintiff if he had at any time made another contract with the defendant for cloves, and he replied that there had been another contract for the supply of twenty piculs of cloves at \$62 per picul and ten piculs at \$65, but that was not fulfilled as the cloves could not be obtained at Singapore at those prices, and the contract was annulled: the present contract was entirely distinct from that one. The date when the defendant was informed the cloves could not be obtained at Singapore, plaintiffs' representative could not say, as he personally had nothing to do with that transaction, but he believed it must have been some days prior to the second agreement. The time that would elapse between the sending of a telegram to Singapore and receiving an answer might be ten hours or three days, but he did not think it would take longer than three days to receive an answer. He could not say how it was that, as the first contract was annulled, the documents referring to it were in possession of the plaintiffs, but thought it probable the defendant had given up the papers. He did not claim that the defendant should be compelled to take any other than the twenty piculs of cloves which arrived in January. The statement contained in the defendant's reply to the plaintiffs' claim concerning a verbal agreement, was not admitted, it being alleged that no such verbal agreement had been entered into. In answer to questions put by the Court Mr. Reynders said he was not certain as to the date when the defendant was notified that the cloves had arrived, as the message was not sent by him: the goods arrived by a P. & O. steamer, the name of which he did not distinctly recollect; however, the books of the firm would show by what vessel the cloves arrived and also the exact date.

The defendant stated that the first contract referred to had never been fulfilled by the plaintiffs; and with regard to the contract which the plaintiffs were endeavouring to compel him to fulfil, he said that a verbal agreement only had been entered into for the supply of 500 pounds of cloves at \$70 per picul and not more than 500 pounds nor less than 300 pounds. He desired that the plaintiffs' banto might be examined and that the plaintiffs produce their books showing the nature of the agreement.

Mr. Reynders said there could be no objection either to the banto being produced as a witness or the production of the books in Court. The contract would most likely be copied into the copying book, or a memo made referring to it.

The case at this stage was adjourned till the second of March. The defendant was requested to bring to Court on that day the banto and also books in which reference is made to the contract.

Friday, March 2nd, 1877.

The plaintiffs claim that the defendant be compelled to take delivery of twenty piculs of cloves which he had contracted for. When the merchandise arrived at Yokohama he had refused to take delivery of more than five piculs.

This case was brought before the Court on the 27th ultimo, and was adjourned until this morning for the production of what documentary evidence existed relating to the transaction. The defence set up on the

27th was, that a previous contract of cloves had not been fulfilled by the plaintiffs, as cloves could not be purchased for the stipulated price. In consequence of this a verbal agreement was entered into for the supply of 500 pounds at a higher price.

On the Court assembling this morning, Mr. Reynders produced a copy of the first contract, and the books in which reference was made to the contract for the fulfilment of which the plaintiffs sue.

In answer to a question put by the Court, Mr. Reynders replied that the reason why a copy of the contract for the twenty piculs of cloves had not been given the defendants, was because he had not paid any bargain money. The fault of his not receiving a copy of the contract was his, defendant's own, as he never applied for it; and it was not necessary for the plaintiffs to compel him to take what he never asked for.

The Court expressed an opinion to the effect that, as the defendant had given a written document to the plaintiffs, they should have given one in return, notwithstanding that it was never asked for.

Mr. Reynders said, that, unless some bargain money was paid at the time of making the contract, it was not usual to give any document to Japanese.

The entries in the books were then examined.

The Court asked Mr. Reynders how many books it was necessary, according to foreign style, for a merchant to keep, to which he replied, "as many as are required."

The plaintiffs' banto was examined, and said that the defendant had agreed to take 300, 500, or 1,000 lbs. of cloves, or any other quantity which the plaintiffs could import.

The defendant, through the Court, asked how it was that no special quantity was mentioned in the contract, when twenty piculs were entered in the books.

Mr. Reynders explained that the defendant agreed to take all the cloves that could be imported during January; and the entry of twenty piculs was made because that quantity arrived in that month.

The plaintiff having no other evidence to bring forward, the Court announced that Judgment would be reserved.

In the U. S. Consular-General Court

Before Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

Monday, March 5th, 1877.

MARUYA YENHOCHI vs. MESSRS. CARROLL & Co.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$1,347.50, for damage done to certain goods which arrived by the British ship *Cathaya* in November, 1875.

The plaintiff was represented by his legal adviser, Mr. Inosuke Shimidsu, who also acted in the capacity of interpreter. Mr. F. C. Spooner appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Shimidsu stated that the claim was for damages to cargo which arrived in the *Cathaya* in Nov. 1875. The plaintiff received notice in that month from the Chartered Mercantile Bank that the ship had arrived; and also a request that he would pay the balance of cost of goods, amounting to \$1,724.40, which the plaintiff did pay and received the bill of lading and invoice of the goods. On the 4th of December, plaintiff went to defendant and paid the freight, amounting to £95. On the 24th of the same month, plaintiff went to the ship and took delivery of 53 packages of caustic soda and 12 packages of medicine.

Three of the packages of caustic soda he found in bad condition; and 35 casks of bleaching powder he could not get, at that time, because they were stowed in the lower hold, under other cargo. The plaintiff was told on that occasion to come again. Plaintiff afterwards went to the defendant's place and asked when he could get the other part of the goods. The same day he went to the *Cathaya* and found that 53 casks of bleaching powder were in bad condition. He returned to defendant and refused to take delivery, and claimed damages for the 53 casks of bleaching powder and 3 casks of soda.

He also produced a letter signed by the defendants, admitting damage having been done to two casks of soda. The document was admitted by Mr. Spooner.

The plaintiff himself was then examined and stated that, on the 30th of November 1875, he received notice from the Mercantile Bank. He went there and paid \$1,724.40 and received the bill of lading and invoice. On the 4th of December he went to defendant and paid freight to the amount of £97, and then went on board the vessel to receive the goods and took away 52 casks of soda and 12 packages of medicine, but could not get the balance of the goods. After that he went on board and found that the remainder of the goods were in bad condition. The casks were broken and the soda was spoiled. He said he had dealt in this particular kind of soda before, and found that if the casks are broken, the air will spoil the contents. On the 15th of January, 1876, he went to the defendant and demanded damages. He saw Mr. Spooner on that occasion who told him that he would pay for damage done to two casks of soda; all the rest he would not pay for.

His Honour remarked that it was evident the plaintiff was suing the wrong parties, because, according to the defendants' statements, they were not agents for the *Cathaya* now. And even if they were, they should be sued as agents of the ship and not as owners of the goods. He would allow the plaintiff to amend his complaint if it would answer any purpose; but if it was true that the defendants were not agents for that vessel they could not be sued for damage done to goods which arrived in her. However he would examine the defendant and ascertain what connection there was between him and the owners of the *Cathaya*.

Frank C. Spooner, sworn, deposed:—I am a member of the defendant's firm. We were agents of the ship *Cathaya*, which was the property of Thomas Hoblay, of Carnarvon. The *Cathaya* left Yokohama on the 17th of January, 1876. While she was here we were agents of the ship. We were made agents by letters from the agents of Mr. Hoblay in London introducing us to the Captain. Those letters are at my place of business. We were appointed agents to receive the inward cargo and collect freight and act generally for the ship. If we got an outward cargo we should have got commission. We did not get any cargo; and settled with the owner in full. The accounts were made up before the vessel went away. We are not general agents for the owner of the *Cathaya*, and our agency ceased with the ship as soon as she left port. We have not any money in hand belonging to the owner of that ship, and are not empowered to act for him in any way. With regard to the letter, it was given to the plaintiff under these circumstances: the plaintiff came to our office, and with the advice of the Captain we acknowledged the claim for two casks of soda, and

would have paid that if the claim was presented while we were agents. It was particularly impressed upon the plaintiff that the vessel was about leaving.

The plaintiff was nonsuited, His Honour remarking that he had no jurisdiction to try the case; and the only course the plaintiff could adopt was to sue the charterers of the vessel in London.

JOHN WALLENSTOFF, a scaman belonging to the U. S. man-of-war *Alert*, was charged by Sergeant Loxton with being drunk and with assault.

A Japanese constable gave evidence that he was called into the "Railway House" last night and requested to take the prisoner into custody. When he went into the house he saw the prisoner conducting himself very violently and brandishing a knife about. He did not care to attempt of arrest him himself so he sent for assistance. The inspector of police came back and they went into the house together, when the prisoner went out at the back door. They followed him, and after some trouble they finally closed with him and succeeded in effecting his arrest. They then got a *jirikisha* and took him to the police station.

The owner of the hotel deposed that the prisoner went there last night about eight o'clock and called for a large bottle of beer. He drank that, then called for a small bottle of the same kind of liquor. He then played roughly with the female domestics until they at length ran out of the house. The prisoner asked the boy in the bar where the female servants had gone to and received a reply that he, prisoner, had driven them away. The prisoner then struck the boy, and drew a large knife. The boy ran away and witness caught hold of prisoner's dress. He soon broke away, however, and threw the spittoon at witness. He evaded the missile, which crashed among the bottles and broke three, two bottles of liquor and one bottle of port wine. Prisoner then broke a door, went out at the back and jumped over the fence. He afterwards came back and a policeman was then sent for. The cost of the three bottles broken was \$2.75, spittoon 30 cents, damage to door \$1, damage done to half a box of cigars through becoming saturated with the spilt liquor \$4.00.

The prisoner said he did not recollect anything about the affair, but he had drunk nothing else but beer.

His Honour told the prisoner he had no business to come on shore without a keeper, if he could not drink a drop of beer without committing such damage. He had not the highest regard for the Japanese rum-holes, but if he, prisoner, would go into those places and destroy property he would have to pay for it.

The prisoner was then sentenced to be imprisoned for one week and to pay a fine of \$10. In the event of the \$10 not being paid before the week was up, he would be imprisoned for a further period of thirty days.

Tuesday, March 6th, 1877.

Charles Sommers, **Andrew Janulsen**, **Robt. Schott**, **Thos. Thomsen**, **Chas. Sinclair**, **Frank Martell**, **John Manning**, **A. Theodore**, and **W. Shannon** were charged by the Captain of the American ship *Annie Weston* with refusal of duty.

Henry O. Winsor, Captain of the *Annie Weston*, sworn:—I have been master of a vessel for about thirty years. When I came to

Yokohama I came from Cardiff, Wales, where I shipped my crew for 24 months. The men have now served about six months. I have not had any trouble with my men on the voyage except small growls about steering. Some of the men have done their duty, and some have not and are not capable of doing it, although they shipped as able seamen. Yesterday morning, the 5th instant, about eleven o'clock, I was in my cabin when the first officer came to me and said that he went forward to order the men to come on deck and clear the snow away and they had refused. I then put on my oil coat and went into the fore-castle and asked the men what was the matter. One of them said, "We want to see the Consul." Chas. Sommers was the only other one that asked to see the Consul. I said:—"Now, men, look at it in a right light. I will be honest and fair with you. I have no objection to your seeing the Consul or advancing one third of the money due you, but I cannot give you any more liberty. You have had liberty once, and that is all you can have. You cannot run on shore out of this ship whenever you like." John Manning said:—"We want clothes." I replied:—"You can have clothes, but you cannot go ashore to get them. I have treated you fairly on board this ship and done all that lay in my power for you. This thing has been made up among you. You have discharged the cargo and nothing has been said to you. It is now blowing stormy; will you return to duty? You cannot see the Consul as it is blowing so heavy that I cannot get off from the ship. Will you come on deck?" The men replied:—"We want to see the Consul." It was blowing heavily at the time and the ship would be in danger if there were no men on board to look after her. There is no one on the vessel besides the prisoners, the two mates, cook, steward, boy and my wife. I asked the men half a dozen times if they refused duty. Some of them were in their bunks, and some sitting on their chests. Their only reply to my question was:—"We want to see the Consul." I told them it was impossible for them to go ashore then, but when the weather was more favourable they could go. John Manning replied that the ship was "all right." I said:—"You shall come out of that or out of your bunks, at all events," and then threw some water over them. They still refused to come out. There was more or less talk, as usual. They never refused duty before and there has never been any trouble amounting to anything before. I said to Manning:—"You will go in the ship, again," and he replied that he would be ——— first. I told them that I had done all I could for them, and could do no more. Schott said that it was not the money they wanted so much, but it was the abuse they had received they wished to complain about. This was the first time I had heard of their being abused. The first officer was near by and heard all the conversation. I called his attention to Schott's saying:—"You (witness) tried to drown a man. You tried to throw him overboard during the passage." Wm. Shannon stepped forward and said:—"I am the man you tried to throw overboard." While on the passage at sea, the weather being nearly calm, Shannon was standing outside helping the second mate to square up the rigging. He did not know anything he was about, and I took hold of him and put him out of the way. I shook him a little, and his hat fell overboard. I said:—"Come in out of that you are no good anywhere." He had shipped as an ordinary sea man. I did not try to throw him overboard; nor did I ever

threaten to do such a thing, or even thought of it.

To Chas. Sommers:—You have done your duty during the voyage, so far as sailmaking is concerned. You shipped as a sailor, not as sail-maker. You have several times spoken disrespectfully, and I have told you of it; and also told you that if you did not shut up your mouth I would punish you. I have never, that I know of, asked you to do anything that you have not done. I do not say that you have ever committed yourself to me or even to the officers until yesterday.

To John Manning:—I did not, when I came to the fore-castle yesterday morning, put my hand on my revolver and say:—"You have got to come out of that, ——— you." I had no revolver. After I had talked with you 15 or 20 minutes I ordered the mate to get buckets and a boy. I hove the water into the fore-castle and wet you from head to foot. I said:—"Those ——— Chinamen shall not come on board ship. I will not have them here. They are bringing liquor on board." I have the right to say who shall or who shall not come on board my ship. I do not recollect your saying that the Chinamen did not bring any liquor on board the ship; that it was my cook from whom liquor could be got at 10 cents per glass, and who furnished the men with all they wanted. I did not call you a "calf." I told you that you were a coward and ———. I told you that you did not do your duty here or on board a man-of-war; and that "I could lick a better man than you." You told me I could not. I said that I had stood at a gun on board a man-of-war; and that I had also held office as sailing master on board a man-of-war. I did not say I was Captain in the navy. I did not tell you that I would take you on shore in irons and bring you back in irons, then shoot you and throw you overboard. I told you I would shoot any man that laid hands on me. I am not under bonds in San Francisco for beating men in my last voyage. I was tried there for assault and battery but am not under any bonds. I was not fined for nearly choking my first officer in a previous voyage.

To Frank Martel:—I did not go to the fore-castle door yesterday morning with a big belaying pin in my hand and say:—"Now come out d——n you." I saw Frank Martel jump forward and thought he might have a pistol; so I seized a belaying pin and told him to come on. I said before we arrived that I did not care whether you all came on shore.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, March 7th, 1877.

The hearing of this case was resumed from yesterday.

Henry J. Dann, sworn:—I am first officer of the *Annie W. Weston*. I was on the ship the day before yesterday when the men refused to do duty. It was about half past ten o'clock, and had been blowing and snowing all the morning; and, fearing that the snow would freeze, I went forward and called the men out of the fore-castle to clear the snow away. It was blowing hard at the time. I got no answer. A boy only came out. I saw the others were not coming, and I went again. Frank Mantell then spoke and said he wanted to see the Consul. Several others then said that they also wanted to see the Consul. Finding they would not come out, I went aft and reported the affair to the Cap-

tain. The Captain then went forward, and told the men it was blowing a gale of wind and asked them to come out. They positively refused until they could get permission to see the Consul. Common reason should have brought them out. The Captain told them they could not go now but as soon as the weather cleared they could go. The Captain then said, "I'll throw snow and slush in the fore-castle if you won't come out and I'll make it uncomfortable." Both the Captain and myself flung in some snow by shovels and buckets. The men said they would make us pay for doing this. One of them said that the snow would cost the Captain more than a dollar a bucket; that he had more friends in the United States than the Captain had. After this the Captain expostulated with them for not coming out, but the talk did not amount to much. The Captain then went aft and left them. I forgot to mention that, after a few buckets of snow had been thrown in, one of the men, who has a reputation for using a knife, started for his berth, and the Captain said "If you go to do anything to me I'll shoot you." The boy and myself cleared the snow off the deck because there was no one else to do it. I know no cause for this refusal of duty, except that it was that the Captain refused to allow them to come on shore the second time. All but Frank had had leave on shore. I do not know whether he asked to go on shore. The men have been treated as well on that ship as any ship I have ever been in. They had plenty to eat and very few extra watches; and the general practice was to give them an afternoon watch below. I have never heard any complaints made by the men. They have never complained of being abused; neither have they been abused. None of them have ever been struck with the exception of one man who took a knife to the second mate. Some of the men have done their duty and others have not.

To Frank Mantell:—I did not say that you were a privileged character. I never saw you take a knife to any one in the ship. While you were laid up there was some trouble in the fore-castle between Tom and John. I was writing and heard John running aft saying that he would kill the—John got a belaying pin and was going back to the fore-castle. The Captain and I went to the fore-castle. The Captain said, "What is the matter?" John said "that fellow is going to knife me." The Captain thought it was Tom and dragged him out, but as soon as Tom said it was not him, he let him go. John then said "It is Frank." I remember once when you were putting a seizing on a rope you got saucy and the Captain, standing twenty feet away, took up a belaying pin and threatened to throw it at you. I did not see the Captain put his hand to your throat and threaten to throw you over board.

To Thomas Thomsen:—I did not see the second mate strike you with a belaying pin. I was standing at the bridge on the starboard side, and heard the second mate say he would knock the sauce out of you. The second mate had a belaying pin in his hand and you had a knife in your hand, and threatened to cut his guts out if he touched you. The second mate then beat you with the belaying pin, which was a small wooden one. I saw you had two eyes black; and I told you that if a man drew a knife on me I would cripple him. One time you were in the main top, and when you came down you were saucy and I gave you a slap across the face. You

started to draw a knife on me and I told you I would cripple you if you did so. I saw the blood running down your face after the second mate had struck you.

To Robert Schott:—The Captain did not offer me fifty dollars out of his own pocket for me to leave the ship.

To John Manning:—When I called you out of the fore-castle, you did not answer me at first. The second time Frank said he wanted to see the Consul, and John said, "we all want to see the Consul." I said you were all pretty brave not to come out. The Captain did say that you could not see the Consul, but did not say he had been to see the Consul and made it all right with him. The Captain did not say in my hearing that the Consul would not listen to sailors as they told lies. You did not say that the Consul was a gentleman and would listen to you.

His Honour now addressed a few kind remarks to the men; and, while condemning the action they had taken in refusing to do duty, told them that if they would return on board he would allow them to make any complaints and would hear them patiently. But if they refused to return to duty he should be compelled to punish them.

The men, with the exception of a Frenchman who did not understand His Honour's remarks, elected to go on board.

In H. B. M.'s. Court at Kanagawa.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Acting Law Secretary.*

Tuesday, March 6th, 1877.

YOKUZAWA GENSUKE vs. TEMPLE WILLCOX.

This was an action for the recovery of \$150 bargain money paid to defendant on account of a contract for 300 pieces of velvet which the plaintiff never received. Some time ago the defendant sued the plaintiff in the present case at the Saibansho for not taking delivery of the goods. The defendant in that case alleged that the goods were of inferior quality and that was the reason he did not take delivery. The judgment at the Saibansho was against the plaintiff who was now sued for the recovery of the bargain money paid in connection with that affair. The plaintiff deposed, that through one of his employees he entered into a contract with defendant for the delivery of 300 pieces of velvets, which said contract was reduced to writing. (The Japanese version of the contract was put into Court stamped with the stamp of No. 73. The defendant at the same time produced a copy of the contract which had been given him by the plaintiff and also a translation of the same). The witness explained that a clerical error had occurred in his version of the contract which said that the amount of bargain money paid was \$105 when it should have been \$150. The translation of the contract, he said, fairly embodied its contents with the exception of the error referred to. He received samples of velvet at the time the contract was made. On the 23rd of October the steamer arrived at Yokohama with the goods. On learning this he came from Tokio to Yokohama. (The interpreter now explained that the witness had been giving evidence all along of what his employé had been doing, and was warned again by the Court that he was not to say anything about what others had said or done). The witness then continued and said that it was his employé who came to Yokohama. On the first occasion he

returned without any of the goods. He came to Yokohama again and brought back a sample of the goods which had arrived by the steamer and he said he did not think the goods were the same as had been contracted for. Witness himself thought the sample was not of such good quality, and sent word to the defendant that he, witness, considered he had broken the contract. On the sixth of November, witness went to defendant himself, but could get no interview with him. The next day he went again, and three persons, two on witness' behalf and one on the part of the defendant, met to examine the goods. The inspectors decided that the goods were different to the sample, and therefore the contract was broken and witness refused to take delivery. The defendant refused to admit that the contract was broken. Witness told defendant that he had contracted for goods of a certain class, and if he could not get the goods he, witness, did not want any abatement of the price and would not take any other. Defendant stated that he would compel him to take delivery. Witness afterwards complained to the Kencho, but as the defendant's complaint had been previously lodged at the Saibansho, the authorities could not take cognisance of his complaint. The case came on at the Saibansho and it was decided at the trial that the goods were not according to sample and therefore he need not take delivery. When the decision was given in his favour at the Saibansho he asked what was to be done about the bargain money. He was told to go and ask the defendant, and if he refused to give it to him to sue him in H. B. M. Court. He consequently applied to the defendant for the return of the bargain money, but he, defendant, said he had incurred great loss through the transaction and refused to return it.

In answer to Mr. Willcox the witness said the contract had been signed by Yoshimatsu on his, witness's, account. He had previously sold the goods to another party, and explained how it was he had agreed to pay interest on the principal. Yoshimatsu agreed to pay the interest, but he, witness, never objected to it. If the goods had been of the same quality as contracted, for he, witness, would have paid coolie hire and other expenses attached to landing the goods. Velvets of first class quality were \$9.50 per piece at the time the contract was made. Velvets of inferior quality ranged from \$9.00 to \$8. When the goods arrived by the steamer the price of velvets was six or seven per cent cheaper. On the 6th of November, witness did not send Yoshimatsu asking for an abatement of the price and so to end the dispute. He had shown the velvets to several parties in Yedo and they all declared the goods were not according to sample. In a large number of pieces of velvet there might be slight differences in the colour and weight, but not such as to constitute a violation of a contract. But in the present instance there were differences so great as to amount to a violation of contract. There was a difference both in colour and texture. The velvets were to have been black, and when black velvets are contracted for, black velvets are expected. If the price of velvets had not gone down he would not have taken them without demurring. The velvets were previously sold to another party, and when he could not get them from the defendant he did not obtain them from any one else. The value of the goods the defendant wanted him to take was

not equal to the value of black velvets. Yoshimatsu was not at present in Yokohama or Tokio, being about 40 ri distant, and could not be produced within a week.

The Court adjourned the case until the 20th instant, in order to allow the plaintiff time to produce other witnesses.

REGINA vs. ELIZABETH SCARFIELD.

Elizabeth Scarfield was charged with concealing the birth of her child, by secretly throwing its dead body into the Bay of Yedo.

Mr. R. Bishop prosecuted and Mr. Ness defended.

The charge having been read over to the prisoner, she pleaded guilty.

E. Wheeler, M.D., sworn, deposed that he was a medical practitioner, and on the evening of the 12th went on board the *Annie W. Weston*, and examined the prisoner and found that she had lately been delivered of a child. The prisoner told witness that the child had been born at 5 o'clock that morning and that she washed and dressed it; and afterwards finding it did not move she thought it was dead and threw it overboard.

To Mr. Ness.—She did not seem at all excited at the time; and, strange to say, was standing in her cabin.

Mr. Bishop stated that, owing to other witnesses not being able to appear, he would have to ask His Honour to remand the prisoner until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Court granted the application; and the prisoner was allowed bail in her own recognisances in the sum of \$100.

Wednesday, March 7th, 1877.

ELIZABETH SCARFIELD surrendered to her recognisance this morning. As stated in our report of yesterday, she was charged with concealment of birth. An error, however, occurred in the report of the pleading of the prisoner, which should have been "not guilty" instead of "guilty" as reported.

To-day, the Captain of the *Annie W. Weston* and his wife were examined, and their testimony went to show that the prisoner was confined and had confessed to throwing the child overboard; but she had stated that the child was not born alive. The female witness stated that she told the prisoner she had done very wrong; and that she (witness) believed the child was born alive, and that the prisoner had committed murder. She ordered the prisoner to return to bed and would see that she was provided with tea, gruel, and other necessities, but would do nothing further for her until they reached port. The witness stated that on one occasion she told the prisoner that, if anything happened at sea, the Captain might be so angry as to put her on an island. On being cross-examined by Mr. Ness, this witness stated that she had no other reason for supposing that the child was born alive, except that more children were born alive than dead. She did not hear the child cry, though she could distinctly hear any noise in the prisoner's cabin. She said that she told the prisoner that she felt herself very much injured and insulted.

The evidence being concluded, Mr. Bishop said that was the case for the Crown.

Mr. Ness then rose and raised the question of the jurisdiction of the Court, which he wished reserved for so many hours, and if the prisoner did not object within that period, that it be taken for granted that she accepted its jurisdiction. In the meantime they could proceed and the Court give judgment.

His Honour thought it could not be done in exactly that way. If sentence was passed, there would be no other way of dealing with the question except by an appeal. It was finally resolved to adjourn till 3 o'clock p.m.

On the Court re-assembling, Captain Winsor was recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Ness as to the position of the ship between the six and eight o'clock watch, which resulted in proving that the ship was outside Sagami and Uraga points at six o'clock.

Mr. Ness then addressed His Honour, stating that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case. The evidence of the Captain, he contended, went to show that the ship was a foreign ship, within the territorial limits of a foreign country when the offence was committed, if it was committed at all. If His Honour held that a ship is part of the territory of the nation to which she belongs, and the rule ceases to operate when she enters that part of the sea which is within the dominion of any other sovereign, then, he submitted, the *Annie W. Weston* was not within the sovereignty of Japan at the time the alleged offence was said to have been committed. The evidence of Capt. Winsor tended to show that, if an offence had been committed at all, it occurred before seven o'clock, at which time he was not prepared to swear that the vessel was within the points referred to; and the presumption was that, if the offence had been committed at all, it was outside. He also contended that there is no law showing that the dominion of Japan was bounded by the Sagami and Uraga points, and would ask the Court to give a decision on this important point before he entered into a defence of the prisoner.

His Honour then remanded the case until Saturday at ten o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The defenceless condition of the Settlement in the event of any attack being made upon it; and also the fact that much property which might otherwise have been saved, has been destroyed heretofore through the want of an organized salvage Corps, has led at length to a preliminary step being taken to provide against such contingencies.

On the afternoon of the 6th inst., a Public Meeting was held at half past five o'clock in the Grand Hotel to consider the advisability of organizing a Volunteer Corps.

From the limited arrangements provided at the Hotel, it was evident that a very large attendance was not anticipated; and, indeed, from the shortness of the notice given, there certainly was some reasonable ground for entertaining such an opinion. However, that the residents of Yokohama considered the question which the meeting had been called to discuss, was of vital importance to the interests of the community was manifested by the large number of gentlemen who had assembled about the hotel even before the appointed hour.

About twenty minutes to six o'clock the Chair was, on the proposition of General T. B. Van Buren, seconded by Dr. Eldridge, taken by Mr. Keswick. The room was speedily filled to crowding; and it was plainly evident that a large number of gentlemen were forced to remain outside.

The Chairman opened the meeting by announcing that it had been called for the purpose of considering the feasibility of establishing a Volunteer Corps. There were times

when an organized force would be very acceptable to such a handful of people as were in Yokohama; and, in the event of danger, it was as well that they should be in a position to defend themselves. He intimated that there were also numerous other reasons why a Volunteer Corps should be formed, one of which was the disastrous fires to which the Settlement was subject during the winter months. And when a fire did break out, the greatest difficulty was always experienced in finding a reliable force to prevent the pilfering which always occurred on such occasions, and to render other assistance. There was also another reason for the establishment of the proposed Corps, which the Chairman thought was a strong recommendation, and that was that if the Corps did no good there was very little probability of its doing any harm. Every evening young men undertook long walks, and he was sure they would only be too glad to have their time otherwise occupied. Besides, a very large proportion of the young men had already gone through a course of drill instruction. He, the Chairman, was of an opinion that the proposed organization need not necessarily be an extensive affair; and as to the arming he had no doubt but that, if they went the right way to work, they would readily obtain such assistance as would fully equip them.

At this stage of the proceedings it became obvious that to carry on the meeting in the apartment where it had commenced was a practical impossibility, as other people had arrived and were clamorous for admission. The manager of the hotel observing the difficulty announced that the large billiard room was at the service of the meeting. With one accord, therefore, a stampede was made to the billiard room. We could now see that between eighty and ninety residents had expressed their sympathy with the movement by their attendance.

General T. B. Van Buren said he had been asked to say a few words, but confessed that he had not given the subject any study and had not even considered the propriety of taking such a step. But the Chairman had stated such plain and forcible reasons for the establishment of a Volunteer Corps, that there really was very little for him to add. And there was no doubt that, if national feelings were laid aside and universal unanimity obtained, the success of such an organization was certain. The speaker had been informed that in Shanghai a Volunteer Association had been formed and maintained with great success, and was of inestimable value to that city. And if a Volunteer Corps proved of considerable benefit to Shanghai, what reason was there that a similar institution should not be of value here? But in a matter of this kind it was evident that the first thing to do was to obtain the sense of the meeting upon the subject. He felt extremely gratified that the number of gentlemen present was so large; and he had no hesitation in saying that the opinion of this meeting would fairly represent the views of the community. He would therefore propose that it be "resolved that in the opinion of this meeting a Volunteer Corps should be formed, to consist of men all nationalities who were willing to take a part in it."

This proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Geoghegan, was put by the Chairman to the meeting and carried without a dissentient voice.

The question of admitting honorary members was then briefly discussed. The Chairman remarked that it might be as well to take the sense of the meeting on this point also. He was of the opinion that, if honorary members were admitted, the popularity of the force would be greatly enhanced.

It was then proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Dr. Eldrige that "The Volunteer Corps consist of both active and honorary members;" and upon this being put to the meeting it was carried unanimously.

General T. B. Van Buren said that he had been informed that Mr. Brewer had been actively engaged in the Volunteer force in Shanghai, and he would suggest that that gentleman be called upon to make a few remarks on the subject they had met to discuss.

Mr. Brewer remarked that he had had the pleasure of commanding the Volunteer force of Shanghai. The volunteers there had been formed in consequence of the massacre at Tientsin. They numbered about 500 men, and were divided into cavalry, artillery and infantry; and at the end of six months from the formation of the Corps, the force had arrived at a creditable proficiency in drill. The speaker was of the opinion that cavalry would be unnecessary in Yokohama. He confessed he did not know exactly what General Van Buren wanted him to say on the subject; but he would say with regard to the present movement that he would be happy to render what assistance lay in his power.

Mr. R. Bishop moved that a committee of seven gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of enrolling a Volunteer Corps.

The Chairman remarked that the names of seven gentlemen had just been placed in his hands. He then embodied the following names viz:—General Van Buren, Messrs. Koswick, Brewer, Kraetzer, Zappe, Eldridge and Geoghegan, in Mr. Bishop's resolution which he put to the meeting and declared carried unanimously.

General T. B. Van Buren requested that his name be struck off the list, and another added instead; but finally consented to allow it to remain *protem*.

Mr. Kilby suggested that it would be as well if persons who had served before as volunteers, would, on placing their names on the roll, state so and also in what capacity they had served. The Chairman, however, intimated that, as the present roll was only a preliminary one, merely to enable the Committee to form some idea of what support the movement was likely to meet with, it would be unnecessary to adopt Mr. Kilby's suggestion, especially as the present roll would be in no wise binding.

This concluded the business of the meeting, and General Van Buren having invited the Committee to his residence next evening to discuss matters, the assembly dispersed

THE SATSUMA INSURRECTION.

(Continued from page 8.)

The *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says:—All the Kagoshima residents in the Sakai-ken have been ordered to appear before the police authorities, and many of them have been detained in custody. The entrances of the city of Sakai are strictly guarded by the Imperial soldiery.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes:—The insurgents, who were captured in the engagement on the 28th ultimo, are said to have confessed all the schemes of the enemy. Among other admissions they said that only ten cannon were in the hands of the insurgents. The first action of the latter, on penetrating into the Kuma-moto-ken, was to release all the convicts in prison. A few of the Kuma-moto shizoku have joined the insurgents, whose ranks are considerably recruited by farmers.

The *shizoku* of Fukuoka are holding meetings at temples and monasteries, and are

reported to be anxious to unite with the insurgents.

The Nagasaki Kencho has ordered the Kagoshima men residing within its jurisdiction to return to their own country. They are much distressed in consequence, and assert that they will be treated as government spies by the insurgents.

March 5th.

The *Choya Shinbun* of the 4th says:—According to a telegram, received on the 1st instant, an engagement between the Imperialists and the Rebels commenced at Kawajiri at about 9 a.m. that day. It lasted about two hours, after which the insurgents fled in confusion, leaving their arms on the field. The Imperial forces pursuing them fell into an ambush, and in their turn had to retreat before the insurgents. A telegram from Kioto despatched at 7 a.m. on the 3rd inst. states that at ten o'clock on the morning of the 2nd a battle commenced at Uyeki and lasted till 3 p.m., when the insurgents, having exhausted their ammunition, were obliged to leave the Imperial troops in possession of the field. Murata Shinpachi, one of the hostile commanders, fell with many others. One battalion from Kokura encountered a band of insurgents at Kinsha-machi, where Colonel Yoshi-i was killed. The insurgents who remain at Kagoshima, are very busy manufacturing ammunition and repairing their arms.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A shizoku of Kumamoto, named Ikebe, has joined the insurgents at the head of his party. He first forced his way into the house of a rich merchant at Kawajiri and seized a large sum of money. Shinohara was wounded in the battle on the 28th ultimo at Takase and retreated with his men in disorder. Uchida, *Karei* of the Shimadzu clan, who was lately governor of the Ishikawa-ken, went recently to Kanazawa, in that district, where he assembled a party of shizoku and excited them to rise against the authorities. A plot of his to capture the military stores at Olateno was discovered and no overtly hostile measures have yet been taken by him. Mayeda, ex-lord of Kanazawa, who is now at Kioto, will soon leave for his former dominions, where he will use his influence with his retainers to preserve tranquility among them.

The *Osaka Nippo* writes:—According to a report which seems worthy of credit, the insurgents are not well provided with arms, ammunition, or even food, while the money at their command cannot be much more than 70,000 yen. The income of the Kagoshima ken is not sufficient to pay the pensions of the shizoku under its jurisdiction. So, about 200,000 yen has been yearly sent from the Finance Department to Kagoshima to supply the deficiency. This year the Kencho requested that this grant might be supplied in good time, and Yokoyama, an official of the eighth class, came to Tokio to receive it, and returned on his way home as far as Kobe, as soon as it had been paid to him. In Kobe, Ki-ire of Kagoshima received about 60,000 yen from a private source. These two men intended to leave together in the *Mikuni-maru* of Kagoshima, which vessel was anchored at Kobe for the purpose of conveying them. But unfortunately for them, her departure was prohibited. Yokoyama and Ki-ire were arrested; and their money, 260,000 yen in all, was confiscated. When the report of the outrage by the Kagoshima insurgents upon the *Seiki-rio-maru* on the 31st January, was first heard by Saigo, whose abode was distant about seventeen ri from

Kagoshima, he left at once for the city, where he learned the details. It is said that he at first disapproved their conduct, of those who had risen; but that at length he determined to side with them against the authorities. He ordered shizoku to assemble at once in Kagoshima. The place he employed for parading his forces was the extensive pasture ground before the principal gate of the castle of Kagoshima. It is surrounded by a fence of high posts. The Gakko-to assembled here on a snowy and piercingly cold morning. All of them were clad in workmen's clothes, wore swords in their belts, and were provided with two pairs of straw sandals, and food which they carried in small boxes. Their first column consisted of about two hundred men, and the whole body numbered about eight thousand. They are not well furnished with arms. On the 16th February, Shinohara Kunimoto advanced towards Demidzu at the head of two battalions; and on the following day Saigo and others proceeded towards the province of Iigo. It was arranged that they should all unite at Midzumata. A report, which is probably true, says that Shimadzu in Kagoshima, differing, in opinion from Saigo and others, will remain quietly at his residence.

A *Choya Shinbun* extra has the following:—The insurgents had established their head quarters at Kawajiri, where Saigo is stopping, and where a hospital has been opened. They seem to be in want of money, for they have lately paid nothing to the coolies whom they employed. A telegram from Nagasaki says that the insurgents had left Kinsha, and that their camps at Kumamoto and Sakate were set on fire on the 3rd instant. A telegram from Osaka, despatched at 4 p.m. on the 4th, states that at about dawn on the 3rd a general action was engaged, and the insurgents gave way all along their line before the Imperial troops, who advanced on the morning of the 4th as far as Takase, Tahara and I-gurazaka. A telegram from Shinonoseki reports that the Imperial forces at Kumamoto were beaten with loss on the 3rd. The shizoku of Okayama-ken are said to have separated into two parties. A despatch from Nagasaki says that at about 5 p.m. on the 22nd ultimo two officers and twelve marines, of the *Seiki-kawan*, anchored off the island of Kojima, landed near Kuma-moto to reconnoitre. They were surprised by the insurgents. One of the officers and four marines only succeeded in returning to the *Seiki-kawan*. The other officer was wounded, and nothing else is yet known of the fate of himself and the eight men who were left behind with him.

The following Imperial men-of-war are now cruising on the South West coast:—Three at Nagasaki, viz., the *Hosho*, *Thabor*, and *Seiki-kawan*; four at Shimonoseki, viz., *Asama*, *Chikuba*, *Moshun*, and *Nisshin-kawan*; two between Kobe and the Bungo sea, viz., *Atsuma* and *Kuwai-fu-maru*. Besides, these the *Kasuga-maru*, *Fujiyama*, and *Takawo-maru* are running between Nagasaki Shimonoseki, and the coast near Kagoshima.

The *Nichi-Nichi-shinbun* writes:—Mr. Shimadzu and his son have had no connection with the insurgents from the first. When Saigo wished to have an interview with him a short time before he rose, Mr. Shimadzu refused, ordering him to leave his house at once. On the day on which he left Kagoshima at the head of his men he again desired to be admitted to Shimadzu's presence. At this time, he wore the uniform of Commander-in-chief. But Shimadzu

again refused to see him; and his men, the Shimadzu—to, evince no sympathy with either the insurgents or the government.

On the 1st instant a military hospital was established at Kurume. A Provost Marshal's Court will be opened at Fukuoka.

The *Mai-nichi-shinbun* denies the report that Colonel Yoshi-i was killed. He was severely wounded.

March 6th.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A despatch, sent from Osaka at 4.30 p.m. on the 4th, announces:—On the morning of yesterday (the 3rd) the Imperial troops started in pursuit of the insurgents. The engagement had not come to an end on the morning of the 4th. The troops at Takaseguchi had advanced as far as Tahara, Igura and Haki-shigi. H. E. Yamagata, War Minister, visits all the camps in person. A fort at Takaseguchi, has been taken from the insurgents, who left two cannon there. A telegram sent by the Captain of the man-of-war *Moshu-kawan* at 6.30 p.m. on the same day, says that about 500 men from Obi and 200 from Nobe-oka had started to join the insurgents in Kuma-moto. The shizoku in Takanabe seem inclined to assist them, but have not yet overtly risen. The principal revolvers of the Kuma-moto shizoku have been captured by the troops under the command of Colonel Takashima. On the 2nd instant, Mr. Yanagawara, the Imperial envoy to Shimadzu, arrived at Nagasaki with his suite. They are expected to arrive in the bay of Kagoshima to-day. According to various telegrams received from the South-West, the Imperial troops have marched victorious to within three *ri* of the castle of Kuma-moto. The latter is, however, besieged by the insurgents, who bombard it from three places, namely: Gion hill, Yanagawa and the Nagasaki road. A large device, "Saigo Kichinosuke, Commander-in-chief of the New Government," hangs at the entrance of the insurgent head quarters at Kawajiri. On the 18th ultimo, General Tani, Commander of the Kuma-moto garrison, issued an order to the effect that the houses in the city would be set on fire at 12 o'clock on the 19th February. The inhabitants ran in confusion from East, West, North and South, taking their furniture and clothing. They were assisted by large numbers of police. At about half-past twelve on the 19th, the entire city was set on fire by the troops. Arima of Kagoshima, who was arrested at Osaka, was not a favorite with his countrymen. But he desired to join Saigo's men, who refused him; so he formed a party at Osaka, wishing thereby to aid the insurgents. One of his associates betrayed him to the government. On the 22nd ultimo, he and his men were arrested at Tosabori, Osaka.

The *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* writes:—Yesterday no telegram was received by the Government in Tokio, owing to damage done to the telegraph wire between Tokio and Odawara by the stormy weather. About two hundred shizoku of Hikone have been arrested.

The *Choya Shinbun* says:—A telegram, despatched from Kumamoto at 5 p.m. on the 4th, announces that a severe battle was commenced at 6 a.m. on that day, and lasted four hours. A telegram, sent from Hakata at 1.25 p.m. on the 5th, says that about two thousand of the insurgents had assembled at Kikuchi, Higo. Many skirmishes have taken place without decisive result. Besides these we have heard various reports, more or less

credible. 10,000 snider rifles are said to have been sent to Kagoshima from America by order of the insurgents. The shizoku of Kumamoto and Hagi have been ordered to be organised as Government auxiliaries.

The *Akebono Shinbun* says:—On the 2nd instant Colonel Matsumura left Kobe for Kagoshima in the *Chikuba-kawan*. Mr. Kuroda, *Sangi*, landed at Hakata on the 3rd instant. Takashima, of Kagoshima, resident in Kioto, was lately arrested with others, for having conspired to destroy the Imperial palace there by fire. Narahara, *Karei* of Shimadzu, who was recently arrested in Kioto, has been released and allowed to accompany Yanagawara, the Imperial messenger, to Kagoshima.

March 7th.

Writing on this subject the *Higo News* gives the following additional particulars in reference to the events already reported:—

"We have received the following latest particulars of the operations in the South from a source which we believe trustworthy: On Monday (26th ult.) General Nodsu, with two regiments of the *heimin* conscripts from Osaka, and General Miyoshi, with two regiments of the Imperial Guards, were advancing by diverging roads to the relief of the Kumamoto garrison, at present beleaguered by Satsuma insurgents, when each column was attacked by four regiments of the latter, about five *ri* from Kumamoto. The fight with the Imperial Guards lasted up to 1 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult., without any advantage to either side, but the *heimin* conscripts under General Nodsu achieved a rapid and easy victory, taking many prisoners and arms.

"General Nodsu, we may mention, hails from Satsuma, and General Miyoshi, who was lately commandant of the Osaka garrison, from Choshu. We have been further informed that Kumamoto Castle is amply provisioned and mounted with artillery, which the attacking force is said to be without. The fire which was reported from that place was merely the burning by the garrison of a number of houses which might have afforded cover to an enemy too near the works, and interfered with the artillery practice. It is allowable to suppose that in the engagements of Thursday (22nd ult.) Saigo sent his best troops against the Imperial Guards and underrated, perhaps, the levies under General Nodsu, but under any circumstances this victory of the new class of troops introduced by the Government is most gratifying and will not be without considerable moral effect."

The *Osaka Nippo* publishes the following items:—The Kagoshima insurgents, who besiege the castle of Kumamoto, are commanded by Murata at Minami-no-seki, Saigo at Takase, and Shinohara at Kumamoto. Kirino is at the head of the reserve corps of the rebels. The landing of Prince Arisugawa-no-miya, Commander-in-chief, at Hakata with his suite and three battalions, was prevented for some time by bad weather. On the 1st instant, his forces were united with the Imperialists at the camps of Takase and Minami-no-seki. About eighty-seven soldiers, who were wounded more or less, were brought from the South-West to Kobe by the *Tokai-maru*, which arrived there on the 2nd inst. Out of the nine gates of the Imperial palace in Kioto, six are closed. Each of them is strictly guarded by a number of police, and the inside is protected by the Imperial guards. The *Yijo-sha* Company (independants) in

Awaji, as to whose projects our countrymen were very anxious, have decided to take arms for the Government against the rebels; and have issued the following manifesto through the municipal authorities:—"As we have heard engagements have already commenced at Kumamoto between the Imperialists and the rebels. Since the foundation of the Mikado's government, the discontented shizoku in the various provinces have several times revolted. But none of them can stand before the Imperial forces. The Kagoshima disturbances are, however, beyond comparison with the rebellions of Kumamoto and Choshu. Nearly all of the Kagoshima men are implicated in this treason, which works considerable damage to the wealth and tranquility of the country; and the discontented fellows in the other ken are anxious to follow their example. His Majesty the Mikado is much afflicted. How can those of his people, who are endowed with reason, behold his trouble without concern. So, on the 3rd March, we will hold a meeting at the Monastery of Honmiyo-ji, Tera-machi, Sumoto, in which we will discuss the best steps to be taken for the general benefit. Your Excellencies! Come to our meeting on that day, and do not allow any business to prevent you.

The *Hochi shinbun* writes:—Yanagawara, Imperial Envoy to Shimadzu, and Kuroda and others, have not yet arrived at Kagoshima. The former is stopping at Nagasaki, and the latter is constantly passing between Hakata and Kuma-moto. Yesterday the cavalry of the Imperial guard in Tokio left for Kioto via the Tokai-do. All the documents relating to land under the jurisdiction of Kagoshima-ken, were collected by the insurgents, who set them on fire. Arida, a Kagoshima Kencho official, was arrested at Nagasaki. A despatch from Osaka, sent at 10.20 p.m. on the 5th, announces that the fort on the summit of the Inasayama was captured by the troops in the battle of the 3rd. At dawn on the following day, an engagement was commenced at Yamashika, the Imperial forces advancing victoriously close to the camp of the enemy, who besiege the castle of Kuma-moto. Communication with the castle is expected to be opened within a few days. A telegram, received at the War Department at about 3 p.m. on the 6th, states that the Imperial troops have crossed the river Takase in pursuit of the insurgents who are in confusion, and that three strong places, namely; Yamaka, U-yeki, and Takase, where the insurgents were encamped, were taken by the victorious army. Colonel Fuku-hara was wounded at the first mentioned place. According to a telegram from Kurume, despatched at 5 p.m. on the 6th, an agrarian mob had risen in Uchi-maki, the eleventh district of the Kuma-moto Ken. About eight hundred farmers, with implement of husbandry, were outrageous in their behavior towards the district officials. But they have no connection with the rebels. On the 25th ultimo, about forty young residents of Tomita, Kochi ken, left their homes for Marugame by sea. A despatch from Kurume, on the 5th, announces that the Kuma-moto shizoku, who countenanced the insurgents, had returned to their allegiance through the influence of Hosokawa, ex-lord of Kumamoto.

The *Mai-nichi-shinbun* says:—Large numbers of the insurgents, are in occupation of the Chikugo road. A telegram, despatched from Hakata at 1.5 p.m. on the 5th, states:—About two battalions of insurgents have assembled at Kikuchi, where skirmishes have repeatedly taken place. One of the men arrested at

Tsurusaki, was Tanaka, editor of the late *Hiron Shinbun*, which publication was some time since suppressed.

Colonel Matsumura left Kobe on the 2nd instant, in the man-of-war *Chikuba-kwan*, which will immediately enter the Kagoshima harbour. Twelve Krupp Guns each of 60 pounds, one Krupp gun of 150 pounds and one Gatlin gun are on board. The insurgents seem to have expended all their money, as they have not lately paid for anything they have purchased.

March 8th.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* has the following items:—Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya arrived with his suite at the Imperial camp at Takase on the 1st instant. Colonel Fukuhara remains in the field regardless of his wound. No insurgents are seen about U-yeki and its vicinity: thus three roads to Kuma-moto are left open to the Imperial troops. But a number of the rebels are encamped at Yamaka, and keep their ground under the command of Kirino. Desperate battles have been fought with considerable loss on both sides; but none of them have been decisive. Imperialists are encamped on the Hirayama hill, which is situated opposite the camp of the rebels. Mr. Kawaji, *Daikoku-shi*, who is now stopping at Kioto, will soon leave for the South via the Hinga road at the head of about two thousand police. To each of them socks and leggings have been given instead of shoes, for in such steep and mountainous roads as that of Hinga is, the former are much more convenient for walking than the latter. A telegram from a branch police station at Marugame, Shikoku, to the chief police station at Osaka on the 2nd instant, announces that, at about 12 o'clock last night, the steamer *Owaka-maru* arrived at Tadotsu taking about fifty shizoku of Kuma-moto headed by one Ikoma, who wishes to have an immediate interview with the Mikado in Kioto, and that the vessel had just left for Osaka. In that place, the mouths of the rivers are guarded by large number of police who examine all vessels and boats which pass. Troops are stationed on the hill of Tenpo-zan. On the arrival of the *Owaka-maru* at the mouth of the Yasujigawa at about 10 o'clock at night, she was immediately boarded by a party of police, who strictly examined all the passengers. Thirteen of these confessed that their desire was to have an interview with the Mikado, in relation to the southern disturbances. A small steamer *Nomo-maru* belonging to a resident of Higo, was anchored off the coast of Kojima. The insurgents endeavoured to capture her. But the man-of-war *Rinjo-kwan*, which is cruising in the South sea, interfered just after the rebels had gone on board. Owing to the fact that the tide was low, the *Rinjo-kwan* could not come close to her; meantime the small steamer *Koma-maru* from Nagasaki arrived there with policemen, who were immediately ordered by the Captain of the man-of-war to board the *Owaka-maru*. But it was too late as she was already in the possession of the insurgents. So, the *Rinjo-kwan* fired upon her and sank her instantly. It was not known how many persons were on board. This occurred on the morning of the 25th ultimo.

The *Hochi-shinbun* says:—20,000 rifles, large quantities of ammunition, and several machines, lately ordered in Prussia by Saigo, the traitor, have arrived in Japan. The per-

son to whom they were consigned is said to have asked the government what he was to do with them, and to have been told not to send them to Kagoshima. Mr. Otsuka, *Goto-Honji* and director of the Kagoshima Saibansho, and his subordinates, having been interfered with in the execution of their duty, returned to Nagasaki on the 23rd ultimo. Mr. J. A. H. Schepel, instructor of the foreign language school in Kagoshima, was ordered to leave by the local authorities, owing to the disturbances. At dawn on the 23rd ultimo, he embarked at Ichiki, Kagoshima, for Nagasaki. According to his report, after the despatch of the insurgent forces all was quiet in Kagoshima, and a great feast was given at the Kencho in order to celebrate their departure. Seven Buddhist priests had been arrested by the malcontents. About 2,000 shizoku of the late Saga-ken have formed themselves into a corps, and asked the Kencho to allow them to follow the Imperial troops against the insurgents. Many of the merchant vessels and junks, which were anchored in Kuma-moto and Yajiro waters, were captured by the insurgents. A telegram from Osaka transmitted at 5.20 a.m. on the 7th, after being received from Minamino-seki at 9 p.m. on the 6th, states that in the battle on the 5th, Tawarazaka was taken by the Imperialists, who retreated from it subsequently. On the following day, it was retaken by the troops after a severe battle. A desperate battle was fought at U-yeki, but without victory to either side. Yamaka, which was lately taken from the rebels, is a most important place for the troops, who are now going to build a fort there. No battle took place yesterday. Another telegram, sent by Colonel Mitsumata, says that, according to a note book, found in the pocket of a rebel who died in the battle on the 4th, 400 of the insurgents had been killed or wounded up to the 3rd instant. A letter from Ogaki, Mino, dated the 3rd instant, says that about 1,200 ex-retainers of the ex-Daimio Ogaki, have formed a party calling themselves the Shogitai, consisting of young men between about eighteen and thirty five years of age. They have long been watching the movements of the Kagoshima men. During the last year, when Mayebara rose in Hagi, they became very anxious to follow his example in Ogaki. But his rapid overthrow by the government caused them to defer their designs. The southern disturbances excited them again. They threatened repeatedly to rise against the authorities. Fortunately Toda, ex-Lord of Mino, arrived at the old castle of Ogaki on the 1st instant, where he found them holding a meeting. At the risk of his life, he used all his influence, entreating them to disperse quietly for the general benefit. The inconsiderate fellows yielded to his loyal words and returned homeward. They had collected about 1,000 muskets and a certain quantity of gunpowder.

The *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun* writes:—The insurgents cannot stand much longer before the Imperialists, as their ammunition is exhausted. The eleven men-of-war, which are cruising in South Western waters have all plenty of provisions for three months. The insurgents, who are constantly passing through the city of Yajiro, which is situated on the boundary of Satsuma and Higo, are not organised and they are variously armed. Some wear swords and are dressed in foreign clothing, while others have no arms at all, but wear the simple dress of students.

OSAKA.

FROM the *Osaka Nippo*:—

A communication from Kumamoto, dated the 17th instant, says that since the late insurrection there mobs have appeared. Shizoku wear short trousers and a cane, and desire to leave for the next world, following the example of Shimpuren. With regard to the Kagoshima troubles, the camp is laying in provisions, the Ken officials are sending their families away and the people are in confusion, some of them running away to country places, whereby business is slack at the Saibansho. It is rumored that—several assassins to Kagoshima to assassinate Saigo, and that these were the persons who disappeared from the police office in Tokio and returned to visit their parents, &c. The Kagoshima Kencho has notified that 2 to of rice, with salted plum and *miso*, will be provided per house. The Kagoshima men have fortified Yonenotsu, in a mountain on the boundary of Higo. On that foot called Shimidsugo some thousands of troops (? insurgents) and police of that Ken (? Kagoshima) have assembled. When Kawamura, the Kaiguntayu, went to Kagoshima, all the Satsuma insurgents gathered there, leaving guards on the principal road. Saigo and Kirino want to hear from His Majesty why assassins were sent, and they were to start by land and sea at the head of the shizoku on the 15th. Kagoshima Saibansho has been closed and it is said a messenger has been sent from the Kumamoto Kencho to Kagoshima, so that when he returns there will be information, but his return is uncertain. Matsumoto, a judge of the 7th class, who was in the Nagasaki Joto Saibansho, was appointed Judge of the Kagoshima Saibansho, and started on the 6th instant to go overland, but was stopped at Yonenotsu, and has returned to Nagasaki.

It is not credited that insurgents have crossed the sea to Mitsushima, in Iyo, and that some thousands of Nobeoka, Sadowara, and Takamabe men have gone to Kagoshima.

The Satsuma men sent an advance guard along their line of march, with notices that they would lodge on the 17th in Midsunatayeki, on the 18th in Sashiki, on the 19th in Naku, on the 20th and 21st in Kumamoto.

Some insurgents were ready to cross the sea Tsurusaki, in Bungo, to some place in Shikoku, but were discovered by the Imperial army and arrested.

The Sokokuji in Kioto is being prepared as a station for troops.

In Shimonoseki an arsenal has been built, whence ammunition will be supplied, and if more is wanted it will be sent from Osaka. Some went from Kobe by the *Chitose-maru* on the 21st. Oda, an officer of the branch arsenal, and two or three more persons, have run away; they are said to be Satsuma men. Up to the 22nd, 1,500,000 loaded cartridges had been sent from Osaka arsenal to Kobe.

Three Satsuma men were arrested at Osaka Station on the 22nd. One of them is said to have a writing of the ex-Daimio to persuade the insurgents to remain quiet.

It is said that about twenty Buddhist priests of the Iko sect, who had gone to Kagoshima, have been confined there.

On the 24th ult. the Imperial Railway carriage was called up to Kioto and it was expected H. I. M. the Mikado would visit Osaka.

The hotels in Shimonoseki are examined three times a night, and a man who wished to go from there to Nagasaki found it so difficult that he returned to Osaka.

March 9th.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A despatch, from Minami-no-seki to Kyoto sent at 8 o'clock p.m. on the 7th, announces:—Yesterday the 6th, out of seven forts at Tawarazaka, two were taken by the Imperialists after a great battle, which was ended at about 8 o'clock. The others were desperately defended and the troops could not take them. Next day the attack upon the forts was renewed and lasted till 1 o'clock p.m., while the battle at Yamaka continued till about 5 p.m., when the forts were not yet taken by the Imperials. A telegram from Nagasaki, despatched by H. E. Mr. Kuroda at 9.15 a.m. on the 7th, says that the men-of-war *Kawaga*, *Chikuba*, *Rinjo*, and *Seiki-kwan* will leave for Kagoshima at 3 p.m. escorting Yanagiwara, the Mikado's Envoy, who will embark on board the *Korio-maru*. Besides these, the *Kanagawa-maru* and *Genbu-maru* follow them, taking troops and policemen on board. The man-of-war *Nisshin-kwan* entered Nagasaki on the 8th, and the *Moshun-kwan* followed after a few hours. Mr. Kawamura, Vice Navy Minister, has telegraphed from Nagasaki to send thither ammunition and the other military stores promptly.

The *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* writes:—A detachment of the Imperial troops, having advanced victoriously along the Uyeki road, has opened a communication with the garrison in the castle. Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya has issued the following notice:—

Large numbers of insurgents held meetings in the Kagoshima-ken and treacherously seized gunpowder in the arsenals belonging to the War and Navy departments on three days, viz., 31st January, and 1st and 2nd February. As their conduct greatly excited people in the Ken, the Government sent Kawamura, Vice Navy Minister, and Hayashii, Vice Home Minister, to examine and report. On their arrival at Kagoshima bay, the insurgents obstructed their landing, taking up arms against them, and threatening to capture the vessel in which they were embarked. Thus they were obliged to leave the bay. Still, H. M. the Mikado, desirous to preserve peace among the Kagoshima men, determined to send his envoy to Kagoshima, where he hoped that Shimadzu and his son and Saigo, who had formerly served the empire faithfully, would aid them in their efforts.

But, previous to this being carried into effect, the insurgents had unlawfully arrested some police officers from Tokio, whom they obliged to make a false confession, and then issued an inflammatory manifesto throughout the province. They formed themselves into armed bands, and penetrated into the Kuma-moto-ken against the Imperialists. H. M. the Mikado does not of course desire to afflict his peaceable people, but he was obliged to issue the order for an expedition against the insurgents on the 15th inst. (Feb.) I was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Army and Naval forces. Saigo and others were deposed by the government, and the Imperial troops fled towards the South-West, and will promptly restore tranquility. Now, we establish our head quarters at Mayesu, Bizen, and thus give notice of the reason for the movement of the Imperial forces. The lieges throughout the country must not misunderstand the matter or allow themselves to be misled, and, if they be led away by the insurgents, it will be too late for them to repent.

March 10th.

Mr. Watanabe, the *Chiji* of Osaka, publishes, in the *Osaka Nippo*, a notification to the Kuchu and Kocho under his jurisdiction, under date of the 4th instant, as follows:—

"Since the commencement of the siege of the castle of Kuma-moto on the 21st February, the garrison troops have held it valiantly, and fought bravely against the insurgents. On the 22nd and 23rd the latter were repulsed with a loss of about forty or fifty by the explosion of a mine. Then the gates of the castle were opened, the garrison made a sortie, and drove back the rebels in disorder; and then shut themselves up again in the castle. Since then no insurgent dares to approach its walls. The garrison is well provided. The engagements at Yamaka and Takase were the most severe of all those fought. On the 26th February the insurgents fled from the former place, leaving their ammunition and their dead behind them, and the Imperialists masters of the field, after a fight of ten hours, commencing at 7 a.m. and ending at 5 p.m. The insurgents were entirely routed. None are now to be found at Takase or its neighborhood. Murata-Shinpachi, one of the ringleaders, was mortally wounded. Since then no engagement has taken place. About 10,000 of the Imperial soldiers have already been sent to the South. The naval forces are also on the South-Western coast. In a short time all the troops will proceed against the insurgents. The latter are mustering gunpowder and lead from private supplies. From about the 3rd instant, they have not paid the hire of coolies, whom they have employed, and have become somewhat discouraged. It is hereby notified that these details have been communicated by Okubo, Home Minister. This must be made known to every one throughout your district, without exception, and instructions to give no credence to false rumours must be again issued."

The same paper says that the following telegram was received on the night of the 3rd instant:—

"All the insurgents have left their camps at Yamaka and Takase, and are much discouraged. Since the 28th ult. no battle has taken place. The Imperialists may arrive at Kuma-moto on the 4th or 5th instant. At Kuma-moto the insurgents have sustained much loss and have retreated a few miles from the castle. The fleet has fired upon the insurgent camps along the Kuma-moto coast."

The same paper says again;—The two principal followers of Eto-Shinpei, the Saga traitor, who disappeared when he was arrested, are now known to be among the insurgents. Each of them is at the head of a party consisting of men from various provinces. The following manifesto was found yesterday morning (5th) placarded in every square and street throughout the city of Osaka:—

"A rising has been organised in order to aid the poor. So taxation and all legal penalties are abolished. Let all be tranquil and happy and pursue their respective occupations."

"Any one, defacing or removing this paper, will soon be punished severely."

"A BRANCH OFFICE OF THE
NEW GOVERNMENT."

The following rules are said to have been laid down by Saigo, Kirino, and others for observance by the Shi-Gakko-to, each of whom has bound himself by a signature in his

own blood not to infringe them. "1.—They will live or die together. 2.—They will not go to a distance of 25 ri from their school. 3.—Once a week, they will hold a meeting and walk a distance of 6 or 7 ri for the benefit of their health. 4.—They will attend at their school daily, where they will read Saden and Shiki (Chinese books) from 10 to 9 a.m. and any military books which they please. 5.—Having finished their reading, they will amuse themselves by debating on current topics." When they rose against the Government, they added the three following articles. "1.—No Government official will be killed. 2.—No trouble is to be given to private individuals. 3.—No public building will be set on fire."

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Fukuoka yesterday announces that all the Kuma-moto shizoku have left the insurgents and joined the Imperialists, who have been helped by them. The Owake-ken is far from tranquil; and important documents belonging to the Kencho have been removed to a safe place, while money to the amount of about 250,000 yen was sent back to Osaka on the 1st inst. On the 7th inst., two Kagoshima men, one named Saigo and the other Kirino, arrived in Tokio *ex the Tokio-maru*. They were taken to the police station on suspicion, their names being the same as those of the ringleaders of the insurgents. But they were soon released. They are students of the Kaisai Gakko, and the following information was given by them. They both left their homes on the 26th February. About 10,000 of the Gakko-to had followed Saigo to Kuma-moto up to that day. The Churitsu-to (neutrals?) and Shimadzu-to remain in the province of Satsuma. But the former party seem to be acting in concert with Saigo, and are defending the harbour of Kagoshima. The latter will, it is thought, also assist him as a rear guard of his forces. One of the police officers who are said to have been sent by the Government to assassinate Saigo and others, betrayed their cause, and informed the Gakko-to of the nature of their errand. The "scholars" became much excited and about fifty of them guarded Saigo in his house at Nishida distant about one ri from Kagoshima. They discovered three men, each of them armed with a sharp dagger, concealed beneath the floor of his room. Two of them were instantly cut to pieces, and the third was arrested. He subsequently confessed all the scheme, in which he was implicated.

Miscellaneous.

An accident occurred, on the morning of the 27th ultimo on the premises of Messrs. Langfeldt & Mayers, No. 52, Main Street. A foreigner was exhibiting some old firearms to a Japanese. One of the guns was loaded with ball, but this circumstance was unknown to the European who, in unwinding some cloths in which the weapon was wrapped, released the hammer and discharged the piece, the ball from which traversed the fleshy part of the right thigh of the Japanese, but, missing the bone and arteries, inflicted no very serious injury. The patient was at once taken to Dr. Eldridge, who dressed and bandaged the leg.

On the 5th inst., for the first time, a Japanese lawyer appeared to conduct a case in the U. S. Consular-General Court.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been sent to the various Consuls by the governor of Kanagawa.

"Kanagawa, 24th February, 1877.

"SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, in the event of any sudden emergency, five successive strokes of the fire-bells, repeated at intervals, will be the signal to summon all police off duty at the time.

"I would request you to communicate this to your colleagues, in order that the foreign residents may be notified thereof and unnecessary alarm prevented.

"I have, &c.,
(Signed) "NOMURA YASUSHI,
"Kanagawa Ken Gonrei."

H. M. THE MIKADO, accompanied by Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya and other dignitaries, visited the Eigo-Gakko at Osaka on the 15th ultimo. Addresses were presented on the part of the native and foreign professors of the College.

It seems as though Kioto might become once more the centre of Government. The fact of the Mikado and so many of his Ministers being there at the commencement of the Satsuma rising has tended to this result. One by one offices of the various departments are being opened there. The *Akebono-shinbun* says now that succursals of the Home and Finance Ministries are to be established at the Imperial Palace in the old capital.

ABOUT 10.15 P.M. on the 28th ultimo, the fire bell at the No. 3 Police Station rang an alarm which was immediately taken up by the hour bell on Isejima and the various bells in Yokohama. The fire was seen to be in the direction of Ota hill. A brisk breeze was blowing at the time; and as the weather has been dry of late the inflammable materials of which Japanese houses are constructed were easily and rapidly ignited, and in a very short time a large number of houses were reduced to ashes. The fire being so far away from Yokohama, it was some time before the native fire brigades arrived on the spot; and when they did arrive the fire was burning so furiously that their efforts to stay its progress were entirely unavailing, and it burned away until everything within its reach was consumed. Several buildings in the path of the flames had to be pulled down to prevent their progress. The number of houses destroyed is variously estimated at from thirty to one hundred and fifty. As the buildings were very small the probability is that a figure somewhere between the two numbers would be correct. Fortunately many of the tenements destroyed were unoccupied.

WE read in the native papers that the name of the Japanese who purchased ammunition at Mr. Wallace's rooms on Lot No. 26, recently, is Isuke, and that he is a nail-seller residing at Ichome, Yoshida, Yokohama. It is further stated that he is on trial before the police authorities for having violated the notification prohibiting the purchase of munitions of war by private individuals.

ABOUT two o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant a Japanese was observed by a policeman walking along the Bluff with a bag over his shoulder. The officer accosted him and made some enquiries respecting the contents of the bag, when two other men came up and struck the policeman on his head with a stick, knocking him senseless. His assailants together with the man with the bag, then made off.

THE story, translated below from the Japanese, of the spirit of a living person appearing, at a distance from the body, near a beloved object, establishes an identity between a not uncommon belief in Japan, and an analogous superstition prevailing in many countries of Europe. Accounts of the appearance of wraiths of persons still in life to friends at a distance are often found in the folk-lore of Scotland, while the *doppel-gänger* plays an important part in the demonology of Rhineland.

DESTRUCTIVE fires are still of daily occurrence in one part or other of the empire. Utsuno-miya, in the north, was visited on the 1st instant by a fire which was not extinguished till it had burnt to the ground upwards of seventy houses.

THE *Niigata-maru*, late *Behar*, has arrived from Shinagawa, and is now ready to sail for London, with a full cargo of rice. As she lies in the harbor, with her new masts and rigging, she presents quite a man-of-war appearance. Our readers will remember that she is being sent to Europe under sail by the Mitsui Bishi Company, in order to be fitted with new engines and boilers.

THE *Hechi Shinbun* complains of receiving, and publishing one day, reports which are denied the next. So the management declare their intention of opening a branch office in Kioto, and sending two of their editorial staff thither, one of whom will travel southward, and keep as near the scene of action as possible, so as to be able to furnish to his paper trustworthy reports.

WE are informed that the agreement between the authorities of the Machi Gaisho and the Gas Committee for lighting once more the streets of the settlement has been drawn up, and will, in the course of the next few days, be circulated among the residents for signature. An addition of about ten per cent is required to the amount already subscribed; but we trust that no difficulty will be experienced in making up this deficiency. As, however, the sum to be paid by the community has been fixed at the lowest possible figure, the new agreement provides that the Gas Company shall be authorised to "extinguish the lamps during such portion of the night when the moon is shining or should shine, relighting them again as necessary; but such hours not to exceed the equivalent of seven whole nights in the month." We hail with gladness the prospect of the streets being relieved from the often Cimmerian and dangerous darkness which enshrouds them. The new arrangement will render unnecessary the heroic measure proposed by *Punch*, of making torches of the members of the Gas Committee.

THE 4th inst. was beautifully fine; but at sunset indications of a rapid change were not wanting. About three o'clock next morning a heavy snow-storm set in, changing soon before nine to a deluge of rain, which, with the rapidly melting snow, was a great deal too much for the drains to carry off as quickly as it accumulated, and the streets, for a couple of hours, were, in places, ankle deep in water. At noon, however, the weather broke; and a great part of the afternoon was cloudless.

A TELEGRAM was received on the 4th from the United States Minister, stating that Hayes has been declared President. This being so, his inauguration will have taken place to-day.

THE *London and China Express*, commenting upon the Kumamoto insurrection, notice of the outbreak of which reached it in January last says:—"It is sincerely to be hoped not only that they (the Japanese Government) will display moderation in this respect (dealing with the revolvers), but also that the present Administration will take warning by the outbreak, that it behoves them to exercise their powers with moderation, and that oppressive and unjust measures cannot be resorted to even by the most powerful Governments with impunity."

FOUR seamen belonging to the *Alert* reported themselves on the morning of the 5th to the U. S. Consul-General as being unable to proceed to their vessel, as the weather was so rough that a sampan could not be obtained to take them on board; and as their leave on shore was up they feared being treated as deserters.

TWO hen-pheasants flew through the open windows into a carriage in the 3.45 P.M. train from Tokio on the 6th inst., near Kawasaki, and were easily captured.

THE changeable weather of the previous few days was followed by a very severe shock of earthquake at ten minutes past of the 5th—6th instant midnight.

IN addition to the rumors of disaffection prevailing among the Imperial forces to which we alluded elsewhere, others are current now to the effect that the Navy have refused to fire a shot. It seems beyond a question that no important success has been achieved by the Government arms; for, had these been victorious in any encounter, not even very decisive, the news would have been blazoned abroad. It appears more and more probable that a policy of concession will have to be adopted towards Saigo and his party; and that their demands will not merely be "entertained," but will have to be complied with.

A few days ago, we had the pleasure of attending at the trial trip of a small paddle steamer, built and engined by the Japanese Foundry Company. This vessel is the second constructed by that company for passenger traffic on the Tone-gawa river near Tokio. It is built of wood, and is 72 feet long by 9 feet beam, and has only a draught of 18 inches, when loaded. The engines are high pressure, of the horizontal direct acting type. The cylinders are 8 inches diameter by 12 inches stroke. The crank shaft has a spur pinion fitted on it, which works into a spur mortise wheel, fitted with wooden cogs, on the paddle shaft; and the motion is almost noiseless. The paddle wheels are 9 feet in diameter, and are each fitted with seven floats. The boiler is of the ordinary multitubular form, and will carry a steam pressure of 80 lbs. This little craft has fore and aft accommodation for 50 passengers, and is named the *Daini-tsu-un Maru*. We understand she made her first run to Tokio in little over two hours. The Japanese Foundry Company deserve great credit for the substantial manner in which all the work has been done, and we are glad to learn they have an order on hand for a third steamer of the same size. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. A. King, the designer of the engines and boilers, for the opportunity of inspecting this steamer; and it speaks well for the progress of engineering in Japan when such work is turned out entirely by Japanese workmen.

THE steam yacht *Sunbeam*, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, with the owner, Mr. Brassey, M. P., and family on board, arrived on the 26th ult. in Hong Kong from Shimonoseki.

THE *Letty Gales* from Amoy to London was lost on Pratas Shoal on the morning of the 11th February. Two seamen and two apprentices were drowned alongside: one boy was lost while attempting to make a raft: four men are still missing. A junk brought to Hongkong on the 24th ult. the captain, chief-mate and three seamen, being the remainder of the crew.

We note that Messrs. Russell & Co. are appointed agents of the P. M. S. Co. at Hongkong.

From trustworthy Japanese authority we learn that the Government has counted the total cost of the suppression of the insurrection at ten million yen, and estimates the time to be occupied from the outbreak to the period of its extinction at seven weeks. Half the money has been already spent, and more than half the time has elapsed. We gather from the same source that during the difficulty, twelve months ago, then expected to terminate in war, between the empire and Corea, the Government intended, in the event of an invasion of Corea being inevitable, to establish head quarters at Kagoshima, where, accordingly, large quantities of ammunition and arms were stored in the two arsenals of the War and Navy Departments respectively. Thus, the insurgents are not destitute of arms and stores, but they are short of money. At a rough calculation they are supposed to have an average of about fifteen yen each man.

It turns out that George Hansen, the man who is awaiting trial for being implicated in the recent forgery case, is not a Swede, as he at first represented himself to be, but a Russian; documents proving this being in the hands of Mr. Pelikan, Russian Consul, by whom he will now be tried.

A Loan of Tls. 5,000,000 has been negotiated with a well-known native banker through foreign agency; and Tls. 100,000, have been paid as bargain-money, Tls. 3,000,000 of the entire sum are to be forwarded to Kansuh for the prosecution of the war, while the remaining Tls. 2,000,000, are required for the bankrupt province of Fokien.—*S. C. and C. Gazette*.

We regret to learn from the *Daily Press* that Sir Brooke Roberson is much worse again. He has had a relapse, and his condition is considered grave.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

It is reported that the Chinese Government has contracted a loan of Tls. 5,000,000, which is to be remitted from Europe in silver.—*Idem*.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—I am a new comer, in a quandary; and as such I crave the favor of your sage counsel. A lover of all kinds of sport, and keenly appreciating the pleasures of the turf, one of the first desires I conceived on my arrival in this town, was that I might become

an active participator in its racing recreations. With this object, I made enquiries among those to whom I had been favored with letters of introduction, hoping that I might be enabled to accomplish my desire, but the result of my enquiries has left me in a similar position to that of the old gentleman whose story is told by *Æsop*. I cannot make up my mind whether to ride, or not to ride, or to ride double. I find that the sporting members of the community are divided, and that I cannot join myself to one party without offending some adherent of the other; while, on the other hand, to unite myself to both would be to incur an expense I can ill afford, and to lay myself open to the accusation of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. As there are, to my knowledge, others in a similar predicament, I would beseech you, Sir, no less on their behalf than on my own, to show us the way out of our difficulty.

I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Yours solicitously,

JOHN NEWCUMBE.

Yokohama, March 3rd, 1877.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS' RETURN FOR HALF YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—I have read above Return in the columns of the *Japan Mail* of 3rd inst., but I cannot endorse the remarks of the Editor of that journal, when he says, "The manner in which the Return has been prepared, and the form in which it is presented, are a great improvement upon former efforts, and reflect great credit upon the compiler," although I quite concur in his remark that it "is a result widely different from that of usual Returns."

In the first place, why, in a Japanese Return say, "Domestic productions imported into and exported from each of the various Foreign Countries?" Why not say, "the total value of Foreign and Domestic productions imported into and exported from Japan?" Japan is the object under review, not "the various Foreign Countries."

Proceeding to consider the figures, guided by the preceding description of what they represent, I find the

Exports from France - - \$6,549,377 54

Do. Do. England - - 6,076,028 01

Therefore the Exports from France to Japan, or (as I would put it) the Imports from France exceed the Imports from Great Britain by nearly \$500,000! I have no hesitation in pronouncing this to be fudge.

Yours truly,

SCRUTATOR.

Yokohama, March 5th, 1877.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Who has been hurting the feelings of the *Herald* to cause it to recommence the question about the comparative merits of the Y. R. C. and Y. R. A.? Surely there must have been some other cause than your foot-note to Mr. Newcumbe's letter on Saturday; because prior to its publication even I, who do not give much thought to the differences existing between the two Clubs, had heard of the sale of the two best and only

stables fit to compete against another which shall be nameless.

The *Herald* is well known as a staunch supporter of the Y. R. C., and has been always ready upon every trivial occasion to indulge in personal attacks, not wholly free from vulgarity, against those suspected of wishing to reform existing evils. The spiteful paragraph of last evening is a sample of the style of writing which the *Herald* is about to provide for its readers, for the next ten weeks, and I can confidently recommend to all lovers of scandal the pages of the *Herald* until the races are over and forgotten.

If it were possible to obtain from the *Herald* the slightest courtesy, or even decency, on the consideration of questions connected with the rival clubs, some object might be attained by discussing through the press the probable means of securing a reconciliation and union of the opposing bodies. This being impossible, the only course left is to allow the Y. R. C. and Y. R. A. to fight their own battles as best they may; the result of the struggle it is not difficult to foresee; "they laugh who win."

Yours truly,

BROOKS (of Sheffield).

6th March, 1877.

Nippon Notes.

In Osaka and neighbouring villages, robbers armed with swords force their way into and rob houses by night.

On the 21st ult. a steam vessel from Hiroshima arrived at Kobe. When the passengers landed at the hatoba, two of them, having been found to be Kagoshima men, were arrested and taken to the police station for examination.

NAKAYAMA and about fourteen other Kagoshima men have been convicted of conspiring to murder the Home Minister at the end of last year. They will be condemned to hard labour.

(From the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun*, of the 16 Feb.)

OPEN your eyes and look at the condition of the Imperial troops besieged in the castle of Kuma-moto! The full force of the southwestern insurgents is being brought to bear against this castle. According to a rumor, which we have heard, the insurgent forces started on three roads, viz., Hirato, Kuma-moto, and Bungo. Their proceeding to Hirato seems to be a false report, as the fact of their having penetrated to that place has not yet been established. Did the report originate through the ten insurgents being arrested on landing at Mogi-ura, close to Nagasaki? We know nothing yet either about the party which are said to have proceeded along the Bungo road. There being no telegraph thence, no prompt intelligence can be received by us. But in the event of anything of importance transpiring, intelligence must be sent to Kokura, which will take two or three days, and from there be transmitted to the Government by telegraph. And on a telegram from Kokura referring to the insurgents being received by the Government, it would soon be known among us. But no information has yet been received; and the rumour may be said to be without foundation. If it should be true, one to a thousand, their party will consist of a small number of the Sadowara shizoku. But it is different with regard to Kuma-moto, which is now besieged by many thousands of insurgents. The castle

is defended by eight battalions of infantry and artillery. As in the case of the attack on the castle of Chiba by Hojo's forces, the insurgents seem to think that their fortune depends on a battle of Kuma-moto; and that if they succeed in taking it, they will immediately be reinforced by those throughout the country who now neither take one side nor the other. So, we are not far wrong in saying that the entire forces of the insurgents are centered at the castle of Kuma-moto. And we are of the opinion that the Kuma-moto garrison troops have shut themselves up in the castle, as we have remarked above. Then it is said the insurgents were advancing into the Kuma-moto-ken, and the garrison troops offered no resistance to their advance. They seem to have determined that, as they could not prevent the progress of the insurgents, they had better shut themselves up in the castle and wait for the arrival of Imperial forces, who will attack the rebels in the rear. The Tenshu (the high tower of several stories which is within the walls of the castle) of Kuma-moto was set on fire by the land troops and will answer no purpose except to act as a signal to the enemy; and a large part of the city was also set on fire. According to what we have heard, large numbers of the insurgents are in the city of Kuma-moto; and all communication between the castle and Kurume is cut off. Intelligence was received on the evening of the 24th inst., stating that the Imperial forces had left the hill of Takase, which was soon taken possession of by the insurgents. The troops had arrived from Kokura and encountered the insurgents at Mana-oke. One party of the insurgents advanced on their way to Takase and the other besieged the castle of Kuma-moto. Yesterday morning, the 25th, General Nodzu it was expected would arrive at Mina-mi-no-seki at the head of four battalions. We and our countrymen are casting our eyes upon the castle of Kuma-moto and the authorities too. Now let us pass a few remarks concerning the military officers stationed in the castle. What men are they? They are brave and we have no reason to distrust them. Gen. Tani, commander of the Kuma-moto garrison troops is a man of the Kochi-ken. His name is well known. Besides him there are Cols. Hanoyama and Kodama. The former belongs to Kagoshima; and, when the rumor was published to the effect that the Kagoshima men had risen against the authorities, he sent a letter to a friend in Tokio, stating that there was no cause to be anxious concerning the Kuma-moto castle so long as he and others remained there; and they were not afraid even if the place was attacked by a hundred Saigos. This is quite enough to enable us to understand his disposition. Col. Kodama comes from Choshu. During the end of the last year, when the Kencho officials and military officers were killed by the Kuma-moto insurgents, he alone escaped. When this intelligence was received at Tokio, Gen. Nodzu said to the War Minister "Since Colonel Kodama is not dead, the castle of Kuma-moto will remain safely in the hands of the Imperial troops." Besides these officers there are Shinagawa and a number of others, whose names are well known and whose loyalty is not to be questioned. Such brave soldiers, shut up in the castle of Kuma-moto which is rendered very strong from its position, could not be destroyed by Saigo, Kirino and Shinohara combined. Meanwhile, Gen. Nodzu will appear before the castle at the head of re-inforcements. We know that the Kuma-moto castle will not be easily captured.

In a few days we may expect to receive information of a battle, the result of which will decide whether we are right or not.

THE staff of the *Kuma-moto-shinbun* have been obliged to remove somewhere, owing to the proximity of the Kagoshima insurgents.

On the 27th ult. the editors of the *Choya* and *Bumei-shinshi* were summoned to appear at the police station.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* denies the report that Mr. Narahara, *Karei* of the Shimadzu clan, was captured at Kioto.

FIFTEEN vessels of the M. B. M. Co. are now held at the disposal of the War Department.

At about ten minutes to three a.m. on the 28th ult. a fire broke out at No. 2, Tatami-cho, Tokio, which was not extinguished till thirty houses were burned.

At noon on the same day, a fire broke out at Odawara, near Hakone, and destroyed two houses.

THE *Choya-shinbun* states that the Chinese Government have offered to Mr. Soyeshima, late *Gaimu-kyo*, an appointment worth 800 yen per month.

MR. IWAKURA has subscribed fifty yen towards building a stone monument to the memory of the late Mr. Minomura, Vice-President of the Mitsui Company.

A HAIR dresser, named Sakuma, living at Nege, Yokohama, having been told of the Satsuma Expedition, formed a wish to serve the Government against the rebels, and has got together a company of about 250 men of his own trade in Kanagawa. He has offered a petition to the Kencho, through an official of the Custom House, for leave for himself and his companions to follow the Imperial troops to Kagoshima. The *Akebono-shinbun*, in reporting this, has a panegyric upon his loyalty and an inferred censure upon the cowards who would not take arms to serve their country, so forcible that it is impossible to translate the phrase into an English journal.

(From the *Choya-shinbun* of the 28th Feb.)

SAIGO TAKAMORI has taken up arms against lawful authority, and the Government has notified that he has been deposed from the high position he held. No one will dare to defend his traitorous conduct. What kind of a man is he? At the time of the establishment of the present Government he rendered valuable service to the Mikado, and every man in this land regarded him as the "Hokuto" (Great Bear) of Japan. His loyalty was unquestionable, and his reputation stood far above that of either Ito-Shinpei or Mayebara-Issei before their defection. But now he has incited a rebellion, resisted the imperial troops, and brought much affliction home to the Mikado and the people. Ah, that great Saigo! famous for virtue and meritorious actions! He now gives trouble to our sovereign and the people. Alas! is this not enough to make us sad? But Mai-in, Keiyetsu, and Eifu (ancient Chinese) were once loyal to their lords, though each of them died in revolt.

When it became known that the Kagoshima men had rebelled against the Government it was not imagined, by either wise or foolish persons in Tokio, that Saigo was at the head of the insurgents. On the contrary comments were frequently made in his favour. We could not publish anything contrary to the opinion of the public, though we were not sure of his

loyalty, and in fact distrusted him considerably. But on the 16th we ventured to publish our opinions respecting Saigo, though we were much afraid of being regarded as transgressors through exciting distrust in the people, and therefore did not say as much about him as we should otherwise have done. Those persons who read those remarks will see that we were correct, as his treachery has now been known for some days, as has also the fact that he is in command of the insurgent forces. It was first said that when his instructions to the insurgents to disperse quietly were not obeyed, he left his home and went somewhere. Some may say that Saigo was compelled to take command of the insurgents, but they are deceived. We dare say that he left his home after the manner of Ashikaga-Takanji. When Ashikaga rebelled against the Kamakura authorities, the then Mikado despatched Prince Dai-chi-in at the head of an army to oppose him. Ashikaga clothed himself in a Buddhist robe and fled to a temple, where he shut himself up and sought forgiveness for his crime. His family and retainers followed him to his retreat and endeavoured to persuade him to take up arms, but he finally refused. At length they wrote a letter to him, in which they stated that as their persuasions had proved unavailing, they had resolved to die. On receiving this communication Ashikaga was induced to rise against the authorities once more. Now Saigo seems to have followed his example. At first he fled from the insurgents and refused to listen to their persuasions. Saigo's defection is the more deplorable that in times past his fidelity was equal to that of Nitta and Kusunoki, who are now revered for their services to their sovereign. Saigo overthrew the Tokugawa Shogun, and established the present Government. What has come over his mind that he has now become the ringleader of the insurgents, thus followed the example set by Ashikaga?

THE agrarian disturbances in the province of Echhu have been entirely suppressed, and about ninety of the most prominent of the rioters have been arrested.

HALF a battalion from the Sendai garrison has been sent to Shonai.

It is rumored that Mr. Mayeda, late lord of Kaga, will shortly proceed to Kiushu, at the head of his ex-retainers.

MR. OKUMA, Finance Minister, will leave shortly for Kioto.

On the 1st instant, the Finance Department sent 300,000 yen to Kioto through the National Bank.

THE Chiba Kencho will shortly be connected by telegraph wire with Tokio.

NOTIFICATION No. 26.

It is hereby notified that matches manufactured in Japan may be exported free of duty till further notice. Should the government find it expedient to impose an export tax, two months notice will be given.

IWAKURA TOMOMI,
U Daijin.

March 3rd, 1877.

At dawn on the 4th instant, a fire broke out at Shirokoji, Ueyuo, Tokio, which was not extinguished till about three hundred houses were destroyed.

FIFTY policemen left in the *Tsusei Maru* which sailed from Shinagawa for the North on the 2nd instant.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. CHARLES DAVIS MOSS in the co-partnership business of the "JAPAN GAZETTE" ceased by consent on the 31st December, 1876.

C. D. MOSS.

J. R. ANGLIN.

Yokohama, Feb. 7th, 1877. tf.

NOTICE.

FROM this date MR. WALTER BRENT will take charge of the *Japan Gazette* and is authorized to sign for the proprietor,

J. R. ANGLIN.

Yokohama, Feb. 15th, 1877. tf.

NOTICE.

MR. ALAN OWSTON is authorized to sign the firm of E. C. KIRBY & Co. per procurator, Mr. WILLIAM COWDEROY'S authority having ceased from this date.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.

Yokohama, Feb. 27th, 1877. 1m.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT HUGGAN in

"The Kobe Iron Works" Company, Hiogo,

ceased on the 31st of last December.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.

Yokohama, Feb. 28th, 1877. 1m.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdiss, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 28, Brit. ship *Fiery Cross*, Showman, 697, from London, General, to L. Kniffler & Co.

Mar. 2, Jap. str. *Tamaura-Maru*, Nye, 560, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 3, Brit. str. *Cairnsmuir*, Spowart, 1,123, from Hongkong, Feb. 22nd, General, to Strachan & Thomas.

Mar. 3, Frch. str. *Tibre*, de Girard, 1,009, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Mar. 5, Ger. schr. *Augusta Reimers*, Thomson, 207, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.

Mar. 7, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 7, Am. str. *Alaska*, Howard, 4,012, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 8, Brit. str. *Gadshill*, Ranton, 1,240, from London via Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mar. 8, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Smith, 1,325, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Mar. 9, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Feb. 28, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Tanner, 5,079, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 28, Brit. schr. *Alerta*, Talbot, 229, for Amoy, Rice, despatched by Hudson & Co.

Mar. 1, Am. barquentine *Albatra*, Blanchard, 387, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Mar. 1, Danish brig *Jylland*, Lamb, 267, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.

Mar. 3, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdiss, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 6, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Mar. 9, Am. str. *Alaska*, Howard, 4,012, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 10, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Cargill, 3 Misses Cargill and 2 children, Messrs. Huggan, Cowderoy, Bonrce, Curwen, Col. Malet de Carteret, Ernest Griolet, and Wm. Cowles.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fischer, Capt. James, Messrs. Rees, Sawkins, Fobes, Duus, Ley, and 19 Japanese in the cabin; 1 European, 6 Chinese, and 167 Japanese in the steerage.

FOR AMERICA.

2 Europeans and child in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—Rev. S. R. Hoyt, wife and 4 children, E. Baland, wife and child, Mrs. A. H. Moore, Miss J. Carruthers, Miss E. O. Hine, Messrs. J. W. Sawkins, W. T. Stevenson, Taroki, Chas. Blany, Peter Malle, L. Harlow, Wm. Hall, J. Vavasseur, and 8 in the steerage.

Per Brit. ship *Fiery Cross* from London:—Mr. A. Green.

Per Jap. str. *Tamaura-Maru*:—Mr. T. W. Blakiston.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—S. Omura, Esq., ex-Daimio of Omura, Messrs. Honda, Robertson, Wyper, Essabhoj, Taguchi, Takita, Furoki, Tanabe, Kashiwabara, Hack, Bollenhagen, Burmeister, and Sharp.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* from Hongkong:—Messrs. D'Assonville, Geerke, and Hans.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Simpson, Mr. A. A. Strand, Mrs. Siheant, Mr. Lacey, and 1 European and 10 Chinese in the Steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Major Arnold, Dr. Harris, Messrs. E. Satow, C. D. Moss, Coops Burges, W. Smith, J. E. Thompson, A. Sutherland, C. Carrothers, Ewals, Yamada, Nishimura, Inouye, Demized, Nakamura; and 172 in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Alaska* from San Francisco:—Paymaster Chas. W. Littlefield, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. J. Merriman and son, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Houghton, Miss S. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sutton, Baron F. Cunliffe Owen, Lieutenant Hidaka Ziro, W. Tawara, K. Tetuka, S. Fukami, and N. Fukagawa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Alfred Steigerwald, and Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Whitney.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay* from Hongkong:—Mr. Matsudaira, and 4 Chinese.

Per Brit. str. *Oceanic* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Goodrich and child, W. de Russett, J. A. Blogg, J. K. Morrison, Mrs. J. Middleton, M. Ullmann, A. Center, Dr. G. Dolds, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Gray, P. Shilaber, wife and servant, Col. J. Y. Moggridge, and 415 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. Iwasaki Yanoske, E. C. Kirby, Nishi, Yasuzomi, Kifuji, Echizenya, Osbler, Arnold, Shiba, R. de Nully, Narushima, Shibata, Kovoshi, Nishi, Hisataki, Iwanaga, Fuka, Kawadzu and J. A. Stewart.

REPORTS.

The British ship *Fiery Cross* reports:—Left Downs Oct. 23rd. Had light winds down Channel, passed the Start on the 26th and met with light winds from the S. W. across the Bay of Biscay. Had no regular N. E. trades at all, the wind prevailing from S. W. Crossed the Equator in 24° W. Nov. 22nd. S. E. trades moderate extending to 20° South. Thence light northerly winds to the Cape. Passed Meridian of the Cape in 41° 40' December 18th. Ran the Easting down in 42° South: moderate winds. Sighted St. Paul's 30th Dec., and made Sandalwood Island Jan. 15th—were 11 days coming through the passage—clearing Foal Island on the 26th. In the Pacific had moderate northerly winds and rain. Sighted the Loochoos 21st Feb., the Japan Coast on the 25th; and arrived in Port evening of the 27th—129 days from London, 127 from the Downs.

The British steamship *Cairnsmuir* reports:—Left London on 18th Dec., Penang on 6th Feb., and Singapore on the 10th. Across the Bay of Biscay had terrific weather for eight days. Had strong N.E. monsoon the last three days.

The German schooner *Augusta Reimers* reports:—Heavy weather. Anchored in Simoda, and lost an anchor in getting under way.

The American steamer *Alaska* reports:—Left San Francisco February 1st, 1877, with 18 Cabin, 2 European and 102 Chinese steerage passengers. Experienced during the first 12 days light variable winds and fine weather. From the 12th to port of Yokohama strong Westerly gales. March 3rd at 8 a.m., Latitude 31° 08' 54" N., Longitude 150° 35' 34" E., encountered a cyclone passing to the N. W. ship on the S. E. Quadrant, steering to the N. W. Wind veered from S. W. to W. to N. W. Barometer falling to 29.20. At 2 o'clock tacked ship to the S. At 3 o'clock barometer began to rise. At 12, midnight, ship on her course W. N. W.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

In the interval since our last report the import market has shown some little enquiry for 16/24 Cotton Yarn of medium quality: prices are, however, weaker, especially for shirtings, which are very difficult of sale. The general tone is extremely unsatisfactory, and will probably be rendered more so by the weakness of exchange on London.

The ship *Fiery Cross*, and steamers *Cairnsmuir* and *Gadshill*, all with general cargo, have arrived from London. Transhipped cargo ex *Cassandra* from Hongkong, *Anadyr* from Marseilles, and *Australia* from London is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS.			
G. E. Grey Shirtings—			
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.30 to 1 60	} Still very difficult of sale even at these low rates.	
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.50 to 2 20		
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.40 to 2.12½		
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00 to 2.35		
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.30 to 2.40	} Nothing doing.	
7½ Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10 to 1.57½		
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.55 to 2.65		
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.60 to 2.30		
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.12½ to 0.14½	} Quiet.	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65 to 0.87½		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	6.70 to 7.60		
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.73 to 0.82		
Taffachelass "	1.70 to 2.15	} Very little doing. Some little enquiry. No sales.	
COTTON YARN.			
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	28.00 to 31.50		} Quiet : the little demand there is runs for 16/24s.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	30.00 to 32.00		
Nos. 38 to 42 "	36.00 to 37.00		
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.			
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.50 to 16.50	} Nothing doing.	
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	10.50 to 11 50		
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. "	3.75 to 5.00		
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.00 to 7.00		
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.50 to 7.00	} Small demand. Prices weaker. Nothing doing. Very quiet.	
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½ to 0.18½		
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.90 to 1 60		
do. Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50 to 0 55		
do. Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.65 to 0 75	} Unsaleable.	
do. Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0 40 to 0 70		
do. Italian, 32 in. "	0.25 to 0 34		
Blankets, 6 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.38 to 0 45		
METALS AND SUNDRIES.			
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	3.20 to 3.75	} Very small business.	
do. Nail-rod "	2.75 to 3.70		
do. Hoop "			
do. Pig "	1.50 to 2.00		
Lead "	8.00 to 8.25	} Very little business.	
Quicksilver ... .. "	.....	
Coal ... .. "	.....	
Sugar, "			
do. Jim pah. 1 "	7.00 to 7.40	} Very little business.	
do. Khib pah. 2 "	6.40 to 6 70		
do. Kok fah. 3 "	5.90 to 6.20		
do. Kung fun. 4 "	5.20 to 5 80		
do. Formosa (bags) "	4.10 to 4.30	} Saleable at quotations	
do. (baskets) "	3.95 to 4.05		
do. Swatow brown per case.	3.20 to 3.40		

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

TEA.—Our market has continued dull and flat since departure of last American mail, settlements amounting to Pels 1,850, and prices very irregular, holders evidently forcing off their stock whenever they saw a chance of realising. Prices in consequence are entirely nominal, and the selection of Teas to hand being very mixed and inferior, but little more will be done prior to the arrival of New Crop musters.

Our Total Export from all Japan to date amounts to 21,750,000 lbs., and for the balance of the season we hardly expect an additional export of over 500,000 lbs. prior to the 1st of May, thus rendering Total Export of Japan for season 1876-77—22½ million pounds or 2¼ million pounds short of that of preceding season 1875-76.

SILK.—We have only to repeat what we said in our former Summary relative to the condition of the Silk Market, namely that business has been very quiet during the fortnight. With the exception of some lots of Hanks treated for by two or three houses, who, by the way, were obliged to send back two thirds of what they had bought by reason of the inferiority of the material, and its want of conformity with the samples, next to nothing has been done. As for prices, which are for the most part nominal, we can state that for the small quantities purchased a reduction of from \$15 to \$20 has been obtained. But now, in consequence of telegrams received announcing the pacific solution of the Eastern Question, although that event does not appear to have produced any effect upon the European Silk Markets, our own is a little firmer, and there is even some enquiry. After all, with the exception of common and inferior silks, which are more offered and more abundant, and to dispose of which holders would certainly make some concessions, we have scarcely any change to make in our previous quotations.

Arrivals are more and more restricted. The total for the season is about 24,000 bales. That of exports is 19,472 bales, exclusive of about 100 bales to go forward by the French mail. Stocks may be estimated at about 1,800 bales.

DESCRIPTION.										PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK:—											
Mayebashi and Shinshiu	Extra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740 to 760	
	Best No. 1 and 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700 to 730	
	Good No. 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650 to 680	
	Good all round 2½ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620 to 640	
	Medium 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550 to 580	
	Inferior and Common 3, 4, 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshiu, Extra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680 to 700	
" Best ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650 to 670	
" Good ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620 to 640	
" Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 to 520	
Hamatski, Best ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 to 480	
" Good ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sodai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tazima, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tussah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakida, Extra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760 to 780	
Best ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720 to 750	
Good ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680 to 700	
Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Filature:—											
Tomioka, No. 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 to 900	
" 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEA:—											
Common ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 8 to 11 per picul.	} nominal.
Good Common ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 to 14 "	
Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 17 "	
Good Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 to 21 "	
Fine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 to 28 "	
Finest ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Choice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUNDRIES:—											
Rice, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 2.05 to 2.25 per picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut green ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.20 to 3.80 "	
" Brown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Large green ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.20 to 2.50 "	
Cuttle Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.50 to 15.50 "	
Mushrooms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.00 to 48.00 "	
Isinglass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00 to 32.00 "	
Sharks' Fins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 42.00 "	
Wax, White ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00 to 11.00 "	
" Bees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.00 to 42.00 "	
Gall Nuts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00 to 9.00 "	
Sulphur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50 to 1.70 "	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00 to 2.50 per catty.	
" (100 a 120 " " ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.60 to 1.80 "	
Tobacco, Common ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00 to 9.00 per picul.	
Rape Oil ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.50 to 12.00 "	
Shell Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.00 to 40.00 "	
Camphor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00 to 17.00 "	
Beche-de mer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.00 to 39.00 "	
Coals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.50 to 7.00 per ton.	

TABLES.

SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To England	9,980	4,183	4,362	5,900	5,753	6,650	2,685
„ Marseilles	8,785	6,868	4,266	4,424	3,839	5,092	348
„ United States	87	78	115	55	132	56	188
„ Other Countries	715	212	94	960	885	364	60
Total Bales	19,567	11,341	8,837	11,339	10,609	12,162	3,288

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
England	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365	7,946	7,120
France	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516	6,203	896
America	108	115	162	172	56	353
Other Countries	243	366	1,089	1,375	430	98
Total Bales... ..	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428	14,635	8,467

TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st MAY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To New York, &c... ..	12,347,202	15,271,755	11,677,416	8,813,855	8,886,785	9,094,694	9,164,516
„ San Francisco	2,886,309	2,872,047	4,149,800	2,539,647	2,312,706	1,996,080	2,166,391
„ England	199,805	37,537	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	15,433,316	18,181,339	15,807,216	11,353,502	11,199,491	17,090,174	11,356,337

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA,

FROM 1st MAY.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
New York	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838	9,167,902	9,761,726	10,537,050
San Francisco	3,154,806	4,161,329	3,459,132	2,677,108	2,152,636	2,561,142
Boston, Chicago, &c.	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372	—	—	—
England	37,537	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342	11,845,010	11,914,362	13,123,602

EXCHANGE.

Rates remained steady till the 9th inst. when reports of weakening rates in China reached this, and a rapid decline has since taken place, closing weak at quotations. Business has been limited.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0 ¹ / ₄ .	ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....73 ¹ / ₂
„ do.....Sight.....3s. 11 ¹ / ₂ .	„ „ Private.....10 days' sight.....74 ¹ / ₂ nominal.
„ Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0 ¹ / ₄ nom.	„ HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....par.
„ Documents 6 do.....4s. 0 ¹ / ₄ „	„ Private.....10 days' sight.....1 per cent dis.
„ Continental 6 do.....4s. 0 ¹ / ₄ „	„ SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....97
„ PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5 20	„ „ Private.....30 days' sight.....100
„ do.....Sight.....5 10	
„ Credits.....6 months' sight.....5 20 nom.	
„ Documents 6 do.....5 20 nom.	

Gold Yen, 404. Silver Yen, 404. Kinsatz, 400.

The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "Alaska."

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1877.

Copy, 25 cents.

THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 13TH TO 29TH MARCH, 1877.

BIRTH.

At 6, Upper Mosque Terrace, Hongkong, on the 11th March, the Wife of GEO. MURRAY BAIN, of a Daughter.

DIED.

At No. 220-D, Bluff, at 4.30 A.M. on the 22nd inst., JOHANNES HERMAN BOULET, aged 30 years, born at Amsterdam.

OUR last Mail Summary was despatched per O. & O. Steamer *Oceanic*, and M. M. Steamer *Menzaleh*, both of which vessels left this port at daylight on the 13th instant. Since that date we are in receipt of the following mails:—

		DUE.	ARRIVED.
French Mail	...	Mar. 18.	Mar. 16.
American "	...	Mar. 17.	Mar. 17.
English "	...	Mar. 24.	Mar. 21.

Latest dates are:

London.....	Letters	...	Feb. 2.
"	Telegrams	...	Mar. 26.
New York	Letters	...	Feb. 7.
"	Telegrams	...	Mar. 26.
San Francisco	Letters	...	Feb. 16.

Summary.

THE civil war or the insurrection in the South, continues to occupy the greater part of public interest, and is still the cause of considerable quietness in business. The public is as much in the dark as ever as to the actual status of affairs, the Government not only forbidding the publication of "unreliable" rumors, but interdicting the conductors of the native press from furnishing information as to the number of imperial troops killed and wounded in the several actions. It appears, however, that the insurgents are far from being quelled, in spite of the large number of forces arrayed against

them. Indeed, the Government would appear not to be satisfied with the extent of the armies they have already in the field; as a few days ago the forwarding of troops, which had been suspended for two weeks, was resumed, and reinforcements to the number of about two thousand men were despatched from Tokio, which is now only garrisoned by newly enlisted police and troops from the northern garrisons, augmented by such recruits as can be obtained. All the disciplined and proved police forces have been sent with the troops to the South, and appear, from what accounts of various affairs have been published, to have done better service than the soldiers themselves. This is not to be wondered at when we remember that the police are all shizoku, and that, on the principle that "when Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war," they are better able to compete in arms with the warlike fellows from Satsuma than the raw levies of heimin could be expected to be. Altogether the Imperial forces now in the field cannot number much less than 30,000 men, and they are so disposed that they have completely surrounded the forces of Saigo, some of which in their turn are besieging the castle of Kuma-moto, which appears to be in the possession of its Imperial garrison even yet; though this, like so much else in connection with the state of the campaign, is uncertain. The Imperial commanders seem in no hurry to risk a general engagement. Probably they have not sufficient confidence in their own men, many of whom have displayed a well developed horror of the terrible swords of the Satsuma warriors. Their project probably is, by shutting Saigo up in a circumscribed territory, to starve him out; but the process would be a long one, as he has selected a rich and fertile country for the scene of his resistance. Meanwhile there are still rumors of a compromise, which, however, there seems little likelihood of the Government resorting to until the last moment. Shimadzu Saburo still remains quiet. The Imperial mission to him appears to have been productive of no results.

OYAMA, the ex-Governor of Kagoshima, was requested to "accompany" the envoy back to Kobe. He offered no objection. On his arrival there he was put under arrest and transferred, with great indignity, to Tokio, where he now awaits trial before a special

judicial com-
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the Kagosh
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anguish.

TROUBLES WERE
but appear to have been

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER meeting
held. The U. S. Consul General, and
other Consuls who were connected with the
movement, have, owing to the representa-
tions of Mr. Nomura, the Governor of Kana-
gawa, withdrawn from active participation in it.

ANOTHER man-of-war, the third built there,
has been launched in Yokoska dockyard.

THE case of the Tokio-fu vs. Blockley and
Blockley is in course of hearing in H. B.
M.'s Consular Court at Yedo. This case
resembles that of the same plaintiff against
Mr. Batchelder, which was decided in favor
of the defendant in the U. S. Consular Gen-
eral Court, and is a claim for arrears of ground
rent, which defendants refuse to pay, on the
ground of breach of contract on the part of
the Japanese Government in allowing for-
eigners to reside outside the concession. This
time the Tokio-fu is represented by Coun-
sel, Mr. J. F. Lowder, and the result is
looked forward to with much interest.

FIRES are still prevalent in all towns of
the empire apparently. Two serious ones
have occurred in the neighborhood of Yoko-
hama, one in Honmura, and the other in
Benten, since our last Summary.

A MEETING of the Chamber of Commerce
to consider the important question of the
local currency was convened, but enough
members did not assemble to form a quorum.

AN appeal has been made through the
Japan Gazette for aid to the famine-stricken
populations of the Chinese provinces of
Shantung and Chihli.

A SKETCH map of the seat of war is pre-
sented with this Mail Summary.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

THE Volunteer movement threatens to provoke an ungracious discussion. Already in the columns of a contemporary has appeared a letter, whose author is evidently one of those giants from the British Isles whose favorite diet is "native" blood. *Fee! Fo! Fum!* The Governor of this district has ventured quietly to intimate to the four Consuls, who lent their countenance to the movement, that their action is not considered friendly. He is at once likened to a Turkish Pasha, an Oriental Satrap, and visions of *bashi bazouks* are conjured up as preparing to repeat in Japan the sickening atrocities that have taken place in Bulgaria. He is accused (in good company) of meddling and muddling with things that do not concern him; and is called upon to take warning by the result of his so-called blunder in the Bank note affair. He is reminded that the Japanese Municipality is handsomely paid for keeping our streets and promenades in order, and for keeping the streets; but, for the rest, he is only a *kai* whose duties are in municipal offices, and that he has abdicated self-help. The age of his rate, and the Volunteer and stem half-mean). Charged by the four Consuls, we are very obliged that remonstrance, we them; let them at once resign membership of the Volunteer Committee, and leave the remaining members unembarrassed to follow their own devices. It is a pity that this remonstrance should have been made; it is of course an act of presumption on the part of the *Gonrei*, to have made it possibly only temporary in its consequences; but the organization of a Volunteer Corps has been resolved upon, and its formation is to suffer no delay on account of the "unwarranted outside interference" of the Governor. He and his wishes are absolutely of no account whatsoever. As for the Consuls, an eclectic view of their duties may possibly conflict with the interests of the Volunteers;—*Messieurs, adieu*. The foreign representatives are not famous for quick decisions, and may therefore be wholly ignored. We are sorry to lose the possibly valuable support and assistance of these authorities, but we cannot for a moment allow such considerations to stand in our way; the danger is imminent; our one sole object now is expedition; "and a resolute check to the Governor is of paramount importance."

In grim contrast to the above raving of a VOLUNTEER is a curt letter from one calling himself OIDA, who points out that, so far as Englishmen are concerned, (and we apprehend the like holds good in respect to all foreigners commorant in Japan) the training of persons without lawful authority to the use of arms is illegal.

The overbearing tone of VOLUNTEER is only too characteristic of a class of fire-eaters,—gradually decreasing in numbers, we are glad to think,—common to foreign communities in the East.

But we shall offer no excuse for pointing out to them, in all earnestness and sincerity,

that the publication of their views is a grave offence against better informed public opinion as well as against good manners, and can have but one result, and that a serious and a sad one. It is calculated to keep alive that deplorable spirit of antagonism and misunderstanding which was unhappily generated between ourselves and those upon whose hospitality we have forced ourselves, when, in the early days, our intercourse with the Japanese was, by some of the more unscrupulous, conducted revolver in hand. We desire that those disgraceful episodes should be forgotten, and if possible effaced; but the publication of such letters as those of a VOLUNTEER are calculated to have the very opposite effect. One foreign journal at least in Yokohama shall be found to protest against such childish and mischievous bounce; and we are largely mistaken in our estimate of English character if we fail to meet with the unanimous support of the respectable portion of the community in so doing. It may be true that all the sources of human conduct are traceable to two prevailing instincts which are born with us, and that one of these is self-defence. But, before we give that instinct full play, it is clearly our duty, if for no other reason, because of the strength of its motive power, to ascertain definitely that there is good cause for its exercise. Every man may be said to possess the inalienable right of self-defence; but the same cannot be said of every body of men. The protection of life and property in the aggregate is at once the one sole cause of the existence of Governments and their paramount and inalienable duty. When they fail in the discharge of that duty, their *raison d'être* is at an end, and they are replaced. But, until they so fail, it is equally the duty, as it should be the instinct, of every individual, whether alien or subject, to support them; and this mutual obligation is as clear and imperative in the case of the Japanese Government and ourselves, as it is in that of any other Government and its subjects. We may have each our sympathies if you will; but our duty is one and unalterable. No treaty has ever yet been entered into that can alter that relationship, or that can alienate or in any wise diminish that mutual obligation: certainly that is not the object of any of the treaties that have been concluded between Japan and other nations. We would ask then, has the time arrived when, the Government of Japan having been proved unequal to the discharge of its duties, we are justified in ignoring it, and proceeding to take measures for self-protection? Where are the signs of such powerlessness? Are we children, that we should take fright at an insurrection in the far South, which, though it may possibly assume the dimensions of a rebellion, does not threaten us foreigners in person or pocket? Whether the present Government is successful or the reverse,—a question we are not at present concerned to discuss,—we fail to see that our safety or our property are jeopardized by a want of ability or desire on the part of the authorities, be they who they may, to protect us; or that we are even threatened by any existing faction in the State. This Volunteer movement then, if it has for its object self-protection against armed violence, seems to us not only premature but altogether without reasonable foundation. Indeed that it has any such object is emphatically denied by its promoters. The motives of the *Gonrei* in deprecating it are unknown to us. They may be reasonable or otherwise: it

is quite possible, and very natural, that he should consider the movement in the light of a reflection on the Japanese Government, and so resent it; and his remonstrance is all the more reasonable in that four Consuls have taken a prominent part in the organization of the corps. But our object is not so much an investigation of the motives of the *Gonrei* as to point out to those of our fellow townsmen who think and act with VOLUNTEER the propriety of exercising common sense and ordinary courtesy. So long as the Volunteers have in view the salvage and protection of property on the occasion of fires, they will have our hearty sympathy; for it is on those occasions that they can be of real use. They can protect and save foreign property from foreign depredation as well as native. But when they go further, and, without the vestige of an excuse, in language such as that made use of by VOLUNTEER, assume to themselves functions, the exercise of which is only justifiable as a last resource in the utmost extremity, they must not expect support: on the contrary we shall not hesitate to rebuke their presumption and to condemn their folly.

PROTECTION.

AS this subject has been forced into discussion by a paper "born out of due time," which, honestly perhaps, but with positive certainty, mischievously, is doing its best to induce the Government of Japan to adopt a protective policy, it may be as well to show in a few words what effects that policy has wrought in the United States. And the little we shall have to say will convey a more practical lesson, and one more useful as well as more easily learned, than that attempted to be taught, with the aid of assertions as baseless often as they are in bad taste, to "Japanese readers" under the guise of a treatise on political economy in the journal referred to. At the 1873 dinner of the Cobden club in London one of the guests was the Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, an American politician competent to speak upon the subject, as probably will not be denied even by those of his countrymen whose views are not identical with his own. To us indeed his opinions appear to be weightier than those of most men, for the reasons that he devoted himself to public life, not for party purposes or for the sake of office but to give effect to the principles of policy which he believed to be essential to the welfare of his country and of mankind, and that, while possessing in a high degree the qualities of a scientific economist, he arrived at his conclusions through the practical experience of an official life, which placed at his disposal the most complete and accurate information. Such is the man who, speaking four years ago, said that, after full trial for ten years on a scale of unusual magnitude, and under circumstances in many respects peculiarly favorable, the result of the protective policy in the United States was "nothing but failure and disaster." He stigmatised in burning words that policy, as a "diminution of abundance, a premium on scarcity, and a restriction on growth," nor did he confine himself to mere declamation, but adduced a convincing array of facts and figures which cannot lie, to prove the baleful effects of the policy he denounced upon the purchasing power of labor and upon the savings of his nation. What was true four years ago is equally true now; and the following words, written by Sir LOUIS MALLET when fresh

from the influence produced upon him by the stirring speech of Mr. WELLS, have an application which might well be taken to heart by those writers who would persuade Japan to adopt a policy which, tried in a country wherein, if it could be beneficial anywhere, it had ten times more chance of working out some good than it has here, has been weighed at great cost and found woefully wanting.

"The value of this (Mr. WELLS') testimony to the failure of the most recent and thorough going experiment of the protective system cannot be over estimated; and while strengthening the hands of those who are still contending against the retreating, though unsubdued, forces of monopoly in Europe, it may not be without its effect on those younger communities of our own race* in which the seeds of the same evil are already sown; and which, undeterred by the warnings of Europe and America, seem bent on reviving exploded fallacies which have left their dark trace wherever they have prevailed, in every form of social disorder, in class hatreds, international jealousies, in pauperism, and in war."

Protective or high tariff legislation originated, in the United States, in what were conceived to be the nation's necessities growing out of the Civil War. It is now well known, though it was not so understood at the time, that those necessities were taken advantage of by the protectionists, who made of course free use of the well sounding word "patriotism," for the furtherance of their own policy in regard to the benefit of certain official interests. Pretending that increase of revenue was their main object, they yet "fixed duties during the war at rates far above the point at which the maximum revenue was attainable." And, to what lengths has their system been carried! Duties on dutiable imports averaging fifty per cent, and as an adjunct of protection the maintenance of an irredeemable paper money of more than three dollars for every one of that redeemable paper which sufficed for the necessities of the nation in 1860. Those who would advocate protection for Japan had better carry their argument to its full length, and recommend the expulsion of foreigners and the closing of the country to all foreign trade. They would, in so doing be only following on the steps of the Philadelphian apostle of protection, Mr. HENRY C CAREY, who held and probably holds that the best thing that could happen to the United States would be the "conversion of the ocean into a sea of fire so impassable that if Dives was in Europe and Lazarus in Pennsylvania, they could not under any circumstances enter into commercial correspondence." The same man felicitated the United States upon the death of RICHARD CORDEN; and writers of his school and town took for the title page of one of their tracts that motto which GOETHE certainly never enunciated as his own sentiment, but put into the mouth of MEPHISTOPHELES, whose name

is a synonym for fatal guile, that trade is equivalent for piracy:

"Talk not to me of navigation:
For war and trade and piracy—
These are a trinity inseparable."

Such are the auspices under which protection was introduced into and has had its trial in the United States, with the result of "failure and disaster." Mr. WELLS challenged "the advocates of protection one and all to name one single favorable result which has not been more than counterbalanced by some directly consequent injurious influence; or to cite one branch of industry which has prospered through protection in any other sense than the tropical vine prospers at the expense of the tree upon whose trunk it clammers and twines, simply to paralyse and destroy." He showed how, under its influences, the purchasing power of labor in regard to the ordinary necessities of life had decreased at the time he spoke 19½ per cent since 1860, while for luxuries it had increased, thus indicating that the general result had been to augment the means of enjoyment on the part of the rich and the poverty of the poor. He showed that the increase of production was far less under a decade of a protective than under one of a low tariff: that the increment of exports during ten years of protection was principally in articles which are the gift of God, and, in a small degree, in productions of the most unskilled and poorest of labor: that, in spite of home-made and labor-saving machinery in the boot trade, the cost of boots and shoes had increased at home 50 per cent, and that the export trade in those commodities which had formerly been very large had dwindled till it was almost inconsiderable; and that even the increasing amount of savings bank deposits was not due to the investment of the laboring, but of the well-to-do classes, "who resort to the savings bank to such an extent, for the sake of security and avoidance of taxation, that less than one tenth of the whole number of depositors in Massachusetts own more than fifty per cent of the deposits."

So much at present for Protection in the United States. We might have availed ourselves at greater length of the material provided us by Mr. WELLS for argument; but we have drawn enough to show that Protection has proved a disastrous failure in a country where it should have flourished could it have flourished anywhere; and that the just inference is that its introduction into Japan would be much more cruel and calamitous, if indeed, which we can hardly believe, it were possible.

Mr. WELLS' comparative definition of Free Trade and Protection will form an apt conclusion to this article, and convey in terms as true as they are well chosen the respective bearings of those two antagonistic principles:—

"Free Trade, in its largest sense, deals most effectively with those elements of a great problem which admit of being brought most readily under human influence, inasmuch as, by removing obstructions, it provides that production shall be carried on under those conditions which ensure the maximum of abundance, and promotes equality of distribution by preventing all unnecessary interference and waste in the exchange of products.

"Protection, on the other hand, has for its essence obstruction, and for its object scarcity, and, by the enactment of prohibitive or restrictive imposts, virtually declares that there is no brotherhood in

"man, and that the interests of nations are naturally antagonistic.

"Free trade, in its highest sense—the essential condition of abundance, of a larger and higher life, of peace, good will, and amity between the nations."

THE PROJECTED ASSASSINATION OF SAIGO.

A FEW days ago we called attention to the apparent discrepancies in the confession of TAKAHARA HISAO, published in the *Japan Mail* and subsequently reproduced by the *Japan Herald*. Later on we announced that certain documents purporting to be confessions corroborating that already published, were in our hands; but justice and fair play to the persons implicated in so infamous a plot determined us in a resolve to await the decision of a competent tribunal, before which the ruffians now under arrest will undoubtedly be brought, in order to be in a position to speak with firmness and impartiality of an event which involves not only the Government, but the whole people of Japan as a nation. Our contemporaries have not been so particular; the public appetite for news, however improbable and untrustworthy the news may be, must be catered for; murder, burglary with violence, and crimes of a like or similar nature are fortunately comparatively rare in fair Japan, or at least we foreign residents hear not of them; some papers are, however, obtained and their substance is at once converted into "confessions." One at least of the highest officers of the cabinet is accused of a crime so gross and shameful as should make the most hardened scoundrel in the world blush to be charged with; the statements of a police corporal, an ex-schoolmaster, and sundry police constables, with all the errors of faulty translation, without sifting, without the parties chiefly concerned having been heard in reply, are taken as gospel and we now learn, certainly for the first time, "that the Government is gravely compromised by these disclosures, and if it would not lose caste in the eyes of the world, it must lose no time in giving incontestable proofs of its innocence of the foul charge."

The first villain in this would be tragedy is a corporal of police, who within eleven months of his appointment is sent for by the chief superintendent and ordered "to confront SAIGO and kill him. I submitted to his order, and subsequently—I do not recollect the exact day—I went to the house of OTAMA KANSUKE, a *shizoku* of the Kagoshima *ken*, and was told by him, that if SAIGO originated any insurrectionary movement he must be killed." This ingenuous person somewhat superfluously adds "I kept these intentions secret;" and we are then informed that discussion was to be created among the members of the military school, that they should be won over to the conspirators, and during the excitement so caused SAIGO should be assassinated, the fact he at once telegraphed to Tokio, a combined attack be made simultaneously by the army and navy, and the members of the military school (those of them, at least, who were unpatriotic enough to refuse to join a gang of suborned murderers) were to be killed to a man. We have here some remarkable features. The chief superintendent of police instructs a corporal of eleven months' service to commit murder, and this corporal, in combination with his co-conspirators, has the power to arrange for a combined attack of the army and navy in

* The allusion here is to the Australian Colonies, more especially, where a protective policy has also been tried, with what results we may some day point out. What would the writer have said could he have foreseen the possibility of a countryman of Mr. Wells, endeavoring to persuade an oriental people just emerging from the mists and darkness in which their tradition, their religion, their form of government, their very physical constitution had long kept them shrouded, and seeking eagerly for a higher life, one in which they should be lighted on their way by occidental civilisation, to adopt into their policy the cruel and progress-stifling policy of Protection?

furtherance of the scheme. The second villain who appears upon the scene is an ex-schoolmaster, NOMURA TSUNE, who arrived in Tokio on the 28th December, and immediately addressed OKUBO to the effect that he knew something of the state and condition of affairs in the Kagoshima *ken*. Six days afterwards Okubo made an appointment with this intelligent patriot, who utters a number of platitudes and retires, promising "to call again," which he did on the 29th January. As the name of a minister of very high rank has been thus dragged forward as a suborner of murder, it may be interesting to quote at length from the "confession" of the ex-schoolmaster "I was then ordered to proceed by the mail steamer leaving Yokohama on the 31st of the same month. I was told that the men of Kagoshima were in such an excited state that it was feared a rising would take place in February or March, and that steps had already been taken by the Army Department for seizing the ammunition at Kagoshima. I was ordered to inform Mr. Okubo by post or telegraph of all occurrences of any ordinary nature, but should any kind of disturbance arise, I was to return and give the information myself, as postal and telegraphic communication was likely to be cut off at such a time. I was further told when an insurrection is expected it is necessary that military preparations should be made, but should such steps be taken before the disturbance breaks out, the people might become alarmed, and thus it is that your information is requisite and you must come with it. Spies from the Bureau of Police of determined courage, have, at the risk of their lives, already gone to Kagoshima, and when the rising takes place they will surely accomplish certain objects, more or less important!" Now we have to chronicle, not the small beer for that has already been done, but the cream of this veracious history:—"From certain expressions I inferred that the object of their (spies from the police bureau?) mission was to assassinate the leader of the insurgents, to set fire to the magazines and the like, and thinking that such deeds could be carried out, I said I would comply with the order."

The plot thickens; for in the next scene we have a number of police sergeants, corporals, and constables, all appointed to the force in the interval between January and December 1876, who all received secret orders from the Chief Superintendent and "attempted to perpetrate a monstrous crime of which we now repent with shame." "There are thirty-seven others who have confessed to their complicity in the plot, but their names are not given." Truly the Chief Superintendent of police must have had a childlike confidence to trust such a precious set of rascals with his murderous secret instructions, and could not have felt surprise when he heard of the betrayal of the plot and the "confessions" which have since been published. Is it by such stuff as this that the "Government is gravely compromised?" Is it not equally probable that the whole has been concocted by men of SAIGO's own party, to create a diversion in his favour? In any case we should be unwilling to condemn the greatest scoundrel unhung, upon the so-called "confessions" of a pack of his accomplices, who, whatever their other crimes may be, have shown themselves capable of being suborned to commit murder, consequently perjury and false witness are but as "cakes and gingerbread" to them; and it is upon such evidence, which, in contradistinction to the *Mail*, we consider bears

illegitimate inferences, and falsest premises, that a high minister of state is to be connected with the attempted assassination of Saigo. Let us pause: let us at least have the common decency to wait for some evidence, some facts which shall bear the ordinary tests applied to evidence, before we give ear to inferences so shameful, so infamous as these.

The merits of the struggle which is now raging in the south are wholly unknown to foreigners, and no decided expression of sympathy for either the government or the insurgents has been displayed in the foreign press. We, ourselves, incline to believe that SAIGO has some pretence of right for the cause he has embraced and the course he has elected to follow; and that the Government would have better consulted its own honour and safety, and the welfare of this rising empire, by using its utmost exertions to secure a peaceful settlement. Circumstances have rendered that much to be desired end impossible; and all that is left for us is to comment upon the news we receive, which we intend to do without fear or favour, but, for the credit of the press, with impartiality and common justice.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE SOUTHERN DIFFICULTY.

THE year 1877 bids fair to be remarkable in the history of this country. Scarcely ten years have passed since the government was administered in secret session by the Shogun, and the people lived in blissful ignorance of their political rights and responsibilities, happy enough under the paternal care of their great chieftains. With the dissolution of the Shogunate, the assumption of temporal power by the Mikado, and the extended views and requirements of the country, it followed naturally that the reins of government should pass into the control of a number of men who should form the ministry of the nation. Unprepared as the Japanese people were for so radical a reform, all worked well until the desire for change took possession of their minds. The ministers, having held office for a certain number of years, and satisfied with their own action, were averse from change: the wants of the people were incomprehensible to them: dissatisfaction became disaffection in their eyes, and a petition of right was construed into treason and rebellion. The people, on the other hand, have tasted the first fruits of reformed government; they have begun to appreciate the changed order of things, and to long for a government which should represent the wishes of the people. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. A brave and generous people labouring under a distasteful yoke may remain loyal for a time, but eventually the popular voice will make itself heard, the tide will flow, and what power on earth can stem it? It requires little imagination to carry us back to the misrule of Charles the First and James the Second of England, to the corrupt and effeminate state of France in 1785, or to the resolute determination of the founders of the United States of America, in 1773, to rid themselves of control which had become burdensome, and of rulers incompetent to deal with the growing wants of a new state of independence and national liberty. The advocates of despotic government are fast melting away under the genial sun of constitutional influences: the time is not far distant when the control of the

presentatives of the people; and the "divine right of kings" will be relegated to the realms of romance and poetry.

Unless Japan is to form the inevitable exception to the rule, the present generation may live to see an honest and independent state grow out of the ashes and apathy of past centuries, with a system of free representative government second to none in the world. Has the beginning of the end arrived? May the present revolution in the South of Japan be looked upon as the natural consequence of too long a continuance of the same administration? For some years past movements of a similar character, of greater or less intensity, have been observable in various parts of the country, have been forcibly quelled by the Government; and the leaders, who were all men of note with the reputation of patriots, have been executed. The disaffection of the South, the courage of the people, their independent spirit and their wealth, are all matters with which the Government is well acquainted, so that the insurrection in Kinsiu must have been fully expected, and we may consider that the force put forward by the Government for its suppression is the utmost that can be done after long thought and preparation. We see the Government that is, arrayed in arms against the Government that would be. The leaders of the revolutionary movement are men of the highest renown in the recent history of this country, whose previous actions and blameless lives shield them from the imputation of being actuated by selfish or personal motives in their attitude towards the powers that are, or against the individuals who hold that power in their hands. Their demand is for reform in the administration; and with this belief it would be unjust to accuse them of any other consideration, than the real or imaginary call of their countrymen, to free them from a ministry whose long tenure of office has become distasteful to the people. Are such men to be shot down, stamped out, and exterminated for this? Can the Government follow no better course than to institute a reign of terror which must cost this country, not only money it can ill afford to squander on such a cause, but the lives of some of the best men in Japan, whose mental culture is second to none; or to attempt to terminate a domestic political question by a bloody civil war?

To the foreign mind the present aspect of affairs causes neither wonder nor surprise: how the voice of the people has been stifled for so long is almost incomprehensible to men who would rather part with their lives than their liberty of speech, action and self-government. Tradition, history and education combine to instil into us a firm belief that a permanent administration ceases to be a representative, and degenerates into a personal, government: consequently, with us, every care has been taken to guard against the faults of a prolonged administration. In Great Britain the duration of parliament is limited to seven years at the utmost: it can be dissolved by the royal prerogative: it may also be dissolved for the purpose of appealing to the country at large, in support of, or opposition to, the policy of the Cabinet; and it expires within six months of a demise of the crown. In the United States, similar precautions are taken to secure a government which shall reflect the opinions and wishes of the people: even the high office of president is limited to a four years' term, while the rotation of retirement of president, senate, and congress, is arranged

upon the principle best calculated to secure the great object of representation. Speculation upon the system of constitutional Government would be wasted labour were we to omit from our enumeration the power of public opinion contained in a free press, which is at once the safeguard and the glory, the protector and advocate, of the rights of the people.

In Japan parliament and congress are unknown; but a certain body styled the Genro-in, or Chamber of Representatives, has been in existence for some years. How its duties have been performed, if performed at all, no man knows; if it was, as it ought to have been, consulted by the government prior to the adoption of the measures for suppression of the rebellion, it must either have failed in its duty to the people by according support to the government policy, or the government must have treated its resolve with indifference, if not with contempt. Has this body no voice in the control of internal public affairs? Is it not in a position to come forward and put an end to this lamentable bloodshed? In the present crisis it ought to assert its power as the representative body of the nation, and demand to have the complaints of the insurgents looked into, discussed, and, if worthy, redressed. We have a firm belief that such action on the part of the Genro-in would go far towards putting an end to the present trouble, and tend beneficially to the assurance of the future domestic peace of Japan.

A COMPROMISE DESIRABLE.

THE sympathy evinced for SAIGO in the letter of our correspondent who writes below on the Southern difficulty, is shared by many Europeans, who, if asked for the reason of the faith that is in them, would find it hard to give a coherent answer. Those who do not go so far as to wish the insurgent chief success, or to express their sympathy aloud, yet feel sorry to think that one whom they have always looked upon as the noblest type of Japanese manhood, and the personification of Japanese patriotism and loyalty, should be found in arms against the cause which he has served so long and so well. Both classes derive their sentiments from the profound conviction, which has become so to speak a habit of thought, and like many other habits hard to trace directly to its origin, that SAIGO was identified with the cause of progress. And so he was; and for that cause, as he understands it, and which he thinks the cause of his country, he is now battling. With that cause, does he succeed or fail in his courageous attempt to effect a revolution, his name will ever be associated. One cannot but recognise that a system of government which can drive such a man to rebellion must have many defects. Even at this hour of the insurrection, all friends of Japan, whether among her own people or her foreign guests, must wish to see an arrangement come to, to stop an internecine strife which has, in the short time it has already lasted, dealt to the prosperity of the country a blow the effect whereof must be painfully felt for years. As we have already pointed out, the true remedy for the existing disaffection, which manifests itself in now frequently recurring risings, is a change of government, and the establishment of some legislative body which shall represent all classes of the people. The rights of the descendants of the ancient aristocracy

and gentry of the country should not be altogether put on one side; nor their voice entirely disregarded. A government in which they, the agricultural, and the trading communities, shall all be represented, is part of SAIGO's scheme; a government responsible to the nation, whose voice can remove it, and fill its place with a better one, when it ceases to possess the confidence of the public. That such a government must be established, if the future welfare and happiness of the country is to be assured, is evident; and its inauguration is probably only a question of time. Far better for it to come now when it could command the services of such a man as SAIGO: to be at once established through a peaceful compromise with him, than for his blood to be the seed from which in the process of time it shall grow and flourish. The evils of the present system of government, which, if allowed to continue, will become more and more that of an irresponsible oligarchy, may be best illustrated by simply indicating the fact that the disastrous troubles, which are costing so much good blood, and an inestimable amount of treasure, would have been avoided, had a few of the ministers resigned their office. They would not do so, and "hence," literally, "these tears," tears of blood wept by a beautiful but suffering country. And another instance is the feeling, expressed by both natives and foreigners, that even if SAIGO falls, the ministers, whose continuance in office he holds to be a curse to the country, will have to be provided for in foreign lands, as they will no longer be able to possess their lives in safety in their own. So that their case stands thus. Should SAIGO gain his cause by arms or by negotiation, they lose their office. Should he fail they have to leave the country, or dwell in it in hourly danger of assassination. Who would not desire to see an understanding come to? Who can hold that it would not be to the lasting benefit of Japan?

A SALVAGE CORPS.

"Z," IN the correspondence columns of the *Echo du Japon* last week complains that a want of courtesy was shown on the occasion of the recent meeting of residents to consider the Volunteer Corps question, in not inviting the French portion of the community to take part in the proceedings. He writes "*Je trouve comme vous, Monsieur, qu'on en a usé beaucoup trop cavalièrement avec la partie française de la communauté, et que le plus simple sentiment des convenances indiquait qu'il fallait lui convier à un meeting où devait se discuter un projet dont elle ne pouvait se désintéresser.*"

It will probably be sufficient to mention that nobody, not to say no nationality, was specially invited, to convince "Z" that no slight was intended by the committee, of which at that time, by the way, the acting French Consul was a member, to the French residents. The meeting was convened by public advertisement in the public journals, and was addressed impartially to "the citizens of Yokohama." That the advertisement might as well, under the circumstances of the case, have been inserted in the *Echo* we are quite willing to admit: that it was not so inserted was probably owing to the thought never occurring to the committee collectively or individually; but the idea that any slight was intended is too improbable to be for a moment seriously entertained by any

but the most super-sensitive. "Z's" complaint however, is worthy of notice, as indicating how careful the promoters of a movement which professes to be cosmopolitan and social in a very extended sense, should be to avoid anything which may tend to hurt the susceptibilities, national or individual, of those whose sympathies they wish to enlist. It also indicates that some difficulty may be experienced in the performance of the task they have undertaken of being all things to all men, and making all men all things to one another. Still, if properly managed, the movement should arrive at a good result. But if its promoters really wish to make it a success, they should forego all such rhodomontade as disfigured the speeches of some of those who took part in the meeting a week ago. They should endeavor to enlist the sympathies of the public, but not in hostility to the action of Mr. Nomura, who quietly remonstrated with the Consuls upon what he thought to be an unfriendly move of the foreign community. Let them convince him that their designs are friendly: that they only desire to promote good feeling between foreigners of different nationalities, and between foreigners and Japanese.

As we have before indicated, the foreign settlement is really in need of a Salvage Corps. Why should not those who are willing to enrol themselves in a Volunteer Corps form themselves into a Salvage Brigade at once. Let them meet as often as they like for "drill and recreation," with a view to attaining a high degree of discipline and effectiveness of movement. The benefits which they could render in case of fires are so evident as hardly to need recapitulation. They would be of eminent service in preventing the pillage of property; and they would rescue from destruction, to the great saving of the Insurance Offices and of private individuals, a quantity of goods which under the present want of system fall an easy prey to the flames. Let us have a Salvage Corps then by all means, which shall work in concert with the various Fire Brigades. The duty of its members should be kept quite apart from that of the regular fire-extinguishers. They should be provided with light, roomy, and substantial trucks or wagons, in which all property as it is brought out from a burning tenement should be speedily stowed, and, as soon as each conveyance is filled, it should be taken away to some large central godown, set apart specially for the purpose, where the salvaged property could be stored safe from further danger of injury, and from all chance of pillage. Such an organization might be of great service to the native and foreign community, and would have some worthier object for its existence than the idle one of playing at soldiers.

A CLOSE SEASON.

THE shooting question, as regards the restriction of the sport, as far at least as foreigners are concerned, to persons who have provided themselves with a license, on the payment of a ten dollar fee for the season to the Kencho authorities, was settled, as our readers will remember, in the beginning of January last, and came into force on the 6th of that month. We then pointed out that the true sportsman would hail with pleasure the settlement of a question which would put a stop to the vagaries of a certain class of persons who used to "go out shooting." We had hoped that the regulations

would bring about some further advantages, some measure for the preservation of game. In Great Britain the "close season" and the enactments which enforce it, are, like the results of all modern legislation, the outcome of centuries of experience. The birds, if it is wished to ensure them a fair amount of fruitfulness, require to be left unmolested not only during, but for some time previous to, the breeding season; and to this end the sale of protected birds should be forbidden within the most rigidly enforced limits. The *Weekly Mail* of the 6th January last wrote thus.

"But we have not yet come any nearer to a close season in the market, and this is what is really wanted to ensure good shooting. So long as the town is supplied with game during the months in which the birds are breeding, so long will they be eaten in the hotels and restaurants, where variety tells in favour of the establishment which provides it. We have even known a *salmi* of pheasants served—with closed doors—during the sacred months, in houses of severe reputed orthodoxy. The stealthy glass of surreptitious Tokay has before now prevailed with the musselman, much more the prohibited bird with the gourmet. We do not see any serious objections to a close season, and certainly without this the shooting will never be what it might be. But we cannot expect it until or unless the Japanese themselves become sportsmen, in our sense of the word, and think that it is desirable to make such rules for the preservation of game as exist among the more advanced nations."

We are still, apparently, as far from a close season in the market as we were then. One morning recently, on visiting the market between seven and eight o'clock, we counted upwards of thirty pheasants, more than half of them hens, and on our way thither we met several cooks carrying birds of course intended for their masters' tables. Pheasants in this country should not be shot later than the 28th February, the last day on which an English sportsman would think of killing them. In England and Scotland the pheasant shooting season ends a month earlier. In Ireland, where it commences a month earlier than in the sister island, it closes on the 10th January; and here the 28th of February is at least late enough to stop the slaughter. The necessity of preserving the most noble species of winged game from extinction in this country, should induce the Japanese government to decide upon a close season for the market, and to insist upon its observance. Meanwhile, foreigners may do something towards checking a quite unwarrantable destruction, by interdicting the purchase of pheasants for their table after the close of February.

REVIEW.*

IN modern ship building the preference is given to the use of iron over wood in construction. It is cheaper and better, and in many respects more durable. An important feature in connection with iron ships is the effect of the material of construction on the ship's compasses; and there can be no doubt the danger of navigation is considerably increased if the master be not thoroughly conversant with the principle of compass deviation. The speed of sailing vessels and steamers has improved with their new modelling; and if a steamer constantly makes long passages her reputation is at peril; and it is no excuse to plead thick weather with no possibility of getting an

* *Compass Deviation in Iron Ships, described practically by R. M. Tulbot; Amoy, 1876.*

observation of sun or stars. Great reliance must, therefore, be placed on the compasses; and a proper understanding of the laws affecting them becomes a duty requiring considerable study and observation. Every endeavor which tends to make the shipmaster and officer familiar with the results of scientific research, the principles and their application with regard to compass deviation, is to be heartily welcomed, not only by those directly interested, but by the public at large. A little work recently published is a step in this direction, and we have pleasure in calling attention to it. The object of the writer has been to convey in concise and simple language the requirements of a good compass, the selection of position for standard and steering compasses. He gives a short account of natural and artificial magnets, explanations of the semicircular and quadrantal deviation, the deviation-coefficients and their use, the adjustment of the compass, and the heeling error. The construction and use of Napier's curves are explained, as well as the different methods in use for ascertaining the compass error; and there is no doubt that every person interested in the subject will benefit by the perusal of Captain Talbot's labours. The rules given are simple, and require little or no mathematical knowledge, and a series of carefully prepared diagrams illustrate the text.

In recommending this work to those for whom it has been written we feel confident it will be found to be a most useful manual to the shipmaster, who, when he thoroughly comprehends the writer's meaning, will find the more elaborate works on the same subject simplified and explained, should he be desirous of further and more technical information. For the practical seaman, however, this book contains all that is requisite for him to know about compass deviation. We conclude in the writer's own words: "While disclaiming all intention of giving offence, it may be said that the theory of compass deviation is not generally so well understood as it might and ought to be. With so many admirable books on the subject as are now published, every commander ought to be perfectly familiar with the magnetism of his ship; there is nothing very abstruse in it, although the mathematical formulæ and nomenclature which strike the eye on first looking into the more scientific works on the subject, would lead to that impression."

THE SATSUMA INSURRECTION.

Japan Gazette, March 13th.

The *Choya Shinbun* says:—On the 7th instant, four men-of-war and four transports, namely; the *Kasuga*, *Riujo*, *Seiki*, and *Chikuba-kunwan* and the *Kanagawa*, *Genkai*, *Korio*, and *Genbu-maru*, left Nagasaki for Kagoshima. The first is commanded by Isobe, the second by Fukushima, the third by Inouye, and the fourth by Matsumura. H. E. Yanagiwara, Imperial Envoy, embarked on board the *Korio* and H. E. Mr. Kuroda, *Sangi*, *Genbu-maru*. On the 10th instant, a corps on board the from the Tokio garrison was despatched for the mountains of Hakone on the Tokaido and another for the mountain of Usui on the Nakasendo. In the Osaka Post Office, letters from the South West addressed to private persons are sometimes opened by the authorities. About five hundred shizoku from the Gunba-ken have been added to the force of police in Tokio to fill the places of those who have been sent out to the South West.

Large numbers of the same class in Mayebashi hold meetings and express a wish to attach themselves to the Imperial forces. No telegram was received from the South West during the 10th and 11th instant. It is rumored that in spite of the General Tani, Governor of the castle of Kuma-moto, his forces have become much discouraged, to his great distress.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states:—A telegram, sent by H. E. Mr. Yamagata, War Minister, at 5.10 p.m. on the 10th instant, says that at about 6 p.m. on the 9th, three forts in the village of Uchihara were captured by the Imperial forces. The insurgent troops, commanded by Saigo in person, consist of those who have seen many battlefields during the war between the Mikado's and Shogun's parties. They are not many in number. Saigo is still encamped at Kawajiri at the head of these veteran forces. But he is expected shortly to proceed to Yamaguchi. H. M. the Mikado sent Mr. Takasaki, his chamberlain, South, in order to express his good will to Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, and others, and his doctor Saruwatari to inquire after the health of the wounded soldiers. They left in the *Hiogo-maru* at 12 o'clock on the night of the 9th instant. On the 5th instant, a foreign resident in Kobe was requested to purchase five cannon and seven hundred rifles, by a Japanese who declined to give his name and address. The matter was soon reported to the local authorities, and a strict search is now being made for him. He has not yet been found.

The same paper says:—A telegram from Nagasaki, despatched at 11.5 a.m. on the 12th instant, announces that H. E. Mr. Yanagiwara, Imperial Envoy and his suite arrived at the bay of Kagoshima on the 9th inst., and landed with his followers on the following day without opposition. Another telegram from Nagasaki, sent at 2.45 p.m. on the same day, says: The Imperial Envoy having landed peaceably at Kagoshima on the morning of the 10th instant, proceeded directly to the residence of Shimadzu, and delivered to Shimadzu an Imperial order. In Kagoshima all is quiet and the Envoy received all the authorities from Tokio, who were captured by the insurgents, and then returned to his lodgings in the city. A body of troops was immediately sent by him to Kajiko and other places, where large quantities of ammunition are reported to be stored. Mr. Kishima, a Kagoshima man, whom it was thought had been killed by the insurgents, collected 200 shizoku and left for Bungo before the arrival of the Imperial Envoy with a view of uniting with the Imperial forces.

The following is related by a man who arrived from Kagoshima, in the *Taiheimaru*:—The boundary of Satsuma is strictly guarded by a number of shizoku, who would not admit any person to enter or go out. But since Saigo and his men have left for Kuma-moto, all is calm. The men who have followed Saigo range from youths of seventeen to men of sixty years of age, but persons over sixty were not admitted into his party. Saigo, the traitor, is reported to have intended to reach Tokio in fifty days; and to spend five days in capturing Osaka castle. Previous to his departure, many merchants and farmers in Kagoshima presented him with a large sum of money. Colonel Fukuhara, who was wounded, returned to Osaka on the 6th instant.

Yesterday, in Tokio, a Naval officer was summoned to appear before the Tokio-Saibansho, where he was deposed on suspicion.

According to a letter from the South, Major Matsumoto was killed in an engagement with the rebels, and about two hundred soldiers have already been killed and wounded. The Imperial head quarters were removed on the 11th instant from Minami-no-seki to Takase.

The *Aichi Shinbun* says that Major Takikawa in the castle of Kuma-moto was killed; and that since the battle on the 26th ultimo.

The *Mai-nichi Shinbun* says:—The town of Minami-no-seki was entirely destroyed by fire and the seventh part of the city of Kurume was also set on fire. The Custom House at Muman-no-seki was given up by the authorities, and is now occupied by the troops, who defend the coast. It is said that General Minra was mortally wounded in the battle at Takase and that he died in camp a few minutes afterwards. On the 10th about 2,000 troops left for Kobe in the *Tokio-maru*. All the Kagoshimas men among the police at Fukuoka have been arrested. Seven or eight policemen in Osaka daily resign their posts. It is reported that large quantities of copper and iron were lately imported from Corea to the arsenals in Kagoshima.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says:—Kawajiri, where Saigo has established his headquarters, is mostly inhabited by rich merchants and farmers. He desires them to join his party and to support his expenses. Kirino, who had been at the castle of Kuma-moto for three or four years, is well versed in the geography of Higo. The Kumamoto Kencho has been temporarily transferred to Minami-no-seki. About three hundred workmen are daily working very busily in the arsenal at Koishi-kawa, Tokio. At night, they work till twelve o'clock. A letter from Fukuoka, dated the 2nd instant, states:—About seven or eight vessels are daily plying in the harbour of Hakata, and sometimes about twelve or thirteen. All the troops from Tokio, Osaka, and other places have been despatched to Kumamoto. Jinrikisha and wagons are very scarce and the prices charged for them have much increased; their owners demand about one yen per mile. Prince Arisugawa-no-miya is stopping at the Kencho. The shizoku in Western Higo are said to have joined the insurgents. Since the 26th February the inhabitants in the towns of Hakata and Fukuoka have been much afraid and confused and have taken away their furniture and clothing, in obedience to orders from the authorities.

From the *Osaka Nippo* we learn that a telegram despatched from Uma-no-seki at ten a.m. on the 8th instant, announces a severe battle having taken place that morning at Uyeiki, resulting in great loss to both parties; though no decisive advantage was gained on either side.

Tawarazaka is the most important and strongest military position in the province of Higo, and lies about four *ri* from Kuma-moto. It is bounded by a range of hills which enable it to be easily defended. The ex-retainers of the ex-lord Kuma-moto, have also designated this place Harakiri-zaka, signifying that if they permitted an enemy to cross the hills, the defenders would have to commit harakiri as it would be useless contending against an enemy who had succeeded in overcoming the natural difficulties of the situation. Now at this strong place the insurgents have constructed five forts, two of which were captured by the Imperialists in the engagement on the 7th instant. If the Imperial troops succeed in taking the remaining three, it will be impossible for the

insurgents to remain longer at Uyeiki or Kuma-moto. Mr. Yamagata, Minister of war, took the field in person on the 7th.

March 14th.

The *Osaka Nippo* says:—Severe engagements have taken place at Tawarazaka. On the 8th instant a terrible battle was fought at the same place. About fifty Imperialists were killed by a mine of powder, which was exploded by the insurgent party. A merchant from Kumamoto, who returned lately to Osaka, relates as follows:—At the first engagement at Uyeiki, the Imperial troops lying in ambush were totally routed and obliged to retreat in disorder as far as Minami-no-seki. On the 21st February, the city of Kumamoto, which was set on fire, was entirely covered with dark smoke; and besides it was very foggy weather. Having taken advantage of this, the insurgents advanced close to the moat of the castle. When the weather cleared up, they were found besieging the place. A mound of earth about 6 feet square has been built at the door of the headquarters of Saigo at Kawajiri. It is surrounded by a bamboo fence. In the centre, a large post is standing with the following legend: "Head-quarters of Saigo Takamori, President of the new government, and Commander-in-chief, of the rank of Sho-san-mi." Saigo has advanced to within one *ri* from Kumamoto. He seems to be calm and to fear nothing. He is said to amuse himself by playing chequers in camp. He is fond of witnessing wrestling. During December and January last, many hundred wrestlers from the various provinces assembled at Kagoshima. They followed Saigo on his departure and assisted the insurgents in the transport of cannon and provisions. Some persons say that Saigo's treachery seems to have been from the first known by the shizoku in Kumamoto. As early as the 15th of February, they were very busy removing their furniture and clothing over which they formed an armed guard. When they were opposed by the police, they threatened to kill them. Thus confusion became general throughout the city and neighbouring towns. On the 17th, the common people ran about removing their furniture and clothing in great disorder, but they were strictly ordered by the local authorities to remain peaceably at home. At about 2 p.m. on the following day, notice was issued to the effect, that all the citizens must leave their houses by 12 o'clock on the 17th, when the place would be set on fire. By that time, the insurgents were housed. Carts and jinrikishas, for the use of each of which 20 or 30 yen was demanded, were scarce even then, and many of the poor citizens hardly succeeded in leaving their houses alive, taking nothing with them. The towers in the castle were first set on fire, and in a moment the entire city was embraced by a terrible conflagration. The governor of the Kumamoto-ken, accompanied by about 150 policemen, is shut up in the castle. Among the insurgent forces there is a party named the Soyeiki-tai, whose number is not known. They are not armed with rifles, but with lance and sword. The sea off the coast of U-to, Kojima, Takahashi, and Kawachi in Higo is blockaded by about one hundred fishing boats, in each of which soldiers and policemen are embarked.

The *Hochi-shinbun* says:—A telegram from the South, despatched at 3.40 a.m. on the 13th states:—At dawn on the 11th in-

stant the Imperial troops attacked the fort at Yoshijigoye, which was captured after a short struggle, while the two forts at Tawarazaka were also taken by the other Imperial forces. But the victorious army could not remain masters of the place for a long time, for their communication with the army was cut off, and they were besieged very soon by the insurgents, who quickly recovered possession. About forty rebels, each armed with lance and sword, forced their way through the Imperial troops, in spite of a tremendous fire of small-arms. Before they reached their camp, nearly half of them were killed. Thus both parties have many killed and wounded. The combat was hand to hand. On the same day an engagement took place at Yamaka, the result of which is not yet known. A telegram from Osaka, sent at 11.35 p.m. on the 12th instant, announces that the insurgents are much discouraged. In Kagoshima new insurgent forces are being raised by Sonobe and Hanayama, who have sent some mortars to Saigo. Many and various rumors are heard in Kagoshima reporting in favor of the insurgents, who are said to have taken the castle of Kuma-moto. On the 8th instant three battalions of infantry were dispatched from Osaka to Kiushu. A telegram which was sent by Mr. Yamagata, War Minister, at 8 p.m. on the 13th, says that an engagement was commenced at Shirayama at about 6 a.m. on the 12th instant. The Imperialists advanced through the Main Street and destroyed the fort at Nabeta, but were eventually obliged to retreat before the insurgents, who were stationed in a strong strategic position.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes the following items:—A telegram from Minami-no-seki, despatched at 10.40 a.m. on the 13th, announces that an engagement had commenced at Tawara. The insurgents attacked the Imperial troops on the Yoshijigoye road. In a few minutes, both parties retreated mutually from the battle field. The battle at Yamaka was commenced at about 8 a.m. on the same day. The Imperial forces attacked from the roads of Iwamura and Shirayama and captured a fort. But the insurgents, having entered the place again at sword's point, fought with desperation, and carried it by storm, the Imperialists retreating as far as Shirayama, where they held their ground. The troops at Iwamura advanced victorious, and the rebels at the village of Nabeta broke ground and set the village on fire. Another insurgent party, stationed at Shirayama and Kawadzu, was attacked by the Navy. Yesterday Washio, a kuwazoku, and one Shima-moto of the Kochi-ken, were both arrested in Tokio.

March 15th.

The *Akebono Shinbun* says:—A telegram sent by H. E. Mr. Yanagiwara, Imperial envoy, from Nagasaki, at 4.25 p.m. on the 13th, announces that all his business was finished in Kagoshima, and that he had returned to Nagasaki and was to leave for Kobe that night. The men-of-war *Rinjo*, *Seiki*, and *Genbu Maru* returned from Kagoshima to Nagasaki on the 12th instant. Two war vessels, viz., *Kasuga* and *Chikuba* remained in the harbour of Kagoshima. Repeated mention was made of Mr. Kishima, who left by the Bungo road at the head of about two hundred Satsuma men to join the Imperial forces. He is a brave soldier of Kagoshima. He served the government as colonel, and once held an important command in Kagoshima. During 1874, the barracks were burn-

ed by accident and all the troops were withdrawn from the place. Since then no troops have been stationed in Kagoshima, and Kishima always objected to its being left unprotected. He is said to have suspected Saigo and to have watched the movements of him and others. Mikina, karei of the ex-Daimio of Hikone, was lately arrested in Kioto.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram sent from Osaka at 12.25 on the 14th announces that about one hundred policemen, divided into three parties, and armed with swords had forced their way into three forts simultaneously at about 4 a.m. on the same day. After a short struggle, these forts were captured with the loss of ten policemen, and the same number were wounded more or less. The boys in Kagoshima between thirteen and seventeen years of age have formed a party, and are armed with sword and lance and dressed in hakama. In spite of fatigue and hardships, they followed Saigo as far as Yajiro, where most of them were too tired to proceed. Saigo and others ordered them to return and remain peacefully at their homes. But the boys desired to be allowed to follow the insurgent army, saying that they could not return home, where their mothers would not expect to see them again. Merchants and farmers, also armed with swords, have joined Saigo's forces, and are anxious to do any service for him. A reporter of the *Saikai-shinbun*, dressed as a merchant, advanced boldly as far as Uyeki, where he was unfortunately arrested by the insurgents and placed in custody. But he seized a chance to get away and escaped to Minami-no-seki. H. E. Mr. Kuroda, *Sangi*, sent a telegram at 10.45 a.m. on the 13th instant from Nagasaki stating that 300,000 cannon and rifle balls, 1,000,000 pounds of gunpowder and large quantities of military stores, belonging to the insurgents, were captured in Kagoshima. Besides this the machinery has been removed from the arsenals, and will soon be brought to Nagasaki by the steamer *Kagoshima-maru*. Communication between the insurgents and Kagoshima was cut off. All is quiet in the ken, where Shimadzu and his son and others received the Mikado's envoy with hospitality, and aided him in his business. Nothing alarming was observed in the province of Satsuma. The following narrative is from a man who left Kuma-moto on the 24th Feb:—At about 6.30 a.m. on the 22nd Feb. about two battalions of the insurgent forces left Saigo's head-quarters at Kawajiri and penetrated into the ruins of the city of Kuma-moto. Half a battalion of the Kuma-moto garrison troops advanced against them, and met them at Hokke-zaka, where an engagement was fought lasting till about 11 o'clock a.m. The insurgents gave way before the troops and lost seven men. The victorious forces encamped at Tsuboi. At about 1 p.m. on the same day, the battle was renewed, and the rebels impetuously attacked the troops, who retreated in disorder to the castle, leaving the enemy masters of the entire ground south of the castle, which was soon surrounded. At 10 p.m. the engagement ceased. On that day, the troops are said to have fired 30,000 rounds. During the night of the 21st, two steamers belonging to the insurgents arrived off the island of Kojima at the mouth of Kawajiri, where they landed large quantities of ammunition and provisions which were brought directly to their head-quarters. The rebels are said to be well furnished with every thing except cannon. Their engineers commenced to build an embankment before the principal gate of

the castle at about 2 p.m. on the 22nd. 300 bags of rice at Tsuboi, which the Imperialists desired to transport to the castle, were seized the same day. Mr. Takasaki, the Mikado's chamberlain, who was sent to the army in order to inquire after the health of Prince Arisugawa and others, brought 100 yen to the Prince instead of sake and fish, 50 yen to each of the generals, and 25 yen to officers of lower rank. Each of the soldiers also received a certain amount of money from the Mikado. On the 10th instant, 3,000,000 snider rifle balls, 5,000 blankets, and 20,000 pairs of straw sandals were sent from the arsenal in Osaka to the south. Lieut Colonel Yoshimatsu was killed at Takase on the 27th February. About 100 officers and soldiers are now in hospital in Kurume. On the 10th instant, all the Imperial guards then in Kioto were sent to Kiushu.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says:—General Oyama is encamped at Yamaka, General Nodzu at Yoshiji-koge, General Miyoshi, who was recently wounded slightly, at Tawarazaka, and General Miura passes between Yamaka and Minami-no-seki.

March 16th.

The *Choya Shinbun* publishes the following letter from Minami-no-seki dated the 4th March:—Any justification of the treacherous conduct of Saigo and his companions must be found principally in the two following matters. In January of this year, Nakahara, *Chu-kei-shi* of the Police station, and twenty policemen in Tokio resigned their posts without any apparent reason. They were secretly ordered by—to assassinate Saigo, Kirino, and Shinohara in Kagoshima. On their departure,—gave them respectively 100 yen. Two of them betrayed him and held secret communication with the Gakko-to, who consequently arrested Nakahara and others, who were obliged by severe torture to confess their scheme. This is one of the justifications of the insurgents. The other is the removal of the military stores from the arsenals in Kagoshima. Saigo-Takamori issued a manifesto to the effect that he was soon about to start for Tokio there to change the constitution of the government and depose two or three bad officials in the cabinet. This spread immediately and created an immense excitement among the shizoku through the province of Satsuma. A considerable number assembled at Kagoshima. On the 31st January, they broke into the arsenals, where they seized all the military stores. On the 10th they assembled on the extensive plain before the castle of Kagoshima. On the 16th Beppu-shinsuke, at the head of one battalion, forming the first detachment of the insurgents, advanced as far as Midzumata about twenty ri from Kumamoto. In the latter place various discussions took place between the local authorities and the military officers. Some wished to meet the insurgents outside the castle, while others, on the contrary, said it was better to shut themselves and followers up in the castle. No decision was arrived at till the night of the 18th February, when the latter course was decided upon, and the insurgents arrived before the castle early on the morning of the following day.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from the South, despatched at 9.20 a.m. on the 15th, announces that the insurgents seem to have exhausted their money and provisions. They pay no hire to the coolies whom they employ, and seize rice and other stores from private persons. So they are rapidly losing their

popularity. The merchants and farmers have banded together to defend their property against them. Another telegram from Fukuoka, sent at 8.5 p.m. on the 14th, says that Mr. Oyama, Governor of Kagoshima Ken, accompanied the Imperial envoy to Nagasaki, where they landed on the 13th instant, and will proceed together to Kioto. But Shimadzu, who has not been connected with the rebels from the first, promised the envoy that he would soon leave his home and help to restore tranquility. On the 14th instant desperate battles were fought at Uyeki and other places, where both the Imperial troops and rebels suffered considerable loss. The Governor of the Fukuoka Ken has issued a notice to the effect that about 300 shizoku of Toyotsu and Yamaguchi will be raised in order to garrison for the government the barracks at Fukuoka. The insurgents have become much exhausted, and Kirino, the rebel commander at Uyeki, is said to have returned to Kagoshima in order to raise reinforcements there. The head-quarters of Prince Arisugawa-no-miya have been removed from Hakata to Kurume. To-morrow six battalions will be sent to Kobe from Tokio.

The *Mai-nichi Shinbun* says that Lieut-general Shijo will leave for the south in order to take the place of General Miyoshi who was wounded.

The *Choya Shinbun* says:—At the outbreak of the insurrection telegrams were repeatedly despatched from Kuma-moto to the central government in Tokio asking what should be done against the Kagoshima men. No answer was received at Kuma-moto till 11 a.m. on the 19th Feb., when a telegram was sent by Mr. Sanjo, *Daijo-Daijin*, to the effect that an expedition would be sent to Kagoshima shortly. The inhabitants were at once ordered to leave their houses, and the kencho was removed to Mifune about four ri from Kuma-moto. At the same time, while confusion was general through the city, a fire broke out accidentally in the residence of General Tani, Commander of the Kumamoto garrison. A strong wind was blowing and the fire soon spread to the famous many-storied tower. Early on the following morning, the insurgents rushed pell-mell into the city, where the fire was still burning here and there, and besieged the castle. An insurgent corps also threatened to march to Mifune and attack the kencho which was accordingly again removed to Jufu-machi, about six ri distant from the castle. But the insurgents followed them thither. The Governor, Tomioka, was not there. He had shut himself up in the castle with Mr. Shinagawa, secretary of the Home Department. The Vice Governor ordered the officials to withdraw and to close the office which it was useless to keep open. One special book, relating only to the business and property of Shimadzu's daughter, is preserved in the kencho, the authorities of which seem to act as her bailiffs. When the ex-lord desires to journey anywhere the kencho issues a notice along the route through which he has to pass, ordering the police to guard him. All the rich merchants in the province of Satsuma are held to be retainers of the Governor. No notification from the central government is circulated in the ken. The entire power and influence of the kencho is in the hands of the Gakko-to, by whom persons are appointed to positions of authority.

(Continued on Page 36)

EARTHQUAKES AND BUILDINGS.

IN all countries subject to seismic influences, endeavors to solve the there all-important question of how buildings can be constructed so as best to resist the effects of earthquake shocks, must have a peculiar interest. That man who shall give to the world some system of building which will materially reduce, if not altogether annihilate, the risk daily and hourly run by the inhabitants of countries liable to the earth convulsions which involve such terrible destruction, not of property only but of human life, as was wrought here in 1856, will deserve a prominent place in the roll of the benefactors of his species.

The work which we publish below is by a gentleman of practical experience. His remarks and suggestions, as they will appear in these columns, have by this time been read before, and discussed by, a learned society of engineers in Europe, whose debate and decision upon the matter we shall receive in due course. We do not claim infallibility for the author; but we cannot deny him the credit of patient research, added to considerable ingenuity and a broad scope of view. His work contains much which will, we think, be new to all our readers; as for instance where he boldly combats the theories that the mode of building prevailing among the Japanese is well calculated to resist horizontal shocks of earthquake, and that the system of heavy roofing is part of that design instead of, as he holds, a mere consequence of it. But on this and the remainder of his interesting subject we will let our author speak for himself in his paper, which will be found very lucid, and as attractive as any dissertation, which from its nature is compelled to deal largely in technicalities, can be expected to be. For the furtherance of the object he has in view, namely the introduction into Japan of a simple system of domestic architecture, which shall allow the people to live free from the apprehension of the hourly danger they are now in of the walls and roofs of their dwellings crumbling about their ears, he invites discussion, and asks that any fallacies which may be discovered in his theory shall be exposed. For the purposes of such debate, calculated to be of great practical utility, our columns are always open.

AN ESSAY ON JAPANESE BUILDINGS AND ON BUILDINGS IN GENERAL, CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH EARTHQUAKES;

AND

A DESCRIPTION OF A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO GIVE VERY CONSIDERABLE SECURITY TO CONSTRUCTIONS IN MASONRY.

PART I.

JAPANESE BUILDINGS AND BUILDINGS IN GENERAL CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH EARTHQUAKES.

The pretended solidity of Japanese buildings against the effects of earthquakes has been much vaunted; and if we are to believe some persons they are models of their kind in this respect; but we have come to the conclusion that, if earthquakes have not caused greater destruction than has so far occurred to Japanese buildings, the cause is to be found rather in the restricted dimensions of the constructions themselves, than in any merit in the principles on which they are built.

All Japanese houses are of wood: they have often only a ground floor rather low;

the first floor, if they possess any, is only about seven or eight feet high; and it is a rare occurrence to find houses having a second floor. The method of construction may be easily imagined from the following description.

Hardly any or no foundations.

A basement, or simply blocks of stone on which rest ground-plates receiving the feet of the posts, or even blocks of stone whereon rest posts which themselves receive the ground-plates

Posts, few in number, and between which are placed those panels with squares of paper, which have given rise to the saying that Japanese houses had paper walls. And in fact all the internal divisions of the houses as well as the frontage walls are so made, that, when all these sliding panels are taken away, nothing remains but the flooring, some posts here and there, and the ceilings.

An utter absence of ties or bearers, whether at top or bottom of the said posts.

A very heavy roof-frame of timber, composed of several principal beams or large horizontal pieces, placed one above the other, on which rest posts placed vertically without braces, and of height arranged according to the degree of inclination of the roof: binding-rafters joined to the extremities of the horizontal tie-beams placed one above the other, and of these posts: some hip-corners only: some rafters: some thin planks of white wood: shingles: some plaster in earth or lime; and then heavy tiles.

This is a tolerably succinct description of how a Japanese house is built. It will be seen that such a method of construction may apparently present certain advantages of security against earthquake shocks of little violence, by reason of the amount of oscillation which its comparative want of rigidity will allow it to bear; but we shall see further on that it is very badly designed to resist any violent horizontal shocks.*

In the first place the Japanese rest their structures on the ground only, without deep foundations, in order, say they, to offer no resistance to the lateral displacement of the building during the horizontal oscillations of earthquakes. This absence of foundations

* The opinion of a very intelligent Japanese gentleman, with whom we had some conversation on the subject of earthquakes the other day, coincides with that of the author in this particular. He cited, as an irrefutable proof of the instability of Japanese structures under severe shocks of this nature, the terrible earthquake of 1856. That earthquake was horizontal; and in Yedo and the neighboring districts comparatively few houses were left standing, while the native records of the calamity give a total of 120,000 persons destroyed! Before that time, our informant states, all the mercantile houses in the capital were two stories high, and their roofs were ornamented, while their weight was increased, with the addition of heavy ornamental pieces, at the four corners and on the extremities of the apex, known as *onkawara*. He adds that one-storied buildings, previous to that time, were rarely seen in Yedo. Warned by the experience of the terrible disaster which had come upon their city, the survivors, in rebuilding the town, carefully avoided either constructing two-storied houses, or weighting the roofs with ornamental tiles. They neglected the main point, however, namely, to secure a style of building which should offer the maximum of resistance to seismic influences to a minimum cost of construction. Further, as in the lapse of time the lessons of experience so dearly bought twenty years ago have lost much of their force, the old fashion of building has again come into favor; and hence we see many Japanese houses newly built, especially in Tokio, two-stories high, and with the heavily weighted roofs which the author and our Japanese friend hold to be such terrible sources of danger in cases of severe horizontal earthquakes.—Ed. J.G.

appears, at first sight, logical enough; but if we follow the subject further it will appear more difficult to admit the possibility of establishing surfaces sufficiently slippery for the effect to be thoroughly produced. We think rather that, in consequence of the weight of the construction, and the nature of the points of contact with the soil, it must be admitted that the house will follow, at least in great measure, the movements of the soil. At all events, and following up the Japanese principle, the buildings with ground-plates resting on blocks of stone would be preferable to those in which the ground-plates rest throughout their entire length upon basements of masonry; and the advantages of the first over the second system would be in proportion to the extent of surface in contact with the soil.

We may presume that the experiment of the sheet of paper which can be drawn from under a heavy object without displacing it, provided the action is very rapid, plays a large part in the Japanese principle of the sliding of a building upon its foundations. But they forget that the heavy object would be drawn along with the paper, if the action were not performed with sufficient rapidity:—that is to say if the quickness of motion imparted to the paper were not sufficiently great. Besides, it is scarcely admissible that, in an earthquake, the horizontal waves or shocks can ever attain a speed corresponding with that of the sheet of paper in the experiment which we have just quoted; and, even if some should reach it, we must not forget that others may be very disastrous and yet fall short of it, and that most frequently, if not always, the house will be drawn along with its foundations, as is the case in the experiment of the weight and the sheet of paper, when the speed given to latter is not sufficiently great.

Among other projects, it has been proposed, in San Francisco, to rest the wooden structures of California upon convex surfaces and even upon balls. We have been told that, in Japan, a light-house had been built upon balls; but that experience had condemned the system; and that it had been necessary to reconstruct the light-house upon the ordinary principles.†

† This is the light-house alluded to in a paper on "Japan Lights," read by Mr. E. H. Brunton, on the 14th November last, before the Institution of civil Engineers in London. We quote below the portion of the paper referring to the matter; and mention incidentally that Mr. Brunton would appear to be in favor, if anything, of the principles applied, in the existing system of Japanese architecture, to buildings of small size, with a view to the counteraction of seismic shocks.—[Ed. J. G.]

"The liability of the country to earthquakes was an important point for consideration in the construction of the lighthouses. Messrs. D. and T. Stephenson, who designed the apparatus, devised what had been named an aseismatic joint, by means of which a break was made in the continuity of a structure, and the propagation of a shock from the foundation upwards was prevented. This was accomplished by the introduction of balls working in cups placed between the platforms, the lower platform being fixed to the foundation, and on the upper platform the superstructure was erected. This arrangement was sanctioned by the Board of Trade for the apparatus of the first lights ordered; but, in the author's opinion, it was defective, in so far that the free motion of the upper, over the lower, part, of a structure would, on the occasion of disturbances, such as a gale of wind, give rise to a distressing, and in some cases probably a destructive, motion in the superstructure. There being two movements in all earthquakes, one tending to overthrow, and the other to restore equilibrium, if a building could be constructed with a sufficient power of resilience, its destruction could not occur, unless the oscillation went beyond its limit of equilibrium. The houses in Japan had been a evident

These various projects for sliding or rolling, are only improvements upon the Japanese principle which we have indicated; and it will be understood that they are only applicable to light structures in wood, and under quite peculiar circumstances.

We come to the conclusion, then, that, if the idea of supposing a building sliding upon its foundation has a logical appearance, it is in reality only fantastical, and from a practical point of view should be considered altogether inconsequent. In fine, we believe that it is necessary to endeavor to give, by more rational means, to structures the security which is so much needed to resist the effects produced by earthquakes of considerable violence.

The absence of ties and of bearers to consolidate the joints of posts with the ground plates and with the upper framework is, in the opinion of the Japanese builders, a consequence of the preceding principle. "If," say they, "we admit that our constructions should glide upon the ground during horizontal oscillations, it is, nevertheless, to be feared that they will only do so imperfectly, and then the play left to the posts in their joints remedies the imperfection of the first system." But, as, with the Japanese, everything is the result of the experience of many centuries, this necessity of suppressing all ties, bearers, and braces proves superabundantly the inefficacy of the principle of a building sliding upon its foundations, although it indicates, at the same time, that a certain elasticity is favorable to resistance, by buildings, to horizontal shocks. For would it not be more logical, if the gliding were properly produced, to stiffen the whole work in such a manner that, altogether, and in consequence of the force of inertia which it should oppose to the wave, the structure should glide upon the ground without any danger of rupture in the higher portions?

Again, many Europeans believe that the Japanese make their roofs very heavy also to provide against the effects of earthquakes. We think differently on this subject, and it appears to us that the very considerable weight of the roofs is only a consequence of their system of frame-work and covering. Let us imagine a frame-work in which there are no main rafters, but simply a large number of cross beams, placed one above the other, and posts or jambs placed vertically, resting immediately, on the one hand, upon the lower beam, necessarily very strong, and, on the other, supporting the beam immediately above, and the binding rafters, and then the hip corners, if the roof is pavilion shaped.

The posts or jambs having no braces require, as a consequence, to be more numerous; and this conduces to necessitate an extra volume in the beams in order that they may preserve a sufficient power to support the weight. Further, Japanese tiles, being all hand-made, are often porous, and consequently require a certain thickness (18 to 20 millimètres) in order to prevent the rain soaking through them: besides, as these tiles are only ordinarily about 255 millimètres high, and have no hook, one is obliged to give them a considerable overlap, even

with a minimum inclination of 30°, to obviate the inconvenience caused by capillarity. Their form recalls that of the "Mosselmann" tile, but they are much heavier because smaller, one square mètre of roofing (tiles only) weighing about sixty kilos. Lastly, their form requires that they shall be placed upon a bed of fresh earth into which the tile is pressed, in order that, under the influence of the wind and the vibrations caused by earthquakes, it will not slip on the roof. In spite of that, it often happens that the rain soaks through the tile, or even ascends by capillarity so as to pass the overlap, or, again, is driven between the overlaps by the wind, in which case the earth gets damp and finishes by causing rot in the shingles and the thin planks of white wood. This is why recourse is often had to the application upon the shingles of several coats of plaster, tolerably thick, and capable of hardening sufficiently for the damp not to penetrate them with so much ease as it otherwise would.

All these arrangements of course make the roof very heavy, and the Japanese have not, as far as we know, any valid reasons to give proving that heavy roofings add to the solidity of their structures in case of earthquakes.

From what we have said about Japanese houses, we see that, in fact, they are of a nature to resist earthquakes of but small intensity; but, if we seek now to find out how they would be likely to behave under the action of a violent horizontal shock, we should find occasion to doubt their pretended solidity. Indeed we have seen above, that the principle of the gliding of the house upon its base does not afford security: we have also seen that the absence of ties and bearers is the cause that, if the sliding does not take place, there will be an oscillation at the base of the posts. Well, if these oscillations are violent, sudden, and of a certain extent, is there not room for fear that by virtue of the inertia presented by the great mass of the roof, and of the considerable speed of the oscillation of the soil, the joints will break and the whole construction tumble down like a house of cards?

It is known that inertia is great in proportion as the mass, and above all the speed, are considerable ($\frac{1}{2} MS^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum v^2$): or—consequently if, in the case under consideration, the weight of the roof is great, and the speed of the wave is also very great, it will follow, necessarily, that the strain put upon the joints of the posts will be enormous; that they will break if there is no possibility of gliding, and the structure will tumble down. Under any circumstances, the increase of weight, in the roof rather than in the lower parts of the structure, can but aggravate the danger during the passage of a horizontal wave. This is, besides, the impression produced upon us after the earthquakes, pretty numerous already, which we have felt; and we have more confidence in a house heavy at the base, and with a roof, light, but solid and well held together, than in buildings constructed in the present Japanese style.

All that we have said on the subject of Japanese houses may be applied to the construction of their palaces and temples. The same principles and the same systems obtain, with this single difference, that palaces and temples, being larger, are proportionally more substantially built than ordinary structures.

We have only, so far, spoken of horizontal oscillations, because they are evidently the most disastrous, at least for wooden structures. However, earthquakes often make themselves felt by vertical oscillations, un-

dulations, whirlings:—sometimes by all kinds of movements acting at the same time.

The precautions to be taken against vertical shocks are of the same kind as those which would be taken under ordinary conditions to give to a structure the greatest possible amount of solidity, that is to say, very thick walls, very solid foundations, materials of the best quality and offering a great amount of resistance to crushing forces; and further, a perfect arrangement of the diverse portions of the building, above all the floors and other horizontal portions, elasticity in which might considerably damage the adjacent walls during vertical oscillations.

All other movements of the soil being merely combinations of horizontal and vertical oscillations, the conclusion may be arrived at that, if all the necessary precautions have been taken against these two kinds of motions, the greatest possible amount of solidity against other movements, such as undulations, whirlings, &c., will have been given.

It is worth while remarking also, that, in almost all cases, the surface occupied by a building, when compared with the extent of an undulation, is to all intents and purposes so small that up to a certain limit the foundations of a house may be considered as reposing upon a plane, if not always horizontal, surface, vibrating or oscillating all together. And, in support of this our opinion, we will cite a piece of information. During five years now that gas has been used in this town and in the capital, no escape, even the slightest, from the metal pipes, caused by earthquakes, has been noticed, and nevertheless more than 35 kilometres (22 miles) of metal piping have been laid in Yokohama, and nearly 20 (12½ miles) in Yedo.

Once for all, the fact must be recognised that it is impossible to protect buildings against those earthquakes in which the ground opens, or when other effects equally terrible are produced. Very fortunately such catastrophes are relatively rare; and most frequently one has only to fear earthquakes, less violent it is true, but sufficiently powerful, nevertheless, to overturn houses which are solidly put together according to the methods ordinarily employed in the builder's art.

Before speaking of structures in masonry, we will say a few words on an economic method of building in wood, which appears to us to offer many advantages joined to a very great security against earthquakes. It consists of the erection of a frame of wood, with very wide spaces which are filled in by well put together brick masonry, and in the consolidation of the most important joints by ties, holdfasts, clamps and squares of iron.

But it will, no doubt, be objected that if those portions of the outer walls which are in brick masonry are not covered with a very impervious plaster, they will be continually penetrated by damp, and will, by so much, be unhealthy, and will besides help to rot the wood with which they may be in contact. For, in point of fact, with the ordinary wooden frame-works, the brick portion will hardly ever be more than the length of one brick in thickness, or about 22 centimètres; and it is well known that a brick wall of this thickness is generally very damp, and that it is even very difficult, under certain climatic influences, to make it altogether impervious.

We will, therefore, point out a method to protect, from all humidity, both the wooden frame-work and the built-in portions of

ly built with this principle in view. They had a light wooden framework and a heavy roof, and they were so made as to be capable of being moved off the vertical to a considerable extent without fracture. But it being impracticable to follow this method of construction in the light-houses, the author had adopted the only other alternative, viz., giving them great weight and solidity, and so adding to their inertia and checking their oscillation."

brick, and also to make any merely wooden house to which it may be applied as healthy and comfortable as it is solid.

On the external surface of the walls are nailed transversely or diagonally laths of from 8 to 10 centimètres broad by 2 centimètres thick, according to the method followed by Japanese. Then, on these laths are nailed flat tiles, or squares of baked earth, sometimes varnished, and called by the Japanese *tate kawara* (a tile which stands on its edge.) In the manufacture, a little hole is practised for the nails in each angle of the tile, which is generally about thirty centimètres square, and two or three centimètres thick. Lastly, the whole is covered with several coats of plaster. The Japanese frequently only grout the tiles many times in succession.

It will be readily understood that the layer of air, about 2 centimètres thick, thus interposed between the wall and the tiles, is sufficient to prevent the damp from penetrating to the former.

The foundations should be laid in the ordinary way and without thought for the possible or impossible sliding of the house on its base during earthquakes. The roof should be solid but as light as possible.

This is the kind of cheap building, which appears to us the best and the most practical for all colonies, whether there be or be not any likelihood of earthquakes; for, solidity apart, it possesses the great advantage of being very healthy and comfortable. It is preferable to constructions built entirely of wood, through the greater resistance it offers to the effects of fire, heat, cold, and the attacks of rodents, while, in the event of earthquakes, it is more solid than carelessly constructed buildings of masonry.

PART II.

BUILDINGS IN MASONRY.

We have, so far, paid but little attention to buildings in masonry, and what we have said of Japanese structures is sufficient to give some idea of the manner in which the Japanese arrange the frame-work of their houses to protect them against the disastrous effects of earthquakes. The preceding part of our work is perhaps calculated to interest builders who may have to erect houses of wood in countries where such calamities are to be feared. But we think it will also be interesting to say a few words on the subject of structures in masonry in general, and considered from the points of view which we are now taking.

As a general proposition perfection in a building in masonry would be attained if the materials and the cement binding them together were so firmly connected that, to all intents and purposes, the whole of the walls could be considered as a monolith. Evidently, no confidence should be placed in the principle of the gliding of the structure upon its foundations in this case, in which the weight of the masonry is considerable, and the surface offered by the base of the walls to friction is great. It is then, definitively, more rational to fix in the ordinary manner the structure to the soil, and to build it upon very solid foundations; to make of it, in fact, a rigid edifice, heavier at the base than at the summit. While making use of the words "monolith" and "rigid," we do not in any way intend to do away with that elasticity which all masonry preserves more or less; for this elasticity is, above all things, indispensable, especially in case of the sudden and jerky shocks, which are sometimes felt during earthquakes. Brick masonry, being above

all that which preserves most elasticity in consequence of the number of joints which it contains, we would give the preference to this mode of construction.

During one earthquake we saw, from a first story and absolutely under our eyes, an enclosure wall of brick masonry, about fifteen mètres long, two mètres high, and the length of one brick in thickness, and entirely disconnected at one of its extremities, oscillate, at that end, through a space which we estimated at from eight to ten centimètres to the right and left of its normal position. We must admit, however, that as we wore ourselves in movement, our calculation may have been erroneous, and, in consequence, the figures which we give as the extent of the oscillation at the isolated extremity of the wall may not be quite correct. However, after the earthquake, no trace of rupture was remarked either in the bricks or in the joints. The masonry, it is true, was not very well made, the joints were very thick and the mortar of very inferior quality; and, perhaps, if the masonry had been better made, coming closer in fact to a monolith, it might have not so well resisted this succession of shocks of a considerable extent. The house in which we were at the time was built of bricks with door and window cases of stone. The brick work resisted, but many fractures occurred in the stone portions. Thus it appears that a certain elasticity is favorable, and that a homogeneity as perfect as possible is one of the conditions to be sought for. Although brick work has the great advantage, over masonry composed of large materials, of a greater elasticity by reason of a greater number of joints, we must not forget that, in the case of vertical shocks, it is especially a force of resistance in the materials to compression or crushing that we must have in view. It is therefore indispensable that the bricks should be of very good quality.

We will describe, at the close of this essay, a system of iron bars in combination, applicable to buildings of masonry, with the aid of which it is possible to build as securely with materials of large size as with bricks.

But a few years have elapsed since people commenced to build with bricks in Japan (about 1867 at the Yokoska arsenal.) The Japanese did not know anything about bricks or at least did not make use of them for building. Further, they employed stone in the basements or to face externally the wooden frames of certain warehouses. It might, therefore, be rash on our part to presume to lay down definitively, and at this moment, that solid and well built structures in masonry resist better than wooden ones. On the other hand, earthquakes have been of slight violence, comparatively speaking, in Japan for the last twenty-two or twenty-three years, and very fortunately we can only gain experience elsewhere on this subject in a limited number of countries. Thus, if this important question is resolved in other lands, it is not yet resolved in Japan, and we prefer to fall back upon what is known elsewhere to running the risk of falling into errors the consequences of which are in such cases always disastrous.

Still, many of the brick buildings which have already been erected in Japan have borne some sufficiently violent shocks of earthquake; and so far they have appeared to resist them better than analogous structures in wood work have done. Nevertheless, we have often considered if some means might not be devised to add to the solidity of buildings in masonry; for it is incontestably im-

possible to take too many precautions to guarantee, within the limits of human precaution, dwellings against the terrible effects of earthquakes.

We know, further, in Japan, of many brick chimneys of factories, with or without external iron defences; and all have so far thoroughly well resisted earthquakes; and these chimneys afford excellent examples of constructions built according to our views. They are solidly fixed to the ground and are much lighter at the summit than at the base: they have also a very marked elasticity by reason of their height; and their homogeneity is nearly perfect.

We will confine ourselves, for the moment, to these general considerations on the subject of buildings in masonry; because in the following part will be found the necessary complement to what we have already said.

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF A SYSTEM INTENDED TO GIVE TO BUILDINGS IN MASONRY A VERY GREAT SECURITY AGAINST EARTHQUAKES.

The question of earthquakes has so far, and with reason, seriously occupied builders in those countries where these phenomena are frequent; and in Japan it is generally believed that wooden buildings resist shocks better than buildings in masonry.

We are not altogether of this opinion; for it has always appeared to us that structures in masonry with very thick walls, composed of materials of good quality and solidly joined to the frame-works of the floors and the roof, offered as much security against earthquakes as, while they are much more durable than, Japanese buildings and, generally, buildings in wood. However, and since the contrary opinion has so far prevailed in Japan, we have thought it our duty to search out the means to obviate this presumed want of solidity, and hope to have arrived at a solution as simple and efficacious as it is of small expense, while it will incontestably render structures in masonry more capable of resistance than the best wooden buildings.

By reason, on the one hand, of the increasing scarcity of wood for frames, and, on the other, the extension given to the manufacture of bricks in Japan, the cost price of structures in masonry diminishes from day to day, while that of wooden buildings augments. The most serious obstacle in the way of the adoption of masonry is only, then, at present, that which arises out of the belief that they do not offer sufficient security against earthquakes. It would, however, be dangerous to endeavor to still further diminish the difference in cost price by the employment, in buildings of masonry, of materials of inferior quality, or even by diminishing the thickness of the walls. And economy should not be carried into the suppression of the most efficacious means for binding the walls to the frame-work and together. In one or the other case the consequences of this false economy might be disastrous. When people build in a country where earthquakes have to be feared, it appears absolutely necessary to build well, if they wish to be certain to obtain a greater degree of security than in wooden structures.

For a long time past and in many countries people have sought how to increase the safety of buildings in masonry without augmenting unduly their cost. We know of many systems of trussing, girding, and staying with ironwork, the efficacy of which is more or less approved. We have also

thought, apparently with many engineers and architects, of how to introduce, into constructions in masonry, ground plates and uprights of sheet iron, or of iron of special form, or cast iron, between which we should build in stone, brick, or concrete. But, at first sight, it is apparent that the expense would be found to be augmented in a very large proportion, in consequence of the considerable quantity of material, iron or cast iron, as well as for labor, which the application of these different systems would render necessary. At length we formed the following idea, the simplicity of which is perhaps its greatest merit, and which is specially applicable to buildings in brick or stone masonry.

Let us suppose a certain number of bricks placed one upon the other, in the same manner as if we were building an ordinary wall, but dry, without mortar: then let us shake the table on which this little factitious wall reposes. It is evident that the bricks will tumble down in all directions. But if the pile of bricks is strongly tied together with a cord, a wire, or an iron band, is it not true that no disaggregation of the pile of bricks or wall will follow, and that it will run no risk of falling either to the right or left: that is to say outside or inside of the building of which the little factitious wall is thought to be a portion? The whole of the new idea is there, and it only remains to apply it to buildings.

By reason of the general thickness of walls in masonry, we may consider a portion of wall one story high and about the same breadth as a pile or parcel of bricks or other material, which can be strongly bound together, and, in consequence, consolidated against the disaggregation of its component materials, precisely as we did for the pile of bricks in our experiment. The same applies to all the surrounding portions, and, indeed, to all the walls of the structure.

Let us imagine, next, that all these different parcels or piles of masonry are bound together, and we shall then have a building as homogeneous, and enduring of itself, as any other structure, but with an added force of resistance to disruption, or the disaggregation of materials, equal to the force of the irons employed as ties.

Our principle might, then, be formulated thus:—"Bind your masonry in piles, and bind these piles together, in such a manner that the materials cannot separate nor the walls be torn asunder."

It now remains only to guarantee the walls against a far within or without the construction. The most simple and rational manner to arrive at this end appears to be the employment of strong frames of wood or iron resting upon the epaulements formed by the difference in thickness of the walls of the different stories, and holding by well knit joints the principal part of the frames of the floors and of the roof. The walls should in all cases be strongly bound to the frames and main pieces of wood-work in the building; and the different frames should be firmly connected together if there are many partition walls on each stage. If the extent of the walls should demand it, rigidity of the sides of the frame-work can be ensured by iron stays.

As for the new idea, it appears to us that it should be susceptible of very economical application, inasmuch as the iron which is employed in it is employed under conditions the most favorable to economy of the material; that is to say, in subjecting it to traction. It is known that an iron rod for each

square centimètre (.393 in.) of section will bear with perfect security a minimum weight of 1,000 kilogrammes (2204.62 lbs); and that the rupture of this same rod, according to the quality of the iron of which it is composed, may only be produced by a weight of from four to six thousand kilogrammes (eight to thirteen thousand pounds.)

We see by this that, with iron bands of small dimensions, the solidity of structures in masonry, against the disastrous effects of earthquakes, may be, in a very great measure, increased.

J. LESCASSE.

THE LAUNCH OF THE "AMAGI-KUWAN."

The third official launch of vessels built in the Yokoska arsenal took place on the 13th instant. The first launch was that of the *Seiki-kuan* on the 5th March 1875, or more than two years ago, and H. M. the Mikado in person, on the occasion of his second visit to the Arsenal and Dockyard, presided at the ceremony. The second launch, that of the *Jinkai-maru*, a paddle-wheel steamer built originally for an Imperial yacht, took place on the 4th Sept. last. On that occasion the Emperor, who had intended to be present, was prevented from visiting Yokoska; but his place was filled by the Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-miya and Arisugawa-no-miya, who, prior to the launch, inspected the various departments of the Arsenal and Dockyard, and witnessed, among other things, one of the largest castings which has ever been made there. The third launch is the one which we witnessed on the 13th, that of the *Amagi-kuan*. Naturally enough, there was a marked absence of the great pomp with which the other two ceremonies were invested. H. M. the Mikado is now in his own old capital, surrounded by his ministers, and anxiously watching events, which may result in the dismissal of the latter, or many of them, and a complete alteration in the cabinet, and indeed the whole scheme of the government of the empire. At this moment he is, no doubt, experiencing the truth of the maxim that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Prince Arisugawa-no-miya, too, is absent, and he does not take his nightly rest upon a bed of roses. He is at Hakata, in the face of countrymen who are his enemies. He has the awfully responsible position of Commander-in-Chief of armies in the field against the Satsuma insurgents; over whom, it is not too much to say, he has not gained, so far, a single important advantage, and with whom he will, if matters do not rapidly change in favor of the imperial arms, have to come to some terms of which he will not be the dictator. Very few Japanese of high official rank were present at the last launch. H. E. Terashima, Minister of Foreign Affairs, presided; and he was accompanied by Admiral Nakamuta and a few officials of the rank of secretary, and the two young sons of Prince Arisugawa, who accompanied their father to Yokoska in September last. They are lively and evidently intelligent lads. They inspected the vessel and took great interest in all the details which were communicated to them. A cavalry band came down from Tokio and tended to enliven the proceedings with their music, and the *coup d'oeil* with their brilliant scarlet and blue uniforms. A special boat from Tokio brought down a large contingent of cadets from the

Imperial Naval College, and these young gentlemen visited all the parts of the arsenal in small parties. The models seemed to attract their special and pleased attention.

With the exception of the launch, no specially important works were going on in the arsenal; and as, in our report of the launch of the *Jinkai*, we gave a full description of the institution, we need append little to that. We noticed, however, that the wood sheds had apparently received important additions, and that the store of wood seemed considerably increased. A fence too had been erected, shutting off the ground, made by the discharge of workshop rubbish, from the bay at the back of the Arsenal, which is now completely enclosed both by land and sea.

Many persons, principally French residents, with however a considerable sprinkling of those of other nationalities, availed themselves of the opportunity of making the trip, afforded by the running of the Arsenal boats, as advertised, hence to Yokoska. On board the *Yokoska*, the smartest of these little steamers, were the French Minister, Mr. du Bousquet, the Colonel and many officers of the French Military Mission, Messrs. Conil, Degron, and other prominent members of the French Colony, and several ladies. The other boats were also well filled. In the course of the morning the Messageries Maritimes launch, and some private launches, took down parties of visitors. So that, in spite of the inclemency of the early part of the day, and the absence of very great pomp and circumstance, the assembly of foreigners to witness the launch was large. The Japanese, too, assembled in great numbers from the neighborhood, and the crowds thus formed were greatly increased by the Yokohama and Tokio natives who made holiday. Still, there was an appreciable decrease on the whole from the number of visitors present on the last occasion.

The principal foreign *employés* of the Arsenal were entertained at an official tiffin by Mr. Terashima and Admiral Nakamuta, who then took a tour of inspection through the arsenal, and at 4 p.m. took their places on the stage whence the launch was to be witnessed. The part of the stage in question reserved for these officials was, as on previous occasions, divided from the portion placed at the disposal of other visitors, by a slight partition of white wood. Shortly before the launch two foreigners were leaning against this partition, when the nails gave way, and the strangers were precipitated, rolling one over the other, into the reserved portion. They rose, apparently none the worse for the fall, and the broken partition was not replaced. On the arrival of the two principal spectators the band struck up an air, we think from one of Balfe's operas? the shores were knocked away, and the vessel lay supported by her cradle alone on the well soaped ways. Mr. Thibaudier, himself, through Mr. David, the foreman carpenter, directed proceedings. The last wedges were taken out, a little leverage was applied, and the vessel glided with increasing momentum into the water. So quiet was the motion that it was imperceptible on board, the persons standing on the deck only being aware of their change of position by the evidence of their eyesight. The engines and screw had already been placed in the boat while on the ways. The speed she acquired took her, as had been anticipated, opposite the large crane from which one of the two boilers destined for her was already slung.

She was promptly hauled alongside the crane jetty, and the boilers were hoisted into her, within an hour from the time of her touching the water. The launch was a complete success; and the workmanship of the vessel testifies to the care and thoroughness with which the work is done by the people of the arsenal, native and foreign.

The *Amagi* is a gun-boat, sister ship to the *Sei-ki*, launched, as above said, two years ago. She is, however, a trifle longer. Her dimensions, as furnished us in the dockyard are

Lengthmètres 61.30 = 201.06 feet.
Beam " 9.40 = 30.83 "
Depth of Hold " 5.00 = 16.40 "

The length of the *Sei-ki* is 60 mètres, the trifling increase indicated being given to the *Amagi* to provide increased boiler accommodation.

The *Amagi's* engine has three cylinders each 3 feet in diameter, with surface condensers, and of 700 horse power indicated. The vessel's total displacement is 900 tons.

The hull is composite, kiaki and iron. Oak, at least Japanese oak, will probably never find favor with ship-builders. It does not, in point of durability, at all approach the oak of Northern Europe; but has many points of resemblance with the Italian tree of the same species. The armament of the new vessel will be the same as that of the *Sei-ki*: one large pivot gun of the Krupp type forward, and three ordinary guns aft. The large gun will, however, be mounted a little further aft than was the case with the *Sei-ki*, the difference being intended to bring the gun directly over, and so afford additional protection to, the boilers.

All parts of the *Amagi*, even to the bolts and nails with which she is fastened have been made in the arsenal. The Japanese are so pleased with the progress they have made that they have now laid the keel of a vessel, to be of about the same size as the *Seiki* and *Amagi*, which is to be built entirely under Japanese supervision. We cordially wish them success in their efforts; but would take this opportunity of pointing out to them, that their navy is now quite large enough for their needs. Japan has nothing to fear from schemes of foreign conquest: she can have no thought of conquest for herself. Her navy, then, apart from what service it can render to the enforcement of her revenue laws, is more an ornamental than a useful institution. Indeed, it is to be feared that, in the present difficulties, it may turn out, instead of a safeguard to the present government, a negative if not a direct aid to its internal enemies. With this subject, in this place, however, we will not deal. It is now our part to congratulate the existing authorities upon the efficiency of one of their pet institutions, and the third great success which they have achieved in native government ship-building.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A meeting was convened on the 13th inst. in the Grand Hotel, by the Committee appointed at the Public Meeting held on the 6th instant, for the further consideration of the volunteer movement, and also for the tendering of their own resignations.

Numerically the meeting was not so large as on the first occasion, probably through many of the residents having gone to witness the launch at Yokoska. As it was, about sixty gentlemen assembled; and the meeting, though of short duration, finally determined

that Yokohama should have a volunteer force, notwithstanding the opposition the proposition had met with.

A motion that Mr. Dodds take the chair was not carried, through that gentleman respectfully declining the honor it was proposed to confer upon him, alleging, as an excuse which was reluctantly accepted, that he was not sufficiently identified with the movement to warrant him taking the position of Chairman.

Gen. T. B. Van Buren then proposed that Mr. Litchfield fulfil the duties of Chairman, which was seconded, and carried, and Mr. Litchfield took the chair.

Mr. S. D. Hepburn kindly officiated as Secretary.

The Chairman then briefly referred to the object of the meeting.

Gen. T. B. Van Buren announced to the meeting that he had been instructed by his colleagues on the Committee to lay before them the results of their labors. At the first meeting of the Committee the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved

That the purposes of the proposed organization shall be recreation, military drill, and exercise, and to be called out for the preservation of order in case of any public calamity such as a great fire, &c.

A Sub-Committee was then appointed to draw a plan of organization. The day following he, the speaker, was waited upon personally by the Governor of Kanagawa, the result of that interview ending in his drafting the following letter and laying it before the Committee:—

Yokohama, March 8, 1877.

GENTLEMEN,—This A. M. I was waited upon by Mr. Nomura Yasushii, Governor of Kanagawa, who warmly urged me to abandon the project of forming a Military Company as proposed, saying that he was confident such an organization would create bad feeling among the Japanese people, and be viewed with a great disfavor by the Government.

He was referred to the removal of the Foreign troops and spoke of the universal satisfaction produced by such removal, and said he should greatly regret to see any misunderstanding or jealousy now created by a movement of the character indicated.

I assured him that our purpose was recreation and military exercise, to which he replied that he did not doubt my assurances, but the people could not well be apprized that such was its only purpose, and he again strongly urged me to use my influence to prevent the organization.

I told him that of course if the matter was viewed by his Government and people in the light represented by him, it would not become me, especially while occupying an official position to persevere in forwarding the movement, and that I would lay his statements before the Committee,

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully yours,

THOS. B. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. K. swick, Kraetzer, Zappe, Eldridge, Brewer, and Geoghagan, Committee on organization of proposed Military Company.

Thereupon the Committee met, and after some discussion resolved upon this action.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Meeting of Citizens, called to consult as to the propriety of forming a Military Organization for recreation and drill, &c., held at the Yokohama United Club (all the members present), on the 9th March instant, a communication from General Van Buren to the Committee detailing a conversation held by him with the Gonrei of Kanagawa, in which the latter expressed his wishes that the project might be abandoned, was taken into consideration. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Kraetzer:—

That another meeting of the Community be called for Tuesday the 13th instant at 5 o'clock p.m. at the Grand Hotel, and at that time this Committee tenders its resignation, with a statement of the reason for so doing.

The speaker remarked that perhaps what he had already stated would be considered sufficient to justify the action of the Committee, yet it might be as well for him to say something more concerning what had transpired with the Governor. In the course of the conversation which he had with the Governor, the speaker drew his attention to the fact that he himself had notified that on any indication of trouble a signal would be given to foreigners by ringing the fire-bell a certain number of times. This the Governor acknowledged, and went so far as to confess that it was probably indiscreet on his part to have done so at this particular period when affairs were unsettled. But he emphatically disclaimed that he had been actuated in taking this step from fear that trouble might possibly arise through the political disturbances in the South, and regretted very much that he had been led to publish the signal in reference to trouble at this untimely season. The speaker then referred to the fact that the majority of the Committee were officials, four of whom were Consuls, and stated that it would hardly do for them to persevere in opposing the objections which had been brought forward by the Governor, and therefore the Committee were unanimous that, under the circumstances, it were much better for them all to resign, and then the non-official members could be re-elected if nominated. As for himself he did not think it was necessary to express his own private reasons. He then referred to the correspondence which had taken place in the local newspapers on the subject, and some of the reasons, he thought, were not very well founded. He did not know that he was sufficiently well versed in British law to give a decided opinion upon the paragraph in one of the letters published which referred to a law forbidding British subjects to arm themselves, but he thought that if such a law existed it had reference to the country where it was promulgated, and was never intended to be enforced on a few citizens in this part of the world. With regard to the position the Japanese had thought proper to adopt, Gen. Van Buren thought it unwise. He considered they were unnecessarily sensitive. The residents of Yokohama had their Cricket, Football, Racing and other Clubs, including the Swiss Rifle Club, and yet the foundation of the Japanese Government did not appear to have been shaken in the least by their existence; and the people had certainly not evinced any signs of fear of those Clubs, but, on the contrary, large crowds of natives always assembled on the occasion of any of those Clubs holding a meeting, when the fences would be completely lined with them. And he apprehended that if at any time a hundred or two hundred volunteers marched through the streets or assembled for parade the effect would be the same (Applause). He had one word more to say. He saw it stated in a long and able editorial in a leading paper that, whichever party gained the day in the present struggle, foreigners would be quite safe from harm; and even if they were not it would be useless to contend against an organized expedition. As to the statement respecting the safety of foreigners under any circumstances, the speaker was not prepared to go so far. But with regard to the remarks concerning the uselessness of contending against an armed force, he felt sure that such an organization as they were proposing to form would be of but very little use. Still it was well known that a certain class of persons always

followed in the rear of an army for pillage and plunder; and to meet such persons a volunteer force would be of great value. He could not say that there was even a probability or possibility to resist such marauders, but in the event of such a thing occurring he felt sure an organized company would be of great value. In making these statements Gen. Van Buren did not wish it to be thought that he was encouraging the formation of a volunteer organization, though, he confessed, it seemed to him there were no legitimate reasons why there should not be one. He had no idea that the Government would have taken umbrage at the movement or that it would be considered as unfriendly. On the contrary he thought there would have been no difficulty in obtaining fire-arms from the Government. But it turned out that he was mistaken. Nevertheless, he still thought that if the Government had kept their hands clear of the affair it would have been much better. (Applause.) During his discourse the speaker announced that it was quite impossible for him, being an official, to take part in the formation of a volunteer corps and he wished it to be understood that he wiped his hands entirely of the whole affair; and his fellow Consuls were in a similar position. He mentioned that he had always considered that the movement was principally for the purpose of exercise and recreation, as well as to have an efficient body of men at hand in case of fires. As to the idea that the handful of men they could raise in the settlement would be of use in opposing an organized attack, either by the Government or the rebels, on the Settlement, he scouted the idea. The speaker took his seat amidst continued applause.

The Chairman remarked that the meeting had heard from Gen. Van Buren that the whole of the Committee elected at the last meeting had tendered their resignations and it now rested with themselves as to what was to be done. He invited propositions either for the formation of a Rifle Club or Drill Corps, which, in case of need, would always be ready to turn out. And, if no difficulty ever arose, such an organization would be a benefit in many other respects. The Governor's opposition was, in his opinion, not to be entertained; and in reference to the remarks of Gen. Van Buren respecting British law in reference to fire-arms, all Englishmen might make their minds easy on that point and be under no apprehension of punishment for bearing arms. There certainly had been Acts at one time curtailing the privileges of Englishmen in this respect, but they only existed at such times as that of the Fenian rebellion and were now repealed. He, the Chairman, was of the opinion that a new Committee should be formed.

Gen. T. B. Van Buren called attention to the fact that, if he was not greatly mistaken, the Chief Justice of H. B. M.'s Provincial Court was a member of the Volunteers in Shanghai.

Mr. Marks proposed and Mr. Anderson seconded: "That a Volunteer force be founded in Yokohama."—Carried.

The following gentlemen were then elected as a Committee, Messrs. Litchfield, Evers, Brewer, Geoghegan, Mottu, Dames and Dr. Stuart Eldridge.

It was then proposed and seconded, "that power be given to a majority of the Committee to fill vacancies which might occur through the resignation of some of the members." This having been carried, and a vote of thanks given to the retiring Committee, the

Chairman announced the meeting adjourned until such time as the Committee thought it expedient to call another.

GAITY THEATRE.

La fin couronne les œuvres. We cite this proverb now in a sense more extended than the one in which it is generally received. The successful result of the dramatic entertainment of the 16th inst. more than crowns the means by which it was wrought. The performance is not so remarkable from its success, which, however, was more complete, be it said without offence, than could have been expected, as from its introducing a new feature, which we must hope will become a permanent one in the representations of the dramatic stage of Yokohama. Several ladies, either bearing their own names or veiling their identity under the most transparent of *noms de théâtre*, consented to assist some of our best known gentlemen amateurs in performing on the public stage a couple of pieces for a charitable purpose, the prices of admission being devoted to the relief of families bereaved of relatives through the Civil War in Spain. Rather, it might be more correct to say that, the idea of the relief probably emanating from one of the lady performers, whose sympathies would naturally be with Spanish distress, the gentlemen amateurs assisted the ladies. But, without pausing now to draw nice distinctions, we will say that the Yokohama public, which is particularly alive to excellence and grateful for well directed efforts to amuse it, will congratulate itself upon the idea, which in its fruition brought ladies upon the stage to fill, naturally, characters, which, however well counterfeited, can only be imperfectly put on by the most talented performers of the other sex. However good the make up and dress of a male performer who has reached

"that hirsute season which destroys
With beard and whiskers and the like, the fond
Parisian aspect which upset old Troy,"

however closely he may be shaven, however well powdered and rouged his face may be, his chin and cheeks will wear a bluish, indian-inky, or gunpowdery tinge. And then the voice! Where is the falsetto that can even imperfectly represent that sweetest of melodies, a voice, a woman's voice, "soft, gentle, and low?" There is something indeliberably comic in feminine pathos rendered in a bass or baritone however musical, something which by some recondite train of thought always suggests to us Falstaff's remark to the Chief Justice—"For my voice, I have lost it with holloaing and singing of anthems!" And now that we have had the real thing; now that some of the ladies of Yokohama have overcome the foolish prejudice which exists in the east against their sex taking any part in one of the most intellectual and charming of recreations, we trust that we shall no more have to put up with the at best but shallow fiction of make believe actresses.

Above we alluded to the ladies playing under their own names. In the first piece represented the gentlemen did likewise. We had Mr. Henley, Mr. Bayne, and Mr. Pearson in the programme. Why should this not always be so? There is nothing, as far as we are aware, now-a-days shameful even in the dramatic profession itself. A prejudice does exist against those who make their living on the stage in China and even in native Japan, as it *did* exist in

Europe, where perhaps traces of a vulgar and unjust contempt for actors still lingers, but only among the fatuous or bigoted whose opinion is worth nothing. The same classes may despise the novelist and the historian, and sneer at Dickens as shallow or rave at Gibbon as atheistical. Those who use literature as a crutch, a walking stick, or an amusement, are for the most part glad to do so under their own names. Men or women, amateurs or professional artists, are not ashamed of acknowledging their paintings or sketches. Mr. Johns plays cricket, or foot-ball, or chess, or even billiards, as Mr. Johns and not as Mr. Thomas; and Miss Thomas when she indulges in a game at lawn tennis does not attempt to conceal her identity under the name of Johns. We can understand the feeling which prompts amateurs of the turf to dissociate themselves in private life from stable surroundings; but until some valid reason is given for the assumption of other than their own names by theatrical amateurs we shall contend that there is nothing gained by the practice.

"To oblige Benson" is one of those sparkling comediettas which have flowed from the singularly fertile and potent pen of Mr. Tom Taylor. Mr. Benson, an elderly lawyer, is married to a young wife. To accompany her in all her pleasures would seriously damage him in his large practice. So, after he has been a few weeks married, he deputed, to his artful pupil, Mr. Meredith, the task of procuring tickets to theatres and operas, escorting Mrs. Benson thither, and performing other services for which the husband himself has no time; and which the lady is purposely led to imagine come direct from the young pupil. For one of these obligations she imprudently writes to the latter a rather warm letter of thanks. The young man, who is as inflammable as embryo lawyers are, already a little enamoured, falls or fancies he falls violently in love with his principal's wife, to whom he writes an ardent declaration. This letter, upon which the interest of the piece centres and turns, he slips into one of Mrs. Benson's gloves at a picnic. The gloves, however, are accidentally, before the letter reaches its destination, changed by a Mrs. Southdown for her own. This latter lady, who is a very sensible young woman, being thus in possession of her friend's secret, warns her against its probable consequences, and, not content with that, in order to indicate practically the danger to a married woman of a flirtation, feigns to have herself, by a correspondence with the same Mr. Meredith, incurred the jealous rage of her husband, a good-natured man, like Benson well on in years, devoted not to law but to high farming. Mr. Southdown is persuaded by his wife who does not tell her motive, but simply says "it is to oblige Benson," an all sufficient reason to her husband, to act "like a brute," a part, which, when he is first adapting himself to it, does not suit him at all. His struggles to put it on, however, form one of the prettiest parts of the play. By a roundabout series of disclosures he is persuaded that his wife has really been in correspondence with Meredith, and then his anger becomes too real, to the great amusement of his wife, who thinks at first that he is still acting. Even when she is convinced by Benson that her husband is in earnest, having been informed that Mrs. Southdown had admitted to her friend that she had written to Meredith and received his letter, she is confident that she can put all right. The dénouement is very

cleverly worked out; the great end of playwrights being attained in it, namely creating and sustaining to the last in the minds of even experienced play-goers a feeling of wonder as to how the very ravelled skein is to be unwound. It is unwound, however, in a manner humorous enough, but one calculated to leave in the minds of the audience a not very respectful pity for the "obliged" *Benson*. In the hope that the piece may be repeated, and not wishing to detract from the interest with which those of our readers who have not seen the play would watch it, we will not explain further. Its first representation was decidedly brilliant. The acting was good and well sustained, and the toilets, that essential aid to good acting, in perfect keeping with the characters of the performers. Bouquets were flung lavishly upon the stage during the performance and at the fall of the curtain, when the actors were recalled and received the plaudits they had so well earned.

"From Village to Court" is a more pretentious piece, a comic drama in three acts by Mr. J. M. Morton: The plot turns upon the love of *Rose Walstein*, a country girl, the daughter of a poor but worthy invalid officer, for a young captain in the service of the Grand Duke of no matter where, whom she found wounded and unconscious and tended unseen by him till his recovery. He is affianced to a lady, the *Countess of Lindenburg*, who is sought by the Grand Duke himself. The ambition of this lady, the jealousy of the ducal sovereign, who does not appear, however, personally in the play, the intrigues of the place-loving Baron von Grosenbach, the astuteness of Jeuny, the pretty peasant girl, the rural wit and sharpness of the bumpkin Maximilian Krootz, are each in their place made to tend to the interest of a play which is certainly not without its merits; but which was hardly calculated to show to the best advantage the talent of the performers, who, however, made the best of it. As it has been carefully studied, it will bear repetition, and might even please more on its second representation than on the first. At the certainly dramatic close of the piece the actors were again vociferously applauded, and they must have left the stage with the feeling that they had not labored in vain. The amateur string band, which under Mr. Wagner's training is making great advances towards perfection, with Mr. Griffin at the piano, formed a harmonious orchestra, and played an excellent assortment of music during the evening.

In closing our notice of a pleasant evening we must not forget to commend the punctuality with which the performance commenced; and the comparatively short intervals which occurred between the two pieces and the acts of the second one. For this, which is a duty indeed, but one too often neglected by amateur performers, the stage manager merits the thanks of his audience.

NAGASAKI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MARCH 8TH, 1877.

Up to the present time here we have had to depend mostly on information from outside sources, it being difficult to learn anything definite from the authorities. Yesterday the vessels engaged in the Kagoshima embassy left this place, and comprised the *Riujo-kuwan* and *Tinslin-maru*, men-of-war, and the following Mitsu Bishi mail steamers troops, the *Genkai-maru*, *Kanagawa-maru*, *Kworio-maru*,

Tokai-maru, and the *Sekirio-maru*, all with either troops or policemen on board. The intention of the embassy is said to be to try and discover the intentions of Shimadzu Saburo, if they can interview him, and if possible to get possession of the arsenal there. There is talk here of there still being 10,000 men at Kagoshima and the vicinity, to defend the place if necessary, and it seems scarcely possible that General Saigo would have left the place unprotected. There are about 3,000 men accompanying the expedition; and if the insurgents are still bent on mischief they may give this force some work before long. A few days ago there was some anxiety here owing to rumours of the approach of the rebels, but this fear has subsided. No news as yet has reached us of the relief of the Kuma-moto garrison, which either therefore cannot get out in the face of superior numbers or does not care to try. But if it is true that the number of Imperial troops in the castle is over 3,000 men the number surrounding it must be much in excess and well organised to have been able to keep them hemmed in so long.

The latest news from Hakata is that there were about 15,000 Imperial soldiers there on the 5th. These would most probably take the field at once. Several M. B. steamers are lying in the harbour at Hakata awaiting orders.

As present there are nine men-of-war here, two French, the *Atalante* and the *Talisman*, two American, the *Kearsarge*, and the *Palos*, one English, the *Modeste*, one Russian, the *Haydamak*, one Chinese frigate, the *Hae Eng*, and two Japanese gun-boats. The *Egeria* and the *Fly* are expected from Hong Kong immediately and there was some mention of the *Tennessee* coming up soon. The *Kearsarge* was under orders to leave here for Yokohama last Monday; but instructions came for her to remain here a few days longer. The Chinese frigate is a fine looking vessel. She carries 18 guns—Krupps—breach loaders; and some interest has been excited here during her stay by the manner in which the Chinese officers on board did the saluting pidgin. It would seem that the vessel is not very well supplied with flags of foreign powers; and, on the occasion of some of the consuls and other dignitaries visiting the vessel, the officers found some difficulty in finding the necessary signals to hoist. The Danish Consul, Mr. Fleischer, was one of the first to call, and on his leaving the usual salute was fired, but in the absence of a Danish flag a code signal—red with a yellow cross—was made to answer the purpose. On the visit of the Russian Consul they hoisted a German flag; and for Captain Buller of the *Modeste* an English mercantile ensign. The vessel has come here, it is said, to watch the Chinese interests. During the time the rebels were expected, a few days ago, the natives in the town were much afraid, and rumours of various kinds were about. There seems no doubt that most of the town of Kuma-moto is burnt, partly by the rebels, and the remainder by the Imperialists; and the Nagasaki people were making up their minds to something similar occurring here in case any insurgents appeared and got the best of the Government troops.

9TH MARCH.

The *Palos* left Nagasaki yesterday afternoon on her way. I believe, to Ningpo, and the Japanese man-of-war *Nisshin-kuwan* came in during the night.

Disaffection is said to be general in the vicinity of Hakata, and rumours not quite favourable to the Government are about. But

this, by the way, is more or less general throughout the country, and is caused by the absence of all reliable information as to the position of affairs; and in the uncertainty arising from continuance of this policy the public surmise all manner of possibilities and improbabilities, in which in most cases the wish is father to the thought. The last report from the field of operations about Kurume, to-day, is that the Government troops are driving the rebels before them. No news yet of the Kagoshima expedition, but we should hear in a day or two if they have been allowed to land or repulsed in the attempt.

ENQUIRY.

An enquiry was held on the afternoon of the 17th instant before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, on board the British barque *Forget-me-not*, into the death of a Chinaman, Ah Sam, who fell from aloft on the evening of the 10th March last, off Rock Island during a gale. The captain was aloft at the time of the occurrence, and knew nothing about it, till his return on deck, when the pilot told him what had happened. In falling the deceased struck the weather rail, and fell overboard, and was seen no more. It was impossible to lower a boat, even if there had been spare hands, and was so dark that nothing could be discerned at a very short distance.

Daniel Jamieson, Licensed Pilot No. 5, deposed:—I boarded the *Forget-me-not* on the 10th March, at 10 a.m. Wore ship about 7 p.m., and while on the other tack the truss of the topsail yard carried away. I then took the wheel. We hauled the braces tight and squared the yard so as to keep it steady. I saw a man go up the main rigging, and on enquiry was told it was the captain. I took another pull on the weather braces and sent all hands aloft. I shortly afterwards heard something fall, and then a splash in the water, when I immediately sung out "a man overboard," as I supposed it must be so. The mate immediately came aft and cut away the life buoy and throw it overboard. There was apparently nothing faulty in the truss: merely through the sea causing the ship to roll heavily, it broke. In fact it was a very heavy truss for the size of the vessel.

Thoms Claussen, first mate, said:—All hands were aloft. I heard the pilot sing out "a man overboard." I did not see any man fall. I cut the life buoy away and heaved it overboard. The sea was running too high to do anything more. It was a very dark night.

Ah Lee, a Chinese seaman, said he was upon the yard when Ah Sam fell, but did not know anything of it until he came on deck. Witness was on the lee side while Ah Sam was on the weather side. He noticed Ah Sam go. Nothing could be done to save Ah Sam. All was black.

Sing Song, a Chinese seaman, said he saw Ah Sam fall. Was on the same side with him, and as Ah Sam fell he touched his foot. Witness then sung out to the second mate that a man had fallen.

J. D. Poulsen, second mate, was aloft on the evening of the 10th to secure the top-sail yard. He saw no one fall, but heard one of the men say a man had fallen. The ship was in danger. The truss was a strong one, and was quite proper for the ship.

FINDING.

I find that on the 10th instant, Ah Sam fell overboard off the topsail yard of the *Forget-me-not* accidentally, and was drowned, when the vessel was off Rock Island (light bearing N. W. about one mile distant) and that afterwards everything was done that could be done.

From all accounts it appears that the *Forget-me-not* encountered very bad weather, and that, but for the exertions of the master and pilot, the vessel might not have reached the port.

Law Reports.

In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court at Kanagawa.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law-Secretary.

Saturday, March 10th, 1877.

REGINA vs. ELIZABETH SCARFIELD.

The prisoner surrendered to her bail this morning.

On the Court assembling the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Bishop, informed the Court that, in consequence of the jurisdiction of the Court having been questioned by the counsel for the prisoner on the last day of the trial, he must ask permission to adduce further evidence as to the position of the vessel on the morning the offence the prisoner was accused of was alleged to have been committed. He called

Richard Connor, who was sworn and deposed:—I am a licensed pilot and was pilot for the *Annie W. Weston*. The ship at half past four, on the morning of the 21st February, was about five miles E. S. E. of Sagami. She would have been about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles inside the line drawn from Sagami point to Susaki. At five o'clock she was two miles south of Kanon-saki, just off Plymouth Rock. It was daylight, about six o'clock. I did not see the accused on deck, though it was quite possible for anyone to have been on deck unobserved by me. The Captain came on deck between seven and eight o'clock, though he might have been there before. I have been a pilot for eight years and am thoroughly well acquainted with the coast. Susaki is about 25 miles from Yokohama, and Sagami about 20 miles.

Mr. Ness then addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner. He first commented on the law dealing with concealment of birth, and argued that the present case did not come within the compass of that law, which was evidently framed for the prevention of child murder, while in the present case the child had been born dead. He referred to the shame the prisoner would feel under the circumstances; and strongly denounced both the conduct of the captain and his wife, more especially the latter, towards the prisoner, who, he said, had been cruelly harassed. A great deal of responsibility rested on the captain's wife. She was the only female on board besides the prisoner, and ought to have extended sympathy to her. But instead of that she intimidated and threatened the prisoner, which no doubt had a great deal to do with the concealment. He also dwelt briefly on the fact of a woman's mind being, under certain physical conditions, uninged,

and causing her to do what she at another time would not think of.

His Honour said that there was a very important matter for him to consider before pronouncing judgment, viz: the jurisdiction of the Court. He would adjourn until half-past three o'clock in order to allow him time to reduce his judgment to writing.

Saturday, March 10th, 1877.

The following is the judgment delivered in the above case:—

JUDGMENT.

In this case the accused is charged with the offence of endeavouring to conceal the birth of her child on the 12th of last month. That the offence was committed is proved, but on account of the question of jurisdiction raised by the counsel for the defence, it is necessary to go somewhat minutely into the facts of the case. The accused is a British subject. At the time the offence was committed she was on board an American merchant ship. She was not one of the crew of that ship, but was engaged in Cardiff as a servant of the master's wife, who was a passenger on board. When the offence is charged as having been committed, the vessel was on a voyage from Cardiff to this port, and she arrived in this port on the evening of the same day. The question of her exact position at the time will be referred to hereafter. The fact that the accused was delivered of a child that day is proved by her own confession, by the evidence of Dr. Wheeler, who made a medical examination of her, and by the evidence of the master and his wife, who witnessed in her cabin traces of a recent delivery. The time at which she was delivered is proved to have been five o'clock that morning; this is proved by her own statement that such was the time, corroborated by the evidence of Dr. Wheeler, who saw her on the evening of that day and who is able to say that she was delivered within twenty-four hours at most from the time he saw her. The secret disposition charged in the summons is the casting of the body into the sea. That it was cast into the sea is proved by the accused's own statement, corroborated by the evidence of the master as to marks of blood on the cabin window, and there being no child in the cabin when he visited it with his wife. I find as a fact that the child was dead when the body was so cast into the sea. The evidence on this point is the positive statement of the woman, which is corroborated by the evidence of the master's wife who did not hear the child cry, although her cabin was so close that she would probably have heard such a cry. The time at which the body was cast into the sea, I find as a fact to have been between five and half past five that morning. The accused stated to the doctor that she kept the child until 8 o'clock, but the child had disappeared before that hour. The body seems to have been passed through the cabin window, and from that window it would seem that it could only be passed into the sea by some person standing outside the window between it and the rail, except when the vessel was lying over on the port tack, when anything thrown out would fall into the sea. The vessel was in this position between five and half-past five, and taking all the circumstances into account I find that the body was thrown out between those two points of time. That the object of so casting the body into the sea was to endeavour to conceal the birth of the child is clearly proven.

Now I find upon the evidence of the pilot that at four o'clock that morning the ship was in Yedo Bay inside a line drawn from Cape Sagami to Cape Susaki, and that from that hour until her arrival in Yokohama she was not at any time outside that line. At half-past four she was about two miles and a half inside that line; at five o'clock she was right abreast of Kaneda Bay, still further inside that line. At half past five she was over to the eastward—parallel to her position at five—no further in. Yedo Bay is completely enclosed by the land except at the entrance. The points which form the entrance to Yedo Bay are Cape Sagami and Cape Susaki. Cape Sagami is the western head and Cape Susaki the eastern. Sagami point is about twenty miles from Yokohama anchorage—Susaki point about twenty eight miles. The entrance to the Bay is about nine miles across from Sagami point to Susaki point. One can see across from point to point if on the land. If in a ship on one side one can see the sails of a ship on the other side, but not her hull. From one side one can see the land on the other side.

Upon these facts the question is raised whether this Court has jurisdiction over the offence.

It may be taken for granted that if the vessel at the time this offence was committed had been on the high seas, this Court would not have had any cognizance of the offence. The accused to all intents and purposes would have been on American soil, and although, the accused being a British subject, it is competent for the Parliament of Great Britain to legislate for such offences, so as to render them cognizable by British Courts, wherever committed, it has not done so; and the English Courts of Common Law would therefore have no jurisdiction. But a difference has always been made in the case of a vessel coming within the waters of another state. The vessel and all on board of her are then considered to be subject to the law of the country in whose waters she is, and in the absence of Treaty it is competent for the country in whose waters she is to exercise jurisdiction over her and all on board. Some countries decline to do so, but in the absence of treaty it is conceded that they have the right to do so and the question arises—what are the waters within which such jurisdiction will be exercised.

Wheaton says ("International Law," Pt. 2, c. IV., s. 6): "The maritime territory of every state extends to the ports, harbours, bays, mouths of rivers, and adjacent parts of the sea inclosed by headlands, belonging to the same state. The general usage of nations superadds to this extent of territorial jurisdiction a distance of a marine league, or as far as a cannon-shot will reach from the shore, along all the coasts of the state. Within these limits, its rights of property and territorial jurisdiction are absolute, and exclude those of every other nation."

I regret, in dealing with this question, that I have not the benefit of the complete judgment of the Lord Chief Justice in the recent case of the *Franconia*. From the portions of it, however, which are given in the *Mail* newspaper I am satisfied that it in no way affects the question of jurisdiction over vessels in the "ports, harbours, mouths of rivers and adjacent parts of the sea inclosed by headlands," referred to by Wheaton: that it only refers to the waters of the open sea which wash the shore to the extent of a marine league from the coast, with regard to which the Judgment, as I understand it, is that while Great Britain has an undoubted

right by legislation to give jurisdiction to her courts over foreigners on board foreign vessels at that distance from the coast she has not done so, and such courts have no such jurisdiction at Common Law.

With regard, however, to enclosed waters, that judgment, it appears to me, leaves the law as it was. Now, as to the right of a nation to exercise jurisdiction over vessels coming within such places, Sir R. Phillimore ("International Law," Part III., c. VII., s. CC.) says: "Great Britain has immemorially claimed and exercised exclusive property and jurisdiction over the bays or portions of sea cut off by lines drawn from one promontory to another, and called 'the King's Chambers;'" and the claims of the United States, as stated by Mr. Chancellor Kent, cited in the following section, are, as regards the places of jurisdiction, no less extensive. The question then is, what jurisdiction within such places has been actually exercised by English Courts? Upon this subject there is the following passage in "Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanours" (vol. I., p. 153): "It is clear that upon the open sea-shore the Common Law and the Admiralty have alternate jurisdiction between high and low watermark; but it is sometimes a matter of difficulty to fix the line of demarcation between the county and the high sea in harbours, or below the bridges in great rivers. The question is often more a matter of fact than of law, and determinable by local evidence; but some general rules upon the point are collected by Mr. East. He says that 'in general it is said that such parts of the rivers, arms, or creeks, are deemed to be within the bodies of counties, where persons can see from one side to the other. Lord Hale, in his treatise *De Jure Maris*, says that the arm or branch of the sea which lies within the *fruces terræ*, where a man may reasonably discern between shore and shore, is, or at least may be, within the body of a county. Hawkins, however, considers the line more accurately confined, by other authorities, to such parts of the sea where a man, standing on the one side of the land, may see what is done on the other. And the reason assigned by Lord Coke in the Admiralty case in support of the County Coroners' jurisdiction, where a man is killed in such places, because that the county may well know it, seems rather to support the more limited construction. But at least, where there is any doubt, the jurisdiction of the Common law ought to be preferred.'"

Subsequent cases appear to have decided that in such places, the Admiralty and the Common Law Courts have concurrent jurisdiction. But, however that may be, the case of *R. vs. Cunningham* (23 L. J. M. C., 66) decided in 1859, is an authority for the exercise of jurisdiction by the Common Law Courts in any of the places above referred to. That was the case of a felony committed by American citizens in an American ship in the British Channel. They were tried at the Assizes for the county of Glamorgan, and convicted; and, upon a case reserved for the consideration of the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, it was held that the conviction was good. In view of the term of the judgment it is only necessary to say that the spot in question was in the British Channel between the Glamorganshire and Somersetshire coasts inside of two islands which had always been considered part of the Parish of Cardiff, and about ten miles or more from the opposite shore of Somersetshire. That from the place where the ship

was, people on board could see the coast of Somersetshire on a clear day. In delivering the judgment of the Court, the Lord Chief Justice (Cockburn) says:

"In this case we are of opinion that the conviction is right. The only question with which it becomes necessary for us to deal is, whether the part of the sea on which the vessel was at the time when the offence was committed forms part of the body of the County of Glamorgan; and we are of opinion that it does—the sea in question is part of the Bristol Channel, both shores of which form part of England and Wales, of the country of Somerset on the one side, and the country of Glamorgan on the other. We are of opinion that, looking at the local situation of this sea, it must be taken to belong to the counties respectively by the shores of which it is bounded; and the fact of the Holms, between which and the shore of the County of Glamorgan, the place in question, is situated, having been always treated as part of the parish of Cardiff and as part of the county of Glamorgan, is a strong illustration of the principle on which we proceed, namely, that the whole of this inland sea between the county of Somerset and Glamorgan is to be considered as within the counties by the shores of which its several parts are respectively bounded. We are therefore of opinion that the place in question is within the body of the county of Glamorgan."

Now in the present case there was no evidence as to any part of Yedo Bay being treated as belonging to any province or district on shore, but I understand the reference in the judgment to the place being treated as the Parish of Cardiff to have been made, as there stated, by way of illustration and for no other purpose. The principle of the judgment would be the same if no evidence had been given on that point. The principle is, that the British Channel between the two counties formed part of the counties on either side, and therefore of course that it formed part of the realm. That principle is not at all shaken by the subsequent case of *R. v. Anderson* (L. R. I. C. C. R. 161.) which was the case of an American citizen serving on board a British ship causing the death of another American citizen serving on board the same ship, under circumstances amounting to manslaughter—while the ship was in the river Garonne, within French Territory. The Court of Crown Cases Reserved, held that the ship was within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty and that the offence was triable in England, but all the judges in giving their decision admitted that the French Courts might have exercised jurisdiction if they had thought fit.

The situation of the place in which the ship was in the present case would, I consider, have brought the offence within the principle of *R. v. Cunningham* if the land surrounding the bay were British soil. The case of the *United States Witherger*, it appears to me, shows that the United States law is the same, for although the law as laid down in that case appears to have been altered by Act of Congress, such alteration only so far as to give jurisdiction to American Circuit Courts over American Ships in foreign tidal rivers and not to take away the jurisdiction of State Courts over all ships in the tidal rivers within the United States.

Such being the law in England and the United States, we have to consider what is the law when the case happens in Japan. By International Law, as recognized by

Great Britain and the United States, Japan would, in the absence of the treaty, have cognisance of the offence. The question then is what is the effect of the Treaties which she has made with Great Britain and the United States. The words of the Treaty with the United States (of the 29th July 1858) are: "Americans committing offences against Japanese shall be tried in American Consular Courts, and when found guilty shall be punished according to American Law." In the Treaty with Great Britain (of the 26th of August 1858) the provision made is: "British subjects who may commit any crime against Japanese subjects, or the subjects or citizens of any other country, shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other Public functionary authorized thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain." The effect of those Treaty Stipulations and their interpretation as evidenced by usage, is that Japan has left to the two countries complete criminal jurisdiction over their subjects and citizens. She has retained no part of that jurisdiction herself. The only question is, how much has she given to each? Now, before the Treaties, Japan would have had the same jurisdiction over an offence committed by a British subject in an American ship in her waters as she would have over an offence committed by a British subject on land. It is impossible to bring any evidence as to the actual exercise of jurisdiction, for there was no foreign intercourse before the Treaty upon which any such case could arise. In a treaty then, granting jurisdiction over British subjects in general terms—for the treaty does not say anything about the place of the commission of offences—it appears to me that it is to be inferred that she gave jurisdiction over offences as well when committed in her territorial waters as when committed on land; and that Great Britain has now all the jurisdiction over offences committed by British subjects that, were it not for the Treaty, Japan herself would have had. This does not in the least derogate from the jurisdiction which the United States would have over the offence as being committed on board an American ship. The jurisdiction of the United States over such an offence is unquestioned and unquestionable. Just as in *R. v. Anderson*, English courts exercised jurisdiction over Americans for offences committed in a British ship within French territory, while admitting that the French Courts could also have exercised jurisdiction. So the American courts could exercise jurisdiction over British subjects for offences committed in American ships in Japanese waters without denying that British Courts (taking by Treaty the place of Japanese Courts) might also exercise jurisdiction. There is here no question of dispute between the British Courts and the American Courts. The charge was laid in this Court through the United States Consul General, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that my colleague entirely concurs in the view which I now take of our respective jurisdictions.

Japan having, according to the view I have taken, conferred jurisdiction in this case upon Great Britain, the question is, has it been conferred upon this Court? and I think it undoubtedly has. By section 64 of the Order in Council, 1865, it is provided that every Court may cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence in China or in Japan, and may deal

with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court, and in conformity with the provisions of this order. According to the view I have already expressed as to the position of the ship, I am of opinion that the offence was committed in Japan. The question does not arise whether the offence was committed within or without the district of this Court, for, by section 65 of the Order in Council, the Court has jurisdiction to try in either case.

His Honour addressing the prisoner said:—Elizabeth Scarfield, the law under which you are charged was made for the protection of infant life, and no case could more strongly illustrate the necessity for such a law than the present one. You, by your own admission, cast the body of your child into the sea, and you have effectually, as it would now appear, removed all evidence of whether you have not been guilty of a greater crime. You are not however charged with that crime; and what passed between you and your infant child is a matter which is to be settled at a higher tribunal. The offence you have committed is a very serious one, but I have taken into careful consideration the reasons argued by your counsel in mitigation of punishment, and I consider the law will be sufficiently vindicated by the light sentence which I am about to pass upon you.

You are to be imprisoned in H. M.'s Consular jail for one calendar month.

In the U. S. Consular-General Court.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, *Consul-General*.
Monday, March 12th, 1877.

Thomas Thompson and Frank Martell, both seamen of the American barque *Annie W. Weston*, were charged with being drunk and disorderly in Sakaicho at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. It appeared from the evidence of native police that both men were very noisy and troublesome. They were each sentenced to three days solitary confinement on bread and water, and to pay the costs of Court.

Wednesday, March, 14th, 1877.

E. B. WATSON vs. WALSH, HALL & Co.

This was a case in which plaintiff sued defendants for \$16,000, damages for having delivered a quantity of bags inferior in quality to what they were represented to be.

Mr. Dickens appeared for plaintiff, Mr. Ness for defendants.

Mr. Dickens said that this was a case which he should have liked to have settled out of Court. He was sorry it had come into Court, and could not understand why defendants had allowed it to do so. It was unnecessary to go at any great length into the circumstances of the case, as there were no assessors; but it might be well to state them briefly, and he proceeded to do so. In the pleading by a slip of the pen 8,500 bags had been mentioned instead of 28,500. Defendants admitted that the contract was concluded by the letter of the 11th February, 1876. They denied that the bags were not said to be fit for packing rice. They alleged that they were merely agents of other parties and could not be sued in the matter. This is nothing, for until they disclosed their agents they were liable to suits. The samples, they say, were not shown as samples of the whole of the goods. To show the case clearly, Mr. Dickens called upon plaintiff to give his evidence.

Edwin B. Watson sworn:—I carry on business as a merchant at No. 22 Yokohama.

This is a copy of my letter to Messrs. Walsh Hall & Co. of 11th February, 1876 (produced and read.) That is the note from Mr. Walsh of 5th February, referred to in this letter (produced and read.) That, also, is from Mr. Walsh to me (produced and read) with regard to the letter of the 11th February. On or about the middle of January, 1876, negotiations for the purchase of these bags were commenced. At that time I was overwhelmed with work in my office and at my request Mr. Wilkin, of Messrs. Wilkin & Robison, undertook the whole of the transaction from first to last. Occasionally I met Mr. Walsh and Mr. Gay, but at no time did I interfere in the matter, but left it in the hands of Mr. Wilkin. At the time of purchase I was not in need of bags, having sufficient to meet all my immediate wants. I therefore considered I was doing them friendly offices when I purchased the bags from Walsh, Hall & Co. In the first arrangement I stipulated that I should have the option of taking delivery within three months. I was disinclined to purchase at that time, because I could import direct from the manufacturers in Calcutta on terms cheaper than those of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. The first price mentioned was about 19 cents each bag all round. This proposal was never for one moment entertained. At that time, owing to silver being of low price in India, bags could be laid down here at 12½ cents each, equally good bags for my purpose. I have since imported them at that price. In the rice trade it is important that all bags in one shipment should be the same. After considerable haggling as to the price I agreed to take them over through Mr. Wilkin at a rate slightly over the price at which I could have imported them from Calcutta. About 120,000 were in Yokohama, the balance in Kobe, in all 350,000. Defendants promised to bring the bags from Kobe within 3 months should I desire it. Before sanctioning Mr. Wilkin to close that arrangement, defendants furnished me with a list of the prime cost of all their bags. In that list it is distinctly stated there were 28,000 second-hand bags of which a special sample was furnished. Other samples of the balance of the bags were furnished at the same time. The first arrangement was subsequently altered, and it was agreed by Mr. Wilkin and ratified by my letter of the 11th February that the bags should be taken over on the terms stated in that letter. Before this letter was written the samples had been carefully examined by Mr. Wilkin and myself together; and samples of the 28,000 second-hand bags were undeniably second-hand, but of excellent quality. We decided to accept the second-hand wholly and solely because they were so few. The prices on the list were undoubtedly value of good new bags at the place and time of purchase. From the beginning to the end the bags were represented by defendants as new bags except the 28,000 and were so accepted. These representations were made to me and Mr. Wilkin to the best of my belief. Defendants knew that I was engaged in rice shipping; it was a matter of conversation between us. They had furnished me with information and advice regarding the best mode of shipping rice. I recognise that letter (shown.) These gunny bags were pressed in bales of 500 each. They were covered with double sacking. The final arrangements for payment were as stated in my letter of 11th February. Payments were to be made immediately on delivery, and deliveries were to be made

immediately. We took delivery of the bags without examination within two or three days. To have opened the bales would have destroyed their merchantable character. Defendants pressed me to use the utmost despatch in taking those in Yokohama, I was to pay in sterling 4s. to the dollar for those here, but as the taking delivery occupied several days and exchange slightly improved, I, at the solicitation of Mr. Gay, increased the rate to 4s. 0½d. Of the bags taken delivery of here one bale showed signs of external damage and this we declined to receive, but subsequently it was taken over at a reduced price. Of the Yokohama bags some 300 or 400 were injured through unpacking; these we refused. Subsequently defendants had these repaired and pressed us to take delivery, Mr. Gay using very high words in the matter. We still refused. The bags in Kobe were taken over by Browne & Co. at my request with all possible despatch, though delivery was retarded by bad weather. They were about a fortnight in taking the whole lot, of which none were opened. During this delay Mr. Gay repeatedly complained of Browne & Co.'s slowness, and they as stoutly maintained in their letters to me that no time was lost. Mr. Wilkin's written instructions to Kobe were to despatch the bags by first steamer. Payments were made to defendants after all were delivered, as shown by their receipts. I sent the Yokohama bags to Yedo for use: they were there opened as required. In consequence of reports made to me, I went to Yedo and examined the bags, and found many of the bales short in count, some of them as much as ten, and in the bales some bags were marked with an Asiatic character showing that they had been used before. These were, however, unstained, and in good order and suitable for my purpose. I immediately reported the circumstances to defendants, but told them, as part of the friendly arrangements made with them, I should not mind it unless fresh discoveries were made. This was in personal communication with Mr. Gay, who appeared surprised at the report. Shortly afterwards Browne & Co. reported to me in their letters that the bags, when the bales were opened, were in very bad condition. It had been arranged that the bags were to be used in Kobe and a small portion sent to Nagasaki. About 100,000 were of no use for packing rice. I gave notice to defendants at once (letter produced [30th July, 1876] and read.) This is the answer of defendants (letter 21st July, 1876, produced and read.)

Recess till 1.30 p.m.

When the sitting was resumed in the afternoon, Mr. Watson continued his evidence as follows:—The survey referred to in the letter of the 16th August (shown) was held and the result embodied in this report (produced.) The letter was from R. G. Walsh of Kobe to defendants in Yokohama. (paper shown.) That is the report alluded to in the letter. (Mr. Ness objected to this being put in because it was a survey taken by Brown & Co., plaintiff's agents, without the acquiescence of defendant.) The letter shows that Mr. Walsh was present at the survey. (Letter read and objection overruled.) Defendant's counsel objected to the admissibility of the paper as evidence on the ground that the party who made the survey should be produced as a witness. Mr. Dickens said that it had never been objected to before on the part of defendants. The survey having been made in the presence of one of the defendants, it was perfectly admissible

for what it was worth, and the letter now produced (August, 19th, 1876) was evidence to that effect. Paper withdrawn for the present. Mr. Watson: I do know the result of the survey. (Mr. Ness objected to this, on the ground that the source of information was not stated.) I know by the report of the surveyor in Kobe. (Mr. Ness objected again on the ground that it was hearsay evidence and was derived from his own surveyor.) His Honor said that this report could not be taken in as evidence unless the surveyor were called in person, or his evidence got otherwise. Report withdrawn accordingly.) This is a letter (produced) received from my agents in Kobe, dated 15th August, 1876. In consequence of that information I placed the matter before defendants in the most friendly light, but was compelled to place the matter in the hands of counsel. To the best of my belief I suggested, as the best way out of the difficulty, arbitration. The particulars of demand attached to the petition are substantially correct, but may be modified by closed accounts received from Kobe. Previous to the letter of the 11th February defendants did not inform me that they were agents for any company whatever. Only from a written memorandum to Mr. Wilkin did I know that any one else was interested in the matter. Before these arrangements were made, I did not know that defendants were merely agents. I was certainly led to believe that to defendants alone could I look in case of any after dispute. Other parties had never entered into my consideration. Previous to the letter of the 19th August no intimation of the names of any alleged principals were given to me by defendants. If I had known defendants were merely agents for a principal I should never have entered into the transaction at all; it was altogether a personal consideration. The necessary requisites in bags for shipping rice are, (1) that they should be new, for the following reasons: any bag, however slightly stained, a ship captain would not accept and give a clean bill of lading for, nor would an insurance agent grant insurance with average on the cargo. (2) Should any stain escape the notice of a ship captain on this side and consequently that of the insurance agents, any such stained bags taken out of the ship at the port of delivery would as an absolute custom be condemned as first class ship damaged rice and be subject to a reduction even though the rice should be uninjured. (3) As cargoes of rice shipped from Japan are generally sold to arrive, on one sample drawn from the bulk of the cargo (a little from each bag forming the cargo) a mixture of marks is of course detrimental to the interests of the parties. (4) Had it been known that I had shipped any rice in second-hand bags it would have been prejudicial to my chances of success in the home markets, and would have been in contradiction to a guarantee sent by me to my agent, and published by authority of the London Rice Association. (5) Any other bags but new are unfit for rice cargo. Impregnated bags are unfit for such cargo. A clear bill of lading could not be obtained for stained bags. The greatest care has to be taken in loading rice cargo. There is no export of bagged grain except rice from Japan. This paper was received by me from defendants (shown and read.) This was before the purchase was completed. The bags are mentioned as grain bags. With respect to exchange there was no other difficulty than mentioned. Rice in second-hand bags incurs a discount of about 40 per cent in

the home markets; out here I would never purchase them. Bags which had been used for guano could never be used. I have samples of the rejected bags sent from Kobe. They have been in the custody of Mr. Wilkin.

To Mr. Ness:—The samples of the bags on which the whole purchase was made are now in Court, or rather Mr. Dickins has them. Mr. Robertson of the Oriental Bank never represented me in the matter of purchase of these bags. Before the contract was concluded Mr. Robertson did not give me to understand that defendants were part owners of these goods only. He asked me to stretch a point in defendants' favour. Neither directly nor indirectly part of the goods in question were the defendants'. No declaration of agency was made to me. Mr. Robertson gave me to understand that others were interested in the matter. At Mr. Robertson's request, at the instance of Mr. Walsh, two prices were mentioned. Mr. Robertson did not tell me that that one price alluded to the part belonging to defendants and the other to the part belonging to other persons. Mr. Robertson said that the balance of the bags were on consignment. I agreed at Mr. Robertson's suggestion to give an increased price for the bags which were sole property of defendants, stating that I did so solely in consideration of the kindness done me by defendants in giving advice, &c. As a business man I knew the different kinds of consignments, and certainly thought that defendants had at least some share in the venture. The term on consignment does not usually signify that the consignee is agent of the consignor. It does not indicate to what extent the consignee is interested. I had reason to believe that in the bulk of these goods some others had an interest. All my communications with Mr. Wilkin were verbal. Mr. Robertson had spoken to me about the price which was fixed before the date of this letter (produced, February 5th.)

Mr. Ness here remarked that Mr. Dickins was prompting witness. Mr. Dickins denied this, and said that Mr. Ness should not suspect others of doing as he did. Mr. Ness should wear spectacles.

Cross-examination continued:—My responsibility commenced with the letter of the 11th February. I received this list or a copy of it before the completion of the contract. It does say "account of" W. H. & Co., M. & Co. and L. & Co., but these initials inform me nothing of the principals; it conveyed no impression to my mind. I did observe that it is stated "grain bags in hands of" defendants, but it conveyed no special meaning. All the other information from Mr. Robertson's memorandum threw no light upon the phrase "in hands of," nor did any of the rest of the list do so. I did not take the trouble to look that I only paid 17 cents for the quantity marked W. H. & Co., for I was convinced there was no difference in the quality of the whole. I took care that 17 cents were paid for no more than 74,000. Had I made a careful examination and computation of the numbers opposite to W. H. & Co., I could have ascertained the number claimed to belong to W. H. & Co., and in the same way to L. & Co. and M. & Co. After the discoveries at Kobe I found that L. & Co. represented Levi & Co., and M. & Co. Morrison & Co. for whom defendants were agents. I examined the description of the goods in connection with the samples. I did observe that some were designated "second-hand" some "new" and some without any designa-

tion at all. These I thought must be new because the price opposite represented the cost of brand new bags and because defendants positively assured me of the facts. The prices of Hessian bags are according to the weight and size of the bag. I examined all the samples carefully. A price was not fixed for one particular mark but for all. The price collectively paid for the bags was proof positive to me that the representations of defendants that they were new were true. I did observe that there were six lots of Hessians marked at different prices.

Adjourned till Friday, the 16th instant, at 10 a.m.

Friday, March 16th, 1876.

Mr. Ness continued to cross-examine Mr. Watson, who said:—The prices were to be paid partly in sterling. I did not suppose defendants had to remit to London with respect to these goods. The suggestion was from myself. Mention was made that defendants had to remit to London, and it would consequently be convenient to be paid in drafts at sight. (Samples put in.) There are eleven, but some are in duplicate. I did not particularly know that there were 16 bags. I do not know particularly that only eleven were given by defendants: only eleven are mentioned in their memo. to Mr. Wilkin who received them. (Memorandum produced.) It is dated, I notice, January 19th and mentions 19 samples sent me. The other eight are, to the best of my belief, in the possession of Mr. Wilkin. I have no positive knowledge that these eight are samples of Yokohama bags; I believe they are. It is stated that the bales marked Nos. 40 and 147 are represented by no samples. That is the sample marked 139 (shown.) That is second-hand turned inside out. I examined these samples with what I considered sufficient care. Mr. Wilkin was conducting the transaction and also examined them. To the best of my belief I did examine these samples carefully. (Exhibit 4 shown, list of bags.) The description of this sample is "gunny." I believed these to be new. I judged from the sample. There was nothing to indicate that it was second-hand. I know now that it is second-hand because the marking was concealed previously. It is marked inside. The marks are English and others, which I cannot decipher. I see faults which might have been caused by sewing or in manufacture, bags being often loosely made at the top. This string at the top conveys nothing to my mind; it may have been a tag. That also might be evidence of a tag. There might be half a dozen tags at the top. Had they not been marked inside I would have doubted it. That bag has apparently been mended, but for what reason I don't know. From my knowledge of bags it has also been mended there. We do not object to bags because they have been mended. It is certainly difficult to tell the inside from the outside of a bag owing to differences in manufacture. I have never specially noticed a bag with the seam on the inside. Usually the seam is on the outside. It is in the present case on the inside. Defendants and I had a joint survey on the goods in Kobe now complained of. (Paper produced.) That is one of the surveys. One of the lots of which I complain is represented by this second-hand sample, 139. The discovery that the lot consisted of second hand bags was made before bringing the action. The lot 40—147 mentioned in the list is another of the lots of which I com-

plain, so far as the lot is referred to in the survey. In the memo sending me samples this lot is declined as of the same quality as lot 139, the inference plainly is that they must therefore be second-hand also. About one-half of lot 40-147 was taken delivery of, but I do not know positively that they were really good bags. No. 1-51 is also one of the lots of which I complain as being second-hand. The survey report refers to the whole of the contents, with half a dozen exceptions of lot No. 1-51. (Sample of this lot shown.) That is second-hand. It is marked but it may be a fault of manufacture. It is turned inside out; marked inside and the marks concealed. It is easy to see now that it was turned inside out. In dealing with respectable persons such a minute examination was unnecessary. There is no evidence of its having been sewed or hemmed at the month. I swear these samples are in the condition in which they were received by Mr. Wilkin. The lot 1-51 of which this second-hand bag is a sample is described in the list as "fine sacking" only. At the time of purchasing I believed that they were new. Lot 1-26. I cannot point it out positively but believe this to be it without a tag attached. It is stained through the cover being exposed. I can't say whether it is a sample or not. This lot 1-26 is described in the list as "striped." I now notice that there are other samples without bags. It was not wholly upon the descriptions in the list and the samples furnished that I purchased the bags, but upon the assurances of defendants that they were in fit condition for packing rice. This was the basis of the whole transaction. I am unable to give you the exact date of this assurance. I was told about their quality in most of my meetings with defendants, probably before and after this list was given me. I cannot say positively. I do not recollect any special interview at which this representation was made. I do not remember the words used beyond that they were completely satisfactory to my mind. I stipulated for new bags, perhaps not directly but it was so inferred. A certain number of loose Kobe bags were rejected by my agents, being stained or eaten by rats, I cannot say whether before or after payment was made. This was made in Yokohama, on the 6th March for 210,450 bags, and the balance on completion of delivery, about a week or ten bags later.

Mr. Ness asked for the production of the correspondence in the month of March from plaintiff to Messrs. Browne & Co. Mr. Wilkin said no letters had been written relative to these bags, but he was willing to produce the whole of the correspondence.

Cross-examination continued:—I did reject some of the Yokohama bags before and after payment. The letter from defendants to me dated 28th March requests me to take delivery of a certain number of repaired Kobe and Yokohama bags. Therefore I know a certain number must have been rejected in Kobe before payment. I refused to receive these bags; this was after payment. The last instalment was before the 28th March, I can swear. I cannot swear that the 1,990 bags were rejected before that date. I do not know as a matter of fact that the iron hoops were all off the bags; I should be greatly surprised to know that they were. I positively deny that they were. I did not open one bale and compare the contents with its sample; it would have destroyed

its merchantable character. Had I opened a bale I should have ascertained that the bags were not so new as represented.

Adjourned till Monday, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock.

Monday, March 19th 1877.

Mr. Ness asked if Mr. Dickens produced the correspondence he had asked for, and received a negative answer; the defendant thinking that the letter referred to had nothing to do with the case. However, if it was needed it could be easily obtained. The document was then sent for.

E. B. Watson's cross examination continued:—I am not able to say whether full payment was made before or after the Kobe bags were rejected. Second-hand bags might be used for shipments to China, but no such shipment would bear the expense. In my opinion they would not be shipped to America. I do not consider I have sufficient knowledge to give a decided opinion as to whether shipments to Europe are ever sent in second-hand bags.

Mr. Dickens objected to the question. He thought it a silly question; and the time of court ought not to be taken up with such questions.

Cross examination continued:—I have never shipped any rice in second-hand bags. I did not use any of the second-hand bags, that were sold me by the defendant; they are still in my possession, as well as those we took delivery of in Kobe. When I purchased the goods in question it was my intention to use the 28,000 bags for shipments to China. I did not tell the defendants when I purchased the bags the different places where I intended to ship rice; though all the information they gave was in reference to the market in Europe. Marks on bags are prejudicial to rice in Europe. I have not said that it was an absolute necessity to always ship rice to Europe in new bags. The reason why I notified my agents that I shipped new bags, was because it was to my interest to do so. I believed that all rice shipped to Europe by all shippers was in new bags, but do not know it for a fact. This was my first shipment of rice. I did not make any shipments before purchasing these bags. I had no knowledge that rice was ever shipped to Europe in second-hand bags before I made the contract. I did not say there was a difference of 30 or 40 per cent between old and new bags in Europe; I said I thought there would be a difference of 40 per cent at home. The bags in Kobe were intended for Europe, with the exception of a small portion, which might have been intended for China. My agents wrote me that a large quantity of second-hand bags might possibly be used. Messrs. Walsh Hall & Co. never made any request or gave any guarantee so as to obviate my examination of the goods; but I received assurances from them, though I cannot refer to any one particular assurance. They were constant from first to last. The purport of these assurances were that the bags were new and fit for the shipment of rice. The defendants never objected to my examining the goods. It is not usual to inspect goods and reject improper goods when dealing with respectable persons; and in this case would have spoilt the merchantable character of the goods. It is usual to postpone the examination of goods until after payment has been made. There were not many loose bags or open bales handed to me. I have good reason to believe the loose bags delivered in Kobe did not amount to more than a few hundred, and

think they were taken from one bale. (Mr. Ness put in a letter from Browne & Co. to Mr. Wilkin, dated 29th February). I observe that that letter states that a few of the bags were damaged before delivery. This was before payment was made (press copy of letter from defendants to plaintiff dated 16th March, 1876, advising delivery of 1185 bags and asking payment, read, but plaintiff had not the original and disputed the copy). I claim \$14,000 for 100,000 bags. To the best of my belief these bags are of the same quality as mentioned in the contract. From the joint survey I am aware there is a difference of 3,000 bags. The real claim is for the number mentioned in the survey. The goods, with the exception of a few bales, are still in my possession. I have broken bulk of the goods in Kobe, having used more than half of the good bags.

To Mr. Dickens:—There were a variety of different lots of bags in the Kobe lot. I refer to particular lots when I say we broke bulk. We ceased breaking bulk when they began to turn out badly. The survey necessitated the breaking up of the particular lots referred to. In that breaking bulk the defendants joined for the purpose of survey. When I had the conversation with Mr. Robertson, he used the words "on consignments," in a general sense. Mr. Robertson stated that Mr. Walsh had stated that part of the goods were wholly and solely their property and the balance of the goods other parties had an interest in. Mr. Robertson suggested an increased price for Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co.'s goods over what was paid on the balance, in consideration for their kindness in supplying me with information. I have had considerable commercial experience in Yokohama. Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. never informed me verbally that they were agents for any person. They did not by letter inform me, previous to August of last year, that they were agents for any named principal. I have no letter other than the one of 19th August in which they informed me they were agents for any named principal. In one memorandum from defendants to Wilkin & Robison they stated they held a portion of the goods on agency. I cannot say the date of that letter; and apart from that no declaration of agency has been made to me. (Survey report shown). The majority of the lots mentioned in the report are marked H & E N L & Co. (Exhibit 11 shown). The mark L A Co. did not indicate to me that they referred to the marks H & E N L & Co. in the Survey report. Messrs. Henry and Edward Levy & Co. mentioned in exhibit 9, are not to my knowledge bag makers or bag merchants. The mark "M & Co." in exhibit 11 did not convey any particular meaning to me. If it was desired to convey to me a knowledge of whom the marks designated, that information would have been made by a specific declaration of the names of the alleged principals. The payments were made to defendants and they granted receipts invariably in their own name; and the bills of exchange were also in their name. When complaints were made as to the quality of the bags the defendants from the beginning did not disclaim responsibility. The first time they disclaimed responsibility was in their letter to Mr. Wilkin, to the best of my belief. Previous to the 19th of August the representations of the quality of the bags to the defendants were few in number. I had personal interviews with the defendants on the subject. They did not disclaim respon-

sibility to the best of my belief, and in some instances made the allowances I required without reference to agency. The defendants never represented to me that any of the bags other than the 28,000 were second-hand. They were always represented as new. I did not conceal from the defendants that I was intending to ship rice to Europe. On the contrary I informed them that I intended to do so. Before the contract was concluded I had chartered a ship for Europe. The samples of the second-hand bags presented some difference from those representing the other bags; they were legibly marked on the outside and there was no concealment about them. There was nothing in the external appearance of the samples, not being second-hand samples, to lead me to suppose they were marked on the inside. The samples were probably better than than they are now. To test the resisting power of the bags, I have observed Mr. Wilkin put his finger through them.

Recess till 1.30 p.m.

On the Court resuming, the plaintiff continued: About seven thousand pounds sterling were paid in drafts on London and the balance in cheques here. I arranged with Walsh Hall & Co. to pay them in drafts. I was not surprised that they should apply direct to the Bank for the drafts thinking they had no desire for me to know their business. The last payment I believe was made on the 17th of March; the amount was \$163.43. There were some bags refused after this date, both of Kobe and Yokohama bags I think, which were not paid for although payment was demanded. When payment was demanded nothing was said about agency. That letter (shown) refers to the bags of which payment was demanded and rejected. (Letter read, the purport being that defendants had completed the mending of the bags and desired to be paid). In April I had a conversation with Mr. Gay. He made further propositions in my office to import other bags on commission, to be of the same quality as before, and showed the same marks. The prime cost as stated was about 40 per cent lower than the first lot were bought for; and the charges actually incurred, less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent commission to be paid by defendants. (Memo. referred to put in.) In exhibit 4 I notice Hessian bags, 1,000 of them, and thought in buying them they might be used for packing silk. I did not use them. There were other Hessian bags and I believe they were used. I judged the bags to be new because I knew the samples of second-hand bags were unmistakably second-hand, and in the balance of the samples there were no visible signs that they had been used before. From the prices at which the bags were offered they must have represented new bags: otherwise the invoices must have been fraudulent.

This concluded the cross-examination of the plaintiff.

Alfred John Wilkin, sworn, deposed:—I acted on behalf of the plaintiff as broker for the purchase of some bags in January. Towards the end of 1875 my firm made certain arrangements relating to rice with the plaintiff. In January Mr. Watson wanted to send some rice to San Francisco. I told him Messrs. Walsh Hall & Co. had some bags for sale. I knew they had because I had bought some from them. They answered my purpose very well, and I recommended Mr. Watson to get some for his shipment. He asked me to see defendants about their bags. The first interview was

about a small quantity, as only a few were wanted. Messrs. Walsh Hall & Co. furnished me with a list of their stock and samples. That (Exhibit 4) is the list they furnished me. I examined the list to see which were the best to take. Ultimately I was authorised to treat for the whole of the stock. My negotiations were for an all round price and delivery to be given within three months. That is my letter to defendants. (Letter shown and read.) Two lots are specified in that letter as second-hand, amounting to 20,000 in one lot and 8,500 in another lot. There was no specific description of the other bags in that letter. Prior to my sending the letter, defendants had had negotiations with Mr. Watson. The defendants got an alteration in the delivery, though price and other details were agreed to. Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. paid me the brokerage mentioned in the letter. The bags mentioned in this letter, and not designated as second-hand bags, were represented as new bags by the defendants. I was under the impression that the bags not designated as second-hand were new. The defendants never gave me to understand, either at that time or after, that the bags not represented to be second-hand were second-hand bags. There was nothing in the samples which was calculated to lead me to suppose the bags were second-hand. From the commencement of the negotiations up to January, the defendants never gave me to understand they were agents. Between the 25th of January and 11th of February, I have no recollection that the defendants conveyed to me that they were agents. They, the defendants, first gave me to understand that other parties were interested, after the reports arrived from Kobe about the bad state of the bags. (Exhibit 9 shown). I recognise that letter. Previous to the date of that document, August 19th, 1876, I have no recollection that the defendants stated they were acting for Levy & Co. and Morrison & Co. (Letter dated 21st August, written by Wilkin and Robison to defendants, put in). After the arrangement of 25th of January, another arrangement was made between defendants and the plaintiff. Defendants offered to make certain allowances if delivery was taken immediately. I never authorised Mr. Robertson of the Oriental Bank to represent me in any way. I looked on the terms made on the 25th of January, apart from delivery, to be definite and closing the transaction. In the letter of the 25th of January, some of the bags are quoted at 17 cents and others at 14 cents, but I did not understand that was to represent any difference in quality. None of the samples sent to me were impregnated with bone dust. If I had known that the defendants did not consider themselves responsible, I should not have transacted the business in the way I did, and should have taken other precautions. The whole tenor of the circumstances led me to suppose that the bags were new, as nothing was said to the contrary. I have had long experience in Yokohama and have acted as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. In the ordinary course of business, it would be presumed that the goods are new unless the contrary is asserted. I have no personal knowledge of the mode of payment, except that defendants came to me and grumbled at the delay in taking delivery. It was only a question of a few weeks. Mr. Gay came to me one day and talked about legal proceedings if we did not at once take some small quantity of bags. I don't recollect anything being said of others being in-

terested except the Banks. I was given to understand that the Banks had a lien on them or that they were held in trust for some Bank or Banks. If I were acting for some one I should declare my principals, as I did in this case. I have had no experience in rice despatched to the London market in second-hand bags. Shippers here would not take delivery of bags stained or impregnated without exception. The effect on delivery at home would be that the goods would be set aside as damaged and would be very severely dealt with. I have read the survey report on the bags in Kobe; and have also seen samples of bags sent from Kobe. For rice packed in such bags I would not get a clean bill of lading nor affect a proper assurance; and the rice packed in some of those bags would be almost unsaleable at home. The difference in value of new and second-hand bags, would be about from half to two thirds; that is if the bags were in good condition. It is seldom that bales of shirtings are opened before payment is made, unless there is some external damage done to the bale. The buyer relies upon the sample and to a certain extent the reputation of the house. In the event of a purchaser of shirtings or yarns finding on opening a bale that the goods were of inferior quality or damaged after taking them away, I should not refuse claim to compensation, unless there was some apparent fraud.

To Mr. Ness:—If the purchaser did not inspect the goods for two months after taking delivery, I should consider he had a claim upon me, unless I thought the damage arose through the goods being placed in a damp godown. The goods were sold as according to description in list 4 and as per samples. That was the description upon which the goods were purchased. The list I gave to Mr. Watson before the purchase was made. I carefully examined the 19 samples that were handed over. I did not observe any to be second-hand except those described. I know that some of the samples are second-hand, though the lots are not described as second-hand in the list. The outside of a bag is not easily discernable from the inside. I cannot say that any of the samples produced are the samples that were handed to me as I sent them to Kobe six months ago. The samples sent from Kobe with the report are not a portion of the original 19 samples. The survey report referred to is not the report put into Court. There are eleven of the samples in Court. The tags came off some of the bags, I could not distinguish the bags without tags. Here are three samples with tags which I believe are part of the original samples. The goods complained of have not, to my knowledge, been compared with the samples. I never compared them, as I had no opportunity. I noticed in list 4 that some of the goods were described as new, others as second-hand and others not described at all. The weight of the bags is not given in that list. The price of the goods was such that no second-hand bags would cost as much. Some of the second-hand bags mentioned in the list are charged more for than is charged for new, but, in this case, the new are Hessian bags. For the new bags I bought before from the defendants I paid twenty cents and sold at home at 4½d. I supposed the bags named in the list except the 28,000 were new. I notice that the prices on that list average under twenty cents. I noticed that the difference in price between new and second-hand gunny bags is put down at one cent on the list. The price, to me,

conveyed the presumption that the bags were new. The Court at this stage adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

(Owing to the indisposition of General Van Buren, the case was not resumed at the time appointed.)

In H. B. M.'s. Court at Kanagawa.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Tuesday, March 20th, 1877.

YOKOZAWA ZENZUKE vs. TEMPLE WILLCOX.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$150. This case was resumed this morning, it having been adjourned on the 6th instant in order to enable the plaintiff the opportunity of producing witnesses. He called.

Tomitaro Yoshimatsu, who said:—On the 3rd of October I made a contract with the defendant for velvets and on the 28th went to take delivery of the same. That is the contract (produced) I entered into for Yokozawa. The goods arrived in port on the 23rd of October, and as the agreement was to take delivery of them at the hatoba within two days from their arrival, I went on the following morning to see about them. I was told that they had not been yet landed, and went to No. 73 and informed the defendant I wished to get them with the least possible delay. On the 28th I learnt they had been landed and went to pay the money. But when one box was opened it struck me the goods were not like the sample. I informed defendant of the difference but he denied it; and as the original sample was in Yedo in possession of the man whom I had contracted to sell the goods to, the defendant allowed me six days in order that I might confer with the party as to whether he would take them or not, as there was a difference. The original contract was for goods according to sample, and defendant knowing as well that I had no authority to take goods other than the sample, he agreed to allow for the difference. I accordingly took one sample of the goods to Yedo to compare it with the original. I consulted with the person in Tokio and he decided to refuse to take delivery. On the 1st of November, the Chinaman who managed the business for defendants, came to my house and enquired the result of the conversation with the purchaser in Yedo. I told the Chinaman that the goods had been refused. As I heard nothing on the following day from the defendant, I went the next and every subsequent day until the 5th to see about the matter, and as nothing could be done with the Chinaman I went to defendant himself. I told defendant that in view of the difference I could not take delivery of the goods. Defendant wanted me to take the goods, but as I refused to do so, we agreed to call in experts. It was settled the experts should meet on the 7th, and I accordingly went on that day with the experts I had selected, but as defendant was busy the inspection was postponed until the 8th or 9th. Mr. Walter's and my arbitrators met on that day and it was clear the goods differed from the sample. That is all I have to say.

To Mr. Willcox:—When the contract was made velvets were \$8.87½ per piece. I sold them for same price I contracted for with the defendant, and I was to get nothing more than the usual commission. I do not recollect the price of velvets on the 28th of October; and don't know how much they

had fallen in value. I am not aware that any fall took place between the 28th of October and 5th of November. It was in consequence of a notice sent by you that I came to Yokohama on the 24th and 28th to see after the goods. I first examined the goods on the 28th at No. 73. I did not examine the goods at the Hatoba. I was anxious to take delivery of the goods, as there would be a commission for myself, and I therefore readily agreed to pay the coolie, hire during the six days postponement which would be incurred in shifting the goods. I did not see the goods which arrived in the *Fleurs Castle*. I don't know that the goods referred to had arrived on the 28th. I did not request that the six days should be allowed in order for me to get the money to pay for the goods. I did not make any suggestion that a portion of the price should be taken off. The experts were called to decide as to the quality of the goods, and I did not make any promise to abide by their decision.

To the Court:—The piece of velvet I took to Tokio was taken out of a box which arrived in the *Martaban*. Two of the boxes out of the five, I saw opened. The goods had already arrived at No. 73 when I made the agreement for the extension of six days. It was mutually agreed that the goods should be taken to No. 73 and examined. I gave this memorandum after the goods had been examined. The Chinaman gave me the sample to take to Yedo. That memorandum is not to be taken as a promise to pay interest. I objected to the velvets because the texture was bad and the colour vastly inferior to the sample. When black velvets are contracted for black velvets are expected. Some of the velvets which arrived were black but others had a whitish tinge. The blackness was not equal to the sample. I did not see the goods at the Hatoba.

Recess till two o'clock.

On the Court resuming the defendant asked the Court to question the witness Yoshimatsu in relation to the delivery of the pieces of velvet.

Witness, to His Honour:—The five cases had been brought to No. 73 before the sample was given to me on the 28th. The defendant did not send to the Hatoba to get the piece of velvet.

Kimura Riyemon, deposed:—I was requested by Yokozawa, to come and examine whether the velvets were good or bad. On the 9th of November I went, and Mr. Walter was present on behalf of No. 73. There were three arbitrators altogether; and out of the 300 pieces of velvets, 150 pieces were examined. We first of all took two pieces from a box marked 1038 and compared them with the pattern. We found there was a difference. The pattern was closely woven. Having decided that the two pieces referred to were inferior to the sample, we took out another piece and compared it, and found it was much the same as the first two. From the second lot of 150 pieces we took three pieces from a box marked 566 and found they differed greatly from the sample. We, the arbitrators, then conferred among ourselves and agreed that the goods differed in colour from the sample.

To Defendant:—I believe there was a slight fall in the price of velvet during the interval between the time the contract was made and the time the goods arrived. I had no magnifying glass when I examined the velvets. Where the difference in the texture is great it can be perceived by the naked eye. There

generally is a difference in the quality of large parcels of velvets, some may be worse and some better than the sample, but there would be a general resemblance between them. It might be customary in some cases to make an allowance where the goods differed from the sample, but there is no fixed rule. I might have taken the goods in question, but it would have depended on circumstances.

Okata Heisaburo, said he corroborated the evidence of the last witness and had nothing to add to it.

This concluded the plaintiff's case. The defendant called

Ah Chow, who was cautioned, and deposed:—I am compradore at No. 73. On the 28th of October, the plaintiff's banto came to the office and said he could not take the goods at that time, but would take one piece. The velvets were at the Custom House so I sent the godown keeper to get one piece, and when it was brought I handed it to the banto, and he took it away first agreeing to pay the six days' interest. He said nothing then about any difference between the goods and the sample. Every day I went about the goods, and on the sixth day the plaintiff said, for the first time, he did not want the goods.

To Defendant:—When the banto saw you on the 28th he said he had no money and asked for six days' extension of time and he would pay interest. You gave him six days to pay the amount in, as he had no money on that day. He did not complain of the goods being bad. On the 3rd November the banto came and asked for an allowance of 25 or 30 cents a piece on the velvets.

To the Court:—150 pieces of velvet came in the *Martaban* and 150 pieces in the *Fleurs Castle*. The contract was for 300 pieces of velvet.

Ah Hee, cautioned, deposed:—On the 28th of October, the compradore asked me to go to the hatoba and open one case and get a sample of velvets. I did so. The Japanese banto was at No. 73 when I fetched the sample. I saw the compradore give the sample to the banto.

Muroga Mashiyoshi, deposed:—I was upstairs at No. 73 on the 25th of October, when the compradore brought the banto up. They had a conversation together respecting these goods. The banto accepted the goods without making any complaint respecting their quality. The banto also said that he was out of funds, and requested a postponement of six days. The defendant agreed to this providing he paid interest on the money. When Yoshimatsu came after the six days had elapsed, he said he could not take delivery of the goods as they were not according to sample. It was finally agreed to call in experts, and if the goods were not according to sample the difference in the price was to be fixed according to the value of the goods at the time the contract was made.

W. B. Walter, sworn, deposed:—I am a merchant's assistant. The defendant asked me to examine some velvets. I went some time in November. Some Japanese were present on behalf of the buyer of the goods. There were two lots of goods which had arrived by different vessels. We took three pieces out of each lot and compared them with the sample. Some of the velvets varied a little in colour, which is not uncommon among such goods; but taking them altogether I think they were fairly up to muster. The Japanese found them inferior to muster. I told defendant I thought the

goods were fairly up to the sample, but as the price had gone down a good deal and it would be difficult for him to recover in a Japanese Court, it would be better for him to try and make an arrangement. He asked me what I thought a fair allowance, and I replied about 25 cents. I believe if the market price had kept up no dispute would have arisen. Japanese are very fond of giving up their contracts when the value of the goods decreases. I made a report. That is it (handed into Court).

The Court rose at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 21st, 1877.

On the case being resumed this morning, the evidence of Mr. Walter was translated to the plaintiff, at the conclusion of which he, plaintiff, said the evidence was different to the survey report handed into the Saibansho.

Mr. Walter stated that he had only written one report which was that now in Court.

The defendant stated that the report had been forwarded to the Saibansho, with his petition, on the 10th of November, through the Consulate.

The plaintiff explained that Mr. Walter saying the goods differed in colour and yet were up to muster was not consistent, and was different to the statement made in the survey report.

W. B. Walter, to Court:—T at is my report. I made no other report and gave no evidence at the Saibansho. Very often slight differences occur in velvets; but the buyers know this and will take the goods with these slight differences. With more expensive goods the variation in colour is less. There may be variations in colour, still that would make no material alteration in their value. I only saw one muster, and the colour of some of the pieces taken from the second lot was as good as and better than the sample; but others were not so good. The variation was not such as to entitle the purchaser to any reduction on the goods. Goods with such variation are generally accepted as being equal to value of sample. When the market falls the Japanese usually try to get some reduction and frequently endeavour to evade the contract altogether. The custom is this. Suppose the bargain money paid covers the fall in the market, the seller would make no reduction and the purchaser be compelled to take delivery. But if the bargain money be insufficient a compromise may be made in order to avoid litigation. This may be in a case like the present or when there is no variation at all. The variation in velvets is caused though the difficulty of dying goods exactly the same colour. Independent of the colour, I consider the goods in question fully up to muster. It is very unusual that such a heavy fall in velvets takes place as in the present instance. Some Japanese would take delivery of the goods notwithstanding the fall in the market as they would not like to lose their reputation. Others again would endeavour to get out of the contract. Such goods as those at issue would be taken by foreign merchants without demur. Although there was a variation in the colour the goods were fairly marketable according to the sample. I could not say the goods were "fully" up to muster as there was a difference in the colour; otherwise there would have been no difference at all. My reference to the reduction of 25 cents had no reference to the goods being of inferior quality but was simply on account of the fall in the market.

The evidence having been read over to the plaintiff, he said he did not care what Mr. Walter said about the custom of trade. The custom with Japanese was to buy and sell according to sample.

Temple Willcox, deposed.—On the 28th of October, plaintiff's banto came to me and I asked him if he had seen the goods that were then on the hatoba. He replied that he had, and that he was unable to pay for them according to contract: would I allow him six days? I replied that I would. This conversation took place through the compradore. On the 3rd of November the banto came to me, and for the first time stated the goods were inferior, but that he would still take them if I made an allowance, as the market had fallen, of 50 cents per piece. I told him that as the goods were a consignment and as the sale had already been advised to the consignor, I could make no allowance whatever. Through the interpreter however I said that, rather than carry the case into the Saibansho, I would make some slight allowance. He then proposed that arbitrators should be appointed to say what allowance should be made. This I agreed to. I have sold a great many of this class of velvets and no complaint has before been made as to the variation in colour. I subsequently sold the goods, at the then full market rate, at a loss of \$562.50. The contract was not written out in my presence, but it was delivered to me with the \$150 bargain money. I sold to Yoshimatsu the whole of my consignments of velvets.

This concluded the case, and His Honour said he would give judgment to-morrow, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Thursday, March 22nd, 1877.

JUDGMENT.

In this case the plaintiff sues the defendant for the return of the sum of \$150 paid by the plaintiff to the defendant as bargain money, upon a written contract entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant for the purchase by the plaintiff, from the defendant, of 300 pieces of black velvet according to a sample delivered at the time of sale. The velvets had not then arrived, and when they did arrive the plaintiff refused to receive them, alleging as the ground of his refusal that they were not equal to the sample.

On this point of the accordance of the goods with the sample, the most important evidence which has been given is that of the two Japanese experts appointed by the plaintiff and by Mr. Walter, an expert appointed by the defendant. The two Japanese experts agree in saying that the goods were inferior to sample both in texture and in color. They admit, however, that they answered the description of black velvets. Mr. Walter's evidence is that they were "fairly" up to sample, and in explanation of that phrase, he states that they were marketable on that muster, that is to say, that as between foreign merchants the goods in question would pass upon the sample shown without any demur or any abatement in price being allowed. Mr. Walter further states that on account of the variation in color he could not have put in his report that they were fully up to muster, he would not have felt justified in stating that the velvets were up to muster without qualifying that statement with the word "fairly." The conclusion I arrive at upon this evidence is, that the goods were not according to sample so as to satisfy the terms of the contract.

The terms of the contract are, that the goods are to be according to sample. There is no qualification of these words in the contract itself, and if any is to be introduced by any custom of trade that custom must be proved. Now upon such a custom we have some evidence. What Mr. Walter stated, as already mentioned, as to the goods passing between foreign merchants upon the muster without any demur or any abatement being allowed, is evidence of a custom as between foreign merchants. But this is a contract between a foreign merchant and a Japanese merchant, and as to such transactions Mr. Walter's evidence goes to show that there never has been a general acquiescence on the part of Japanese merchants in any custom of allowing in the carrying out of such contracts the qualification expressed by the word "fairly"; that on the contrary they have, when it was their interest to do so, insisted on the letter of the contract. I find therefore that no such custom has been proved and the contract must therefore be construed strictly according to its terms. It may seem harsh that such a construction should be put upon it. But the harshness is not in the law. If people deliberately make hard bargains they ought not to blame the law if it will not relieve them.

In deciding this point I am untrammelled by any decision given on the same point elsewhere. The petition mentions that the same point was litigated between the same parties in the Yokohama Saibansho, when the defendant in the present case sued in that court the plaintiff in the present case for breach of contract in not receiving the same goods. But the judgment in that case has not been put in, nor has it been argued that it could or ought to be put in. As it has been mentioned however, in the course of the case, it may not be out of place for me to refer to it. In that case the Yokohama Saibansho upon this point came to the same conclusion as I have come to, and if this had been the only point to be decided in the case, the judgment of this court must have been as the judgment of that court was in favor of the plaintiff here, the defendant there.

But I do not think that this is the only point to be settled in order to decide the right of the plaintiff to recover. It is well established in English law, and in the absence of any proof to the contrary I am to presume that Japanese law is the same,—that when goods are purchased out of bulk and warranted equal to sample, the purchaser, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, can refuse to take delivery of the goods if they are not equal to sample, or having taken delivery of them, can return them within a reasonable time on discovering that they are not equal to sample, and recover whatever he may have paid the vendor for them. But it is equally well established that, when the goods purchased are specific goods and are warranted equal to sample, the purchaser cannot refuse to accept them. He must take the goods, and has his remedy against the vendor for the inferiority in the goods by setting off the difference in an action for the price, or by taking an action against the vendor for breach of warranty. It is possible for the vendor and vendee to make, the goods being equal to the sample, a condition precedent to the completion of the sale. But there is nothing in the present contract to show that such was its meaning. The stipulation as to the goods being equal to sample is, as I construe the agreement, a warranty.

Were the goods then purchased out of bulk, or were they specific goods? The contract is for "300 pieces Black Velvet as per sample; of these 150 pieces shipment of *Martaban*, 150 pieces shipment of *Fleurs Castle*."

I find upon the evidence that these were the whole of the shipments of velvets by those vessels consigned to the defendant. Now it would have been possible for the defendant to have specified the goods more particularly by putting the marks and numbers of the pieces or the cases in the contract, but still even without that I consider that the goods are sufficiently ear-marked so as to prevent the contract applying to any other velvets, and the plaintiff is therefore not entitled to rescind the contract and refuse to accept the goods, because they do not come up to the terms of the warranty.

He ought, as already mentioned, to have taken the goods and to have sued the defendant on the warranty, or when sued for the price, to have given the inferiority in evidence in reduction of the claim. This is clearly laid down in the case of *Heyworth v. Hutchinson* (L.R., 2 Q.B., 447). The plaintiff is therefore not entitled to recover back the money paid on account. I shall now look at the whole case without confining myself to the particular form of the pleadings. By the plaintiff's refusal to take the goods, I find that the defendant has suffered loss to the extent of \$562.50. As to the extent of the inferiority of the goods to the sample, if it were necessary to determine that question with accuracy, I should wish for further evidence. Mr. Walter's opinion is, that the inferiority was not sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to any abatement. But from the view I have taken there is some inferiority, and there must be some abatement. I am satisfied, however, on the evidence given, that the extent of the inferiority does not exceed—if it does not fall considerably short of—the amount which Mr. Walter suggested should be allowed, namely, 25 cents a piece,—that is to say, \$75. Deducting the \$75 from \$562.50 would still leave \$487.50 as the amount due from the plaintiff to the defendant; and the sum which the plaintiff seeks to recover is \$150, or much less than that in which he is indebted to the defendant.

On these grounds, therefore, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover, and judgment must be for the defendant. There are no costs.

Wednesday, 14th March, 1877.

KONDO HIKOYEMON HAKII SEIJIRO vs.
J. E. CARTER.

This case, in which the plaintiff claims \$360, was resumed this morning from the 28th Feb.

The defendant stated that he had been this morning to the Kencho, thence to the Saibausho, and back again to the Kencho, but did not see Kobayashi Hiditaro.

Mr. J. C. Hall mentioned that a Japanese policeman had been sent by the Kencho to Kobayashi's house, but he was not to be found, and that the police had orders to keep a strict look-out for him.

Shimidzu Momiuke, a Japanese lawyer, warned to speak the truth, said: I was asked on the 4th November by Kondo and Hakii to go to Mr. Carter's house to act as interpreter. Kondo there told me to ask Mr. Carter to fulfil his contract, but Mr. Carter said that Kobayashi and another Japanese ought to be present, and unless they were he could not pay any money, as they had a document to return to him.

Cross-examined by defendant:—You asked me to tell the Japanese to bring the document. I never went to your house afterwards.

Defendant suggested that the case be adjourned until Kobayashi be found.

Case adjourned to 10 a.m. on the 27th inst.

In the Judicial Court at Kanagawa.

Before MR. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice President.

Tuesday, March 13th, 1877.

MESSRS. VAN OORDT & CO. vs. TAKAKE
FUSAJIRO.

Judgment in this case was rendered this morning against the plaintiff, His Honour being of the opinion that no binding contract had been entered into other than what was admitted by the defendant, which was, that he had contracted for the purchase of 500 catties of cloves and not twenty piculs, as alleged by the plaintiff. The decision of the Court, therefore, was, that the defendant pay the sum of \$350, the contract price of 500 catties of cloves, and that the expenses, fifty cents, be equally divided between the plaintiff and defendant.

The plaintiff gave notice that he intended to appeal against the Judgment.

Monday, March 12th, 1877.

C. BRAUN vs. KOJIWO SHOKITSU.

This case was adjourned on the 7th inst., at the request of the defendant, in order to allow time and opportunity of producing certain evidence, which he considered would be contrary to the testimony of the plaintiff, regarding the delivery of certain quantities of goods.

The case was set down for ten o'clock this morning, but the hearing did not commence until a quarter past eleven. His Honour apologised to the plaintiff for the detention, which he stated had been caused through a witness for the defendant not appearing, and His Honour had been enquiring from a proxy the reason why.

Mr. Dickens produced further evidence to substantiate what had been given respecting the quantity of goods in the godown. The witness, a Chinaman, stated that when he received goods he informed Mr. Marques who wrote particulars in a book.

Mr. Marques, book-keeper to the plaintiff, also gave testimony and stated that he had written the delivery orders upon details given by the comprador. The Japanese then got the goods mentioned in the delivery orders upon presenting them to the godown keeper; and he thought it was impossible that there should be any mistake as to quantities, numbers or prices. According to the practice of the firm, Japanese merchants might take delivery of the goods after the dates of the delivery orders, but certainly not before.

Mr. Dickens remarked that he had no further evidence to produce, though in the course of a few days he thought he should be able to show that there were in the godown on the 10th of November more than the number of pieces before stated, but it would require a few days to go through the books to ascertain this.

The defendant produced some evidence concerning the delivery of certain goods to a certain merchant; but the witness himself not having taken delivery of the goods and not producing any documentary evidence, his testimony did not amount to much; and what he did give was subjected to a severe cross-examination by the counsel for the plaintiff.

The defendant had another witness, but

Mr. Dickens asked the Court to adjourn, as it was mail day, and if it was inconvenient to the witness it was that person's own fault, as the court had been detained an hour on his account at the commencement.

The case was then adjourned till Thursday, 15th instant, at 10 a.m.

Thursday, March 15th, 1877.

According to promise Mr. Dickens said he had looked through the books from the beginning of 1876, and had found that, prior to the commencement of the arrivals of the 19,000 pieces, (September 28th) plaintiff had in stock 6,200 pieces 9 lbs. Shirtings. The Custom House returns and other documentary evidence were put in. Further proof was given by showing the arrivals from the 1st January in detail. That settled the question, for in spite of the proof defendant brought forward to the effect that plaintiff delivered all the 19,000, this still showed that there was a balance on hand of 6,200, more than sufficient to settle plaintiff's claim. Plaintiff still adhered to his statement, besides, that he had left, out of the 19,200 pieces, 5,700 to give to defendant. Mr. Dickens said the evidence of to-day merely strengthened his assertions; he had never expected to be met with such evidence as defendant had brought forward.

Defendant called a Japanese merchant who produced several books which, in answer to Mr. Dickens, he said had been written under his instructions. He stood over the clerk who made the entries. He took delivery of the goods he mentioned, personally. He could not exactly point out the parcels which he took delivery of himself. He had not brought the book from which he could ascertain these particulars.

Mr. Dickens said this was always the case; he never brought the books wanted.

Witness said it was impossible to mix up different deliveries together in entering. When he took delivery he paid the money for the goods. He never got receipts. He always got a delivery note to give to the godown man. He always went to the Chinaman who gave him delivery and to whom he paid the money. Some time ago he used to get delivery of goods without an order when the people in the office were busy. This was not the regular custom, however. The amounts mentioned in the delivery orders were always taken delivery of though not always on the same day. Sometimes he deposited the dollars at No. 30, and took delivery at their convenience. During September and October witness never took delivery of other shirtings than those contracted for. Witness did not know when defendant first applied to his master for assistance in this case. Witness did not know when defendant first gave access to his books, from which all this information had been obtained. They did not show their books to every one who asked to examine them, but to such as defendant, who was in the same trade, and on friendly terms with them.

Another merchant now enumerated the deliveries he had taken from defendant during September, October and November, the sum total of which agreed with plaintiff's calculation, but the dates differed. Sometimes *satz* were deposited several days before delivery was taken. Witness did not take delivery personally. Defendants first asked him for information about the middle of this month.

Defendant had no more witnesses to call.

Court adjourned till Monday, 26th instant, at 10 a.m.

Monday, 26th March, 1877.

The hearing of this case was adjourned on the 4th instant until to-day; and on the Court assembling this morning, Mr. Dickins remarked that he was very sorry to put His Honour to so much trouble, but the onus rested with the defendant who so persistently demanded proof. At first he, Mr. Dickins, had thought it would have been sufficient for him to show that enough goods had arrived between September and 20th October, 1876, to cover the contract. But the defendant would not admit this and brought a witness to prove that all the pieces of goods the plaintiff had in his godown were delivered before the 20th of October. The differences in the witness' books and the plaintiff's were differences of date of delivery only, which could be easily explained by the fact that often the money was deposited long before the goods were taken delivery of; and while the plaintiff's books always mention the day of actual delivery, the witness' and other books mention the date of payment as the date of delivery, although actual delivery did not take place for some time after, as the evidence of the witnesses would show. Hence Counsel maintained that the books on his side are right and don't really clash with the testimony of the witness produced by the defendant. On the 20th of October the plaintiff had nearly twice as much as was necessary to fulfil the contract. To satisfy the defendant and the Court, the plaintiff had gone to much trouble to prove this. The learned gentleman then particularised the number of pieces that the defendant had in his possession at a certain date, to prove that the plaintiff was in a position to fulfil the contract at the time specified.

Mr. Dickins produced, in support of the above statements, the Custom House returns, Bills of Lading and Invoices for the Shirtings, which arrived between January, 1875, and this date.

The Judge now asked Mr. Dickins to state the circumstances of the second (7 lb. contract.)

Mr. Dickins said that the only defence was that the goods were up to sample. He continued:—The contract was that the Shirtings were to be like those bought in the 7th month. Plaintiff maintains that they were equal in quality and manufacture to the 500 pieces sold in the 7th month. If these 500 pieces were produced by defendant, and if, on comparing with the 5,000 pieces arrived for defendant, they were found to be of a different mark or manufacture, we must lose our case. But as it is impossible for us to prove a negative, defendant ought to produce the whole of the 500 pieces and himself prove by comparison that the 5,000 pieces are not on the average equal to the average of the 5,000 pieces. These shirtings are manufactured in enormous numbers and sometimes one piece will be a little better or a little worse than another: therefore, I do not say that all the 5,000 pieces are equal to the very best of the 500 pieces, but that the average of the 5,000 pieces was fully equal to the average of the 500 pieces and of exactly the same mark and manufacture. The contract simply refers to shirtings that were bought in the seventh month and says that the shirtings now bought are not to be of the same quality but "the same stuff," i.e. the same mark and manufacture, but nothing is said about quality. Nevertheless the quality of the 5,000 is the same as that of the 500. Being made by machinery there can be none but accidental and trifling dif-

ferences. In the answer, the defendant says that the plaintiff requested the defendant to take delivery of the 5,000, offering to reduce the price. This is wholly untrue. The plaintiff simply said, "if there is any difference in the quality we will refer it to an arbitrator and if he decides that I ought to make a reduction, I will make such." The arbitrator suggested by plaintiff was Echizenya, a Japanese merchant; but defendant would not agree to any arbitration. The answer also says that defendant asked plaintiff to take back 5 bales and to pay to defendant the money paid for the 5 bales and interest. This is wholly untrue. The answer then goes on to say that plaintiff brought this action unexpectedly and before negotiations were concluded. This also is wholly untrue. The notice was given to defendant, long before the action was brought, both verbally and by letter, that an action would be brought if the remainder of the goods were not taken delivery of. Mr. Braun can prove that, as can his banto, who wrote the letter. Mr. Braun being unwell did not come to-day; besides, he did not know the case came on to-day. That is all I have to say at present. Let defendant show by comparison between the 500 and 5,000 pieces of shirtings, that the latter are inferior to the former; then we will withdraw the case.

His Honour asked what factory's mark the red deer in circle represented? Mr. Dickins was not certain; but the mark showed that the shirtings which bore it were of a particular weight, size and number of threads. In all probability it was a mark confined to Reiss & Co., but not being himself a merchant Mr. Dickins could not positively say. For a manufacturer to send out different qualities of shirtings under the same marks would be to lose his whole business. No sample is given; they buy by mark, size and weight. In this case the goods were not bought on sample.

Defendant said that, as regard the difference in quality in the two quantities mentioned, he had had the opportunity of comparing them. Plaintiff's banto had written to Mayeda, the purchaser of the goods, offering a reduction in price.

Mr. Dickins asked if plaintiff knew anything about this Mayeda?

Defendant said they were known to each other. Kashiwo made this contract with plaintiff. Defendant had the letter, but not at present with him.

Adjourned till Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 1.30 p.m.

Nippon Notes.

(From the Choya Shinbun, March 8th.)

How can we say that we do our duty to the utmost of our ability, and have gained the confidence of our countrymen, if we do not daily publish in our paper everything which occurs of importance? In such a case as the present when a variety of wonderful reports are circulated in every direction, it is the duty of an editor of a newspaper to publish impartially all that transpires between the contending parties, whether of victory or defeat. Is this not right? Newspapers are now eagerly scanned by a large number of readers, in the anticipation of being made acquainted with what is taking place in connection with the Southern disturbances. And if our publications are not worthy of credit, and are inconsistent, we have no right to complain if our countrymen speak evil of us and denounce us as cheats.

And how is it possible for us not to publish the truth concerning what transpires to either party? Yet we are not permitted to publish what we desire, and why this is so we cannot say.

About twenty days have elapsed since the Imperialists and the rebels first encountered each other at Kuma-moto. All the telegrams since then which have arrived from the southwest, announce that the troops have been victorious. The word "victory" has been read in the papers for the last twenty days. Nothing has ever been mentioned of the insurgents having gained the advantage. If the statements in these telegrams are correct, then the insurgents must have been driven back with great loss, and will not be able to assemble again in sufficient force to obstruct the victorious march of the imperial troops; and the task of subduing the rebels will not be very difficult, and the arrest and execution of the ringleaders will be easily effected. But the indisputable fact that the rebels are still besieging the castle of Kumamoto, and are daily fighting in a number of places, causes the people to distrust the veracity of the telegrams published in the papers, and to consider they are not worth the paper they are printed on. The expression "*Shinbun hora*" (newspaper exaggeration) is heard throughout the country. One day a public story-teller told his audience that nothing in the newspapers could be believed, as they were filled with false reports from beginning to end.

We have no desire to blindfold our readers by intentionally publishing false reports. But out of the hundreds of telegrams which arrive from the field of battle, it is seldom that we can get one; the reports we publish are usually street rumours.

According to intelligence which we have received up till to-day our troops are encamped in a commanding position, and there is a promise of their fighting a great battle shortly and coming off victorious. Were the newspapers in Berlin compelled to publish only information relating to victories during the war between Prussia and France? We believe not.

Notification—No. 26.

To Kucho and Kocho:

At 6 a.m. on the 3rd instant, the Imperial troops advanced on the Yamaka and Takase road and fought against the insurgents. The troops were also victorious in a battle with the insurgents at Kinoha, and set their camp on fire, besides capturing their fort. On the morning of the following day, the victorious army advanced as far as the summit of Tawarazaka; and part of the Imperial forces then proceeded through a by-path as far as Kichiji. Tawara-zaka is a distance of three *ri* from Kuma-moto castle. The army will shortly unite and advance to U-yeki and then establish communication with the castle and other places.

The above is to be notified through every district by order of the Home Minister.

WATANABE NOBORI,

Chiiji of Osaka-fu.

5th March, 1877.

Notification—No. 4.

To Fu and Ken:

Notice is hereby given that 425,000 yen will be allowed for the maintenance of the primary schools for the year commencing with July the 10th year of Meiji (1877) and ending on the 30th June, the 11th year of Meiji (1878.)

TANAKA FUJIMARO,

Vice Public Educational Minister.

8th March, 1877.

THE *Choya Shinbun* writes:—Owing to the South-West disturbances, various rumors are circulated through the Kochi-ken, Shikoku. But all is quiet there, and the various companies of soldiers are in a prosperous condition. The members of the Shiritsu-sha company number about 10,000. An excited discussion once took place among them, which resulted in their separating into two parties, one being known as the Yen-rioku-to and the other Rikutsu-to. But a short time ago they again became united. The Seiken-sha company consists of about 5,000 men, whose opinions were at variance with the views entertained by the Seiritsu-sha, and for some time they were not on friendly terms. Lately, however, they have become reconciled to each other. The Shin-shi-cha at Kita-machi, and Ippo-sha at Yenokuchi have united with the Funiki-sha, Horai-sha, and Koyen-sha. They have also been joined by a large number from the Jojo-sha in Awa. These united companies number about 20,000 men. The most of them are young fellows, aged about twenty years. They are led by Messrs. Baba, Ito, Iwagawa, and Takeda, who have distinguished themselves in the interests of freedom and independence. The Churitsu-sha company, which has been lately formed, numbers about 9,000 men; and this number is daily increasing. Besides these there are also other companies in Toka.

PRINCE FUSHIMI, *Nihon-shino*, was, on the 8th inst., appointed Chinbu-shi (peace maker?) between the government and insurgents, and left for the South-West on the 1st inst.

WASHIO, a noble, has presented a petition to the Acting Minister of the Imperial Household Department to the effect that he may be permitted to ask what Saigo desires from the government in person by visiting him at his camp in the South. But an answer has not yet been given.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says, that the man-of-war *Kongo-kwan* and two others, which were ordered in England, have already been completed and will shortly arrive in Japan.

NOTWITHSTANDING the South-Western disturbances, the Annual Exhibition at Omiya-gosho in Kioto will be opened on the 15th inst.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* writes:—It has been repeatedly mentioned in the native newspapers that owing to a great famine in Corea, many men and numbers of cattle have starved to death. But the Corean government did nothing to alleviate the distress of the poorer classes. They therefore became much excited as they could not maintain themselves, and have risen in rebellion. Several persons wander about condemning the action of the authorities. The town of Fusan is much disturbed in consequence.

A FEW days ago about 300,000 yen from Gifu-ken and 100,000 yen from Hiogo, were sent to the branch office of the Finance Department, Osaka.

RECENTLY the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* was ordered to appear before the Tokio Saibansho and condemned to pay a fine of 5 yen for having violated the press regulations.

ABE, a Kuwazoku has presented 1,000 yen to the government towards defraying the expenses of the Satsuma expedition.

It is rumored, says the *Mainichi Shinbun*, that Mr. Shimadzu died suddenly a few days ago.

CANNON are being manufactured at the arsenal in Osaka.

ABOUT 1,500 men are to be added to the police in Tokio.

ON the 14th inst. at about 5 a.m. a fire broke out in the city of Hakata and was not extinguished till about fourteen houses were destroyed.

MR. KOSAWA, of the *Kofu Nichi-nichi Shinbun*, has been fined 3 yen for having violated the newspaper regulations.

(From the *Osaka Nippo*.)

When Eto-Shinpei was serving the Mikado's government as Minister of Justice he introduced the practice of photographing prisoners in jail in order to facilitate their arrest should they escape from custody; and when he himself evaded his pursuers on the suppression of the Saga rebellion his arrest was brought about by his being identified through a photographed likeness of himself. Now, in regard to Saigo, we observe an analogy between his case and Eto's. They have both, in devising reforms for the Government, worked towards their own destruction. Among those subjects of talent and distinction who introduced and perfected the present military system, the most conspicuous was Saigo. We have heard that he was, more than anyone else, in favor of the suppression of the bad habits and oppressive arrogance of the samurai, and the abolition of the class distinction between the military and agricultural population. And now Saigo finds himself face to face with those very troops which he levied, drilled, and trained himself, and will soon be routed by them. Ah, how hard it is to estimate what will be the result of the designs of mortals!

(From the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

THE DEFENCE OF KUMAMOTO.

"After no matter how desperate a resistance, a fortress entirely beleaguered by an enemy, must surrender when all its provisions are exhausted." This is a verse from a Chinese poem, composed by Riyu before his sovereign, whose General, Chojun, was, at that time, besieged in the castle of Waiyo. All the provisions and missiles of the besieged were exhausted. However, General Chojun remained faithfully at his post, where he was killed, and his gallant conduct is yet a theme for praise. When an English army besieged the French in the castle of Orleans, the latter exhausted their provisions; and nothing remained for the garrison to eat. At this critical moment no reinforcements arrived, and at length the French were obliged to surrender to the king of England. Their gallant defence is yet spoken of with admiration in Europe. Very few, whether in the east or west, of the world can hold their own against hardships and a hundred difficulties.

Troops in a fortress, beleaguered by an enemy, always rely upon the arrival of reinforcements. If it should happen that the relieving forces should be obstructed in their march for many days, and the provisions of the besieged garrison be exhausted, it must be very difficult to protract the defence. Now, the castle of Kuma-moto is entirely surrounded by insurgents. General Tani, the Governor, remains, faithfully guarding the Mikado's flag there: still we have received no information from the castle for many days. The Imperial troops at Takase and Yamaka are said to gain daily victories. But no communication has yet been established between Kuma-moto and the camps of the Imperialists. We fear that, if the troops take much longer to reach the castle, the fate of General Tani will shortly be that of Chojun in Waiyo.

(From the *Mai-nichi Shinbun* of the 17th March.)

"If you want to stop the march of an enemy, you must first take their king prisoner. If you desire to shoot a man on horse-

back you must first shoot his horse." Thus writes an ancient sage. A sovereign has the full control of his troops throughout a country and their advance and retreat is ordered by him. A charger greatly assists his master. Many millions of troops are of no use without their king, and no knight can long fight victoriously without his horse. The king of a country is regarded as the eyes of the entire army, and the charger of a soldier as his hands and feet. One million troops have no eyes without their king, and thousands of brave soldiers have no hands or feet without their chargers. Nothing can be done by those who have no eyes nor hands nor feet. Under such conditions even Moki and U-go could make no use of their ability and talent.

Saigo-Takamori, commander of the insurgents, raised troops in the South-West against the government. He would not be satisfied like a robber or pirate with a small booty. Judging from his conduct, it is apparent that Saigo regards the province of Satsuma as his own, and intends that the battlefield at Kuma-moto shall give him the command of the entire island of Kiushu, by making him master of the castle. If he does not succeed in this, he will immediately retreat to Satsuma, where he will resist the Imperialists in the strong military and mountainous positions of Mitara, and in the forts in the harbour of Kagoshima. According to what we have lately heard the insurgents took violent possession of our arsenals in Kagoshima and carried thence all the military stores to their camps. Their defection is throughout supported in Kagoshima. So the entire province of Satsuma is their stand-by and fortress. As long as that province shall not be placed at our mercy, the insurgents about Kuma-moto will not fall and their communications with elsewhere will not be cut off. So, it is most important to attack them in their own fortress as well as in Kuma-moto. Their Excellencies Messrs. Yanagiwara and Kuroda were sent to Kagoshima to preserve peace. We have already written recommending the armed occupation of Kagoshima. Now a telegram received from Mr. Kuroda announces that large quantities of gunpowder and military stores belonging to the insurgents have been captured. This is indeed good news for us, and may shortly bring about a great change in the aspect of the war. Should that be true and Shimadzu be loyal to the Mikado the insurgents in the province of Higo will have no further source of supply for ammunition and provisions: they will not be able to keep possession of Kuma-moto, or to defend themselves in the forts of Kagoshima and Mitara. The insurgents, numbering about 10,000, will find no way to escape. Our men-of-war are also cruising over the South-Western sea. The Mikado's Envoy and Kuroda have finished their business in Kagoshima with good success, and cut off all help from the insurgents. But when the latter are routed in Higo after a desperate battle, they will return to Satsuma, where they have determined to leave their bones. We do not know whether our troops and police can stand against them or not. So, it is important to station a number of troops there. Is only one battalion of troops and one thousand police in Kagoshima strong enough to stand against the insurgents when the latter are driven to desperation?

(From the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

The following reports, the first from an official of the tenth class serving in the Kagoshima Naval Arsenal at the time of the seizure of arms and ammunition there by the Satsuma

insurgents, and the second from the Director of the Arsenal, are now published:—

MR. SASAKI'S REPORT.

On the 2nd February. I was in my office with Kirino-Toshiaki who was on guard. At about 5.40 p.m. a large number of men forced their way into the office. I was proceeding to enquire the reason for their violence; but was interrupted and asked noisily by them where the military stores were kept. As they had threatened violence two days before, and I had consulted you on the course to be pursued, acting on your instructions, I ordered the men in the service of the arsenal to open all the store houses for them and allow them to take away whatever they wanted. Their numbers rapidly increased; and some rushed wildly about, while others carried away whatever they could lay hands on. One of these invaders asked me who I was? I replied that I was Sasaki Sadashidzu an official of the arsenal. He with his companions immediately arrested me, and reviled me saying that I had perhaps ordered my men to throw water upon the gunpowder. I tried to speak reason to them; but they would not hearken to me and beat me on my head and shoulders. I could not of course resist them to my eternal shame. After having beaten me severely they threw me into the deep water before the office. I swam to land, but they caught me and threw me again into the pond and tormented me there. Fortunately I got a chance at last, and escaped to the workmen's resting room. Here I was met by a boy belonging to the office, who assisted and accompanied me to the hill at the back of the arsenal, where I took refuge in the shrubs, and evaded my enemies. Fortunately I was not severely wounded. The invaders lighted lamps and candles and went through all the buildings, behaving in a very brutal and violent manner. By this time I was quite exhausted and stiff and could not move at all. I was obliged to sit quietly in the thick grass. At about 11 p.m. no more noise was heard in the office, and my wounds were less painful. So I returned to the office, where I found Kirino and others all well. But nothing in the place was left standing, and the machinery had all been broken down. All the military stores were taken away. No one could explain the terrible state of disorder in the arsenal. Mr. Kirino advised me to go to his lodge, where I should be more safe from the invaders than in my own. I did so and left the charge of affairs to him. On the following morning I wished to attend the office, but could not through the pain caused by my wounds. During the same night about thirty men twice attacked my house.

Such is a brief account of the events which took place last night at the arsenal. More minute matters will be told in person, but this is meanwhile reported,

SASAKI SADASHIDZU,

Santo Zoku, (10th Class Official.)

Feb. 3rd, 1877.

To Lieut.-Colonel SUGENO KANPEI,

Director of the Naval Arsenal in Kagoshima.

THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

During the night of the 1st February a number of insurgents made their way into the arsenal. On the following morning I had an interview with the Governor of the Kagoshima-ken and asked him for means of protecting the office against them. He replied to me kindly and promised to guard it. Two arsenal officials were left in the office. But the Governor took no heed to its protection. Next evening insurgents in greater numbers

than on the previous night forced their way into the arsenal and beat Sasaki in the office. His report to me is enclosed. Early on the morning of the following day, I was struck with wonder to see the condition of the arsenal, where nothing was left in position, while nearly all the military stores were taken away. So no work was carried on and nothing could be done to replace matters in good order. On the 3rd February the office was closed. The insurgents were hostile to the officials belonging to other ken; therefore all such officials were ordered to withdraw in order to preserve their lives. After a few days the signboard on the gate of the arsenal was altered by the insurgents, who worked there very busily manufacturing and repairing firearms. On the 18th I met the Governor, who told me that he was appointed to the whole command of the arsenal, and that I had better leave in the *Taihei-maru*, which was then anchored in the harbour of Kagoshima. On the 19th, with eleven officials, I left Kagoshima in the *Taihei-maru* and returned to Tokio on the 27th February. I will report further on other matters which I have seen in Kagoshima.

SUGENO-KAKUPEI,

Lieut.-Colonel.

Director of the Arsenal in Kagoshima

March 2nd, 1877.

To MR. KAWAMURA-SUMITOSHI,

Vice Naval Minister.

On the night of the 18th inst. a fire broke out in Kanda, Tokio, and burned about thirteen houses.

THE *Osaka-Nippo* says that most of the former inhabitants of Kuma-moto are in the town of Shimabara in Hizen.

ADMIRAL NAKAMUTA, acting for Mr. Kawamura, Vice Navy Minister, has issued a notice to the effect that two hundred marines are to be enlisted in the Port Admiral's Office in Yokohama.

ABOUT two hundred physicians in Osaka and its neighborhood were lately engaged in the Osaka garrison. One half of them will be sent to Kiushu, where they will serve as surgeons in the field; and the other half will remain in Osaka, whither many soldiers, more or less severely wounded, have been sent from the South-West for medical treatment.

THREE hundred men have been added to the police force in Osaka and two hundred in Hiogo.

ANOTHER man-of-war, to be called the *Iwaki-kuwan*, is to be built at Yokoska.

MR. KOSSEKI, Secretary of the Kuma-moto-ken, who was wounded by the insurgents during Mayebara's insurrection, died recently in the hospital at Kokura, from the effects of his wounds.

On the 16th instant the War Department informed the officers of the Sendai garrison that one battalion would soon be transferred thence to Tokio.

On the 17th instant Lieut.-Colonel Miyagi arrived in Tokio at the head of half a battalion of the Utsuno-miya garrison.

H. E. THE MIKADO has sent two of his physicians, Takenouchi and Yamagawa, to the temporary military hospital at Fukuoka.

A FIRE which broke out recently in the village of Tokiwa, Aichi ken, was not extinguished till about twenty houses were burned.

YESTERDAY Mr. Yamagaki, of the *Akebono Shinbun*, was condemned to be imprisoned for three months and fined thirty yen; and Oyama, of the *Yomi-uri Shinbun* was condemned to a fine of five yen, for having violated the press laws.

ABOUT sixty steam vessels of the Mitsu Bishi Company, are now under the orders of the War Department. The *Heian-maru* is the only one which has not been taken up by the Government.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says:—The lake Hachiro, which is in Akita-ken, is eight *ri* long and four *ri* broad. During the winter season it freezes all over and then presents a magnificent spectacle, shining like a mass of silver. The ice is so thick that men and even horses can traverse it in comparative safety. This year, however, the ice has not been so thick as usual, as the weather has been uncommonly mild. The fishermen during the winter months have to cut holes in the ice in order to carry on their avocation. On the 18th of February over one hundred men and women were on the ice fishing, when, about one o'clock, a strong wind blew from the north-east and broke up the ice. The portion on which the fishers were engaged became detached and drifted about one *ri* from the shore. The poor people on the floating mass cried aloud for assistance, but none could be rendered. Darkness set in; and as there was no chance of escaping the fishermen had to remain on the ice all night. The following morning, fortunately for them, the wind changed and the block of ice drifted towards the shore, which enabled its living freight to escape.

FROM the *Choya Shinbun* we learn that ex-Daimio Makino has presented the sum of 1,000 yen to the Government, towards defraying the expenses attached to suppressing the insurrection.

THE same paper announces that a letter has been received from the South, dated March 8th, which states that from sixty to seventy Imperialists, on an average, are either killed or wounded daily.

NOTIFICATION.

IWAMURA MITSUTOSHI, late *Shito Hanji*, is appointed the Ken-rei of Kagoshima.

The above has been received by a telegram sent from Kioto by H. M. the Mikado's order.

IWAKURA TOMOMI.

U-Daijin.

21st March, 1877.

THE shizoku in Akita-ken, north, are much excited and are holding meetings.

THE Kencho of Ishikawa, Kaga, will shortly be connected with Tokio by telegraph.

(From the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* of 17th March.)

As we have previously intimated in our paper, we do not consider there is any danger of a general rising of the shizoku in the various provinces and even if there were they would not be able to do anything very dreadful. We cannot be wrong in saying that the acts of the insurgents are well known throughout the country; and in making the remarks we are about to, we wish it to be understood that we stand upon neutral ground; though perhaps a man in the employ of the Government would side with them when opposition was raised to their authority, especially when the tranquility of the country would be disturbed. If the Government pursues the scheme for the suppression of the insurgents heedlessly, it will

be difficult to say what may be the result of the expedition, and we must therefore be reverential to all.

Now let us consider this trouble with the Kagoshima insurgents. It is well known that the province of Satsuma is their stand-by. We have observed before that it was strange the Government troops did not force their way into Kagoshima, for when the insurgents find themselves exhausted in the province of Higo, where the Imperialists are attacking them along the Kumamoto road, they will retreat into the strongholds of Santaro and there defend themselves; and should the troops be successful in routing them there, they will take up some strategic position in Kagoshima. Such a movement would cause the Imperialists great trouble. The insurgents, who have no systematic method of retreating, have thoughtlessly penetrated into Kumamoto, where they will continue to struggle until their numbers will become greatly reduced. Nevertheless it would be unwise for the commanders of the expedition to presume upon the ignorance of the insurgents, and only attempt to suppress them by sheer fighting. According to information received by us, the scheme of the government for attacking the rebels is as follows: General Kuroda, *Sangi*, has been instructed to fall upon the rear of the enemy. With this object, it is reported, he has left Nagasaki for Yashiro, landing his forces at Kawajiri, the headquarters of Saigo. The loyalty of this General is well-known to all. It is said that when he was in Kioto he advised the despatching of an envoy to Kagoshima, also that he himself escorted the envoy and rendered him all the assistance he possibly could in his difficult mission. His integrity has been disputed by some, but his noble actions have given almost universal satisfaction.

A report is circulated that the city of Kagoshima is at the mercy of the Imperialists; and that Shimadzu and his son have received the Mikado's envoy with hospitality, and assisted him in his scheme to cut off communication between the insurgents at Kagoshima and the insurgents at Kumamoto. Notwithstanding this, we consider that the actions of the Imperialists at Kumamoto will not be of any advantage unless an attack is made on the rear of the enemy. Now General Kuroda has left Nagasaki with this avowed purpose, and he will proceed to attack Saigo's head quarters, Kawajiri. In the course of a few days we shall probably receive some information as to what he is doing.

Respecting Kumamoto castle, the opinion we advanced that it would not be given up by the insurgents turned out to be correct. It is now about twenty days since the castle was first besieged by the insurgents, but neither the commander nor his troops show any signs of discouragement. Of course we do not desire the castle to be surrendered into the hands of the insurgents; but should they take it, it will prove of but little advantage to them, as the campaign is already decided in favour of the Imperialists who occupy strong positions. When the insurgents first penetrated to Kumamoto, the garrison troops were unable to withstand them: they retreated to the castle and there waited to receive them, though it must be said that some of our countrymen disgraced themselves and their commanding officers by their cowardice.

Those whose knowledge of military science entitles them to express an opinion acknowledge

with admiration the excellency of the scheme of the garrison. On the north of the mountainous position of Santaro is a plain, where it would have been difficult for the troops to withstand the impetuosity of the rebels. Although the garrison troops are well trained, if they had been routed on this plain the insurgents would have advanced victoriously before the Imperial troops could have arrived from Tokio and Osaka. The commander of the garrison declining to try conclusions with the insurgents has called forth commendations from learned men.

It is not a good plan for a large body of troops to shut themselves up in a castle, because a small force can besiege the castle and plunder the surrounding country at the same time. The taking of Kamamoto castle was of the greatest importance to the insurgents; and if its capture could have been effected before the arrival of the Imperial troops, it would have influenced the action of the shizoku throughout the country—the effect would be just the same if the castle of Maiyo was taken, as the entire province of Kosui would surrender to the enemy.

We think we are justified in saying that when the insurrection is suppressed the Kumamoto garrison will be the first to be rewarded for their gallant conduct.

The Imperial troops have now advanced within a short distance of Kumamoto castle. We hear that the garrison is short of fire-wood, but that plenty of rice and water is stored within the castle. Fire-wood will be supplied by the destruction of old houses and other things. We would advise that the garrison desert the castle, cut their way through the insurgents, and unite themselves with the main body of Imperialists. Victory is already decided, and there is nothing to fear throughout the Empire. But we do not know yet whether Saigo, the traitor, will leave this world at Kawajiri.

(From the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun*, March 21st.)

Saigo Takamori has behaved treacherously against the authorities, but his younger brother Yoshimichi is a general in the army and is now acting in the capacity of Minister of the War Department, in place of General Yamagata who has accompanied Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya to the South-West. The newspapers have frequently adduced the fate of Minamoto-no-Yoshitomo as an example for others to take warning by. Tomomune says:—"An outburst of passion between families and relations breaks the spirit of and disheartens brave soldiers. Retainers who have been faithful to their sovereign, and men who have been obedient to their parents, are led to behave themselves dishonourably in consequence. What method is there of treating a man who is a traitor to his country?" What beautiful sentiments! The conduct of Saigo has no justification; and the present trouble cannot be termed a civil war, but merely an insurrection. Saigo's crime is very great. Yoshimichi occupies the important position of a general in the army and is one of the strong props of the country. He not only must act in the capacity of Minister of War in Tokio, but if called upon he must also take the field in person and kill Takamori, even as Odo killed the enemy of his sovereign. An ancient sage has remarked that it is quite right for a man to kill his parent, provided that parent has done anything worthy of death; and Yoshimichi will not be able to escape the responsibility resting upon him by resigning his post.

We have heard it said that on Yoshimichi being questioned relative to affairs in the South-West he replied: "Kawamura has succeeded in blockading that important place Umanosaki; and a number of men of war are cruising in the strait between Bungo and Choshu, so that the insurgents are unable to cross from one side to the other. But I hope the rebels will be allowed to advance as far as the Sanyo-do and Tokaido, otherwise I shall be unable to meet my brother in the battle-field." His visitor interrogated him as to what would be done in the event of the Imperial generals now in the South being killed, and he replied thus: "Generals who have gone to the war previous to me had better fall there, so that I and others who are now in Tokio may be able to take the field." From his words it would appear that Yoshimichi was not troubled about his brother, but we cannot tell the feelings of his heart. No information from the South relating that the insurgents had fallen would bring comfort to him, but would probably break his heart. We are sorry for him; but it is right for the public to rejoice on receiving information of the Imperial troops being successful; and the downfall of the insurgents, though it may bring much private sorrow, should be a matter of public thankfulness.

During the war between the Toyotomi and Tokugawa clans the two sons of Sanada, Nobuyuki and Yukimura, in the presence of their father, had a lively discussion respecting the merits and demerits of each party. One brother took one side and the other took the opposite side. Their father advised each to follow their own inclinations, which advice they adopted, and each went his own way and afterwards encountered each other on the battle-field.

(From the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

Notification No. 35.

To In, Sho, Shi, Fu, and Ken.

It is hereby notified that an office for the conduct of the business in connection with the Japanese section of the coming French Exhibition has been opened in the Home Department.

IWAKURA TOMOMI,
U-Daijin.

22nd March, 1877.

On the 22nd inst. Mr. Narabara, Karei of the Shimadzu clan, arrived in Tokio and went immediately to the Daijo-kuwan, where he had an interview with H. E. Mr. Iwakura.

(From the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun*.)

NOTIFICATION.

To every FU and KEN.

In any case when the people unlawfully hold meetings in the provinces, the municipal authorities must first endeavour to persuade them to depart peaceably. If it is found necessary to use force, the authorities may obtain the services of a number of shizoku or heimen, living under their jurisdiction, for the purpose of suppressing the unlawful gatherings. When the people rebel so far as to arm themselves with fire-arms or swords, then the authorities may, according to Article 5 of the Provincial Constitutional Regulations, despatch the garrison troops against them. But, in the event of the rebels rising before the arrival of the troops, a police force may be employed to suppress, and if necessary kill, the rioters.

But government property must not be left unprotected in order that an attack may be made upon the rebels; and, if it is found that they are too strong to be suppressed, all government money and documents must be taken away to a more secure locality. While attending to military affairs the official functionaries must not neglect their duty as civil authorities, and must use their best endeavours to preserve peace and tranquillity in the provinces under their jurisdiction. The above is hereby notified.

OKUBO-TOSHIMITSU,
Home Minister.

On the 23rd inst., at 7.58 a.m., a fire broke out at No. 53, Tori san-cho-me, Motomachi, Kobe, and was not extinguished till after ten o'clock, by which time about eight houses and one godown were burned.

It seems that the excited shizoku in Shonai, Yamagata-ken, have dispersed quietly to their homes. All the fire-arms and ammunition they have in their possession will shortly be taken from them by the local authorities. Mr. Funakoshi, Chief Secretary of the Home Department, has returned to Tokio from the North, where he has been endeavouring to persuade the people to remain quietly at home.

(FROM the *Mai-Nichi Shinbun*.)

A certain foreign consul, resident in Yokohama, (we much regret that we do not know either his name or that of his country) served with the rank of a general during a civil war in his own country, and greatly distinguished himself upon the field of battle. In his present position his warlike ardor still remains with him. * * * As soon as he heard the news of the disturbances in the South-West, the ancient flame was again kindled in his bosom; and he thought it necessary to raise volunteers for the protection (of foreigners). He proposed that volunteers who had lately arrived from Shanghai, fortunately for the residents in Yokohama, shall be engaged for the safeguard of the latter. Several meetings were therefore held at the Grand Hotel, where the Consuls of every country and many other gentlemen assembled. It appears, from a rumor which we have heard, that a difficulty has occurred amongst themselves and the movement has been unsuccessful. That is only what was to be expected. No volunteers will be found here so strangely disposed or so foolish as to serve without wages; and the owners of red hair and beards, being very stingy when money is concerned, are not likely to pay people of no account wages to protect them. Many laugh at the bare idea of such a thing, when the foreigners are so mean that they will not even pay for lighting their settlement, an area, comparatively speaking, not much larger than the palm of one's hand, where, between six o'clock in the evening and six in the morning, all but the blind are in danger of falling.

WORK, which had been for some time suspended in the Takashima coal mine owing to the fire there, was resumed a few days ago, and three hundred tons of coal are got out daily. It is expected that, within a fortnight, an output of six hundred tons a day, the average quantity before the fire, will be attained.

The *Mai-nichi Shinbun* asserts that, two or three days before the insurgents overtly took arms against the government, the agent,

of the Mitsui Bank in Kagoshima was requested to call at the Kencho. He did so, and was politely informed by the authorities of the projected rising and advised to deposit all the money then in his bank with the Kencho, for safe keeping against the insurgents. The agent acted on the suggestion, and immediately sent 500,000 yen in coin to the Kencho authorities who handed it all over to Saigo!

THE following troops are now encamped South of Fukuoka:—Twenty-two battalions of infantry, three brigades of artillery, three of engineers, with sufficient commissariat, and a force of cavalry, the number of which is not stated.

A LARGE number of workmen have been recently hired in the arsenal of Koishikawa, Tokio, where they are very busy from four o'clock in the morning till midnight. There has been no holiday kept in the arsenal since last month. General Saigo visits the works every alternate day.

KONOIKE, a rich merchant in Osaka, and five other residents of the same city, received permission to establish a national bank on the 24th instant. It is to be called the Thirteenth National Bank.

THE sale of newspapers in the streets of Osaka has been prohibited.

Miscellaneous.

It is hard to bring oneself to imagine that there can be any basis of truth for the report that a government, which, whatever its failings, has at least shown an earnest desire to achieve a reputation for great humanity, should have devised so monstrous a scheme as the assassination of Saigo. The propagation of such a report would be a not unnatural nor impolitic move on the part of the insurgent leaders; and the circumstantiality with which it is invested, by the publication of alleged confessions, in detail, of the scheme, and the manner in which it was to be executed, might well be looked for, when once the report itself was well set afloat, at the hands of the astute heads of the Satsuma insurrection. But we would certainly caution our readers against giving it their credence, until they have better authority for its trustworthiness than has so far been made public.

KLENIOFF, the Russian, who last month was sentenced to a fine of \$50 or four days' imprisonment, for having bought a stolen watch from a Japanese woman, was called on the 10th inst. to pay the fine. Being unable or unwilling to do this, he was committed to gaol for the term to which he had been sentenced.

A LETTER received recently by a Japanese gentleman from a relative residing in Chikuzen, announces that the people in that city have been thrown into great consternation though the rising of the samurai; and large numbers have packed up their valuables and departed for a less dangerous neighborhood. The writer states that Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, Commander-in-Chief of the army, has made his head quarters at the castle of Chikuzen; also that ten thousand troops have been landed there from time to time and been despatched to meet the rebels. On the day the letter was written a battle was raging at U-yeki, but how it has going the writer knew not. Great anxiety prevails among the people.

THE departure of Mr. J. M. Jaquemot by the San Francisco mail has furnished the Editor of the *Echo du Japon* the opportunity

of inditing a well-timed valediction, which we are pleased to translate below. Mr. Jaquemot is much respected among all classes, and his departure will be much regretted, while that of Mr. Ronald Jaquemot will leave one gap, in the personnel of the Amateur Dramatic Club, which it will be hard to fill:—

"One of the oldest residents in Yokohama, Mr. J. M. Jaquemot, who has been for sixteen years in Japan, embarks this evening on board the *Oceanic*. He proceeds to the South of North America, where he is going, nobly and courageously, to endeavor, by working as a colonist, to re-establish a position which was lost in the disasters of the silk season of 1875-76. In spite of his commercial misfortunes, Mr. Jaquemot bears hence the esteem and consideration of all those who have known him, and he has had the opportunity of making many proofs of this during the period preceding his departure. It is not our business to speak of certain things which are within the domain of private life, but we can say that the most flattering testimonies of sympathy and interest have been given to him by those even who have been most affected by his liquidation. It is by the manner in which those who have been smitten by misfortune are treated by public opinion that one can best judge of what they are and what they are worth.

"For us, who see in Mr. Jaquemot only a faithful and assiduous collaborator of the *Echo*, and at the same time an excellent friend, we will not let him depart without expressing to him all the gratitude for the services which he has rendered to our paper, and without saying what a vacancy he will leave in our editorial department. It was not in the *Echo* that Mr. Jaquemot made his first appearance before the public: the English press of Yokohama has long reckoned him among its most appreciated writers; and all the journals here, the late *Commercial News*, the *Japan Mail*, the *Japan Herald*, and the *Japan Gazette*, have owed, as we have, to his elegant and conscientious pen, numerous articles of all kinds, political, economical, and commercial, scrupulously thought out and remarkably well written. But it is the *Echo*, which, for many years, has been the journal of his choice, and it is that paper which will most feel his absence.

"Fortune has been hard on Mr. Jaquemot. She obliges him to recommence his career at an age when a man who has worked hard would have the right to think of repose. But Mr. Jaquemot is of the small number of those who do not allow themselves to be cast down. A distinguished linguist, and an agreeable writer, at the same time a silk cultivator, merchant, and perfect connoisseur of silks, he has, to use a familiar expression, too many strings to his bow not to attain his aim. We hope with all our heart, while wishing him an affectionate farewell, that the new land where he is about to pitch his tent, in company with one of his sons, will be more fortunate to him than the one he is forced to leave; but at the same time we find it necessary to say to him that, whatever may happen, if the course of events should bring him back to us, his return will be hailed as that of a friend."

THE *Niigata-maru*, late *Behar*, got under way at 11 a.m. on the 12th inst. bound for London with a full cargo of rice. This vessel has been, for the nonce, converted from a steamer into a barque. The spars were put in by Mr. H. Cook, and the rigging was done by Mr. H. Pagden, the two contractors for the *Ly-ee-agon* and many other vessels which have come in here in distress. The sails have been made and furnished by Messrs. Hiltz & Co. They

have also converted the *Takasago-maru*, late *Delta*, into a four masted vessel, destined to follow the *Niigata-maru* with rice to London, where new engines and boilers will be put into them, previous to the return of the two vessels to Japan. Meanwhile the temporary alterations which have been made, are pronounced by competent judges to be very complete and to reflect great credit upon the experienced workmen by whom they were undertaken and effected.

THE Agents of Fire Insurance Companies in Yokohama appear to be in a state of unnecessary alarm on the subject of dwelling house risks. About the middle of last month a meeting of the agents was held in private, but we understand the principal resolution then passed was to the effect that all new risks offered after the date of the meeting, and all current risks expiring on and after the 1st January 1878, should be subject to an examination or survey of the chimneys and stove pipes. We also understand that some of the leading offices have ignored the resolution, and decline to avail themselves of the additional security afforded them by peering into chimneys to ascertain if a beam has been purposely placed there by the builders (who by the way are all incendiaries of the deepest dye) with the object of destroying the settlement and thereby ruining the Insurance Offices. Some of the more resolute of the agents have, however, already commenced a crusade on the Bluff and in the Settlement, to the manifest vexation and annoyance of the householders. The foreign residents of Yokohama, who have not the luck to be agents of Fire Offices, are not particularly even-tempered when any of their domestic privileges, real or imaginary, are invaded; consequently the movement, so far as it has already been carried, is calling forth "curses, not loud but deep."

Apart from a jocular view of this matter, we think we are not exceeding our limits in pointing out that the resolution is wholly unreasonable and unnecessary. The assured is bound by the representations he makes on application for insurance, and ignorance on his part of an element of danger so material in its nature as to influence the underwriter in either of two points, namely. 1.—As to whether he will insure. 2.—The rate he will charge; would be fully sufficient to discharge the policy in event of a fire arising from a beam in the chimney. So far Fire Insurance Offices have not suffered in Yokohama: with the exception of the great fire of 1866, the business done has been very lucrative and satisfactory, while the premia charged is exorbitant, and out of all proportion to the nature of the risks incurred. Is it then, wiser for the agents to make new petty restrictions of a description which cannot be carried out in practice, with a view to escape the probable loss which may arise from an overheated stove-pipe, or a chimney shaken out of gear by an earthquake, and so alienate and irritate their chief supporters, than to go on as they have hitherto done, that is, to take the large premiums, pay the few losses, and be content with the fat business they possess.

There is no doubt that any one office openly announcing its intention of disregarding the resolution complained of, will have an immense increase of business.

On the 12th instant, the Government local Marine Board held an examination for the purpose of licensing coast pilots. The examiners were Captains A. R. BROWN and CHRISTOPHER YOUNG, and Messrs. J. J. MAHLMANN and E. T. PERCY were admitted as pilots for the coast

between the Gulf of Yedo and Nagasaki, via the Inland Sea. Captain BROWN has been long and favorably known to the foreign community and Captain YOUNG has a well earned and deserved reputation for his knowledge of the coast and seamanship; it follows therefore, that the pretensions of the successful candidates were submitted to severe practical scrutiny.

The thanks of all persons interested in maritime commerce are due to the Japanese Government for the establishment of these invaluable regulations.

THE only item of interest recorded in the Kobe papers is that the ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Council, which should have been held on the 9th instant, was abandoned. The standing Committee have accepted their own resignations, and all the Consuls, with the exception of Mr. NEWITTER, signified their intention of absenting themselves.

A meeting of the Shanghai Rowing Club has been held when it was resolved to send a crew to either Nagasaki or Kobe in response to the invitations of the respective Clubs; but in view of the distance of Yokohama and the unsuitability of the bay for light boat racing, they unwillingly declined the challenge recently given. This is to be regretted, as the annual regattas are sources of much pleasure apart from the encouragement they give to the supporters of a manly amusement.

Tails 600,000 completing the instalment of 1,000,000, due on 31st March, were paid over to Messrs. RUSSELL & CO. on the 28th ult., and the management of the S. S. N. CO.'s steamers, wharves and godowns is transferred to the C. M. S. & CO.

A critical examination of the translation of the confession of NAKAHARA HISAO, Corporal of Police, as published in the *Japan Mail*, and copied into the *Herald* in corroboration of a rumour to which that journal had given publicity on the 28th February last,—namely of a Government plot to assassinate the elder SAIGO,—discloses among others, the following curious facts:—

1.—The orders for SAIGO's assassination were given in the month of November 1874, or before the expedition had returned from Formosa.

2.—They were entrusted entirely to *samurai* of the Kagoshima ken serving (all of them apparently) in the police force of the Government.

3.—The army, the navy, and the telegraph were to aid and abet the assassins.

4.—The Conspirator NAKAHARA HISAO left Yokohama in the *Genkai-maru* on the 28 December 1874. But the passage was very unfavorable and the ship had to anchor at several places, consequently he did not reach Kagoshima till the 11th January 1877, or a little more than two years from the date on which he set out.

5.—He must have been arrested almost immediately after he landed, that is on the 3rd February 1877, and his confession was made forthwith, or within one clear day after his arrest.

Comment on the above is, we feel quite uncalled for.

SERIOUS troubles have commenced in Chikuzen, north-eastern division of Kiusiu, of a character sufficient to cause the government great anxiety as they must cause a diversion of the troops now before the insurgent army.

TAKASAKI, the Chamberlain, has proceeded to Fukuoka at the command of the Emperor, as Imperial Commissioner with special instructions to Arisugawa-no-Miya.

NARABARA, the Chief Kerei of the Shimadz' family, whose detention in Kioto was reported some time ago, accompanied the Imperial Envoys to Kagoshima.

The above two paragraphs tend to show that there may have been some foundation for the rumour, which is gradually gaining ground, that efforts are being made for a compromise, and that an armistice may be resolved upon at any moment.

By the arrival of the *Saikio Maru* we are in possession of some late news from the South. The engagement on the 8th instant is said to have resulted in the defeat of the Imperial troops, and that up to that date the insurgents had been successful in every struggle, except one, since they left Kagoshima. In addition to 15,000 troops well armed and furnished with artillery under the command of the renowned SAIGO, there are upwards of 40,000 *guerillas*, practised sharpshooters, who have committed incalculable havoc among the Imperial officers; and who, having no fixed camping ground, nor head quarters, are able to range the hills in formidable gangs secure from punishment or defeat. Further reports advise that SAIGO has cut off all Imperial communication with Kumamoto; that his system of warfare is somewhat similar to that adopted by Schamyl in his struggles with Russia amid the rugged peaks of the Caucasus; and that he is waiting for the first signs of exhaustion to be shown by his opponents, to fall upon them with his main army of resolute devoted followers.

THE following letter is taken from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*. The tone adopted by the writer is remarkable for its determination, spirit, and apparent disregard of the consequences of so free an expression of opinion.

To the Editors of the *Akebono*, *Nippo*, *Choya*, *Hochi* and *Nisshu Shinbuns*.

The newspaper proprietors with a natural anxiety to secure the earliest news of the movements of the Kagoshima insurgents, despatched special reporters to the field of action. The consequence of this has been the publication of any rumours bearing the appearance of truth and calculated to please young men who are too ready to allow their opinions to be swayed by newspapers, to the great profit of the proprietors. It is quite certain that editors of newspapers ought to publish without partiality all that is good and bad, while it is equally their duty to discriminate between truth and falsehood. If this duty be neglected we have no alternative but to stigmatise all newspapers as false and misleading. In the present case you have from time to time deviated from the straight path; you have published false reports under the pretended authority of telegrams announcing this and that; and you have commented thereon with unjust partiality. Now mark me, you newspaper writers who live in an atmosphere of lies:—I, and the men who sympathize with me, will come in force, destroy your offices, and expose your heads upon Nihonbashi! Repentance is too late! Buy soap from foreigners, wash your heads and necks and stretch out the latter for the inevitable stroke of the retributive sword. Think not of defence, for however numerous your supporters may be, we will, sword in hand, wipe them and you off the face of the earth.

If you are men and not cowards publish this merciful warning in your newspapers.

SATSUI IMORO,

Tokio.

11th March, 1877.

As the *Jokoska-maru* had made about half the distance between Yokoska and Yokohama on her return trip on the evening of the 13th, the attention of her master was drawn by some foreigners on board to the fact that the launch of Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson, much closer in shore, was repeatedly blowing her steam whistle, evidently demanding assistance. The *Jokoska-maru* bore down on the launch, which was discovered to have burst a tube, and demanded to be taken in tow. This request was promptly and courteously complied with; and the launch, which had a lady and children on board, to whom a long delay in returning to Yokohama in so small a boat would have been very disagreeable, was towed up to this harbor.

WHAT with restrictions imposed by the authorities on publication on the one hand, and the clamorous demands of the public for news on the other, the editors of the native journals are in anything but an enviable position. And now threatening letters come from all quarters to add to their troubles. We translated one above. We take the following from the *Hochi Shinbun*.

It is addressed to the Editors of the *Hochi*, *Yomiuri*, *Choya*, and *Akebono Shinbun*—

On account of the Kagoshima disturbances, there is no person throughout Japan but is anxiously desirous to know the condition of the rebels. Notwithstanding our desire, you, writers of newspapers, who are regarded as our eyes and ears, mention only false and unfounded rumours in your daily papers, saying as follows:—"The Imperialists gained the victory in the contest.—Their power and influence is gaining ground.—The rebels fled in disorder with great loss.—The impetuous forces under Kirino and Shinohara will shortly be dispersed." This may be all right. But since any engagement first took place, about twenty days have passed, and we have not yet heard that the Imperial troops have driven the insurgents from Kuma-moto. So the former cannot be said to be victorious in each battle they have fought. Kirino, encamped at Yamaka, is a brave leader and a man full of forethought. Therefore the Imperial troops are repeatedly defeated by his men at Yamaka. And, besides, as soon as the notification of the deposition of Saigo and others was issued, the writers in newspapers spoke of Saigo as a traitor, without fear of Mr. Saigo Yoshimitsu, his brother in Tokio. These are important matters to censure you for. You are too inhuman, you, newspaper writers! Cease instantly from your double-faced work, and try to get credit for your newspapers by publishing the truth. I advise you by this writing. Oh, is the anger of Messrs. Fukiosai and Imoro against you not justified?

OSHIMA-SHINSAKU,
in Tokio.

12th March, 1877,

P.S.—Don't discard this letter through fear of——.

THE Tokio correspondent of the *Echo du Japon* writes:—"I am told that the Minister at War received, some days since, a certain number of well closed cases, which, on being opened, were found to be filled with (human?) heads. These are, it is said, sinister presents

sent by the fanatical combatants from Satsuma. A resident in Tokio received, in the same way, the head of his younger brother."

The *Hochi Shinbun* gives the following details on the subject of funeral ceremonies in Corea:—

When a Corean dies the corpse is swathed in bands of a coarse stuff, and laid, with a pillow beneath the head, face upwards, in a long coffin. A mound of earth is thrown up, and on this the coffin is placed, and over the coffin a monument is erected to the memory of the deceased. After the corpse is thus entombed, the family of the dead place fish, rice-cakes, boiled rice, wine, vegetables and dishes of venison and beef before it. In the case of the death of parents, the eldest son kneels down at the head of the near relations before the tomb, and makes offerings of rice sprinkled with wine. This being done he rises to his feet, and cries in a loud voice "Aka-o! Aka-o!" after which he again sits down and burns incense. He repeats his offering, libation, cries, and incense-burning three times, and then takes up a position at the back of the tomb and cries aloud, while his relatives offer rice, sprinkle it with wine, cry and burn incense as he did and the same number of times.

The writer adds that the period of mourning lasts three years. The mourning color in Corea is white; and mourners wear not only white clothes but white hats and shoes. The ninth day of the ninth month is the day on which the Coreans assemble round the tombs of their friends, which they clean and weed. The fifteen of the eighth month, the thirtieth of the twelfth month, and the fifteenth of the first and fifth months, have each their special ceremonies in honor of the dead. The last mentioned day is a great holiday: people dress in their best, visit the sepulchres of their departed friends, and on their return witness wrestling matches. The wrestling in Corea is not very good. Successful wrestlers receive grants from government funds. No woman is allowed to witness the matches. The priests in Corea are vowed to celibacy, and are not allowed to eat fish or meat. Their heads are shaven, and they wear the *kesa*, the ordinary scarf worn by the Buddhist priesthood here and in China.

If the conductors of the native press find it to their interest to load Saigo with abuse and to stigmatise him as a traitor, he, on the other hand, has plenty of friends in the native world of literature to take his part. It is even more than possible that the newspaper editors or their regular contributors write not from their hearts but as meaner organs guide them, and that their own true feelings find vent, under the veil of anonymity and threats addressed to themselves, in such letters as the following.

"To the proprietor and editor of the *Osaka Nippo*:—In your paper of the 7th March, you ventured some remarks upon H. E. Mr. Saigo, president of the new government, whom you compare with Ashikaga-Takanuji. What is your purpose in this? You are so ignorant that you cannot know the reason of his conduct in his expedition to the East. You yourselves are really traitors to Japan. Publish this letter and retract your former expressions! If you do not, your heads will soon be exposed to public view. Let this be a warning to you.

"A BRANCH OFFICE

"OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

"8th March."

News from the European Silk markets is much better. Latest telegrams assert a great firmness in the rates in the Lyons and London markets, a satisfactory impulse in business, and marked indications of a rise.—*Echo du Japon*.

THE *Echo du Japon* recently asserted, with almost certainty, that Kuma-moto has been carried by the insurgent forces. It says:—"More detailed information has come to hand corroborating that which we gave yesterday morning. Kuma-moto is said to have been in the hands of the insurgents since the 8th. The soldiers of the garrison, who refused to make a sortie, are reported, in order to take away from their commander every pretext for resistance, to have set on fire the commissariat buildings and the provision store-houses. We are told that these details have been furnished by an eye-witness who arrived recently from Kuma-moto."

APPARENTLY the government intends to bring more force to bear upon the insurrectionary armies, and to try the campaign value, more especially, of its newly organised cavalry. Many horse-boxes are being rapidly manufactured to government order in Tokio; and this would seem to indicate that additions are to be made to the cavalry already in the field.

SOME time ago we drew attention to the advisability, if possible, of improving and widening the approach from the Bluff to the Yato Bashi, which is at present both narrow and, owing to the abruptness of the turn at the foot of the hill, dangerous. Several accidents, which can be directly traced to the very bad arrangement of this portion of a very frequented road, have from time to time occurred. Soon after we first drew attention to the matter we were informed that negotiations had been opened between the French Consul and the Municipal authorities for the cession by the former, on the part of his Government, of a corner of the block, which being enclosed is the principal cause of the inconvenience we indicate while it is not used for any purpose, known as the French camp. Matters remain as they were, however, and there is no sign of any approaching enlargement of the road. We believe that Mr. Kraetzer's successor in the French Consulate will arrive shortly from Europe. Many Bluff residents would be glad to owe, to one of the last official acts of a gentleman who has so worthily discharged the duties of his office, an improvement which would greatly conduce to their convenience and often to their safety.

WITH reference to the above paragraph we are informed by Mr. Kraetzer that the grant of a portion of the ground necessary has in fact been made by him to the municipal authorities, and that, on the arrival of his successor in the consulate, Mr. Pierret, who has taken his passage by the Marseilles mail due in Yokohama on the 1st April, it will be decided on what portion of the now unoccupied camp ground the projected buildings for the new French Consulate will be erected. After that the road will be enlarged and improved at the convenience of those who have the care of such works.

THE side road leading to the Bluff by the old Small-pox Hospital is being repaired and graded, a great improvement and one which was much needed.

THREE somewhat remarkable documents purporting to be confessions made by some of the men recently arrested in Kagoshima, of the

plan to assassinate General Saigo, have been placed in our hands. Their general tenor corroborates the substance of the confession of Nakahara Hisao, recently published in the *Japan Mail*, with a number of additional circumstances throwing further light upon this shameful and murderous scheme. We refrain, for the present from publishing, or rather we hesitate to give to the public, matter involving charges of such gravity against two, if not more, members of the present government. In event, however, of these confessions being hereafter supplemented by the additional evidence absolutely requisite to support the accusations, we shall at once make them public. In the meantime a spirit of fairness compels us to say that the whole of the so-called confessions may be fabrications of certain unscrupulous members of Saigo's faction, and in the interests of justice we consider our duty is best performed by suppressing them until the government has had an opportunity of thoroughly investigating the whole affair, which investigation it is to be hoped, out of regard for its own reputation, will be performed in public.

BETWEEN midnight and one o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst. just after the audience which had assembled at the Gaiety Theatre had dispersed, a fire broke out in an unoccupied house in Gochome, Motomachi, Homura, close to the Fudo temple. A strong north-west wind was blowing, and the flames spread with rapidity, sweeping from the point of inception to within a short distance of the Messageries Maritimes coal yard, and consuming from two to three hundred houses. The engines could be of very little service, and practically the fire only ceased when it arrived at a vacant space where it had nothing more to burn. The sufferers by this disaster are principally poor coolies who live from hand to mouth, and who not only are rendered homeless but have in many cases lost their all. One young woman who was bed-ridden and could not be moved was burned to death. Possibly the amateurs who so generously gave their time and talent in aid of the distant sufferers by the Civil War in Spain, might give a second performance for those closer to their doors whom calamity has rendered destitute.

DURING the half gale which blew on the 18th instant the schooner *Banner* dragged her anchor and went ashore on the beach near the French hatoba. When the wind moderated she was got off and was found to have sustained no damage. A small steamer which came down from Tokio was also aground for a short time off the English hatoba.

THE *Hongkong Daily Press* makes the following remarks upon the trade of Japan :—

There is no reason why the production of copper, camphor tobacco, wax, and other articles, for which a ready market exists in Europe, should not, under favourable circumstances, be largely increased, and millions of acres of waste land be thus made to contribute to the wealth of the country. In Yezo, it is stated, there are vast tracts of land capable of producing excellent wheat crops, and the mineral deposits of the country are still scarcely tapped. Until, however, the Government sets to work in earnest to construct roads by which transport to a part of shipment can be facilitated, comparatively little progress will be made. The authorities are undoubtedly most anxious to forward the prosperity of the people, both by opening up mines and by the creation of new industries; but it has been singularly unfortunate with many of its undertakings, and, owing to inexperience, has often begun at the wrong end. The people have, moreover, been incautious in their adoption of Western inventions and institutions, rashly purchasing articles of luxury they could well have done without for some time to come. It is to be hoped that the Govern-

ment will, if it can manage to quell the Satsuma insurrection without bloodshed, go steadily and soberly to work to find out the best and most economical way in which to develop the productive power of the country. If the present condition of affairs be allowed to go on for many years, a feeling of discontent, ending in reaction and revolution, will follow. For this there is, however, no occasion, provided the Mikado's Government will only act with prudence and care. It could not do better than take the advice of some disinterested foreigner on the subject of the development of the mineral wealth and agricultural capabilities of the empire."

This is in great part true, but the Editor of the *Daily Press* has not touched the heart of the matter. What is wanted for this country is that it shall be opened to foreigners, and its resources developed by foreign capital. To hasten the day when this shall take place would be the advice given by the "disinterested foreigner," provided his ideas were at all level on the needs of Japan.

WITH reference to this question of the opening of the country, we have another alleged instance of the contact of extremes. The Satsuma people who were most opposed to for eigners being allowed even a *pié-à-terre* in Japan, are now said to be those who are most keenly alive to the advantages to be derived from extended intercourse with them. We have heard it said on good authority that one of Saigo's demands is that many of the restrictions placed on foreigners shall be removed, and that they shall even be invited to employ their capital in the development of mining and other industries.

A telegram from Colonel Hayashi at Kobe says that a Chinese man-of-war, the *Kai-an*, arrived there on the 20th. He boarded the vessel and asked the captain his business in Kobe. The reply was that the crew were being trained in seamanship. She will stop there for about one week, after which it is not yet decided whether she will go on to Yokohama or return to Shanghai.

HAKODATE, March 13th :—The Japanese schooner *Efuku* has been lost on the coast of Yezo, near Horoidzumi. The M. B. M. steamer *Serio* has been to Awamori and taken in troops and munitions of war for Sendai. The Kaitakushi steamer *Hakodate* lost a boat and one man on her last trip to Otaru. Range of temperature from 1st instant 20° to 42°. Weather fine and mild; prevailing winds W. to N. N. W. The *Hakodate* brought a hundred "military settlers" from Sapporo to garrison the fort. A guard and look-out is stationed on the mountain (Hakodate Head). Ten men and a corporal patrol the streets day and night; and the *Hakodate-maru* is stationed here as guardship.

THE *Osaka Nippo* states that, on the 12th February, on the expiry of the engagement of Mr. Wm. Pole, F. R. S., Consulting Engineer in London to the Imperial Government Railway Department, a present of 2,000 yen and two rolls of silk was set apart for him in recognition of his valuable services.

AN official notification has been issued by the Prime Minister deposing Oyama, late Governor of Kagoshima, from his office.

THE Police force in Tokio has been reinforced by about eight hundred shizoku from the Ebaragi ken, who arrived in the capital yesterday.

A new Japanese trade dollar has been issued recently, a handsome coin, and of the full value which it represents—a coin admirably adapted to take the place here usurped by the

Mexican as a medium of exchange, or at least to circulate side by side with it.

THE Ministry for Foreign Affairs will remove from the temporary offices it now occupies in the Kobusho to Ohmagoten within one month from this date.

TODA, ex-daimio of Ogaki, Mino, who lately visited Kioto to pay his respects to the Mikado, had been, previous to that, doing good work in his old dominions. He assembled the most prominent men of his former retainers in a monastery, and exhorted them to do their utmost to preserve peace and order in the province. He distributed among them yen 10,000; and gave yen 5,000 to the agriculturists, and yen 3,000 for division among the inhabitants of the town of Ogaki.

THE *Choya Shinbun* publishes the following regulations for the guidance of newspapers during the continuance of the insurrection :—

The proprietors of newspapers are warned that they must not publish any of the following things :—

1. The name of the sender of any telegram received from the South.
2. The appointed date of an attack contemplated by the Imperial troops, or of a march or counter-march of any section of the army.
3. The strength of the Imperialists or insurgents; and the arms, ammunition or accoutrements in the possession of either party.
4. The names of Imperial officers who may be killed or wounded.

Notwithstanding the information may be received by telegram or post, or from the best and most trustworthy sources.

SECOND SECTION, KEISHI-KIOKU.

Tokio, 21st March, 1877.

Concealment of their movements, and weakness as opposed to the insurgents, would seem to be the chief object of the government in thus destroying the utility of the native press, consequently it becomes a duty to warn the public against attaching any credence to the reports from the South which may hereafter appear in the Tokio newspapers.

In consequence of the attendance of but few members, the meeting appointed to be held at the Chamber of Commerce on the 22nd inst. to discuss the important resolution, "that it is desirable there should be in this port a silver currency among foreign merchants which shall circulate in the interior of the country," was adjourned *sine die*. This is much to be regretted: the resolution intended to be discussed is one of considerable interest to a community essentially mercantile, but we are not without hope that, failing the possibility of securing sufficient attendance for the purposes of verbal discussion, the matter may be brought prominently forward in the local press. The mode in which Japanese coin is disposed of, and the blind dependence of merchants upon the banks, seriously prejudice the freedom with which trade ought to be conducted in a market distinguishable for the spirit of keen competition among foreigners and it is eminently desirable that a new coin of account should be adopted.

This year's "Hof Kalendar," or Almanack of Gotha, has for its frontispiece a very good likeness of the Empress of Japan. It contains also a portrait of the Mikado, and one each of Pauline, Duchess of Wirthtemberg, and the Earl of Beaconsfield.

OTAMA TSUNAYASHI, late Governor of Kagoshima, arrived a prisoner from Nagasaki on board the *Nagoya-Maru* on the 22nd inst., and was at once transferred to Tokio, where he is to be put upon his trial on some charge, probably of complicity in the seizure of the gunpowder and arms in the arsenal by the insurgents. In bringing him to Yokohama no regard was shown to his rank, or possible innocence. During the first part, at least, of the passage from Kobe he was put on deck forward among the sheep and cattle.

FOURTEEN or fifteen samurai were also brought up under arrest in the *Nagoya-maru* from Nagasaki and transferred to Tokio the same morning.

BARON ALEXANDER VON Siebold, attached to the Finance Department, leaves shortly for Europe on a special mission in connection with his department. He expects to be absent from Japan about six months.

A PROOF of Saigo's popularity, especially among the southern people, is cited by the *Hochi-Shinbun*. Ikebe, a Kumamoto shizoku, and formerly a great friend of Saigo, after the insurrection broke out, collected a number of young men and harangued them to the effect that they should never join "the traitor." His audience became so angry that they hewed the orator in pieces.

ABOUT THIRTY of the most prominent of the German residents and their friends met on the evening of the 22nd instant to celebrate the Emperor's birthday by a dinner, given in the banquet hall of the Club Germania, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. A. Evers occupied the chair. The toast of the evening, the health of the illustrious monarch whom the guests had assembled to honor, was proposed by Mr. E. Zappe, the German Consul, in warm and patriotic terms, and was responded to with cordiality and respect. As is usual on the Emperor's birthday no other toast was drunk; but the evening was enlivened with songs and other amusements, and the convives did not separate till a late hour.

CAPTAIN J. CARST has returned from Cape Idzu accompanied by the diver, Mr. Sutherland, appointed by the British Consul and the United States Consul General at the request of the French and Netherlands Consuls to survey the wreck of the French Mail Steamer *Nil* and report upon its condition. From what we can gather, it appears that the diver found the ship in the condition in which she was reported to be by Mr. Jan der Boer some time ago, namely with the port side and decks blown to pieces, and no cargo visible.

THE Government are about to lose the services of a very valuable foreign officer. It appears that Mr. J. W. Fenton, professor of music, is about to return to Europe on the expiration of his engagement. The *Akebono Shinbun* states that a banquet was held in his honor at the Seyoken restaurant in the Uyeno Gardens.

WE fear that little can be done in the matter to which a "lady resident" draws attention in a letter which appears below. It appears that she could not swear to her uninvited and unwelcome guest, even if he could be arrested, and charged before his Consul with vagrancy. He and others in the same case, without visible means of subsistence, might be so charged, if they could be arrested; and those whom they frighten and

from whom they really extort alms would appear against them. Conviction before the Consul of whatever nationality the vagrant might belong, to would be followed by deportation, or, failing that, a transfer to Japanese jurisdiction. The "refuge" to which our fair correspondent alludes, has not been much frequented by the class for whom it was intended, even during the severe winter of the past few months. One man only has used it frequently as a shelter and a place where he could obtain a morning and evening meal. Others of the reduced number of foreign loafers, have preferred their old precarious style of existence. While we are sorry for the troubles of a "lady resident," and would gladly see vagrancy done away with here, where there is so little excuse for it, we cannot forget that poverty is an unavoidable evil; and that there is the highest authority for the belief that "the poor shall not perish out of the land."

ACCORDING to the *Akebono Shinbun*, one at least of the conspirators, alleged to have been suborned by the Government to assassinate Saigo, has publicly recanted his "confession," which he now says was wrung from him by torture in Kagoshima. It will be remembered that in his "confession" itself he stated that he had not been tortured. So that it would appear that torture was applied to him not only to make him confess, but to confess that his confession was spontaneous. The *Akebono Shinbun* says:—"The following account of Mr. Nomura's imprisonment by the insurgents in Kagoshima has been related by himself:—'I arrived at Kagoshima in the steamer *Koyo-Maru* three days after the insurgents had forced their way into the arsenals. On landing I was arrested by a policeman and taken to the Kencho, where I was examined by the Chief of Police, Nirei. He first enquired what business I had returned to the ken to transact. I replied that I had been engaged in educational affairs in the late Miyagi-ken; but, on that ken being abolished, I regretted very much that a number of enterprising students should be left without the opportunity of completing their education, so I took them to Tokio and placed them in a good school. Having no business in Tokio, I returned to my birth-place, Kagoshima. But the Chief of Police refused to believe me, and pronounced that I was sent by the Government to execute some secret order; and then, under severe torture, compelled me to confess and seal my confession. At that time the rebels were ready for marching towards Kumamoto. Before departing, they became very excited and wanted to kill me and some others who had been imprisoned by them, but Saigo would not permit them. When the Mikado's envoy arrived in Kagoshima, the Kencho despatched an express messenger to Saigo at Kawajiri, asking for instructions as to what was to be done with the prisoners. An order came back that they were all to be killed. In the meantime the envoy hastened to effect our liberation, which was fortunate for us all, as otherwise we should all have been killed.'"

WE have been requested to give publicity to the following appeal in behalf of "starving multitudes" in the Chinese Provinces of Shantung and Chihli:—

[Circular.]

NETHERLAND LEGATION IN CHINA.

To His Netherland Majesty's Consul and Subjects in China, Japan, the Philippines, Hongkong, Macao, Cochin-China, Siam, Straits Settlements and India.

GENTLEMEN.—It was pretty generally known that during the summer and autumn of last year various

parts of the Provinces of Shantung and Chihli had suffered from a drought, which would result in more or less distress from the scarcity of food that must necessarily follow, and indeed symptoms—in themselves grave—began to be manifest as winter approached, though only trifling as compared with what has occurred.

Towards the middle of November regular communication from reliable sources in the interior of Shantung ceased, and native report was the only source of information as to the condition of the suffering province. It appears that, in the interim, matters were becoming daily more and more aggravated, and that the aid given by the Chinese Government towards the suffering districts, proved not to be sufficient, so that urgent appeal was made to the people of other provinces and the foreign communities in China.

About the 25th of January communications were again opened with the coast, but unfortunately the first letter, coming through Chinese hands, only reached its destination long after subsequent accounts, which confirmed the worst fears and depicted a state of unutterable distress. The word which now reaches us says that thousands are already dead of starvation, and thousands more are starving.

The principal scenes of these sufferings in Shantung are eight *hiens*, viz: Liu-ku I-tu, Chang-lo, Wei-hien, Lo-ngan, Show-kwang, Ling-to and Poling. Of these Liu-ku suffers most and gets 10,000 taels in relief, from the 43,000 taels granted, for all, by the Government; but though the distribution of gruel has doubled, yet the suffering has more than doubled. The people have eaten up the little crop they got in the autumn and now are in the direst plight, and their cry is no longer for rain, but for life.

With reference to the extent and degree of sufferings the following details will give an idea. A moderate *hien* contains about 1,000 villages of 500 families report 300 persons dead of starvation; villages of 300 families, 100 persons, and so on. One village in Liu-ku had 180 inhabitants in it last summer; now there remain 93, 40 are dead and the rest gone away.

The course of the distress to be that as soon as the corn is all eaten, they resort to the husks; then potato-stalks, elm-bark, turnip leaves and grass seeds gathered in the fields. When these are all done, they pull down their houses, sell their timber, eat the rotten sorghum stalks from the roof, and the dried leaves, which they usually burn as fuel. Thousands eat fuel leaves, and thousands more die because they cannot get them. Then they sell their clothes and children. Having no more clothes many take refuge in pits built under ground, to keep themselves warm by the foetid breath of the crowd—a course which is bought dearly. For the east suburb of Ching-chow city, there are four such pits. One third of the number, 240, originally put in them, died within six weeks, and yet no sooner is a corpse carried out than a crowd is struggling for the place. All this has wrought a great change in the spirit of the people. Late in the autumn they were strong and daring, and although life and property were then at their mercy, no popular disturbance of any kind has taken place. Now the fare they have had for many months has broken their spirits, and they are quiet and submissive to their dreadful fate. Starvation by inches faces these unfortunate people, and deputations of old men, who come to beg relief, weep like little children before you, when they find there is none to be had. Not a day passes but one must refuse to many who ask it, perhaps the last bit they would have eaten.

The Chinese Government and the people of the other provinces do what they can, but the calamity is too great to be met by ordinary means. There is a Government distribution of gruel to the value of six or eight *cash* per person per day. Many have lived on nothing else for two months, and are getting so weak that young men of twenty years cannot walk three miles for it. If it is so with youth, how must it be with the infant and the aged? Even though the gentry have in many places doubled the Government aid by their contributions, yet it is estimated soberly that there are districts in Liu-Ku, where half the people will not live to see the wheat crop ripe, if no support comes from outside. To all this there is added the one capital aggravating circumstance—the depreciation of the land to about eighty per cent below its normal value. Next comes the fixing of an upward limit for the price of grain, thus preventing the influx of supplies from neighbouring provinces. There has been no such famine as this in these parts for 90 years, since the 51st year of Kien-lung (A. D. 1786). The number of lives saved and orphans rescued will only be limited by the amount of

money placed at the disposal of the distributors. Thousands may be tiled over the famine at \$4.00 per head. Who would not like to be the deliverer of fifty or a hundred human beings from starvation, where nothing but money is to be given? These are the heartrending accounts which reach us here daily. This is not pleading for charity to the poor, but for the ransom of their lives.

I therefore take the liberty to appeal to the Netherland Consul and my countrymen in this and the adjacent countries to give a helping hand during this exceptional famine and distress in the two above named provinces of China. The Netherland Consul at Shanghai and at Chefoo will receive all gifts collected by His Majesty's Consuls at other ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, Hongkong, Macao, Cochinchina, Siam, the Straits Settlements and India, and hand these collections over to proper persons in the interior for distribution, of which an account will be published in due time, in the local papers of Shanghai, for the information of those who have responded to this appeal on behalf of our starving fellow-creatures in China.

I have the honor, etc.

J. H. FERGUSON.

H. N. M. Minister-Resident
and Consul-General in China

CHEFOO, 1st March, 1877.

WE TRANSLATE and publish below for what it is worth a short but caustic article from the *Mai-nichi Shinbun*. The promoters of a volunteer movement in Yokohama will be a little astonished to learn that their proceedings have been misconstrued into a desire to engage the volunteers in Shanghai to come hither and defend the settlement.

THE M. B. M. S. S. *Seirio Maru*, is said to have had three hundred tons of gunpowder on board. She left on the 25th for the South; but several hours before her departure she lay with her dangerous freight just off the English hatoba. When we consider that the slightest carelessness might have been the cause not only of the vessel being blown up but of the destruction of the entire settlement the question naturally occurs, would it not be right on the part of the authorities to see that vessels similarly laden should lie in a position where they would be less a source of peril to the other shipping and the inhabitants of the town?

THE *Kworio-maru* took two hundred troops and about one hundred tons of ammunition to the South. The *Nagoya-maru* carried about one thousand troops. Many of the men of these contingents are raw boyish levies from Hakodate.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE KAISEI GAKKO (TOKIO.)

Notwithstanding the very unpropitious state of the weather on Saturday evening (24th), the inaugural addresses in the English language were delivered in the new Lecture Hall of the Kaisei Gakko. Of the hall itself nothing more need be said than that it is very much like any other such hall and will doubtless answer very well all the purposes for which it was built. The audience, owing, we suppose, to the cold and rain, was composed almost entirely of the students of the Kaisei and Go Gakkos, not more than nine or ten foreigners being present.

The addresses were four in number, and were commenced by a young student of one of the American Universities. The subject he had chosen was the causes opposing the spread of Christianity among the Japanese. The silliness of the remarks of this young orator was only exceeded by their bad taste.

Doctor Veeder then addressed to the stu-

dents some very apt and highly interesting remarks, the moral of which was that they should endeavor to prosecute their studies with that thoroughness from which alone we may hope for success.

The proceedings were then taken up by another youthful aspirant for oratorical honors who owed his education to England. His theme, as well as we could make out from his broken English, was something connected with filial piety, the superiority of the Japanese race, and the avarice of foreigners, and his remarks thereon, if as inane as those of his predecessor, had at least the virtue of not being in quite such bad taste.

Doctor Murray next addressed the audience upon the educational aspect and influences of the Centennial Exposition. It would be impossible for us to give here even a résumé of what the Doctor said upon this interesting subject; suffice it to say that it was treated in a manner at once masterly and pleasing, and that it was with regret that we heard him conclude. The proceedings were terminated at about 9 o'clock, by which time, happily for the foreigners, most of whom had a long distance to travel, the night had cleared.—*Communicated.*

It is said that the firm of König & Bauer, Germany, has recently received an order for thirty-four printing machines, several of them for two colours, for Japan.

OWING to the continued indisposition of General T. B. Van Buren, the case of E. B. Watson against Messrs. Walsh Hall & Co., has been again postponed. It will be resumed when the U. S. Consul General is well enough to hear it.

MR. MACHADO, British Postmaster, has received a telegram from Hongkong the purport of which he gives in his notification of today's date. It is to the effect that the contemplated reduction in the postal rates by British Mail will not come into effect, here at least, on the 1st April. The reason for this is at present unknown, and will probably remain so until the arrival of the English Mail, due on the 7th proximo.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

THE INSURRECTION.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—Having occasional opportunities of conversation with native officials from whom I get some hints about the present insurrection. I am well satisfied that the charge of an attempt to assassinate Saigo is well founded in truth. It seems that the present quarrel is ready a feud between Satsuma and Choshu, and in its origin is not really a rising against the Imperial Government. To trace it from its beginning, it would be necessary to go away back to the former history of rivalry and jealousy between the clans. Recently the Choshu people have been jealous because the Satsuma people have been allowed to get and hold so large a share of political place and power to the exclusion of others; and other clans have held with Choshu in their opposition to Satsuma in this regard. It was this opposition of Choshu and other clans that held the Government back from giving still more patronage to Satsuma and so caused Shimadzu

and Saigo in anger to retire from office, and the same reason now prevents the samurai of other clans from joining the insurgents and leads some even to offer their services to aid the Government. The Satsuma men who now remain in office and who are now pressing H. I. Majesty to destroy the rebels, have joined the Choshu party. . . . This state of things will tend to localize the insurrection. The lack of success of the Government troops seems to be chiefly owing to the inferiority of the material of Imperial forces, which will doubtless improve with experience on the battlefield: and with the superior resources possessed by the Government, the latter must eventually gain the victory. In the beginning of the great rebellion in America the volunteers lacked discipline and other fighting qualities, but experience soon made good soldiers of them, and at the last they became valiant defenders of their country's flag.

It will be a difficult task for Saigo to get into the Osaka Castle as he no doubt hoped to do after taking the Kuma-moto Castle. He is daily growing weaker, having little opportunity of recruiting, while the Imperialists are daily improving and adding to their power of attack. Even though the insurgents get the Kuma-moto Castle, they will have little opportunity of getting supplies, and will be likely to be shut up there: and without any great assistance from other quarters must ere long yield to superior numbers and resources.

There is no common bond of feeling or interests between the Satsuma samurai and the samurai in other clans; but ancient tradition and recent politics all tend to isolate the insurgents and leave them to fight their battles alone.

Such is the best view I can get of the present situation from native sources.

Very truly yours,

AN OBSERVER.

Yokohama, March 15th 1877.

VOLUNTEERING.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—

In connection with the Volunteer movement one cannot but feel a degree of compassion for the *Japan Weekly Mail*, when it positively asserts, as it does in its issue of the 17th inst., that there is no law forbidding British subjects from entering into a military organization such as that proposed: therefore, to set all doubt on the subject at rest, it may be as well to quote a portion of the act bearing on the subject, which runs as follows:—

"Be it therefore enacted. That at all "meetings and assemblies of persons for the "purpose of training or drilling themselves, or "of being trained or drilled to the use of arms, "or for the purpose of practising military "exercise, movements, or evolutions, without "any lawful authority from his majesty or the "lieutenant, or two justices of the peace of any "county or riding, or of any stewardry, by com- "mission or otherwise, for so doing, shall be "and the same are hereby prohibited, as dan- "gerous to the peace and security of his majesty's "liege subjects and of his government: and "every person who shall be present at or attend "any such meeting or assembly for the purpose "of training and drilling any other person or "persons to the use of arms, or the practice of "military exercise, movement, or evolutions, or "who shall aid or assist therein, being legally "convicted thereof, shall be liable to be trans- "ported for any term not exceeding seven years, "or to be punished by imprisonment not ex-

"ceeding two years, at the discretion of the court in which such conviction shall be had; and every person who shall attend or be present at such meeting or assembly as aforesaid, for the purpose of being, or who shall at any such meeting or assembly be trained or drilled to the use of arms, or the practice of military exercise, movements, or evolutions, being legally convicted thereof, shall be liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court in which such conviction shall be had."

But the right or otherwise of the members of the community to form themselves into a Volunteer Corps does not depend on the question as to whether the country to which any individual may belong has, or has not, a law prohibiting drilling to the use of arms, it being a matter of international law, and no public functionary, government, or sovereign of any country has any right, or power, to authorize, or sanction the arming, or drilling to the use of arms of any persons within the territory of a power with which that country is at peace, without the express consent of the sovereign or government of such power.

Chitty in his work on the Law of Nations says:—

"After having established the position that foreign nations have no right to interfere in the government of an independent state, it is not difficult to prove that the latter has a right to oppose such interference. To govern herself according to her own pleasure, is a necessary part of her independence. A sovereign state cannot be restrained in this respect, except it be from a particular right which she has herself given to other states by her treaties; and, even if she has given them such a right, yet it cannot in an affair of so delicate a nature as that of government, be extended beyond the clear and express terms of the treaties. In every case, a sovereign has a right to treat those as enemies who attempt to interfere in his domestic affairs otherwise than by their good offices." Again from the same author:—"The right of levying soldiers belongs solely to the nation or the sovereign, no person must attempt to enlist soldiers, in a foreign country, without the permission of the sovereign, &c."

It is true that a Volunteer Corps exists in Shanghai, and also that foreign officials have taken part in the same; but this is no argument in favor of a similar organisation here, as the Chinese Government have the right to object to such proceedings. If they do not do so the fault rests with them.

MARS.

Yokohama, March 19th, 1877.

SAIGO A PATRIOT.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—Your able and impartial article in your issue of 21st inst, deserves attention. Every thinking man must indeed deplore the unfortunate civil war which now deluges this beautiful land with the best blood of Nippon's bravest sons.

Let us pause for a moment to consider what are the causes of the repeated insurrections which break out one after the other amongst a people as courteous, as kind hearted, as generous, and easily led, as are those of Dai Nippon.

There is but one answer which can be given. It is the vacillating and pernicious system of government which immediately succeeded the restoration.

A system inaugurated by a set of "new men" who strive to make one believe they are not natives of Nippon, and who are constantly hunting after the shadow, and losing the substance, of something new or foreign. It is such as these who treat the people whom they are called upon to govern and protect with disdain and contempt, who are deaf to their repeated petitions, and, having suddenly seized the reins of government in the name of His Majesty the Mikado, have set themselves to work to destroy the old nobility, crush the spirit of the people, and rule them as slaves.

The struggle that is now raging is the result of years of oppression until the burden has become unbearable. In vain have the people demanded a Representative Assembly, where their grievances would be heard and redress granted. No, it suits the policy of the Central Government who claim, or attempt to claim, despotic power, to harass the people by useless and childish edicts, to oppress and tax them until they are driven to desperation, to keep up useless and expensive establishments, and to make them as it were in one day change their very natures. Over and over again have the people appealed to those in authority, and petitioned and protested against a system of sudden changes which they cannot understand, and know well can but end in the disgrace and ruin of their country. All protests and petitions are treated as open rebellion by those in authority; and instead of wishing to conciliate and appease the wrath of the people, armed and foreign-drilled hordes are sent forward to pillage, burn and destroy all before them. Happily for the cause of order and good government, a *patriot* has arisen in the person of His Excellency General Saigo, who deeply sympathising, and free from selfish and ambitious motives, has determined to sacrifice himself in order to obtain for his people freedom from the hateful yoke of those who are endeavouring in every way to enslave the bodies and minds of this great people. In the proclamation issued by His Excellency at Kagoshima it is distinctly stated that the "people have not taken up arms against His Majesty the Mikado; but what is demanded is certain reforms in the present administration, and that those who have betrayed the trust reposed in them, may be dismissed from the councils of His Majesty and punished accordingly. All peaceable people will be protected in their person and property. Any violent or disgraceful conduct will be summarily dealt with." Such is a brief outline of the orders issued by the Commander-in-chief of the Southern army to his people on the eve of a great war.

Can any one help sympathising with a people who have shown themselves so generous after repeated victory? On the other hand it is clearly stated by almost every telegram received at Tokio, when the so called *Imperial Troops* get into some town or village, they in every case proceed to pillage, burn, and destroy all before them. All honor then, I say, to His Excellency General Saigo, the Father of his country. Let the editors of the *Choya Shinbun*, *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* and others, for shame hide their heads and hold their foolish tongues. How dare they malign the name of so great a man, the pride and glory of Nippon?

* — * — *

Yokohama, March 23rd 1877.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—Some time ago—I think it was in the early part of the winter—you wrote informing your readers that a refuge for the un-

employed and houseless had been opened in connection with the Temperance Hall. Incidentally you mentioned that houses on the Bluff were frequently visited by foreign vagrants, who, when the male members of the household were in town at their business, often obtained doles of food and money from the charity or the fears of the ladies who were left at home with no protectors but their servants. Whether the "refuge" has mitigated this evil during the severe months which we have passed through I do not know; but, speaking for myself, I can say that my house has been unvisited by any of the unfortunate class of men you alluded to—until yesterday, when I was favored with a call as unwelcome as it was unexpected.

A tall man, a foreigner, and apparently by his accent neither an Englishman nor an American, appeared suddenly in the compound and walked straight to the cook-house, where he compelled the boy to serve him with some cold meat and bread. Finding these victuals rather dry, he required something to moisten them, and insisted upon being supplied with some kind of *sake*. His wants were attended to in this respect also, I am afraid not out of pure compassion for his necessities. The boy, not knowing how to get rid of the visitor, told the cook in Japanese to hurry down to town and tell the master to come home immediately. Unfortunately for him the guest included a knowledge of the vernacular in his accomplishments; for the words had hardly passed the boy's lips than his ears were soundly boxed. Having accomplished this castigation to his own satisfaction, and finished his meal and his drink, the visitor departed as unceremoniously as he had come. When my husband came home, and I told him of the unpleasant event, for really I had quite a fright, I assure you, he asked me to describe the man, and this I was quite unable to do, further than to say that he was like several men I have seen walking about in Homura, with nothing to do apparently but to look fierce and hungry and dirty, and stare at the shops. As I could give no better description of the horrid man who had frightened me, and eaten the bread and meat and drunk the beer, which I would not, please remember, have grugled him if he was hungry and thirsty—I am not so mean as that—only he ought not to have beaten the boy—he, my husband, was first cross, and then laughed, and said, "why then, take no note of him, but let him go, and presently call the rest of the watch together, and thank God you are rid of a knave." I told him it was all very well to laugh; but if he was a woman, and left alone all day at the mercy of such nasty callers as that, he would cry, as I felt inclined to. And I do think something ought to be done, and a workhouse built for such people, if they must stop here, or the consuls should send them away. Please, dear Sir, take some notice of this, and ask, if nothing else can be done, to let us have some foreign policemen to look after the houses on the Bluff, where so many ladies are left alone all day, liable to be robbed, or murdered perhaps, for all their husbands would know, or sometimes care, before night. You will oblige at any rate one

LADY RESIDENT.

Bluff, March 24th, 1877.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—Can you assist me in the solution of one of the current jokes (for so I understand it) of the day in Yokohama? I have

not been here very long, and the customs of the place rather stagger me. For instance, I am not unfrequently asked in a stern tone of voice, "How are your chimneys?" and, "What is the lowest survey fee on record?"—a question answered in the same breath by "Fifteen cents a chimney with ten cents extra for beams:" also, "Has your flue been inspected? if it has not, apply to the Committee at once—only 15 cents."

I believe these questions have some connection with insurance.

Yours truly,

AN IDIOT.

Yokohama, March, 27th, 1877.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—It is pleasing to observe that the *Japan Mail* does at last admit the existence of an Act of Parliament prohibiting all meetings and assemblies of persons for the purpose of training or drilling to the use of arms. The *Mail*, it now appears, wishes it to be believed that this statute has been rendered a dead letter by the Volunteer Acts. Volunteers, enrolled under the Volunteer Acts, have legal authority for their drilling;—they have moreover taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen. These acts leave the penalty for illegal training precisely as it was before they were passed. The so called "Bill of Rights" is entirely inapplicable to the case. The law recognizes the right of an individual to use every means at his disposal for the protection of his life or limb:—this has nothing whatever to do with drilling to the use of arms, the illegal training to which is distinctly forbidden by the statute above referred to. The last part of the *Mail's* paragraph comparing the position of foreigners here to that of those residing and carrying on trade in the East Indies under the régime of the old Company, from whom at the time referred to they had to obtain a license to enable them to settle at a factory is too absurd to call for any comment. Foreigners reside and carry on trade in Japan by virtue of treaties.

Yours truly,

MARS..

Yokohama, March 27th, 1877.

THE SATSUMA INSURRECTION.

(Continued from Page 8)
March 17th.

There is less news than ever to publish from the scene of the civil war. The Government preserve an ominous silence on the subject of the fate of Kuma-moto. Some definite intelligence has, however, been apparently received. Some high officials were yesterday a less gloomy aspect than for several days past. More troops are being sent Southward in the *Saikio-Maru*, which is so crowded that passages have been refused to foreigners. Possibly the Government, having experienced the impossibility of saving Kuma-moto, have sacrificed its garrison, and contemplate surrounding the insurgents in Higo, shutting them off from supplies, and starving, if they cannot beat, them into submission. We continue to cull what reports we deem of sufficient interest from the native journals.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that a telegram from Osaka, despatched at 2 p.m. on the 15th, reports as follows of the castle of Kuma-moto:—It is very strongly fortified. Cannon are mounted on the top of the high stone wall, where the tower of five stories

stood. No insurgents can approach the castle in face of the fire from this point. Detachments of the garrison are stationed at Kio-machi and Fujisaka (in Kuma-moto.) The insurgents have removed their head quarters to Kasuga, and they bombard the castle from the hills of Hanaoka. But it is almost too far for the range of their cannon. A telegram, despatched at 2.35 p.m. also on the 15th inst., says that the mountains of Otsuki and Futaye are occupied each by bands of about two hundred insurgents, who are protected by earthworks which they have constructed there. In the village of Hanaoka and its neighborhood, on the confines of Higo and Bungo, insurgent parties, each consisting of about twenty or thirty men, have built five forts. A force of police, despatched against them, have advanced as far as Uchinomaki distant about one *ri* from the insurgents. In a few days a battle will be engaged. A telegram from Osaka, sent at 6.50 a.m. on the 15th, says that the Imperialists at Kinoha were suddenly attacked by a force of the insurgents. Five policemen were killed and ten wounded. Another telegram states that Shinowara, one of the three ringleaders, whose deposition from rank and office was notified, has been killed.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that Beppu, an insurgent leader, was killed on the 26th Feb.

The *Akebono Shinbun* states:—According to a telegram from Nagasaki, received by the Naval Department yesterday, all the forts in Kagoshima have been dismantled, and many cannon condemned and broken up as useless. The insurgents, having been informed that all the ammunition in Kagoshima was captured by the Imperialists, are much discouraged and some of them are said to have deserted. The *Osaka Nippo* says:—On the 10th instant a naval brigade landed at the mouth of the river Kawajiri and marched directly towards the headquarters of Saigo on that river. A terrible battle was fought there, the result of which is not yet known. 20,000 uniforms for the troops have been ordered in Osaka.

March 19th.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that a telegram, received from the south at 11.15 a.m. on the 16th instant, runs as follows:—

At about 5 a.m. on the 15th an insurgent party attacked a fort occupied by Imperialists on the hill of Yokoshira, and commanding the Imperial camp at its base. The garrison were driven out in confusion, leaving the enemy masters of the fort, which was not re-taken till the evening of the same day. About sixty policemen, divided into two parties, were sent to recover it, by order of the War Minister. At about 5 p.m. they penetrated into the fort armed with lances and swords. After a short struggle they succeeded in driving out the insurgents. Only eight policemen were wounded and no life was lost. A telegram from Nagasaki, sent at 11.15 a.m. on the 16th, says that General Kuroda, *Saigi*, will soon leave at the head of 4,000 troops for Yashiro, where he will land, purposing to attack Saigo's head quarters at Kawajiri. The news of the death of Shinowara, the rebel leader, is confirmed: his funeral was celebrated in Kagoshima. H. E. Mr. Yanagiwara, the Mikado's envoy, arrived with his suite at Kobe on the 16th instant. On the same day a detachment of the troops stationed at Yamaka fell into an ambush of the insurgents at Nagano. A severe engagement followed, in which the rebels fought desperately. A telegram from Osaka, despatched at 11.55 p.m. on the 17th,

announces that, at about 6.30 p.m. on the 16th, about three hundred insurgents penetrated into the fort at Tawara-zaka, which had been taken by the Imperialists the day before. But they were immediately expelled with loss. A prisoner says that they were headed by Kishima, whose fidelity to the government the native papers have repeatedly insisted upon.

The *Akebono Shinbun* says that a telegram sent from the South at 5.50 on the 16th instant announces that five of the Imperialists were killed in the battle on the 15th, and twenty-seven wounded. A telegram from the Governor of the Owake-ken, received at 7.50 p.m. yesterday, says that agrarian riots have again occurred in the county of Aso, Higo, but the mob was soon dispersed by a force of police. Saigo Kohei, the younger brother of Saigo (the third of the three brothers) has been mortally wounded.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—The insurgent prisoners, who were taken in the battle at Tawara-zaka on the 16th inst., confess that they belonged to the force commanded by Kishima, who at first refused to take the part of Saigo, and remained quietly in Kagoshima. But, having determined at length to take the field, he collected about six hundred men, with whom he arrived at U-yeki in the night of the 14th March. During the following night he attacked the fort at Tawara-zaka with one hundred and fifty men. The insurgent forces, which have already penetrated into Kuma-moto-ken, consist of seven bands, each of them numbering about sixteen hundred men. Numbers of them were killed in U-yeki, where several engagements have taken place. One more battalion lately arrived from Kagoshima. Besides these, large bodies of men remain in Kagoshima. Their departure to unite with Saigo has been delayed by order of the Governor. Saigo is himself at the head of about eight hundred well disciplined soldiers, who have not yet taken the field. Shinowara was killed in the battle at Yoshigigoye.

March 20th.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from the scene of the struggle in the South-West, sent at 7 a.m. on the 18th, announces that the disposition of the forces for attacking the rear of the insurgents is now complete. At about 5.30 a.m. on that day, one battalion and a half of troops and 700 policemen left Nagasaki for Yashiro, where they expect to land on the 20th instant and attack the insurgent head-quarters. Colonel Takashima commands them. Another battalion and 500 policemen will soon follow them and land at U-to. A great battle was fought at Tawara-zaka on the 17th instant. The Imperialists advanced as far as within only twenty feet of the fort, but they were driven back by the insurgents. The men-of-war *Kasuga* and *Hosho-kuran* left Nagasaki on the 18th to cruise off the coast of Higo. Since the 18th instant, we have learnt the following items:—A detachment of police on the Bungo road on the 11th instant was much troubled by heavy snow. About 200 shizoku in the castle of Kagoshima left by the same road to assist the insurgents. A force of police, who captured two forts at Tawara-zaka on the 14th instant found there about one hundred and seventy of the rebels dead. One battalion of infantry, stationed at the Osaka branch barracks at Himeji, was sent to Nagasaki on the 13th instant. In the Kuma-moto-ken provisions are scarce, owing to the large number of soldiers there; and the price of everything has become

very high. One orange costs 8 sen, a meal for one coolie 37 sen, one pair of straw sandals 12½ sen, one *sho* of *sake* 30 sen. Colonel Kaji-i was mortally wounded in the battle at Tawara-zaka on the 12th inst. Fifty cannon have been or are being founded at the arsenal in Osaka. Of these, six were sent to the South on the 13th. Mayebara Ik-kaku, third brother of Mayebara Issei, who formerly escaped arrest, is at the head of a detachment of Saigo's forces. He distinguishes himself by wearing clothes on which his name is conspicuously inscribed. About forty-three of the Kumamoto insurgents were imprisoned in a jail of the Owake-ken, Bungo. During the night of the 19th February, they removed their irons, set the jail on fire, and escaped. About six hundred policemen, who had just arrived at Nakatsu from Tokio, pursued them. Only eleven have as yet been recaptured.

The *Choya Shinbun* says:—A telegraph station has recently been established at Kinoha, which is thus in direct communication with the capital. Lieut. General Soga, who left in the *Saikio Maru*, will march by the Bungo road against the insurgents.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from the south, despatched at 6.55 a.m. on the 19th instant, says that a battle was fought on the same day, in which one man was killed and four men were wounded. A telegram from the Governor of the Oyama-ken says that about seventeen policemen at the station of Ishino-maki were walking in the village of Kurokawa on the 16th inst. when they were encountered by a force of insurgents, who surrounded them; but they succeeded in escaping by breaking through the ranks of their assailants. Colonel Wirei left Nagasaki in the *Seiko-kawan* on the 17th instant and the *Nisshin-kawan* followed him with a large number of troops. To-day he is expected to land at U-to, Higo, which is situated about two *ri* distant from Saigo's head-quarters at Kawajiri. A telegram sent from Nagasaki, at 4 p.m. on the 17th instant, states that the ammunition and machinery, which were taken possession of at Kagoshima by the Mikado's envoy, were brought to Nagasaki in two steamers and that large quantities were destroyed or thrown into the river or the sea. Mr. Oyama, governor of the Kagoshima-ken, arrived at Kobe on the 17th instant in company with the Mikado's envoy, and was preparing to proceed to Kyoto. But he was ordered to remain where he was, and was deposed from his rank and office. In a few days, he will be sent to the Tokio-Saibansho, where he will be tried. The Police Bureau purchased five hundred swords on the 18th instant and three hundred yesterday, which will shortly be sent to the south. The Finance Department had expended 4,113,000 yen up to the 12th instant for the suppression of the Kagoshima insurrection. The Imperialists' head-quarters have been again removed to Kinoha from Takase.

March 21st.

The *Osaka Nippo* writes:—On the 16th instant, about two hundred wounded soldiers were brought to the military hospital in Osaka from the South. Forty-three shizoku of U-wajima were recently arrested in Osu in the same province. They were discovered in an attempt to send ammunition to the insurgents.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—Lieut. General Kawaji, *Dai Keishi*, left Osaka for Nagasaki on the 20th instant. A telegram, sent by Kuroda, and received at 10 a.m. on the 20th,

announces that Lieut. Colonel Kurogi landed at Hinaku at the head of half a battalion of infantry and one hundred policemen. The insurgents were much surprised by their appearance. Colonel Takashima left for Yajiro. A telegram from Mr. Yamagata, War Minister, states that the fort on the summit of Tamara-zaka is strictly kept by the insurgents. Another telegram, sent by Admiral Ito from Nagasaki at 4 p.m. on the 19th instant, states that a detachment of troops embarked at Nagasaki on board the *Genbumaru* and *Fuso-maru* and a force of police on board the *Kanagawa-maru*. They left for the harbour of Hinaku, Higo, at 5 a.m. on the 17th instant. The *Thabor* left for Amakusa, Hizen, on the same day, and the *Seiki* and *Nisshin-kawan* left for the island of Koshima at 6 p.m. on the 16th instant. The *Rinjo-kawan*, which had sustained a trifling damage to the boilers, will leave for Kagoshima after repairs are completed. On her arrival in Kagoshima, the *Chikuba-kawan*, now anchored in that harbour, will return to Nagasaki. To-day a battle is expected to be fought at Nijutoge.

March 22nd.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following intelligence respecting the insurrection in the South:—According to a telegram received from Osaka on the 20th instant, General Kawaji, *Daikeishi*, has been appointed Commander of the Reserve Corps of the Army.—An engagement between the imperial forces and insurgents commenced at dawn on the 20th at Uyeiki. The Imperialists were completely victorious, setting fire to the town and capturing a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition, besides many prisoners; their victory, however, does not obtained without great loss to themselves.—A telegram from Kyoto, despatched at 10.50 a.m. on the 20th, announces that a detachment of Imperial troops advanced on Nijutoge by three different routes, viz: Niju, Kando, and Kurokawa, each of which was strongly guarded by the insurgents, who had constructed a range of fortifications. The Imperialists came into collision with the insurgents about dawn on the 18th, and after till noon had lost twenty men.—From Nagasaki a telegram has been received, stating that Kokubu and Hakuda left there at the head of a detachment of police about eleven o'clock on the 20th for Hinaku, Higo; also that the forces under the command of Yoguchi and Miura encountered the insurgents soon after landing at Hinaku.—A telegram from Kyoto, received at 3.5 a.m. on the 21st, announces that a number of soldiers and a detachment of police landed at the village of Suguchi, which is south of Hinaku, at 11 a.m. on the 19th. The place was occupied by about 500 insurgents, who immediately retired without resistance. The Imperial forces camped at Yajiro. Information was brought to the camp that to the south of Kumamoto castle there was a small number of insurgents, but the main body are at Takase. On the 20th a detachment of troops and police were despatched towards Miyabara, a strong position occupied by the insurgents.—A telegram from Kinoha, received on the 20th, states that at dawn of that day a battle commenced at Tawara-zaka, one of the most important military positions in Higo, and resulted in a decisive victory for the Imperialists. The insurgents fled towards Uyeiki and were pursued by the victorious troops. Uyeiki was captured and set on fire; and four cannon, 200 rifles, and large quantities of ammunition fell into the

hands of the victors.—We have received the following intelligence from our reporter in the South.

On the 25th February Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, Commander-in-chief, arrived at Fukuoka, and stopped at the temple of Seiruiji, Roya-Machi. His head-quarters are established in Fukushima, Chikuzen. The insurgents have divided themselves into a number of small detachments: and in fighting the attack the Imperialists with swords and lances, and succeed in wounding most of the troops.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that Saigo, the rebel commander, has removed his head-quarters from Kawajiri to Kitaoka, which is situated about four *ri* from Kawajiri. Prince Fushimino-Miya Colonel, who is in the South, has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General. It is rumored that the government has recently given instructions to Mrs. Katsu, late Naval Minister, in connection with the insurrection, who refused to carry them out.

The *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* states that the head-quarters of the Imperialists have been removed from Kinoha to Uyeiki.

March 24th.

The *Osaka Nippo* says:—Shimadzu, late *Sadaijin*, hospitably received the Imperial Envoy in Kagoshima and aided him in his measures for the suppression of the insurrection. About 5,000 shizoku, forming his body-guard, are said to be eager to act against the rebels and not to allow them again to enter their country. A letter from Miyazaki, Hiuga, dated, the 10th instant, contains the following items:—Some of the Kumamoto garrison are said to be in secret communication with the rebels.—The latter have still plenty of ammunition.—Kishima Utao of Kagoshima was reported to have been killed by the Gakko-to. This turns out to be false as he has taken their part. Some days ago, he arrived at Miyazaki with rifles and ammunition, and collected about 7,500 men in the course of only two days. On the 10th he left for Yamaka at their head to join Kirino.—In a few days, about two battalions will be sent to Kagoshima to guard it against the insurgents.—Majors Mori and Kato were killed in the battle at Tawarayama on the 6th instant.—Hanayama, late Vice Minister of Justice, and Fuchibe, late *Sanji* of the Hojo-ken, are among the rebel leaders. They left their camp before Kumamoto for Kagoshima to rise new levees, and had quitted the latter place at the head of about nine hundred men a few days before the Imperial Envoy arrived there.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Takase, despatched at 10.30 a.m. on the 22nd inst., announces that the insurgents, encamped at Yamaka, have separated into two parties and retreated by two roads, one party as far as Kuma-fu and the other to Uyeiki.—A telegram, received at Tokio at 11 a.m. on the same day, says that the Imperialists had captured Yamaka and pursued the insurgents, who fled in disorder toward Kuma-fu. In a few days troops will also be sent from Tokio to Osaka.—About ten men are always stationed on the summit of Tawarazaka, whence they can watch the movements of the Imperialists though a telescope. One of them is said to be Saigo, who travels from camp to camp.—About ten photographers in Nagasaki were recently ordered to visit the camp of the Imperialists in order to take views of the battle-field showing the bodies of the slain.—18,000,000 rifle balls had been sent from the Arsenal in Osaka to the South up

to the 17th instant.—The insurgents have issued paper money.—Most of the coolies and jinrikisha men have left their camps and refused to serve them, as their hire is not paid regularly. So the insurgents, who find much inconvenience in the transport of ammunition and stores, have seized women and boys and obliged them to work.—A telegram from Minami-no-seki, received at 8.30 a.m. on the 23rd, announces that the insurgents, who left their camp at Hinagu in disorder on the Imperialists landing there, have reassembled at Sakamoto and Kawamata.—About five hundred rebels are encamped at Ogawa.—The Imperialists have established camps at Yajiro.—During the night of the 22nd inst. a detachment was sent to Miyahara, where a skirmish took place. Three soldiers were wounded, and the town was set on fire. The Imperialists were victorious here and about twenty insurgents were killed. On the same day a battle was fought at Kagami-machi, where the Imperial troops were severely beaten.—A telegram, received during the night of the 12th inst., states that the man-of-war *Moshun-kwan* was cruising off the coast of Kuma-moto on the 10th, and at about 7 a.m. commenced to bombard the village of Shioya, west of Kuma-moto. The forces were unable to land, owing to the staunch resistance of the enemy. On the following day another attempt was made, but with equal want of success. Early on the following morning, the men-of-war *Nisshin* and *Moshun-kwan* bombarded the same place till 11.10 a.m. At about 10 p.m. the Imperialists with great difficulty at length effected a landing.

The *Choya-shinbun* says:—According to a telegram from Kurume, the head quarters of Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya have been removed from Kurume to Minami-no-seki.—In the castle of Kumamoto there are plenty of provisions with the exception of soy. A telegram, received yesterday morning, announces that General Kuroda had landed at Miyahara at the head of two battalions and a half of infantry and 1,200 policemen, and had formed a camp after having driven out the insurgents. The Imperialists who landed at Yajiro have also been victorious.—On the 21st instant the Imperial troops at Uyeki attempted to effect a communication with the garrison of the castle, and marched, taking *sake* and fish as a present to the besieged from the Mikado. But they were stopped by the insurgents. Those of the latter who were at Kawajiri have removed to the hill of Kitaoka, a strong military position about 27 or 28 cho South-west from the castle.—Yesterday many telegrams were received by the government from the South-west, the contents of which are quite unknown to us.

The *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* writes:—A telegram from the South, received at 11.40 p.m. on the 21st, announces that the victorious Imperialists, having driven back the insurgents from the forts at Uyeki, continued their march to Mukaye-zaka, which was also taken by them. But, on the evening of that day, a force of insurgents came from Yamaka and attacked the Imperialists, who were obliged to retreat to Uyeki.—Notwithstanding heavy rain on the 22nd instant, the Imperialists left their camps in pursuit of the insurgents.—The troops, who were under orders to be sent to the South, will postpone their departure till further notice.—Saigo Kohei, brother of Saigo, Yamaouchi, brother of Kirino, ex-Colonel Beppu, and Kono, all of whom were well known among us, have been killed in battle. On the 22nd the insurgents in great force attacked the

Imperialists at Uyeki, where a desperate battle took place. On the same day, two steamers the *Kogoshima-maru* and *Neisei-maru*, belonging to Kagoshima, arrived at Kobe, where they were ordered to remain till further notice.

The following is a translation of a letter addressed by H. M. the Mikado addressed to Shimadzu, to whom it was handed by the Imperial envoy:—"The insurgents under the jurisdiction of Kagoshima-ken have treacherously penetrated into the Kuma-moto-ken. They defy the government laws and resist the troops. So we have ordered an expedition against them, and appointed Arisugawa-Takahito, *Nihon-Shino*, to be Commander-in-chief. You, Hisamitsu, are a faithful servant of the country. We, of course, believe in you, and have sent Yanagiwara Sakimitsu, *Gikuan*, to you, in order to inform you of our intentions. But, be loyal!"

March 26th.

An extra of the *Hochi Shinbun* of yesterday has the following:—A telegram from the War Minister, sent at 3.30 p.m. on the 24th instant, announces that the insurgents defend themselves with desperation in the strong positions of Mukaizaka and Kidome, and that the troops, who were under orders to be sent to the South-West, and whose despatch was postponed through a recent telegram from the seat of war are now to be forwarded.—One from Nagasaki on the same day says the Generals Yamada and Kawaji had left there that morning for Kawajiri.—A telegram from U-yeki, despatched at 3.20 p.m. on the 24th states that no great battle had been fought at Yamaka for the past two or three days, but only skirmishes, and no decisive action had taken place at U-yeki or Yoshijigoye. The insurgent forces, who were recently driven back from Tawarazaka and Yamaka, have entrenched themselves at Torinosu, Takaye, Iiro-o, and O-otsu. A post office was re-opened in the village of Yamaka on the 24th instant.—A telegram from U-yeki, sent at 4 p.m. on the same day, says that on the 23rd, a severe battle was fought there lasting from dawn to sunset, without decisive result.—On the 22nd instant, Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya arrived at Minami-no-seki and proceeded as far as Takase on the following day. A telegram from Nagasaki, sent at 10.40 p.m. on the 23rd instant, announces that during the pursuit of the insurgents at U-yeki, sixteen Imperialists were killed and many wounded.—It is said that 10,000,000 cannon balls and rifle balls have been sent to the South-West. A large number of the licensed physicians in Osaka, Hiogo, Nagasaki, and Yamaguchi have been ordered to assemble in Osaka and Nagasaki. A letter from our reporter in the South informs us as follows:—The Imperial envoy and his followers arrived in the harbour of Kagoshima on the 8th instant and anchored off the coast of Isonohama, where Shimadzu's dwelling stands. There the four men-of-war, which escorted the envoy and his suite, prepared to bombard the castle of Kagoshima if necessary. The envoy stopped on board ship for one day. On the following morning, he landed with his suite, and the troops and police, under the command of General Kuroda, landed. He proceeded direct to the residence of Shimadzu who received him with welcome.—Nearly all the inhabitants of Kagoshima seem to regard Saigo as their father, and none of them made any comments on his conduct. No man who had expressed any distrust of Saigo could

keep company with any of his fellows. Some months ago, a shizoku in the Island of Sakurajima, who had been long absent from his own province, was distrusted by Saigo who, however, became afterwards convinced of his loyalty. But the poor shizoku having been repeatedly reproached by others, became ashamed to live any longer, and went to Saigo's residence, where he committed suicide. The woman and children adore the name of Saigo. Among the followers of the envoy, there were many Kagoshima gentlemen who had friends or relatives among the families of the place. But none of them was admitted to an interview with the women, who seemed delighted to have sent out their husbands and sons to serve with Saigo.

The *Osaka Nipho* says:—About forty soldiers of the Kuma-moto garrison are said to have been killed. About 1,000 of the Kuma-moto shizoku have joined Saigo's men. On the 21st instant, some 300 wounded soldiers from the South-West were brought to Osaka.

The *Hochi Shinbun* of to-day writes:—Yesterday the two men-of-war *Chikuba* and *Kasuga-kwan* arrived in Nagasaki from Kagoshima, where the *Rinjo-kwan* is anchored. A telegram, despatched at 3 a.m. on the 25th instant, announces that out of seven forts in U-yeki, four were taken by the Imperialists on the 23rd. One was captured by a police force commanded by U-yeda with a loss of eight policemen and twenty wounded. To-day one battalion and a half of infantry, a brigade of artillery, with Lieut.-Colonels Saito, Kudznoka, and Sakamoto, and other officers will leave in the steamers *Seirio-maru* and *Tsusa-maru* for Kobe. A temporary Saibansho will shortly be established in Osaka. On the 23rd instant, Goto Zojiro returned to Tokio. Oyama, late Governor of Kagoshima-ken, is now imprisoned in the same room of the jail in Ichigaya, Tokio, where newspaper writers are imprisoned for having violated the press regulations. Mr. Sakakibara, whose name is famous throughout the country for his skill in the art of fencing, has been allowed to visit the seat of war in the South, and he will leave with about one hundred and fifty of his best pupils.

March 27th.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following extracts from two letters received from the South-West, one dated the 20th and the other the 21st instant:—

The money in the possession of the Gakko-to of the Kagoshima-ken is estimated to amount to 400,000 yen. Besides this sum they are said to have established a claim for a share of their ex-lord Shimadzu's pension of 100,000 *koku* of rice. So, he was obliged to give up all his last year's income to them, amounting at least to about 130,000 or 140,000 yen. Thus the entire fund at the command of the insurgents is estimated at about 500,000 yen. But, in order that they should not spend that money heedlessly, each of them on leaving Kagoshima was ordered to take money in his pocket for his own expenses.—Every one, who desired to follow Saigo collected what money he could, more or less, by selling his house, land, or other property. This was done that they should not be any charge upon the amount of 500,000 yen in the general possession of the Gakko-to. Those, who were refused permission by Saigo to follow him, became much excited and formed themselves into parties, each consisting of from seventy to one hundred men. Thus large numbers left Kagoshima daily, intending to join Saigo in

Kuma-moto, until the Imperial Envoy arrived in Kagoshima. These parties were ordered to report themselves, previous to their departure, to Oyama, the then governor, who gave them a written license, without which Saigo the traitor refused to allow them to join his forces. On the arrival of the Imperial envoy in Kagoshima, no orders were issued to the governor by him. He ordered his own subordinates to take charge of various matters. The governor asked him whether he was to remain in his post or not and seemed prepared for any event. No answer was given him till two days before the envoy left Kagoshima on the termination of his business there. Then the governor to his surprise was suddenly ordered to accompany him to the capital. But he obeyed the order without cavil and embarked on board the ship, where he was as calm as usual. On his arrival in Kobe, he was immediately deprived of his rank and office. He was then still on board and seemed then to be somewhat astonished. When the envoy first arrived in the harbor of Kagoshima, the governor made him a present of some oranges. His coming there was expected previous to his arrival.—Most of the rifles of the insurgents are sniders.—A man of Kagoshima, who had been a long time in Europe, had returned to his birthplace in January this year. He was much distrusted by Saigo's men. But fortunately he escaped arrest by them. He returned to Nagasaki in the same cabin with the late governor, Oyama. He writes as follows:—

The ammunition in the rebels' possession is sufficient to last them for about half a year. But some persons say that they have sufficient to enable them to keep the field for two years.—It was a false rumor which asserted that Saigo collected his men by impressing them. Most of his followers are volunteers. Numbers of coolies and people employed in transporting provisions and stores also volunteered to serve Saigo and his officers, who had intended at first not to employ others than their own followers. Young men in Saigo's head-quarters have nothing to do, and they amuse themselves fishing or reading. More than 10,000 bags of rice are said to have been seized by the rebels in Kuma-moto who, most of them, are dressed in short hakama.—The ammunition which was seized by the envoy in Kagoshima, had been left behind by the insurgents, who took however large quantities away with them. According to a rumor in Kagoshima, gunpowder is being manufactured at Kawajiri.—When Saigo first left Kagoshima he was unwilling to proceed with so large a number of followers as wished to accompany him; so he ordered many to remain at home. But all refused to do so.

The *Hochi Shinbun* of to-day says:—A telegram from the South-West, which was received in Tokio at 9.10 p.m. on the 25th instant, announces that, at dawn on the 14th, the insurgents in the forts of Miya-no-hara, Toneyama, and Ono, south of the castle of Kuma-moto, were driven out in disorder, and the victorious Imperialists marched in pursuit of the enemy as far as the village of Kitagawa, where they stopped at sunset. Many on both sides were killed and wounded.—A telegram received at 9.30 a.m. on the 26th says that the insurgents encamped at Wai-fu, who fell back there from Yamaka in confusion, had, again left their camp sometime before the Imperialists arrived.—A special session will shortly be held in the Tokio Saisansho for the trial of Oyama, ex-governor of Kagoshima.—A telegram, des-

patched during the night of the 25th, announces that one insurgent fort was captured on the 24th. On the following day the rebels assailed it again during foggy weather, but were driven back with loss.

The *Osaka Nippo* says:—Oyama, ex-governor of Kagoshima, promulgated the confessions of Nakahara and others throughout of province of Satsuma and hung copies up in every public place, exciting people very much against the government. Even the women and children in Kagoshima wished to follow the insurgents to the field. They did not sorrow at all at the departure of their husbands or fathers or brothers, but accompanied them for some distance from Kagoshima.

The *Choya Shinbun* says:—The temporary office of the Kuma-moto-ken is removed from Minamino-seki to Takase. Mr. Ishi-i, Chief Secretary of the Home Department, is acting for Mr. Morioka, governor of Kuma-moto. The dead body of Saigo-Kohei was sent to Kagoshima where the funeral ceremonies were performed with great pomp. About 300 officers and soldiers have been so far killed in the South-West and about 2,000 wounded more or less severely.

The *Mai-nichi Shinbun* states that all the men of the Imperial guards, who deserted lately from Tokio, have been arrested in Osaka.—It is rumored that about 5,000 Shizoku in Kagoshima, who are known as the body guard of Shimadzu, left their homes a few days ago for Kuma-moto. But their intentions are not known.

Nippon Notes.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 27th Feb.)

We have seen, through the conduct of Saigo, how the advance in goodness and the fall of mankind is produced by the decrees of heaven. When Saigo had first retired to Kagoshima, he was thought of as were Hanrei and Shibo (famous in Chinese history) by most of our countrymen, who respected and loved him for his virtue and considered that as long as Saigo remained in Kagoshima, no troubles could break out. Besides, they maintained that, if he had desired to revolt, he would have risen simultaneously with the disturbances either in Saga or Kumamoto, or Hagi. When a messenger from the insurgents desired to see him and called upon him at his residence in Kagoshima, he repelled his advances and did his best to preserve peace among the Kagoshima men. Though the terrible wave of revolt was long prevented, principally by H. M. the Mikado's influence from rolling over the extreme southern province, it is but right to say that Saigo was mostly instrumental in preserving peace there. At that time the brightness of his glory was said to exceed that of the sun and moon. Now, he has become a ringleader of rebels and caused the Mikado and his people great distress by taking up arms against him. Surely he must be mad or stupid. We have penetrated the depths of the real motives which impelled his former conduct, and find that he did not retire to Kagoshima, hoping to emulate the example given by the worthy Hanrei and Shibo, but to complete his scheme for venting his discontent against the government. He established private schools, where he supported a large number of shizoku, whom he carefully drilled himself under the pretence of going hunting with them. It is now clearly evident that it was not out of good will to the Mikado that he did not assist the Saga, Kumamoto, and Hagi insurgents. He had a dishonorable

dread that, if he rose after them, the victory which he hoped to gain would be attributed to those who took up arms before him. Or if it is not so, he must have meanly desired to gain for himself all the good results accruing from the attempts of others whom he had incited to rise before he had done so himself. Such must be his true feelings. If we had known this before, we should not have been content until we had eaten his flesh. Alas, that a flattering and perverse man should have deceived us thus!

Some time since, when we commented upon the Kagoshima insurrection, it came to our ears that Saigo had assumed their leadership. But we did not hasten to report such a dreadful matter to our countrymen. On the contrary, we have remarked that he could not become a traitor. If Saigo, the beloved of his countrymen, had remained the real Saigo, we should not then have been mistaken. Saigo had disguised himself thoroughly and was hidden in the obscurity of a dense fog, through which nobody could see him distinctly. Now the fog having cleared up, he appeared plainly in his true character of a traitor. It is not wrong to say that we have no Saigo in Japan. In a few days his head will be lying before the camp of the Imperial forces, as did those of Eto of Saga and Mayebara of Hagi. The latter two traitors were also beloved, more or less, before they rose against the government; but a short time after the Imperial troops appeared against them their heads were severed from their bodies. Imagine those whose names were once held in honor meeting with such fate. Our brothers! Consider their end! H. M. the Mikado had once looked upon Saigo as the father of his country. Even after he retired to Kagoshima, he was still retained in the post of Commander-in-chief! Saigo is indeed a treacherous man. He can not deceive us any more as long as we live. According to our opinion he must have lost his reason. How else account for his conduct? He is not the Saigo of former times. The Creator has taken our Saigo from Japan; and the treachery now apparent is some freak of nature. We write this article in consequence of having seen a notice of the deposition of Saigo, Kirino, and Shinohara.

The launch of the man-of-war *Amagikawan*, took place at Yokoska on the 13th instant in presence of numerous spectators.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that, owing to the Southern disturbances, business is very dull in Tokio. Robbers force their way at least into fifty or sixty houses, and fires break out five or six times, in one night, while, in spite of the strict guard kept by the police, highwaymen wander about the streets.

MANY hundred men will shortly be added to the Police in Tokio.

THE barracks at Marugame in Sanuki have been connected with Shimonoseki by a telegraph wire in the West and with Kobe in the East.

THE sale or purchase of swords has been prohibited in Kobe and Osaka.

THE *Choya Shinbun* writes:—On the 25th ultimo, large quantities of ammunition were sent under guard of a body of police from Washigamori at Miyagi to the Yamagata-ken, where the shizoku are much excited. On the 1st instant, Major Hara left for Yamagata at the head of a detachment of the Sendai garrison, whence more troops were despatched on the following day.

On the 5th instant, a Chinese resident in Tsukiji, Tokio, was condemned to three years' hard labour at the Tokio Saibansho for having sold opium, and two other Chinese were sentenced to one year's hard labour for having purchased it from him.

(From the *Nichi-nichi-shinbun*.)

Saigo-Kichinosuke, who desires, treacherously, to overturn the Mikado's Government and disturb the tranquility of the empire, is said to have hung up a large sign on the gate of his head quarters at Kawajiri, which bears the following motto:—"Shinsei-Daiso-toku Seito-Daiyen-sui, Saigo-Kichinosuke." That information makes us tremble with anger and very sad. Ah, his wickedness has reached its highest degree. We have often endeavoured to write of his conduct, but we have been obliged to pause in our task because none of the subjects of the Mikado can endure to talk of him. What idea has been conveyed to our countrymen by these words of *Shinsei-Daiso-toku Seito-Daiyen-sui*? What does *Shinsei-Daiso-toku* mean! The words are the equivalent of "the director of the new administration of government" or "president of the new government." And what is the meaning of the words *Seito-Daiyen-sui*? Do they not mean, "*Seito*," to attack the national enemy by the Imperial troops despatched by the order of *Tenshi*, and "*Daiyen-sui*," the sole Commander of the Imperial detachments against traitors. Such a title is only borne by the *Tenshi* in person, and by no one in the condition of a subject, according to the present military system. There was formerly such an official title borne by the Commander-in-Chief as immediate subordinate of his sovereign. But now, we repeat, nobody except the *Tenshi* in person, can hold that office. By this we see that Saigo does already not regard the present Mikado as his sovereign. He has established a government, in which he has made himself master and sole commander in military affairs, just as did Davis, who made himself president of the Confederate Government of the United States of America. Arriving at this conclusion from Saigo's conduct, we are in an ague of terror.

(From the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

NOTIFICATION No. 27.

It is hereby ordered that the following regulations must be observed with reference to the engagement of foreigners.

IWAKURA TOMOMI,
U-Daijin.

March 6th, 1877.

1.—The native home, name, occupation, salary, address, and term of engagement of every foreigner employed by government must be reported to the Foreign Office, as must the expiry and renewal of all engagements.

2.—A private person desiring to employ foreigners, must also report the matter to the Foreign Office, through the local office under whose jurisdiction he lives.

3.—Should foreigners in private employ desire to abide out of the limit of the concessions, for the better discharge of their duties, their employers must first apply for permission to that effect to the Foreign Office. Their applications must be endorsed by the local authorities of the district in which the applicants reside.

The *Choya-shinbun* says that Mr. Enomoto, Minister for Japan in Russia, will shortly return to Japan.

THE Kosaku Kioto, the late Kogaku-riō, is hereafter to be called the Public Works University.

On the 7th inst. fire broke out in four places in Tokio, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

On the 10th instant, about sixty army officers and fifteen hundred troops will leave for Kobe in the *Tokio-maru*, which is also said to be taking a large sum of money for the use of the troops.

On the 7th inst. at about 2 o'clock p.m. eight newly manufactured cannon were proved in the presence of General Ida at the Sorenba, an extensive piece of ground situated before the offices of the War Department in Tokio.

Work on public buildings and roads at government expense is said to be temporarily suspended.

A parade of troops was held in the island of Yecchu-jima, close to Ts'kidji, Tokio, before General Saigo on the 7th inst. 128 officers, 351 non-commissioned officers, 3,234 soldiers and 168 buglers, besides Imperial guards, were present.

(From the *Akebono Shinbun*.)

The following account has been given, by a gentleman recently returned from Kagoshima to Tokio. He says:—

Saigo Takamori was not the first to desire to declare war against the Government. Three days after the Gakko-to seized the arms and ammunition in the arsenal at Kagoshima, he went to the school-house and exhorted those who had assembled there to disperse. But Kirino, who was at the head of those restless fellows, showed him a document from Nakahara, who, under torture, had confessed that he had been sent by the Government to assassinate Saigo and others. He then endeavoured to persuade Saigo to assist their cause. "Have you forgotten," Kirino angrily continued, "the words which have passed between us. If you do not take up our cause, we would desire to have your head before we start on our enterprise, for you will not be able to escape from our association." When Saigo retired to his birth place he took an oath in the presence of Kirino and others, which has compelled him to assume the command of their forces. Yet he had no desire to give battle to the Imperial troops; and when he left Kagoshima at the head of his men, he issued an order strictly forbidding any one to fire a shot without first obtaining an order from him, under penalty of death. His purpose was to proceed as far as the boundary of Higo, where he would be likely to meet with his friends sent by the Government to obstruct him. He would then leave his men at Kuma-moto and proceed to Tokio in company with his friends and make some proposals to the Government. But, unfortunately for Saigo, a battle took place at Kuma-moto and his deposition was ordered by the Government.

WASHIO, a kuwazoku, has presented two hundred yen to the Kunaisho, in aid of the expenses incurred by the expedition against the insurgents.

The office of the Mitsui Bank in Nagasaki was temporarily closed on the 28th February.

(From the *Choya Shinbun*.)

Of late various rumours concerning the disturbances in Kagoshima have been in circulation throughout the country; and a notice authorising the destruction of the insurgents

will shortly be issued by the Government. We cannot say for certain who are the principal ringleaders among the rebels. But, according to rumour, and we believe the rumour in this respect to be true, the insurgents are members of the Gakko-to; and we are much afflicted to be compelled to distrust the actions of Saigo and Shimadzu.

We hear that the Gakko-to endeavoured to persuade Mr. Saigo to take command of them before they broke out into open rebellion. But he refused and endeavoured to pacify them by reminding them of the fate of Ito and Mayebara. But perceiving that they would not be dissuaded from their purpose, he became frightened lest they should do him some injury, and left his home secretly, and has gone no one knows where. Mr. Shimadzu has also followed his example.

We consider that the rebellion in Kagoshima will have a very injurious effect upon the country. The Kagoshima shizoku have frequently been in battle; and they are well furnished with firearms and military stores. This rebellion must not be considered as trivial as the Saga and Hagi rebellions. Mr. Shimadzu occupies the high rank of Junii, and was once an official of Sa Daijin. Mr. Saigo occupies the office of Rikugun Taisho, (Commander in Chief of the Army.) In such a troublesome time as the present, in which H. M. the Mikado is much distressed, both Messrs. Shimadzu and Saigo, who cannot put down the insurgents by themselves, ought to come up to his palace in person, and discuss with others the best plan of action. But instead of doing this they have both left their homes, and selfishly permitted the insurgents to carry out their outrageous designs. Have such men a right to be called patriotic? But perhaps some of our countrymen will say that, though they are said to oppose the insurgents, they may be secretly in connection with them.

But they are very learned and wise men and nothing could shake their loyalty, and they are not desirous of seeking their own fortunes. They must have some particular motives for staying in Kagoshima, or must be obliged to remain there, for there is no way leading from the province but is strictly guarded by the insurgents. We believe that both Saigo and Shimadzu will shortly turn up and serve the Mikado as before.

On the morning of the 25th ult., at about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out on lot No. 3, Kobe, in a foreigner's house, which was burned down.

At about 6 p.m., on the 23rd ult, a fire broke out at Terashima, close to Tokio, which was extinguished before much damage was done to property. But one man was burned to death and three persons were injured.

GEN. SAIGO (the younger) has been appointed to fill the place of Mr. Yamagata, War Minister, during the latter's absence from Tokio.

THE *Akebono-shinbun* states that on the 27th a banquet was to be given at the Ohama-goten to a French gentleman employed in the Arsenal in Yokoska. H. E. Mr. Iwakura, U-Daijin, was expected to attend.

MR. KINASHI of the Home Department will shortly leave for Loo Choo on government business.

THE *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* says that Colonel Fukuhara, who was wounded, returned to Kobe on the 18th instant, where he died on the 23rd.

H. M. the Mikado seems to be likely to remain for an indefinite time in Kioto, as the families, now in Tokio, of his attendants are shortly to remove to the former place.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 13, Brit. barq. *Forget-me-not*, Dobson, 198, from Takao, Sugar, to Hudson & Co.
 Mar. 13, Jap. str. *Saikio-Mar*, Vroom, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Mar. 14, French corvette *Talisman*, St. Hilaire, 6-guns, from Nagasaki.
 Mar. 15, Brit. 3-m. schr. *Iris*, Taylor, 259, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Mar. 16, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,100, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 Mar. 16, Am. schr. *Banner*, Lennard, 42, from Arctic Ocean, Furs, to Captain.
 Mar. 17, Brit. str. *Belgie*, Metcalfe, 2,627, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 Mar. 17, Am. 3-m. schr. *Roving Sailor*, Bryant, 460, from Nagasaki, Coals, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 Mar. 21, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Edmond, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 Mar. 22, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Mar*, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Mar. 22, Brit. str. *Duna*, Steell, 1,290, from London via Hongkong, General, to A. W. Glennie.
 Mar. 27, Brit. barq. *Caspar*, Davies, 830, from Cardiff, Coal, to M. M. Co.
 Mar. 27, Chinese Frigate *Hoi Hon*, Capt. He-Chou, from Hiogo.
 Mar. 27, Ger. 3-m. schr. *Oceanus*, Breckwoldt, 330, from Takao, Sugar, to L. Kniffler & Co.
 Mar. 28, Am. str. *Alaska*, Howard, 4,012, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 Mar. 28, Am. bark *American Lloyds*, Arms, 547, from San Francisco, Kerosine, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 10, Brit. str. *Cairnsmuir*, Spowart, 1,123, for Hongkong via Hiogo, General, despatched by Strachan & Thomas.
 Mar. 11, Jap. str. *Niigata-Mar*, Walker, 1,680, for London, Rice, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Mar. 12, Ger. schr. *Augusta Reimers*, Thomson, 207, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
 Mar. 13, Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 Mar. 13, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. S. S. Co.
 Mar. 18, Brit. str. *Belgie*, Metcalfe, 2,627, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
 Mar. 18, Jap. str. *Saikio-Mar*, Vroom, 2,145, for Kobe, Troops, &c., despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Mar. 18, Russ. str. *Courier*, Lemascheffsky, 495, for Kobe, Troops, &c., despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Mar. 18, Ger. barq. *Christine*, Wildfang, 542, for Melbourne, Rice, despatched by Netherlands Trading Co.
 Mar. 19, Brit. str. *Gadshill*, Ranton, 1,240, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Mar. 20, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Smith, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Mar. 20, Brit. 3-m. schr. *Iris*, Taylor, 259, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Mar. 22, Am. barq. *Annie W. Weston*, Winsor, 740, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by H. Allen, Jr.
 Mar. 22, Brit. ship *Fiery Cross*, Showman, 697, for Hiogo, General, despatched by L. Kniffler & Co.
 Mar. 26, Ger. brig. *Tartar*, Kainan, 256, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Grosser & Co.
 Mar. 26, Am. schr. *Banner*, Lennard, 42, for Kurile Islands, despatched by Captain.
 Mar. 26, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Mar*, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Mar. 27, Frch. str. *Tibre*, de Girard, 1,009, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 Mar. 27, Russian schr. *Lottie*, Ostensen, 35, for North Pacific, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
 Mar. 28, Brit. tugboat *Sea Gull*, Percy, 37, for Hongkong via Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Lane, Crawford & Co.
 Mar. 28, Am. 3-m. schr. *Roving Sailor*, Bryant, 460, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
 Mar. 28, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Mar*, Burdis, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brit. str. *Cairnsmuir* for Hongkong:—Captain G. F. Graham.
 Per Jap. str. *Niigata-Mar* for London:—Mr. and Mrs. Simoni and 3 children.
 Per Frch. str. *Menzaleh* for Hongkong:—Messrs. W. G. Howell, C. E. Vreeland, A. Lemmer, G. H. Coops, Provost, Brun, Unigami, Sokitchi, Kitamura Chobei, Long Hing, and Tak Saong.
 Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Mar* from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Thomson and 2 children, Paymaster Thomson, U.S.N., Mrs. and Miss Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Fugii, Mrs. Ishikawa, Capt. Maies, Prince Okuraida, Messrs. Lishman, B.N., Duor, Drummond, Kniffler, Tsuchiya, Hagashi, Yamamoto and Oi; and 143 in the steerage.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Baldwin.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Messrs. Reid and Leitch.

Per Brit. str. *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—Messrs. L. Bianchi, Frank Cheesman, A. Stewart, Claude Rees, G. Hamilton, M. Nakayama, Mrs. M. Bauer and infant, Nakahara, E. L. Hyde, Alex. Center, P. A. Ramee, Mrs. Ramee and child, John Heard, R. Lilley, J. M. Jacquemot, R. C. Jacquemot, M. Daimiot, J. Milian, H. Berker, M. Geranet, A. Kuchmeister and one Chinese.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais* from Marseilles:—Messrs. Roquemartin, Maida, Gordon. From Hongkong:—Messrs. H. W. Lyons, U.S.N., F. W. Powell, Deisenheimer, Morton, and one Chinese.

Per Brit. str. *Belgie* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Messrs. J. F. Wilshire, C. F. Laissy, Miss E. Gordon, J. Giske, C. Richardson; and 1 Japanese in the steerage. For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. T. Rice, Rev. Archdeacon and Mrs. Gray; 1 European, and 66 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Marks, 2 children, and European servant, Miss Harn and servant, and 4 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* from Hongkong:—Commander Hon. H. N. Hood, R.N., Lieut. Hawes; and 7 Chinese steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Mar* from Shanghai and ports:—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, Miss Dudley, Dr. Willis, Messrs. E. C. Kirby, J. P. E. Manford, L. Fraser, E. Popp, Baehr, Prince Ikeda and 22 Japanese; and 3 Europeans, 2 Chinese and 255 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Mar* for Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. Enoye Masaru, L. Frasar, J. P. C. Manford, J. K. Morrison, J. M. Kelly, J. T. Wiltshire, A. Sutherland, Paymaster Thompson, Ullmann, Ise, Miss Gordon, Baeks, Lieut. Kreitmman, Ono, Mr. and Mrs. Fauconnet, G. Duplaquet, A. Gordon, Act. Paym. Littlefield, Pok Sang, Mr. and Mrs. Machida, Paym. Baughman, Mrs. Kani, Shinagawa and son, Miss Plamn, A. J. Aldrich, and Lieut. Chavet.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* for Hongkong:—Messrs. H. Pelegrin, Lemoine and 2 children, F. W. Powell, Dalrymple, and Moy Sam.

Per Am. str. *Alaska* from Hongkong:—Mr. W. H. Brereton and 2 daughters. For San Francisco: Dr. and Mrs. Spear, Messrs. R. Marshall, Wm. C. Zantzing, and Geo. F. Kutz.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Mar* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Lowcock, Mrs. Stephens, Colonel Moggridge, R.E., Messrs. A. Heard, G. H. Nategh, A. L. Case, U.S.N., O. Schinne, J. A. Stewart, C. Rickerby, Mrs. Goetge, J. C. Klien, Bollenhagen, Kunrova, Prince Kuroda, Prince Mayeda, Kato, Tomikawa, Yamada, Hiroga, Isuya, Akizuki, Miyoshi, Yama: a, Iwamura, Sasa, Ijichi, Yoshii, Inukawa; and 1 European, 3 Chinese, and 175 Japanese in the steerage. For Paris: Captain Fretsky, I.R.N.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Belgie* reports:—Left San Francisco on Friday, Feb. the 16th, at 00.35 p.m. From Lat. 36.20 N. and Long. 127.22 W. Feb. 17th, to Lat. 34.12 N. Long. 142.21 E., March 16th, continuous heavy S. W. and Westerly gales with very high seas. Crossed Meridian in Lat. 32.13 N. in a heavy W. S. W. gale. 11 p.m. made the land, 6.40 a.m. passed Treaty Point and anchored in Harbour.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. CHARLES DAVIS MOSS in the co-partnership business of the "JAPAN GAZETTE" ceased by consent on the 31st December, 1876.

C. D. MOSS.

J. R. ANGLIN.

Yokohama, Feb. 7th, 1877.

tf.

NOTICE.

FROM this date MR. WALTER BRENT will take charge of the *Japan Gazette* and is authorized to sign for the proprietor,

J. R. ANGLIN.

Yokohama, Feb. 15th, 1877.

tf.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

Since the date of our last report there has been some activity in Cotton Yarn, which ceased on the 27th instant, and business may be characterized as dull in the extreme. The sudden and severe fall in exchange interferes with sales so far as foreigners are concerned, while the troubles of Japan prevent any operations by natives except at very much reduced quotations. All prices, except for Yarn, are nominal.

The steamer *Duna*, from London *via* Hongkong, with general cargo; the barque *Caspar*, with coal, from Cardiff; and the barque *American Lloyds*, with kerosene, from San Francisco, have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex *Indus* and *Poonah* from London, *Nestor* and *Agamemnon* from Liverpool, *Peiho* from Marseilles is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.			REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.				
G. E. Grey Shirtings—				
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.30	to	1.60	} Very difficult of sale.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.60	to	2.40	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.40	to	2.30	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00	to	2.55	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.30	to	2.40	} Nothing doing.
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10	to	1.57½	
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.55	to	2.65	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.60	to	2.30	
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.12½	to	0.14½	} Quiet.
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65	to	0.87½	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	6.70	to	7.60	
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.73	to	0.82	
Taffachelass "	1.70	to	2.15	} Very little doing. Some little enquiry. No sales.
COTTON YARN.				
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	28.00	to	32.00	} Quiet.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	30.00	to	33.50	
Nos. 38 to 42 "	36.00	to	36.50	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.				
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.50	to	16.50	} Nothing doing.
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	10.50	to	11.50	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. "	3.75	to	5.00	
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.00	to	7.00	
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.50	to	7.00	} Small demand. Prices weaker. Nothing doing. Very quiet.
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½	to	0.18½	
do. (Figured) "	0.22	to	0.30	
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.90	to	1.60	
do. Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50	to	0.55	} Unsaleable,
do. Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.65	to	0.75	
do. Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.40	to	0.70	
do. Italian, 32 in. "	0.25	to	0.34	
Blankets, 6 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.38	to	0.45	} Good qualities saleable. Nothing doing.
METALS AND SUNDRIES.				
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	3.20	to	3.75	} Very small business.
do. Nail-rod "	2.75	to	3.70	
do. Hoop "	1.50	to	2.00	
do. Pig "	8.00	to	8.25	
Lead "	} Fair business.
Quicksilver ... .. "	.....		.....
Coal ... .. "	.....		.....
Sugar, ... .. "	.....		.....
do. Jim pah. 1 "	7.10	to	7.80	} Fair business.
do. Khib pah. 2 "	6.60	to	6.85	
do. Kok pah. 3 "	6.00	to	6.30	
do. Kung fun. 4 "	5.30	to	5.80	
do. Formosa (bags) "	4.30	to	4.40	} Difficult at sale.
do. (baskets) "	3.90	to	4.00	
do. Amoy Brown "	3.60	to	3.80	

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—During the past eighteen days there have been several changes in the silk market with more business, resulting from the encouraging telegraphic news from London. As usual prices sprung up from \$60 to \$75 per picul, with eager demand for parcels of good and desirable quality; while the larger portion was under inspection, less favorable telegrams checked operations and many parcels were rejected. A slight advance all round is, however, apparent in all classes except Oshius, which remain as formerly quoted, notwithstanding the good selection of this class offering. The market closes quiet at the following quotations.

Settlements since the 10th instant amount to 480 shipping bales; and the stock on hand is 3,050 native bales.

TEA.—Operations in this staple since last mail issue have been almost nominal: in fact, the current Tea season may be considered as fairly closed. Settlements since 10th inst. only amount to Piculs 600 and arrivals are almost *nil*.

Prices are so irregular that we withhold quotations for the present as the few small sales being now made, afford no criterion of our market.

Of the New Crop we can so far report nothing. The weather, however, has been fairly favorable and first samples should be offering about the close of April.

The *Coulmakyle* will probably have despatch from Kobe about the 30th instant.

DESCRIPTION.								PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK:—									
Mayebashi and Shinshiu	Extra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740 to 770	} Good and superior hanks can scarcely be got at any price.
	Best No. 1 and 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700 to 730	
	Good all round ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650 to 680	
	Fair medium 2½ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 to 630	
	3 and inferior ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550 to 580	
	Inferior and Common 3, 4, 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshiu, Extra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680 to 700	
" Best ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650 to 670	
" Good ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620 to 640	
" Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamatski, Best ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430 to 500	
" Good ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440 to 490	
" Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650 to 680	
Sodai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harimichi 1 and 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700 to 750	
Kakida, Extra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 1 and 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Good ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Filature:—									
Tomioka, No. 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 to 900	
" 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEA:—									
Common ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good Common ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finest ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Choice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUNDRIES:—									
Rice, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 2.10 to 2.15 per picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut green ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.20 to 3.80 "	
" Brown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Large green ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50 to 2.60 "	
Cuttle Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00 to 17.00 "	
Mushrooms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00 to 44.00 "	
Isinglass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.00 to 33.00 "	
Sharks' Fins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.00 to 40.00 "	
Wax, White ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.00 to 11.50 "	
" Bees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.00 to 43.00 "	
Gall Nuts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00 to 9.00 "	
Sulphur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50 to 1.70 "	
Ginseng (70 & 80 pcs. per catty) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00 to 2.50 per catty.	
" (100 & 120 " " ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50 to 1.80 "	
Tobacco, Common ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.50 to 9.50 per picul.	
Rape Oil ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.00 to 12.00 "	
Shell Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.00 to 35.00 "	
Camphor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00 to 17.00 "	
Beche-de-mer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.00 to 42.00 "	
Coals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.50 to 7.00 per ton.	

TABLES.

SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To England	10,189	4,379	4,463	6,320	6,225	7,106	3,563
„ Marseilles	9,114	7,336	4,413	5,014	4,162	5,360	490
„ United States	87	88	115	82	172	56	255
„ Other Countries	715	234	118	1,046	1,037	365	69
Total Bales	20,105	12,037	9,109	12,462	11,596	12,887	4,377

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
England	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365	7,946	7 120
France	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516	6,203	896
America	108	115	162	172	56	353
Other Countries	243	366	1,089	1,375	430	98
Total Bales... ..	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428	14,635	8,467

TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st MAY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To New York, &c....	12,781,800	15,611,555	11,806,073	9,205,593	9,059,618	9,746,975	10,178,224
„ San Francisco ...	2,966,939	2,975,258	4,339,066	3,094,633	2,538,965	2,112,986	2,420,921
„ England	200,195	37,537	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	15,948,934	18,624,350	16,145,139	12,300,226	11,598,583	11,859,961	12,624,675

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

FROM 1st MAY.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
New York	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838	9,167,902	9,761 726	10,537,030
San Francisco	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132	2,677,108	2,152,636	2 561 142
Boston, Chicago, &c. ...	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372	—	—	—
England... ..	37 537	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342	11,845,010	11,914,362	13,123,602

EXCHANGE.

Since the date of our last considerable fluctuations have taken place; 6 months' Bank paper during last week was quoted as low as 3/11. Towards the end of week a firmness became apparent and rates gradually rose till yesterday, when 4/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ was done; to-day however a drop has again taken place. Business has been on a moderate scale only as is usual at this time of year.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 „ do.Sight.....3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 „ Credits6 months' sight.....4s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. nom.
 „ Documents 6 do.4s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. „
 „ Continental 6 do.4s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. „
 „ PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.20
 „ do.Sight.....5.10
 „ Credits6 months' sight.....5.20 nom.
 „ Documents 6 do.5.20 nom.

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....73 $\frac{1}{2}$
 „ Private.....10 days' sight... ..74 $\frac{1}{2}$ nominal.
 „ HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight1 $\frac{1}{2}$
 „ Private.....10 days' sight.....1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent dis.
 „ SAN FRANCISCO —Bank, Sight.....96
 „ Private.....30 days' sight.....98

Gold Yen, 404. Silver Yen, 404. Kinsatz, 400.

The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per O. & O. Str. "Belgic."

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1877.

Single Copy, 25 cents.

THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 30TH MARCH TO 11TH APRIL, 1877.

BIRTH.

At Niigata, on the 29th March, the wife of JAMES TROUP, Esq., H. B. M.'s Vice Consul, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Yokohama, Japan, April 2nd, 1877, by the Rt. Rev. C. M. Williams, D.D., Bishop of Yedo; assisted by the Rev. Wm B. Cooper, B.D., and the Rev. W. F. H. Garratt, M.A., the Rev. CLEMENT I. BLANCHET, B.D., of the American Episcopal Mission, Tokio, Japan, late of the Diocese of Illinois, and Miss ANNIE VAN NESS, eldest daughter of ELLSWORTH P. MALTBY, Esq., of Albany, New York.

DIED.

At the Temperance Hall, No. 86, Yokohama, on the 9th inst., JAMES TURNBULL, a native of Scotland, aged 58 years.

OUR last mail Summary was despatched per P. M. Steamer *Alaska* which left this port at noon on the 30th ultimo. Since that date we are in receipt of the following mails:—

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
French Mail	April 1.	Mar. 31.
American "	Mar. 31.	Mar. 31.
English "	April 7.	April 3.

Latest dates are:

London	Letters	Feb. 16.
"	Telegrams	Apr. 4.
New York	Letters	Feb. 23.
"	Telegrams	Apr. 4.
San Francisco	Letters	Mar. 3.

Summary.

THERE is yet no appearance of the early suppression of the Satsuma insurrection, which has exceeded in its extent, and the bloodshed it has caused, almost all anticipations. Such an account as we are able to

furnish, collated from day to day from the imperfect intelligence given in paragraphs, letters, and telegrams in the best native papers, and from occasional direct and more reliable information, will be found in this Summary. Our readers abroad can hardly imagine how difficult it is to obtain anything like definite and trustworthy information. A rigid censorship has been established and is enforced upon the native press. Proof sheets of all newspapers have to be furnished before publication to the censors, who ruthlessly expunge whole articles, if the comments they contain are in any degree or from any cause, personal or public, unpalatable to them, and telegrams or items giving news distasteful, because probably true, to the authorities. Hence we hear next to nothing of any Government reverses, yet the hospitals and ambulances, near and at the scene of strife, are undoubtedly crowded with inmates covered with ghastly wounds, inflicted by the swords of Saigo's men, who commit dreadful havoc among the Government levies when they can encounter them at close quarters. Many important leaders on both sides have been slain; and of the rank and file probably not less than ten thousand have already fallen. A careful estimate of the troops and police sent against the insurgents gives a total of not less than thirty thousand men, and Saigo's forces probably amount to at least half that number. Saigo himself is suffering from dropsy, and has to be carried about in a chair. The rebel troops are completely surrounded, it is true, and it even appears that Kumamoto may still be in the possession of its imperialist garrison, but the samurai occupy important strategic positions: they fight with desperation, and have a sublime contempt for death. All people who wish the country well, must desire that such a strife should cease. A grievous responsibility rests with both the heads of parties to it; but the fact of so many insurrections following each other must be held to prove that the grievances which provoke them are far from groundless.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON, agent since 1866 of the Yokohama branch of the Oriental Banking Corporation, left by last trans-Pacific Mail en route for Europe.

THE ARGUMENTS of Counsel on both sides in the case of the Tokio City authorities

against Mrs. Bloch, a British subject, for the recovery of arrears of rent, have been heard in H. B. M. Consular Court, at Tokio. Judgment.

In the U. S. Court Mr. E. B. Watson, a merchant, has sued Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. for \$16,000, damages accruing from alleged delivery of a quantity of bags inferior in quality to those contracted for. Evidence has been adduced on both sides, and decision is reserved.

GEORGE HARVEY, a young landsman employed on board the U. S. S. *Alert*, has been killed by falling from the main yard of that vessel.

MR. R. J. BEADON, Barrister-at-law, attached to the (Japanese) Public Works Department, has been admitted a practitioner of H. B. M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan.

THE season for destructive fires has hardly closed. Another disastrous conflagration has destroyed a number of houses in Tokio; and minor ones are reported from the provinces.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt on the night of the 5th instant.

THE land-renters of the Swamp Concession have petitioned the Diplomatic Corps to urge upon the Japanese Government that it is the duty of the latter to light the streets of that part of the settlement by night.

THE annual report of the Postmaster General, Hongkong, has been published. It records a great falling off in the number of letters sent by the English mails, in consequence of the greater cheapness and rapidity of the United States route.

CONSEQUENT on the change in the moonsoon the annual spring alteration, from Tuesday to Wednesday, in the days of the departure of the English and French mails has been made.

COMMANDER J. D. MARVIN, U.S.N., in command of the American Sloop-of-war *Alert*, committed suicide on board by shooting himself through the head on the 10th instant.

CURRENCY.

THE practical uselessness of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to the mercantile community was proved the other day, if further proof than those negative ones already given by the CHAMBER itself in a long period of inactivity, were needed, by the non-attendance of sufficient members to form a quorum for the discussion of so important a matter as the proposition that "it is desirable that there should be in this port a silver currency among foreign merchants which shall circulate in the interior of the country." A meeting was convened by public advertisement. We do not know of how many members the CHAMBER is composed, and having just referred to the last annual report fail to find the information there. That, however, is not the sole defect in the report in question, which is guilty of other and greater faults of omission. But, if only seventeen members including the secretary could assemble to receive the annual report of the committee, and to elect their officers for the year, it is hardly matter for astonishment that a number sufficient to constitute a legal meeting did not come together for the consideration of one subject. If the want of interest thus evidenced is not to be wondered at, it is certainly to be deplored, when the much felt want of a silver currency which should circulate equally in the treaty ports and the interior, as a legal and accepted tender, is taken into account, and the fact admitted that some action on the part of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, if it was not decisive, might have—nay probably would have—paved the way towards the solution of a question of so much interest and importance.

The arguments, however, which would probably have been adduced in favor of the proposition which should have been discussed had the meeting been held, are embodied in a letter signed "W," and addressed to the *Japan Weekly Mail*, whence we will briefly summarise them, and place them within the reach of our readers, who never see the journal in which they appeared.

Premising, then, that eighteen years ago the trade of this country circulated only within her own shores, but that now, having received the proceeds of her exported silk, tea, and general produce, she buys therewith in Yokohama the shirtings and yarns which come thither, he holds that it would seem to be a first consideration that there should be a standard measure of value recognised between buyers and sellers, "that the whole system of circulation should beat in unison with the centre, if a healthy vitality is to be maintained." Instead of this being the case, however, accounts are kept and transactions arranged in the Mexican dollar, "which is not recognised half a mile from our door." The exchange system is a barrier between the buyer and the up-country producer, which is held, correctly, to benefit only "the whole race of shroffs and money-brokers," while it "impedes trade, introduces an unfair element of uncertainty into all transactions, and muets the producer of no small share of his lawful returns."

In support of this assertion, "W" quotes the results of the last six months of the silk season of last year, when seventeen million dollars' worth of produce was bought and paid for, principally, in Mexican dollars. After deducting the commissions and charges of native dealers, and the sums which would naturally be returned to the foreign merchants in payment for imports, the remaining

and of course larger portion should have been returned to the producing districts, there to circulate until in the ordinary course of healthy trade it would return to Yokohama there to be expended in payment for imports. Under the present system, however, it could not circulate in the country. It was arrested in its flow in Yokohama, and, as a consequence, native paper money, which would circulate, rose in value as high as $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which means that for every hundred dollars paid for silk the silkmán really received only 92½ yen. Other fluctuations followed and aggravated the disorder, until, in last month, things had so completely altered that 105 yen were required to buy 100 dollars.

The monstrosity of a system which allows, in coins of equal intrinsic value, fluctuations in the course of a few months of thirteen per cent., is surely evident enough to warrant "W" in the conclusion he draws, that it is, besides being absurd, baneful to legitimate trade, and that "only the class which thrives on the losses of others, or those whose natural element is gambling, can desire its perpetuation."

The evil by no means stops here; for the accumulation of dollars in Yokohama, useless to the country producer as a circulating medium, and only discountable at a ruinous loss, induces purchases of foreign imports in great excess of the demand to the detriment alike of buyer and seller, as was shown last autumn by a sudden rise in price of certain fancy articles, and the equally pronounced and sudden collapse which followed it. "W" holds, and with every appearance of reason, that the issue might have been very different had the large amount paid for silk last season been paid in a currency which could have circulated through the country. He says:—"Possibly to this day we might have been enjoying a steady demand for our goods, the outcome of the gradually developed wants of those to whom the silk crop had brought prosperity, in place of short lived inflation to be followed by collapse and stagnation."

Surely there are here reasons enough and to spare for the adoption of a circulating medium to suit the purposes of native and foreign traders. It remains to be seen whether and how the yen could be made to answer that purpose. If that coin could be adopted the difficulties cease. "W" holds, that it could be so adopted under guarantees: 1.—for the maintenance of the standard; 2.—for the issue of a sufficient supply; 3.—for the regulation of the currency. On the first two points he maintains that there need be no difficulty, while on the third difficulties exist, but not insuperable ones.—"I surmise that the elements of this adjustment must be, a moderate supply of Silver yen, and a lesser quantity in Gold yen:—a fair proportion of convertible paper, and Branch Banks in some of the most important districts to further facilitate circulation. I venture to think that, with such an adjustment, the existing inconvertible paper might be extinguished without risk to the Government of any financial crisis. There are grounds for fearing that we are at this present time threatened with further issues of this inconvertible paper, on the fallacious plea that there is not enough money in the interior for the purposes of trade: the true state of the case being rather that we have already too much currency, but that it cannot move about."

On the last point touched by "W," the desirability that the silver currency in use

here should be such as circulates in China, we will go even further than the writer. Under guarantees, such as proposed, the yen would circulate certainly in Hongkong; and eventually, in China, where the weight and purity of a silver coin is for everything, it would become a favorite. Meanwhile there is no necessity to have the yen supersede the Mexican. As "W" now says, and as we ourselves wrote last week, the two coins should circulate side by side.

It remains now to be seen how the advantages of a currency which shall circulate equally in the interior and in the ports are to be arrived at. "Let us affirm the principle, and then patiently work on until we attain the results we desire." This is very good advice; but how and by whom is the work to be done? If by the foreign merchants in concert with the Japanese Government, well. But steps should be taken at once to avoid in the next silk season the bad effects noticed as the fruit of the last. It appears as evident as it is deplorable that the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has not the weight collectively, or unanimity among its members, necessary to deal with the subject. We have no great faith in public meetings—in Yokohama at least—but for once some good might result if a meeting of merchants were held to consider so important a question as the one before us, though the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ignored it, and a Committee appointed to take measures to carry into effect some such scheme as "W" has so carefully outlined.

THE KAI SEI GAKKO.

SATURDAY, the 24th March, was the day set apart for the opening of the Kai Sei Gakko lectures, and although the weather was most unfavorable there was a large attendance of the officers of the College, foreign instructors and residents, and a fair number of students. Sir HARRY PARKES was one of the invited guests. The occasion would have called for a mere passing notice, such as was furnished us by a Tokio correspondent and published in our issue of the 26th ult., had it not been rendered more worthy of remark by the speeches of two Japanese, a "professor" and "a law student." The former, Professor YATABE, whose name, if not handed down to posterity, should at least receive the momentary consideration of foreigners, and be temporarily rescued from the certain oblivion which awaits it, touched upon "the claims of Christianity and Buddhism to the respect of the people; and explained particularly some difficulties which seemed likely to always operate against the acceptance of Christianity by the Japanese. These objections, the speaker said, were, first, the dogmas of Christianity, such as the Trinity and the personal attributes of the Deity, which did not address themselves to the cultivated and intellectual Japanese, whose minds were eminently philosophic and free from superstition; second, the manners of foreigners in Japan, especially their brutality to coolies and their licentiousness, which were not such as to recommend their religion." The next native speaker was a law student by name FUJITA, whose vast experience and knowledge of men and things enabled him to compare the "moral and mental qualities of Japanese and foreigners." Mr. FUJITA's observations led him to consider the English inferior in filial piety, politeness, and—save in the

faculty of continued observation—in mental calibre, to the Japanese. They were also exceedingly avaricious. He regretted that, owing to the introduction of false notions of independence by foreigners, the Japanese were losing in a measure the politeness that formerly distinguished them."

For the report from which we have quoted, we are indebted to the *Tokio Times*; and we only regret that that enterprising journal did not give us the excellent speeches of these talented natives more at length, to enable us to compare the mental qualities of the speakers with the lowest standard of foreign intelligence. This privilege having been denied to us, we will pass over the flippant remarks of "Professor" YATABE on Christianity and the grave subjects connected with it, in dealing with which the most profound scholars hesitate and are eventually silent; and content ourselves by correcting an impression which, originating with a foreigner, has been sedulously instilled into the native mind, and has at last been publicly asserted as a truth by a native speaker in one of the chief seats of education in this empire: we allude to the brutality and licentiousness of foreigners in Japan. During the past eighteen years foreigners have resided in the open ports, and have often travelled into the interior of this country, but, so far as our memory serves us, no charge of licentiousness or brutality has ever been thoroughly substantiated, while very few, and those brought forward under circumstances calculated to throw the gravest doubt upon their validity, have been made. "Professor" YATABE, however, confines his observation on brutality to that which is shown to "coolies." Is there a foreign householder in this place who is not daily plundered right and left; whose compound does not contain a colony of native blood-suckers with their attendant burdens of wives and children, to prey upon his substance? Are we not cheated in almost every one of the minor transactions of domestic life? Do not our servants come to us poor and thin, and leave us rich and fat? Are they not as a body dishonest and untruthful, untrustworthy and faithless? There can be only one answer to these questions, and that is an affirmative. And yet these are the only "coolies" towards whom foreigners can display their innate brutality; and they do so by paying the highest wages; by providing houses and food; by submission to robbery and ingratitude, and by attendance upon and assistance to the sick and distressed. So much for foreigners' brutality. Their licentiousness can only be estimated in its degree by comparison with some known standard. Were we to take for this purpose the morality of Japanese domestic life, we should have to adopt an argument almost inadmissible, and ask in whose favor the balance lies!

We can scarcely conclude this brief refutation without an allusion to the superiority—"in mental calibre"—of the Japanese over the Englishman. It will be time for Mr. Fujita (a law student) to eulogise the intellect of his countrymen when Japan can point to the peers of the Stauleys and Russells, the Cunnings and the Bruces, to a Brougham and a Lansdowne, to Napier and Campbells, Nightingales and Burdets, who have headed their competitors in every branch of statesmanship, diplomacy, government, civil and military, and benevolence; of the dead heroes of action and thought to whom England owes her liberties and her grandeur; of Wellington, Nelson and Marlborough, of Russell, Blake, Hampden and Cromwell, of Bacon and Raleigh, and of the

barons who extorted Magna Charta. We ask Messrs. YATABE and FUJITA to consider the rule that they who would command must first learn to obey; and to beware how in the future they merit the contemptuous silence with which the highbred mastiff treats the diminutive and snarling cur; for Englishmen, at least, can well afford to let slander pass idly by, secure that the still small voice of truth will be heard at last.

PROTECTION'S LATEST ADVOCATE.

THE race of Sophists is not yet extinct, and the definition given of them by Aristotle is as applicable to modern members of the class as it was to those who came immediately under the well merited lash of his censure. They are "but imposturous 'pretenders to knowledge, employing' what they know or ought to know to be 'fallacies 'for purposes of deceit,' with ulterior objects. It matters little whether they teach what they know to be false, or inculcate fallacious doctrines in which they themselves believe: the result is equally pernicious. The advocates of Protection, having no arguments left them, save such as have been refuted over and over again, have recourse to sophisms, the weakness of which, when impertinences suit their purpose, they attempt to bolster with impertinences. A fair average example of the sophistical-impertinent proposition is the following, which we cull from one of just half-a-dozen paragraphs in the last issue of the *Tokio Times*, written at the *Japan Gazette*, *currente calamo*, without any thought, but with a good deal of the hackneyed flippancy which writers of the school of the editor vainly trust that their readers will think smart. Thus:—"Drawing upon the resources of excellent "Mr. Wells, *The Japan Gazette* reprints his "opinion that Free Trade is 'the essential "condition of abundance, of a larger and "higher life, of peace, good will and amity "between the nations.' In fact, the connection between Free Trade and universal "peace is not difficult to establish, but Mr. "Wells's method of stating it reverses the "proper relative positions of the cart and the "horse. Free Trade is not necessarily the "essential condition of peace, etc., but peace "is the vital and indispensable condition of "Free Trade. So long as wars shall remain "possible, perfect freedom of trade can exist "only as a visionary theory. A conflict of "nations may uproot it in an instant. A "principle that the breath of a monarch or "the impulse of a people may send to sudden "destruction lacks, according to the true "views of social science, a few trifling "elements of stability. Perhaps *The Gazette* "understands this, and is prepared to meet "it."

Certainly the *Gazette* understands this and is prepared to meet it. The distinction drawn is merely specious; and Mr. WELLS has not "reversed the relative positions of the cart "and the horse." But, admitting for the moment that he had done so, his argument and ours would not be one jot affected by the transposition. Whether Free Trade is the condition of peace, or peace is the condition of Free Trade, matters little so long as the two great blessings go hand in hand. The deduction drawn from the argument of the *Tokio Times* that because Free Trade cannot exist without peace therefore Free Trade is an evil, is an evident *non sequitur*. As well say that because good crops cannot be obtained without the aid of such weather, with its suitable

variations of moisture and heat, as is requisite for their growth and maturity, therefore good crops are most undesirable. Yet this is the kind of teaching volunteered to Japanese students of political economy by a self-sent apostle of Protection, who promises, graciously, "to listen with respect, though, "it may be, with fatigue, to our (*Gazette's*) "advocacy of Free Trade." Commend us to this sublime self-conceit on the part of a writer who apparently forgets that it is he who has forced upon us the unpleasant duty, in the interest of the already sufficiently harassed and impoverished country whom his teachings, if followed, would utterly and perhaps irretrievably ruin, of refuting once more those fallacies which have been repeatedly refuted. We pause to ask the question:—Might not Protection, as well as Free Trade, be "sent to sudden destruction by the "breath of a monarch or the impulse of a "people"?

We will pass without comment, having neither space at our disposal for, nor the will to enter into, such a bandying of compliments as would be to the taste of the *Tokio Times*, whose editor is welcome to employ to his heart's content the already overdone Columbus and other personages to adorn his trite figures,—we will, we say, leave unnoticed the personal paragraphs intervening between the one we have quoted from, which is the first of the series, and the last two. In these latter doubts are expressed, first, whether Mr. HENRY C. CAREY felicitated the United States upon the death of RICHARD CORDEN, and, secondly, whether he was the author of a "vehement paragraph" which we quoted in an article on "Protection" on the 22nd ultimo. Although we are in no respect bound to answer the not too courteous interrogatories of the *Tokio Times*, which displays in great extent the quality which has made the name of Didymus a by-word, we will make no objection to state frankly that we have not the privilege, any more than has, admittedly, the Editor of the *Tokio Times*, of having the works of Mr. CAREY within our reach; and that we are indebted for our information solely to "excellent" Mr. WELLS. We have no reason for suspecting that gentleman of wilfully lying in the presence of more than one hundred and twenty gentlemen at the Cobden Club dinner of 1874; and it was from his speech on that occasion, which is sufficiently good authority, for ourselves at least, that we took the expressions attributed to Mr. CAREY. We now reproduce that portion of the speech which contains those expressions, italicising some lines, and leaving to the editor of the *Tokio Times* the task of finding out at his leisure whether they are the enunciations of "him "who is recognised in every country but one "(!) as the profoundest living master (!) of "the great principles of social science," and in the meantime assuming the very easy and to him more natural course of simply stating that Mr. CAREY never said nor wrote, nor could have said or written any such thing.

In short, the whole aim and object of "this school of economists has been to en- "graft upon the country a sort of Chinese "policy of prohibition and exclusion; and "their great leader and teacher, Henry C. "Carey, of Philadelphia, has not hesitated "to publicly express his opinion that the very "best thing which could happen to the United "States would be to have the ocean that rolls "between the two continents converted into a "sea of fire so impassable, that if Dives was in "Europe and Lazarus in Pennsylvania they "could not under any circumstances enter into "commercial correspondence. And within a

"comparatively recent period also this same individual, who, it will be remembered, 'aspires to the reputation of a great teacher, has over and over again expressed the opinion that the death of Richard Cobden was 'one of the crowning mercies for which the United States had cause for gratitude; for the reason that, if Mr. Cobden had lived, it was his purpose to have again visited America, and that such was the universal respect of the people for his name and his services, that they would in crowds have flocked to his speaking, a contingency especially to be dreaded, lest in hearing with their ears, and understanding with their hearts, they should have become converted to his principles.'"

The laying bare of one more fallacy, occurring in the same issue of the *Tokio Times* as that to which we have already at some length referred, is a duty the discharge of which is disagreeable, but not to be shirked. It is really important that the Japanese, for whom our contemporary's lessons are doubtless intended, should know that they are being misled. They are told:—

"England pretends to believe in and to act upon the principles of free trade. Japan does not pretend to believe in them and does not wish to act upon them. This being the case, let us compare the percentage of customs duties upon imports into each country. In England, the duties amount to about 5.4 per cent of the whole value of imports. In Japan, to about 4.48 per cent. That is to say, the ratio is higher in free trade England than in Japan which is averse to free trade. Under these circumstances, we are forced to one of two conclusions:—either England is false to her economic theories, or Japan has been compelled by pressure of what the *Economist* calls 'peddling and irritating manœuvres,' to accept, for the benefit of foreign commerce, a tariff revenue lower than that of the nation which most vehemently advocates free trade. Whichever you please, gentlemen."

We need hardly notice the stupid sneer at the commencement of the paragraph. England does believe in Free Trade; for she knows that her commercial prosperity and greatness, her solid wealth and influence, are in great part due to the following out of its principles. As for the proclivities in another direction indulged in by Japan, we are content to take the writer's word for the fact, in the absence of better authority, and to deplore it. But we cannot, without warning, allow the false deduction, which his comparison would suggest, to be made. Admitting that the duties in England "amount to 5.4 per cent. of the whole value of imports," or that the British Customs contribute the enormous sum of upwards of twenty million pounds sterling to the revenue, we find that since 1846 Free Trade legislation has cleared away a mass of taxation which impeded commerce: that now all the necessities of life, to say nothing of manufactures and art products, are imported as free as air into Great Britain; and that the huge sum derived from the Customs comes from duties on spirits, wine, tobacco, tea, coffee, and dried fruits, articles the taxation of which is not opposed to the principles of Free Trade. These are principles of which the *Tokio Times* is ignorant, or which it wilfully misrepresents. To enlighten the editor in the former case, and to prevent the mischief his doctrines might do to his readers in the latter, we will state what is to be understood by Free Trade, and why it is not incompatible with a revenue derived from duties on the imports of such things

as we have mentioned. There is free trade when there is no interference with the natural course of buying and selling, if such interference be intended to improve or otherwise to influence trade. It is necessary to keep this distinction in view, because there are many laws not contrary to the spirit of Free Trade which interfere with buying and selling: for instance, it is unlawful to deal in slaves, because we do not acknowledge the right of one human being to be the owner of another; it is unlawful to sell intoxicating spirits without having obtained a license, because the tax for the license brings revenue to the Exchequer, and intoxicating liquors are a commodity which it is advisable to tax, in preference to the common necessities of life, or even harmless luxuries. Some of these last cannot be sold into Great Britain without paying Customs duty, but this is for the purpose of revenue merely, not as a restraint on trade. Free Trade, in fact, has been established as the result of a double experience, the one being the failure of all deviations from it, of which the United States furnish the most flagrant because the greatest examples, the second the unequivocal success of the practice of its principles in Great Britain, to say nothing of those of her immense dependencies where it has been tried.

LETTERS BY SANJO AND IWA-KURA TO THE CLUB OF NOBLES.

(Translated from the *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun*.)

Since the order for the expedition of the Kagoshima rebellion was issued by H. M. the Mikado, many soldiers have been wounded during a long succession of days in the fields of battle, where they fight regardless of the cannon and rifle balls falling around them. H. M. the Mikado feels much pity for them and has sent his own attendants and physicians to the field in order to aid them, making to them presents and showing them great attention, as well as ordering that the wounded soldiers shall be well tended in the hospitals provided for them. H. M. the Empress has also shown her sympathy, and made presents to the soldiers. Such conduct has not only caused gratification to the wounded men in hospital, but has given fresh ardor to those still engaged in the campaign, causing them to fight bravely, regardless of danger and death. We, Saneyoshi and Tomomi, have heard that, during years gone by, when a war broke out between Turkey and Russia, the English and French assisted the former by sending out large armies. Numbers of officers and soldiers were killed and wounded. At that time, H. M. the Empress of Russia personally visited in hospital the soldiers of the country, and enquired after their health, presenting them with various things. And an English lady went to Turkey at the head of other ladies of noble birth, taking various comforts to the soldiers in the battle-field, where she and the other ladies tended the wounded in hospital. And those invalids who were sent home to England were visited by the Queen in person, who inquired after the health of each one in the wards of the hospitals. And still later, when war was declared between France and Prussia, Their Majesties the Empresses of both countries repeatedly visited the wounded. Both officers and soldiers of the contending parties were much elated by their visits and were filled with martial spirit. The Europeans cite these ex-

amples with admiration. Now the conduct of our Empress and Empress Dowager towards our soldiers is just the same as that of these European ladies. Who of us will not take fire at such devotion and draw therefrom ardor for our work? The *kuwazoku* are higher in rank than men of other classes, and are much favoured by H. M. the Mikado. At the present trying time, they must not amuse themselves, but behave more worthily than others. To our great joy Mr. ——— has made a present of money to the government towards war expenses. We will talk of him some other day. It is right that the families of the nobles should also work to the utmost for the country. It would be well for them to devote their time to the manufacture of lint for the wounded soldiers, according to Their Majesties' the Empresses' desire. Lately a young woman in Osaka sold her hairpins, ornamented with gold and jewels, in order to raise money which she gave her country in aid of the expenses incurred. And an old woman in Takasaki, Joshu, petitioned the local government to enrol her only two sons in the troops. Similar accounts of individual sacrifice repeatedly occur in the newspapers. We advise our own class to follow such examples.

SAANJO SNEYOSHI.

IWAKURA TOMOMI

March 29th, 1877.

(Translation furnished to *Japan Gazette*.)

When the undersigned had on a previous occasion addressed the members of the Club of Nobles, it was understood that one question was left to be reconsidered. This was that of the voluntary contribution of sanitary material for the wounded by every noble family in proportion to its means. But it has occurred to us that this arrangement might offer several inconveniences; for, in a voluntary supply of material of this sort, it might easily happen that some article would be supplied beyond all proportion to its possible consumption, and other things altogether useless might be sent. To prevent waste of this kind it would be preferable if, instead of goods, every noble family would send in a round sum of money, to be deposited with the military and naval hospitals, to be spent at the discretion of the officers in objects most needful and beneficial to the wounded. But when we consider how great is the inequality between the several fortunes of our noble families, it can not be insisted upon that this rule of supplying money should be applied in each instance, but we prefer to hold out to them the example of some of the European nobility, which as we are informed are organized into regular and permanent associations under rules and statutes, in which the individual obligations and services of its members are clearly defined both in time of peace and of war.

We have been desirous of submitting to the opinion of the members of the Club of Nobles a translation of these statutes and regulations, but as this work would require time we have instructed certain persons to put themselves in communication with the Austrian Baron Siebold, who is attached to our Ministry of Finance, in order to enquire into this subject, and in co-operation with him to furnish an account of the association of Austrian nobles for the assistance of wounded and sick in war times (Marianner Corps of the Teutonic Order of Chivalry). A short account of this report is hereby annexed, which we submit to the consideration of

the members of the Club of Nobles. As it is however the result of a very hurried enquiry, some omissions may have happened and perhaps also misunderstandings; but as the informant is himself a member of the Austrian nobility, and as such actually a member of the said order, his statements are based on personal knowledge and observation, and we can therefore not hesitate to recommend them to the serious attention and earnest contemplation of the members of the Club of Nobles.

SANJO SANEYOSHI.
IWAKURA TOMOMI.

March, 1877.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE AUSTRIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN TIME OF WAR (MARIANNER CORPS OF THE TEUTONIC ORDER OF CHIVALRY) BY BARON VON SIEBOLD.

In Europe the establishment of associations of nobles (called orders) date from the earliest times, and their original purpose was the promotion of a spirit of chivalry, the defence of religion, and the care of the sick in their hospitals.

As for the purpose under consideration the constitution of these ancient orders is not specially required, I may limit myself to saying that they partook of the nature of strict fraternities, under a superior, with fixed statutes, to which every member had to swear obedience and fidelity on entering the association. The most celebrated among these orders were the order of the Teutonic knights (Deutscher Ritter Order) and the "Johanniter," orders which were composed of the feudal nobles of those times. Each of these orders had a distinct organization akin to that of political bodies; and they were very powerful, until in course of time, with the downfall of the feudal system, their influence and importance diminished, and when, after the Napoleonic campaigns, the German Empire was finally dissolved in 1806, their possessions were mostly incorporated into the territories of the sovereign states which arose after the fall of the German Empire. Although some of these orders succeeded in preserving some remnants of their feudal character and a few of their possessions, even to the extent of being called by titles denoting independence and sovereignty, * they were in fact completely subjected to the government of the territories in which their remaining estates were situated (Austria and Italy.)

Although under these circumstances the continuity of some of these orders was safe and assured, it must be not overlooked that great changes came over their tendencies and character; but, true to the spirit of their foundation, they still continued to devote their efforts to the relief of suffering humanity, particularly taking care of the wounded officers and soldiers in time of war. The principal orders of this kind now existing in Europe are:

In Italy.—The order of the Maltese knights (Chevaliers de Malta.)

In Austria.—Order of the Teutonic knights (Deutscher Ritter Order.)

In Prussia.—The order of St. John (Johanniter Order.)

In order to be brief, I shall limit myself here to giving a short sketch of the constitution and organization of the Marianner Corps

of the Teutonic order, because, as a member of the same, the details of its organization are more familiar to me than that of the others.

By the statutes of the Teutonic order, only Austrian nobles could, on application, be accepted as members of the Marianner Corps for the assistance of the sick and wounded, but of late members of the foreign nobility have also been admitted. The superior authority is vested in the Grand Master of the order H. I. R. H. Arch Duke Wilhelm of Austria. Those desirous of taking part in the association can apply to the Grand Master who, provided they are otherwise qualified, appoints them by a diploma under his signature. They on their part enter into an engagement to be faithful and obedient to the articles of the constitutional statutes, which are, essentially, that every member promise to pay an annual contribution of 25 florins (12 yen) to the sanitary fund (in time of emergency further voluntary contributions are collected): further they engage to render personal service either on the battlefield or in hospitals. By this is understood that every member, whose circumstances will admit, is to take the field in one of the Order's sanitary columns on the mobilization of the army, in order to render effective service at the seat of war to the wounded and sick (lady members render service in the hospitals); and it must be said that this service has been very effectually rendered by volunteer noblemen whenever it has been required.

The Austro Hungarian army which when on a war footing numbers about one million men†, is divided into 40 divisions; and to each of these is attached one column of the Teutonic order composed of

- 1 Commandant (volunteer nobleman).
- 2 Surgeons (engaged by contract).
- 2 Assistant Surgeons (engaged by contract).
- 10 Stretcher Bearers to collect the wounded (volunteer noblemen).
- 2 Bandage carriers (engaged by contract).
- 1 Cook (engaged by contract).

The material of each sanitary column is composed of

- 2 Ambulance Wagons.
- 1 Fourgon.
- 1 Cooking Wagon.
- 1 Surgical Instrumentarium, and a number of Stretchers (about 20).

Although the order is established quite independently, and without any subsidy from the government, it has made arrangements with the Minister of War that, in case of a mobilization, all the horses required for the transport of material, as well as the necessary number of men required for their management, shall be supplied by the military authorities. Thus the Minister of War has engaged to furnish about 800 men, with their arms, to be detached for this service; and moreover all men and material are transported free of charge by all public means of communications.

THE SATSUMA INSURRECTION.

(From the Japan Gazette March 28th.)

The Choya Shinbun writes:—The Gakko-to seized the ammunition and other military stores in the arsenal. But they could not

get a pretext to rise against the government. During December, last year, Mr. Nakahara and twenty-one others in the government service returned to Kagoshima. On the night of the 4th February the rebels assailed their houses and took them to the police station, where they were strictly examined by the police officers and the rebels. The latter obliged them by torture to confess. The poor men having fainted under the question a cordial was given them and they were brought to. They were thus repeatedly tortured until they sealed their confession, which the rebels had composed themselves. They could not move at all, and their tormentors had to guide their hands. Afterwards, they were imprisoned, and a strict watch was constantly kept upon them. There was no hope left to these poor prisoners, who thought that they would be slain by the rebels. On the 10th March they were taken out of prison, which they left expecting to die. But to their great wonder, they were in the care of the Imperialists, at which their joy was indescribable. Thirty six of them were released in Osaka, and the rest, twenty-one in number, were taken to Tokio with Oyama, late governor of Kagoshima.

The Hocki Shinbun writes:—A telegram from Nagasaki, despatched at 12 o'clock on the 26th instant, announces that, on that day, the Imperialists in Yajiro captured a strong military position on the river Ogawa. More than one hundred soldiers were killed or wounded there; and about seventy three soldiers, severely wounded, were sent back to Karate.—The road between the castle of Kuma-moto and the river is level, and it would be very difficult for the rebels to obstruct the advance of the Imperialists there.—Mr. Kawamura, Vice Naval Minister, left the seat of war for Nagasaki on the 27th.—A telegram from Minami-no-seki, which was sent at 2.5 p.m. on the 26th, says that no battle was fought at Uyeki on the 25th.—The rebels are encamped between Otsu and Waifu. The Imperialists advanced against them as far as Midzushima and Shinmachi. No engagement has yet taken place between them. On the 26th the insurgents attacked the Imperialists at Mukaizaka, but they were soon driven back.—The captain and sailors of the Kagoshima-maru at Kobe were ordered to leave the ship, which was placed in charge of the Hiogo-ken.—Major Nagata of the Osaka garrison was killed in the battle at Tawara-zaka.—Machida-Keijiro, the third son of the ex-lord Sadowara of Hinga (a branch of the Shimadzu house) is twenty-two years of age. He was in America for seven years, returned to Japan in March of the 9th year of Meiji (1876), and visited the tombs of his ex-retainers in the northern provinces, where they fell in battle on the side of the Mikado against the Tokugawa Shogun. Having travelled through every famous place in the north, he returned to Tokio, where he became one of the members of the Kuwazoku Kaikan (Noble Club.) He found there that his opinion differed from that of Mr. Uyesugi, a prominent member, on some matter connected with education. So he left the club and returned to his birth-place. But he was soon obliged to return to Tokio through the ill health of one of his family there. Previous to his arrival, his invalid relative died, and he was then obliged himself to stop in Tokio by an attack of sickness. He was treated in the hospital of Juntendo, Hongo, Tokio, and recovered in October, 1876, when he again returned to his native country, where he built a large school for the children of his

* Thus the order of St. John is styled to this day in Austria the "Sovereign Johanniter order," and accredits an Envoy Extraordinary to the Austrian Court.

† The Austro-Hungarian army on a war footing actually numbers 29,596 officers and 1,013,755 men, 171,048 horses, with 209 batteries of artillery.

ex-retainers. The building was completed in January and was opened on the 5th February of this year. At that time, the young prince heard of Saigo's rising. He immediately collected about two hundred men, and armed them with rifles, and on the 18th of the same month proceeded, at their head, to Kagoshima, where he expressed his desire to follow Saigo. The chief, however, refused his assistance, saying that he was content to take the field with the Gakko-to. But this did not turn the prince from his intention, and he proceeded to Yajiro with his two hundred men, where he fought against the Imperialists.—In Nagasaki, the price of an orange is 8 sen, and six shō of rice cost one yen.

THE *Choya Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Osaka, despatched at 3.30 a.m. on the 27th, announces that a bloody battle was fought at Yajiro on the 26th inst., in which the Imperialists gained the victory. It is expected that they will shortly effect a communication with the garrison of the castle.—A despatch from the field, North-West from Kumamoto, sent at 11.30 a.m. on the 27th, states that at noon of the 26th, a battle was engaged at Kidome, where about fourteen earthworks were captured by the troops with a loss of only four or five lives, while many of the rebels were killed.—Some of the latter were dressed in the uniform of the Imperial troops.

(March 29th.)

The *Hochi-shinbun* of the 28th, March has the following narrative communicated by Kagawa, a Buddhist priest, who was imprisoned by the Kagoshima insurgents. It throws some light upon the value of the confession of which so much capital was attempted to be made by the *Japan Mail* and the *Herald*:—

On the 28th November of the 9th year of Meiji (1876) eight Buddhist priests, namely; Osu, Yamazaki, Kagawa, Koike, Takizawa, Kishun, Somon, and Takikawa, belonging to the monastery of Honganji, arrived in Kagoshima, as missionaries. They sojourned at Sakawa's house in Torodori. Their first difficulty was to get a lot of land whereon to build a temple, in which to preach the Buddhist doctrine. After some discussion with the ex-governor Oyama, 2,000 Tsubo of land were purchased by the priests; and the construction of the temple was commenced. In Kagoshima, all the Kucho and Kocho were appointed by the Gakkoto, and their influence was higher than that of the Kencho authorities of the rank of eight or ninth class. Since the outbreak of the Kuma-moto and Hagi insurrections, the people became much excited, and the Kucho and Kocho issued an order to the effect that the Buddhist priests of the Monto sect were enemies of the Shimadzu clan, so that no man under their jurisdiction should practise that doctrine and that those who professed it should be killed. So, all the shizoku and heimin, belonging to the sect, were much surprised, and discontinued attending the preaching of the priests, who were suspected by the Gakko of having been sent by Mr. Kido, *Naikaku-komon*, as spies, and to have about 5,000,000 yen for building the temple. The rebels forced their way into the arsenal for the first time on the night of the 31st January. On the following morning, Mr. Sakawa ordered the eight priests to leave his house. They did so, but could get no lodging anywhere, while the rebels were anxious to arrest them. They passed the night in a hut, where timber for the use of the temple was stored. Fearing an attack from the rebels there, Osu, chief priest, left the hut and

took refuge somewhere else. On the night of the 4th February, four insurgents came into the hut with swords in their hand and asked for Mr. Osu. When they were quietly told of his absence by the priests, the insurgents became very angry and took away blankets and other things. On the 7th of the same month, Osu was holding a meeting with other priests in the hut. A number of insurgents entered it and took them all into custody. They were imprisoned, and repeatedly questioned by the local officials, on suspicion of having entered Kagoshima as spies by Mr. Kido's order. They were in the same prison where Mr. Nakahara and others were imprisoned on a similar suspicion. During the night of the 9th February, Yetsumi, one of the rebel leaders, came to the prison at the head of a large number of shizoku, wishing to kill the prisoners, fifty-seven in all, and ordered a gate-keeper to give him the key of the prison door. This Saigo kept in his own possession, and he is said to have repeatedly ordered his men not to kill any prisoners. So the detestable leader was obliged to return, without fulfilling his desire. On their way homeward, he and his men in giving vent to their wrath killed a large number of oxen. A few days before the rebels' departure for Kumamoto, the ex-governor published the confessions of Nakahara and others, and exhibited copies in every public place. On the 17th a prison was specially built for them, and the fifty-seven prisoners were guarded to their new jail. The road was crowded by men and women, who cried loudly that "the spies, who desired to assassinate Saigo, were coming along. They were their enemies, and they desired to see them. Tanaka, one of the prisoners, was recently employed in the *Hiron Shinbun*. He greatly aided the Buddhist priests in their purpose of building a temple. So, he was much more severely tortured than the others by the Gakko-to. He and others were examined separately and obliged to seal a confession, which was quite different from what they had really testified. Nakahara refused to seal such a confession at first, but was obliged at last to do so by torture. They were again removed to another prison which stands on a hill, and kept there till the 10th March, when the Mikado's envoy arrived. He took them back to Kobe on the 18th. On the following day, the eight priests, all in good health, were handed over to the police in Osaka, by whom they were set at liberty.

The *Choya Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Takase, despatched at 10 p.m. on the 27th, announces that about thirty earthworks at Kidome and its neighborhood were destroyed by the Imperialists on the 26th instant.—A despatch from Uyeki, sent at 10 p.m. on the same day, says that in the morning the town of Kidome was set on fire by the Imperial troops.—A bloody battle was fought at Uyeki on the 26th. The Imperialists kept their ground before the insurgents.—A detachment of infantry and artillery has been sent out against the insurgents encamped at Ogawa, but no information has yet been received from them.—Mr. Kawamura, Vice Naval Minister, has left Nagasaki for Yajiro, where he will join General Kuroda.—A telegram from Fukuoka, despatched yesterday, announces that a tremendous cannonading was heard in a direction North from Fukuoka, Chikuzen, and much smoke was seen. Details will follow.—The ex-Governor Oyama is said to have sent a letter to Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, through the

Governor of the Nagasaki-ken, to the following effect:—"Saigo Takamori, Commander-in-chief of the army, left his home with the intention of asking some questions of the Government. A number of police officers have come to the Kagoshima-ken, saying that they were ordered by high Government officials to assassinate him. This was a most unreasonable order to issue. So he left, with the desire of enquiring into it. He felt himself compelled, under the circumstances, to protect himself from assault on his way to Tokio with a guard armed with fire-arms. So, I, Tsunayoshi, granted him permission to do so. But he was unfortunately obstructed in his way by the garrison troops in Kuma-moto, and, further, an expedition was fitted out against him. All the local authorities were also distrusted by the Government. But Saigo and others have entertained no treacherous desire from the first and they only wished to ask a question. Now, I, Tsunayoshi, request that His Highness the Prince will order the withdrawal of the Imperialists, and accord permission to Saigo to go up to Tokio."

The *Hochi-shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kioto on the 27th instant announces that Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya visited the camps at Uyeki and other places on the 26th instant.—It is said that the shizoku of Fukuoka are much excited, and that telegraph communication south-west from Fukuoka had been again interrupted. According to the *Nichi-Nichi-shinbun*, the telegraph wire in the village of Katagase, situated about one *ri* south of Fukuoka, was found to have been cut. It was immediately repaired and communication was restored yesterday afternoon. The damage must have been done by the shizoku of Fukuoka. About 150 of them have met there. Twenty of them were arrested, and the rest have dispersed.

The *Akebono-shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kinoha on the 27th announces that a great fire was observed this morning in the direction of Kumamoto. It is rumored that some of the garrison of the castle had opened secret communication with the insurgents, who thus found some means to take the castle and to make prisoners of the Governor and garrison.

(April 3rd.)

It becomes more and more evident from day to-day that the Imperialists have not gained one important step towards the suppression of this revolt, and that having failed, and continuing to fail, in their efforts to reduce the rebels by force, the Government will have to try, with the best grace they may, such diplomacy as they may have at command, to induce Saigo to disband his forces. That the insurgent chief will only do so on condition of his demands being complied with, is evident. Rumor has been busy during the past few days. There seems no reason now to doubt, but on the contrary every ground to believe, that Kumamoto has been captured. If it is so, Saigo is, no doubt, furnishing it with provisions in order to prepare it for another siege, this time by the Government forces, should they be able to advance so far. But it is to be hoped that matters will be settled before that siege is laid; and indeed Saigo is evidently in such a position that he is very far from being reduced to the extremity of shutting himself and his troops up in a fortress. He holds most of the fastnesses of the province, and the constant reinforcements of troops which are sent thither prove that his resistance is a desperate one. The capture of Kumamoto is said to be due to the garrison,

who, starved and demoralised, refused to prolong their resistance, and marched out bodily, leaving their Governor and officers to be made prisoners. Among other reports circulated, true or false, in the capital, was one of the assassination of Kido. A more reliable one is to the effect that Shimadzu has been invited to Kioto, which, if well founded, means the offer of concessions to the Satsuma insurgents. The prompt termination of this disastrous civil strife which impedes commerce, and arrests the progress of the country, is to be ardently wished for. We translate below the more important news from the seat of war given by the principal native journals:—

The *Hochi Shinbun* of the 30th March publishes the following items:—A great battle was fought at Kidome and Uyeki on the 28th ultimo, which was ended without decisive result, though many on both sides were killed.—Mr. Tsugawa, *Daikeibu*, left Tokio for Kiushu, at the head of eight hundred police who were recently recruited in the North.—The Imperial Mint in Osaka had supplied about 3,600,000 yen for the expenses of the expedition up to the 25th ultimo.—A telegram from the South, which was received at 2 p.m. on the 29th, announces that at dawn on the 28th the insurgents, encamped at Kidome, were attacked by the Imperialists and that the latter were obliged to retreat with great loss at about 1 p.m.

The *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* of the 30th has the following:—The Imperialists at Takase and Yajiro are in constant communication by the Higo sea. On the 25th ult. a skirmish was fought at Yajiro, where colonel Yamagawa landed with a detachment on the following day.—On the 26th, the Imperialists advanced by the two roads of Miyahara and Kagamimura. The insurgents deserted their forts at Ogawa and Sunagawa leaving the Imperialists in possession of them. Kodama, one of the rebel leaders, who had held Government rank as Lieut-Colonel, was killed in that battle. On the 29th, Lieut-General Soga left Kobe for the South.—Telegraphic communication between the town of Yamaka and Kioto has been restored.—To-morrow telegraphic apparatus and wires are to be sent to the South-West in the *Hiroshima-maru*.

The *Choya Shinbun* writes:—Since the 27th ultimo, the Kuma-moto garrison troops have repeatedly fought with the besiegers, who beat them. But the latter were totally routed on the afternoon of the 28th.—Many messengers were sent out by the Kumamoto garrison. One of them only arrived at the Imperial lines, and nothing is known of the others. H. M. the Mikado sent for the messenger and he accordingly went to Kobe, where the Mikado personally questioned him as to the condition of the garrison.—A number of troops will shortly be despatched for the South-west.—On the 30th, a desperate battle took place at Waifu and Torinosu. Neither the Imperialists nor the insurgents got any advantage. After the engagement at Yajiro on the 29th, the insurgents fled in disorder, leaving cannon and rifles behind them, and twenty of them were found dead on the field.—According to a man who has recently arrived from the South-west, the Imperialists have always been victorious, but they have suffered much more loss than the insurgents.—A telegram received at 2 p.m. on the 30th says that the rebels about Kumamoto had retired as far as two ri from the castle and threatened to proceed on the road to Saga.—H. M. the Mikado came to Osaka by the 8

a.m. train on the 31st ultimo. He was present at the parade of the Osaka garrison, and visited in hospital the wounded who were recently brought back from the South-west.—A telegram from Kioto despatched on the 31st says that, on the 30th, a detachment of police and soldiers was sent out against the rebels at Sawara, who fled after setting the village on fire. The victorious troops pursued them as far as Ikuba.—About fifty officials of the Home and Finance Department have been appointed to offices in Kagoshima-ken. They will soon leave for their posts together with the new governor. To-morrow, the 4th, about 500 police will leave for the island of Kiushu.

The *Akebono Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kioto, despatched at 10.10 a.m. on the 31st, states that, on the 30th, the Imperialists attacked the fortress on the summit of Mitake. But they were soon obliged to retreat and no attack was made at Kidome. Another detachment of the Imperialists sent in pursuit of the insurgents at Waifu were victorious. About fifty dead rebels were found on the road between Kagomura and Torinosu.—All the insurgent camps are lighted during the night by torches, a practice not adopted in the Imperial camps, where lights are thought likely to aid the rebels in making attacks.—The insurgents at Waifu and Futamata have deserted their forts and joined the besiegers of the castle.—Seven battalions of infantry and 2,000 police have already landed at Yajiro.—It seems true that Kirino, one of the rebel leaders, was killed.—A telegram on the 29th ultimo announces that about 500 or 600 shizoku of Fukuoka threatened an attack upon the castle of Fukuoka early on the morning of the 28th. They were soon dispersed by the troops and marched for the province of Higo.

(April 4th.)

The authorities, not satisfied with the prohibition they had issued to the native journals to abstain from publishing idle rumors, and disgusted, probably, at some grains of truth finding their way into the accounts given of the successes of the insurgents, have established a rigid censorship. The *Choya-shinbun* states that from the 2nd instant no papers would be published without previous approval of a sample copy by the *Keishi-kioku* (Police Department). So that the sources of news so far but partially available, bid fair to be all but dried up. This morning's *Mai-Nichi Shinbun* displays several gaps, one of which is the space intended to be occupied by a long leader—we wonder what it was about—which shows where the relentless pen of the censor has expunged offensive (probably because truthful) matter. We reproduce some items below, which must be taken for what they are worth, having reference to the insurrection. Ex-governor Oyama's letter is interesting and appears straightforward. Saigo's first intention was probably to proceed to the capital to insist upon reform; but he was too far-sighted not to foresee probable resistance to his march, and to take his measures accordingly. The Government have not enough men yet at the seat of war to cope with the insurgents. One thousand more troops and police are forwarded this afternoon by the *Hiroshima-maru* for the south—more sheep for the slaughter, more live flesh to be carved by the trenchant blades of Saigo's samurai.

An extra of the *Hochi Shinbun* of the 1st instant publishes the following letter from Oyama-Tsunayoshi, ex-governor of the Kago-

shima-ken, addressed to Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya:—

“The alleged reasons of the departure for Tokio of Saigo-Takamori, Commander-in-chief of the Imperial army, and the two others (Kirino and Shinohara) have already been reported to the government. They left their homes on the 15th February; and the garrison troops in every ken were beforehand informed of their movements. Notwithstanding that, the Kuma-moto garrison troops set the town on fire previous to their arrival as a measure of protection against them, and when they had advanced as far as Kawajiri, the troops fired upon and attacked their procession. I was much surprised at receiving this news, and still more astonished to hear that the Kagoshima expedition had been ordered by His Majesty the Mikado on the 19th ultimo. Saigo, Commander-in-chief, lived respectably and peaceably in this ken since he resigned his post; and many thousands of shizoku established private schools at their own expense, where they were instructed not to misconduct themselves but to work for the benefit of their sovereign and country. So when the Saga, Kuma-moto, and Yamaguchi insurgents treacherously rose, the entire Kagoshima-ken remained in tranquility. But ———, having some suspicion of Saigo and his friends, ordered their private assassination, in violation of the laws, and wishing to gratify his personal enmity against them. I think that this is a great fault on the part of the government, and calculated to bring us into contempt with foreigners, and that it would have been only right that one holding the office of Commander-in-chief of the army, marching with followers, as his escort, armed with rifles and swords, should have been allowed to arrive in Tokio, without interruption. I therefore granted Saigo and others permission to depart. Is the government really determined on the subject of the Kagoshima memorial? The inhabitants under the jurisdiction of this ken are the subjects of the Japanese government, whose orders will not be disobeyed by them. But as all of them are much excited and moved, I beg that Imperial instructions may be issued to them, and further that the desires of Saigo may be acceded to by the government.

“OYAMA-TSUNAYOSHI,

“Governor of Kagoshima

“2nd March, 1877.”

The *Hochi Shinbun* of the 29th ultimo gives the following list of names of killed and wounded Imperialists, since the 6th March, from a letter from the south-west:—Majors Gato, Iseki, and Nagata, and 2nd-Majors Kitagawa, Nagata, and Nagahisa of the 2nd battalion of the Osaka garrisons, killed. Majors Takata, Tonai, and 2nd-Majors Isono, Ito, and Captains Nohara, Nishino, Ikeno, Oto, Yoshihiko and Fugita of the same division, wounded. Majors Oseki, Takehira, and Sasaki, 2nd-Majors Tsusaki, Tosaki and Ono, and Captains Okasaki, Hayashi, Hira-ishi, Nagami, Katayama, of the 1st battalion of the Imperial body guards, killed. Majors Awaya, Chishiki, Fujino, and Takayama, and 2nd-Major Dewa, and Captains Matsushima, Munakoshi, Akamatsu, Kaseda, Kuramitsu, Ishizu, Itokata, Takasugi, and Kurahashi, of the same corps, wounded. Besides these, one Major, three 2nd-Majors, and four Captains were killed; and two 2nd-Majors and three Captains wounded. Captains Wa-

shidzu, and Yoshimatsu of the Osaka garrison were wounded in the battle at Takase on the 27th February. 2nd-Major Miyazaki was wounded at Yoshiji, on the 3rd March. On the following day three Majors were wounded at the same place. Major Mori was killed at the same place on the 6th. Three Majors were wounded at Futamata on the 8th. Six Majors and Captains of the Kumamoto garrison were wounded, and one Captain was killed, in the battles at Kinoha, Kawazaki, and Tawara. Seven Majors and Captains of the Hiroshima garrison were wounded, and one Major was killed. Three Captains of the Nagoya garrison and two 2nd-Majors were killed. Besides these three Majors and fourteen officers of various divisions have been killed.

Later intelligence is as follows:—The *Mai-Nichi Shinbun* reports that a telegram sent from Nagasaki at 12.40 on the night of the 2nd, announces that the insurgents, encamped at Matsubashi, were driven out on the 30th ultimo and that the Imperialists attacked U-to on the following day.—One from the south, despatched at 9 p. m. on the 1st instant, says that a fortress at Sannotani has been taken by the Imperialists.—According to information from Osaka the wife of Saigo Takamori has collected in Kagoshima a band of about 1,000 women, whose husbands and fathers had followed Saigo to Kumamoto. These Amazons are dressed in a uniform of white cloth, and are armed with halberds and swords. They have left their home for Kumamoto.—The trial of Oyama ex-governor of Kagoshima, has commenced at the Tokio Saibansho. It is said that he makes no reply to any question by the judges; saying simply that he will accept any decision, as he had no desire to arrive alive in Tokio.—On the 29th ultimo about sixty shizoku of Fukuoka were arrested for having taken up arms against the authorities.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kinoha, despatched at 10.40 p.m. on the 1st instant, says that the Imperialists are masters of Kidome and Yoshiji.—The Kumamoto Kencho and Saibansho have been temporarily opened at Minami-no-seki.—Oyama, ex-governor, is to be tried before H. E. Mr. Oki, Minister of Justice.—Tahata, chief secretary of the Kagoshima-ken, and many subordinate officials will shortly be brought to Tokio.—When the town of Takase was set on fire, about 20,000 koku of rice, belonging to the government, was burned. It was set on fire by the Imperialists on the 24th February, and when the insurgents arrived there on the 18th March, the rice was yet burning.—A telegram from the South, received at 10 p.m. on the 2nd, announces that the Imperial troops at Yajiro were victorious at Matsubashi on the 31st March; and removed their head-quarters from Yajiro to Kagamimura. On the following day they attacked the insurgents at Uto, where the latter were again routed with great loss.—The insurgents in hospitals at Kawajiri have been removed to Ni-oi-zaka on the road to Hiuga.—Mr. Iwamura, the new governor of Kagoshima, will leave for his post in a few days. About five hundred policemen will escort him.—Mr. Hosokawa, ex-lord of Kumamoto, has distributed rice to the value of about 7,000 yen among the poor in his former dominions. He is now stopping at Takase.

(April 5th.)

It is stated by the *Hochi-shinbun* that the insurgents' tactics have undergone a change. Up to the 25th ultimo they rarely attacked; but awaited the assaults of the Imperialists. Since that date, however, they have made

furious onslaughts upon the troops. The reason for this change is asserted to be shortness of provisions in the rebel camps. Many wounded soldiers are brought to Osaka. All according to an eye witness of their arrival are hideously hacked, lopped arms and legs, and gaping wounds testifying to the sharpness of the swords of the samurai, and the force with which they are wielded. The native papers report some successes on the part of the imperialists, and say that an army is within three *ri* of Kawajiri, Saigo's head-quarters.

This Morning's *Daily Advertiser* has the following paragraph. If the intelligence it contains, is correct, as indeed it probably is, the diversion effected by the insurgents, and their unqualified success, must have a great influence upon the ultimate results of the campaign:—"News from an undoubted source has been received of an attack on Fukuoka on the night of the 28th ulto., or rather at daylight on the 29th, which seems to have been a serious affair, and likely to create a strong diversion in favour of the insurgents. From the few particulars that we have been able to learn, it seems that this important town, which, at the commencement of the outbreak, was made the head-quarters of the Imperialists, was left by them protected by about four hundred policemen only, though it is a large place and a castle town. On the nights of the 27th and 28th ulto. a large band of samurai, the number of which cannot positively be stated, consisting principally of Saga and Akizuki men—though members of many other clans had joined—managed secretly to enter the town. At the same time a steamer succeeded in running in under cover of the darkness, and in landing a number of men. At daylight an attack was made, and after some hard fighting the castle was taken by the samurai. It is reported that the killed and wounded on both sides amounted to over four hundred. Attention had been called to the unprotected state of the place, but it was stated that no danger was apprehended, as Fukuoka was so far removed from the actual seat of war."

(April 6th.)

The *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* writes:—The first and second divisions of troops at the seat of war, under the command of Lieut.-Generals Nodzu, Oyama, and Miyoshi, are encamped between Kidome and Uyeki, the third under Lieut.-General Mi-ura at Yamaka, and the fourth or *corps de reserve* between I-igura and Takase. Three more divisions under the command of Lieut.-Generals Takashima, Kawaji, and Yamada are encamped between Hinaku and Yajiro, South of Kuma-moto. Three inspectors, viz., Generals Yamagata, Kuroda, and Admiral Kawamura, are constantly passing from one camp to another. The troops now at the seat of war number about 30,000. General Soga has advanced as far as Umano-seki to reinforce them.—Men-of-war are cruising in the sea of Higo.

The *Hochi-Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kioto sent at 6.30 p.m. on the 2nd inst. announces that the insurgents in the Fukuoka-ken were totally routed at Matsuzaki on the 1st inst.—Another telegram on the 3rd says, that during the night of the 2nd, they were dispersed in disorder, and that on that morning many of them gave themselves up at the Kencho.—A telegram from Kioto, despatched at 7 p.m. on the 4th, gives the following as taken from a letter from Lieut.-General Tani, Commander of the Kuma-moto garrison, dated the 20th March.—"The garrison troops are still victorious. No great

engagement has yet taken place here. Only about 800 insurgents are besieging the castle, and they keep at a distance. Every entrance to the castle is strictly guarded and no rebel forces have endeavored to effect an entrance. They seem to be waiting the exhaustion of our provisions, which are sufficient to support us for many months. But we are anxious to effect communication with the other Imperialists as quickly as possible. If the insurgents at Tawara-zaki are routed, the besiegers will probably retreat. A detachment should be sent to Takahashi, South of the castle, by sea, this district not being thoroughly occupied by the insurgents, and men-of-war should be sent to Akune to cut off communication with Kagoshima."—Another telegram from Fukuoka, received at 8 p.m. on the 4th inst., announces that the insurgent forces in that ken having been routed at the village of Otoku, Chikugo, on the 1st, they retreated as far as Akidzaki, Chikuzen, where they were nearly suppressed by the police force on the following day. Seven rebels were killed, twelve taken prisoners; and many others surrendered. The city of Fukuoka is now free from disturbance.—On the 5th, the *Seiki-kuwan* and *Takao-maru* left Nagasaki for U-to. Admiral Kawamura has embarked on board the former.—Yesterday evening two battalions of the Sakura garrison arrived in Tokio. They will be sent to the South in a few days.

The *Choya Shinbun* writes:—4,000 insurgents at least have been killed. The number of men under Saigo is said to be about 25,000, and not only 15,000, as has been repeatedly stated in the papers.

(April 9th.)

The intelligence taken from the native papers, which we give below, will at least be found interesting, though it does not contain much definite news as to the condition of the opposing forces. Whether Kumamoto has fallen or not is still a matter of doubt. The native papers are strictly scrutinised by the censors, who, of course, prevent the publication of reports, well or ill founded, of reverses to the government cause. The columns of the *Mai-nichi*, and *Akebono Shinbun* have many spaces filled up with ominous black, and the *Nichi-Nichi*, *Choya*, and *Hochi Shinbun* show at intervals rows of circles, where reading matter should be. It seems now that not merely the expression of opinion and the statement of unpleasant facts by the press is forbidden. Even speech is interdicted, so long as it is unpalatable to the Government. We read in the *Mainichi Shinbun* that the inhabitants of the city of Kurume, Hizen, are forbidden even to mention a victory gained, or a defeat sustained, by the imperial forces; and anyone infringing this prohibition is liable to be taken into custody by the police. The question which winds up the paragraph stating this must surely have escaped the eagle eye of the censor. It asks, "Is it on account of fear that the secret truth as to the real state of the war should leak out, that this order has been promulgated?"

A foreign gentleman, recently arrived from the South, and who had many opportunities of conversing with natives who have been employed in turn by the insurgents and the imperialists, asserts that beyond question the former are entirely surrounded. He says that the number of wounded soldiers is very great; and estimates that some three thousand of Saigo's men have been killed, or, being disabled, have despatched themselves. He was told that the samurai, if slightly wounded, bound up their hurts and continued to fight; but if

they found or thought themselves dangerously injured either ripped themselves up, or begged of their comrades to kill them, a last service which was promptly rendered. Saigo is reported to be unwell, suffering from a dropsy which prevents his moving about. So he is carried from place to place in a chair.

The government, it is evident, do not yet feel that their forces in the field are strong enough to bring the rebels to submission or to exterminate them. Two more battalions, infantry and cavalry, were sent towards the seat of war yesterday in the *Tokio-maru*. We witnessed the embarkation of some of these troops, which are composed of the most boyish of levies. It is deplorable that the horrible and unnatural slaughter should continue. What the country will suffer by the withdrawal from the pursuits of peace, and the destruction of such vast numbers of those who should be cultivating the soil or trading, the future only can show. Meanwhile grave fears are felt that the insurrection, which has already taxed to the utmost the powers of the authorities more to make head to it, will spread to other provinces. In the Owake-ken, north of and adjacent to the seat of strife, the natives are holding largely attended meetings in various places. Although the object of the meetings is not known and can only be suspected, yet, especially in the present condition of affairs, such assemblies themselves are ominous of more trouble. We can but reiterate our heartfelt hope that a peaceful settlement may soon be come to. Difficult as it is for foreigners to pronounce correctly upon Japanese affairs, the deduction, that there must be serious defects in a Government under which such insurrections, as those of which the present is but one, are possible, is the only logical one to make.

The *Choya-Shinbun* says:—About five police inspectors were in Kuma-moto castle disguised as farmers of the province of Higo. On or about the 15th of March, they left the castle in order to effect communication with the Imperialists. One of them passed undiscovered through the besiegers' lines. He was stopped three times by the insurgents, but, fortunately, succeeded at last in arriving at the Imperial quarters at Uyeki. Nothing has yet been heard of the four others, who may have been taken prisoners. The one who passed through the lines of the besiegers reports having seen five or six imperialist prisoners, each of them tied up to a post, with the nails of his fingers and toes broken to pieces through the infliction of torture. —About 200 volunteers of the ex-daimio Matsushiro, having been allowed to join the imperialists at the seat of war, were attached in Tokio to half a battalion of reserve under the command of Major Hayashi. They left for the South in the *Tokai-Maru* on the 8th instant. Half a battalion from the garrison in Awomori will shortly follow them to the South-West.—About 3,000 shizoku of various ken in the Northern provinces have been appointed to the police.—Two battalions of shizoku in the Ehime and Fukuoka ken have been collected, and arrived at the Hiroshima barracks on the 28th March. All of them served in the field during the revolutionary war.—The youthful son of General Tani, commander of Kuma-moto castle, was sent out of the fortress by his father, who "ordered him to survive." He was once arrested by the insurgents who took compassion on the boy, and after entertaining him hospitably sent him on to the Imperial camp.—Mr. Tamano, judge of the

second class, has refused to preside at the trial of Oyama, ex-governor of Kagoshima.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Osaka, despatched at 4.30 p.m. on the 5th instant, announces that the insurgents in Tajima and its neighborhood were dispersed with great loss on that day; and that the fort at Torinosu was captured.—Another telegram from the South, received at 1.55 p.m. on the 4th, says that, during the night of the 3rd, the insurgents attacked the imperialists, encamped at Kidome, but were soon obliged to retreat. On that same day, the imperialists made an assault upon the fort in the village of Taremidzu, which they set on fire.—The Daijo-kuwan has instructed the governor of Yamaguchi-ken to the effect that those under his jurisdiction who have once served in the army are to be enrolled. A similar order is said to have been issued to the other ken, by which means it is expected to form a force of about 10,000.—A telegram from Kioto, despatched at 1 a.m. on the 7th instant, announces that on that day, a great battle was fought at Kidome. At first the Imperial troops were victorious and captured six or seven entrenchments of the insurgents. Meanwhile, an insurgent force attacked the victorious army in the rear. A desperate battle followed, and at length both armies retired from the field. Another telegram from Kioto, sent at 12 o'clock on the 6th, says that, according to news received from Minami-no-seki, the Imperialists had in the morning early commenced an attack upon the insurgents at Midori and had once advanced in pursuit as far as Torinosu. But they were driven back again and at last made a stand at Harano-Daiba. No skirmish nor battle had taken place at Uyeki or Kidome on the 6th. In the direction of Waifu tremendous firing was heard that morning. Details were to follow.—H. M. the Mikado has sent, by Kataoka, one of his attendants, to Takase, to inquire after the health of the wounded in the hospitals.—Mr. Yanagiwara, member of the Genro-in, and recent envoy to Kagoshima, returned to Tokio on the 5th instant, and had an interview with H. E. Iwakura, on the same day.—A telegram from Minami-no-seki at 9 p.m. on the 6th, announces that before dawn the Imperialists had attacked the fort at Torinosu, but were obliged to retreat.—One from Kioto, sent at 10.35 p.m. on the 7th, says that the Imperialists on the Yajiro road, south of Kuma-moto castle, had captured Uto, where they established their head-quarters. No battle had taken place in that neighborhood for a long time. But a large number of insurgents, newly raised in Kagoshima, had advanced on the Hitoyoshi road and arrived at Naodani, which lies within two ri south of Yajiro. On the evening of the 5th instant, a battle was commenced there and lasted without result until night.—The third battalion of infantry from the Sendai garrison is expected to arrive in Tokio to-morrow.—The following is a translation of communications issued by the Mikado to Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya and to the government officials and generals at the seat of war:—To the Prince:—"You, being in command of the naval and land forces, are reminded to discharge your duty faithfully as the chief of the expedition. I am much pleased to comfort you in your trouble and present you some wine. Issue proper orders to your generals, and report, promptly, your success to me, when the rebellion is suppressed." To Yamagata, Kawamura, and Kuroda, who are watching the campaign:—"Some treacherous fellows in the Kagoshima-

ken are growing more and more strong and hostile to the government troops. But you fight bravely against the insurgents, commanding your several divisions of troops, and aid the Prince to the utmost of your ability. H. M. the Mikado feels much sympathy for you, and presents you wine and fish to comfort you. He has ordered that you will promptly report your deeds to H. M. the Mikado on the suppression of the rebels." A similar letter was addressed to Lieut.-Generals Oyama, Nodzu, Miyoshi, Miura, Yamada, and Kawaji, through Sanjo-Saneyoshi, Daijo-Daijin.

100 yen have been sent to the Prince, 50 yen to each of the three next mentioned officials, who are called "war spectators," and 25 yen to each of the Lieut.-Generals, by the Mikado as money for the purchase of wine and fish.

The following letter has been addressed to the Prince by the Minister of the Kunai-sho:—

"Since the Kagoshima insurgents treacherously took up arms, many of the Imperialists have been killed and wounded in several bloody battles. Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager have made the following presents to the wounded:—lint, 105 rolls; English lint, 20 rolls; white cotton cloth, 500 rolls; wine, 500 bottles; and tobacco, 800 pounds.

"Specially to the wounded Imperialists in Yajiro:—lint 50 rolls; white cotton cloth, 250 rolls; tobacco, 400 pounds, and wine, 1,000 bottles.

"This lint has been manufactured by their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager in person, assisted by their female attendants."

On the 2nd instant, Matsudaira-Yoshinaga, Date-Masashiro, Ikeda-Yoshitoku, Mori-moto-toku, Ikeda-Shigemasa, and Yamanouchi-Toyonori, all nobles, who accompanied H. M. the Mikado to Kioto, visited the wounded Imperialists in the hospitals in Osaka, and made various presents.

Large numbers of men, wounded more or less severely, arrived at Osaka on the 2nd and 4th instant, 126 out of—(number not stated) were mortally wounded. Some of them have lost their arms and others their legs.

EXTRACTS FROM THE P. M. GENERAL'S (HONGKONG) REPORT.

The Postmaster General's report has been published at length in the Hongkong papers, and is, as all Mr. Lister's reports are, highly interesting. We take from it the following excerpts:—

A mail sent by British steamer *t^o Bangkok* was delayed two months, in consequence of the Master's omission to land it. This vexatious circumstance led to an enquiry into the state of the law as to the delivery and reception of Mails at Consular Ports, which was found to be complicated and unsatisfactory. The whole question has been referred to the Home Government.

It is matter of regret that circumstances have again prevented an inspection of the subordinate Post Offices and Agencies, which however, it is hoped to undertake early in the present year.

It has been ascertained that the Australian Post Offices deliver free all private ship correspondence arriving in mails. The antiquated and vexatious charge of 4d. a letter, formerly levied here even on prepaid cor-

respondence received by private ship from Australia, has therefore been abandoned. This Office now delivers free in China and Japan all ship mails from all parts of the world, with one trifling exception. (Manila, now a Union country.) Loose letters are of course charged as formerly.

A misunderstanding, for which this office was not responsible, having been removed, the Torres Straits route is now open for New Zealand as for other parts of Australasia. The packets on this line have made more regular passages during the year, and all correspondence for Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, or Tasmania is sent by them, unless it be specially directed for the route via Galle.

The English mail twice arrived unsorted during the year, each time from a cause which could not have been foreseen. The Messageries Maritimes Company have most kindly given permission for the sorters to be sent to Singapore in the Company's packets when there are no other means of conveying them in time. Sincere thanks must also be tendered to the agents of other steam lines, who give passages to the sorters on nominal terms every winter.

The registration of letters at sea, mentioned in the Report for 1875, has been a complete success. Registered correspondence is now delivered almost as soon as landed.

A letter was received here which was being sent round the world westward with a view to its subsequent exhibition at the Centennial Festival at Philadelphia. A payment of 5d. in America and of 2s. 1d. in Hongkong—under the Postal Union only one payment would be necessary—would carry such a letter by the most advantageous route entirely round the globe in about 80 days. It would bear the dates of four Post Offices only, the office of origin in America, San Francisco, Hongkong, and London; and the Postage Stamps of two, America, and Hongkong. Were it registered the whole way the total cost would be increased to five shillings. But by availing of a private steamer from Hongkong, a letter could be sent entirely round the world, probably in less than 100 days, for 1s. 1d., which would be thus divided:—

American Office.....	5d.
Hongkong Office.....	3½d.
London Office.....	4½d.

It is worth recollecting that for such trivial sums (which will be still smaller under the Postal Union) a letter is carried by steam across three great Oceans, and through such works as the Suez Canal or the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

It is to be hoped, however, that sending letters round the world may not become a popular pastime, or it will constitute as serious a nuisance as the incessant demands of Postage-stamp collectors. The senders seem to forget that greenbacks, or the Postage-stamps of their own country, are not available everywhere, and that the trouble they give leads to no practical result of any kind.

The increase of colonial expenditure is mainly in payments to shipmasters, and to the American and Japanese post-offices for the conveyance of mails.

The net falling off in colonial revenue is \$11,725.03, of which half at least has arisen from loss on exchange in remitting to England. The remainder must be ascribed to the competition of the American and Japanese post-offices at Shanghai, Hangkow, Ningpo, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Yokohama, and

to some extent at Foochow; to the development of the Shanghai local post-office at most of the above ports; to the great reductions in the profit this office was making on correspondence to the continent of Europe (see report for 1875, par. 14); and to the lowering of the local rates of postage; whilst unfortunately the new post-office ordinance, which is to lessen some of the outgoings of the department, has not even yet received approval at home.

If even, however, it could be shown that the whole decrease, instead of a small part of it, were due to the lowering of the local rates, the responsibility for the change would be accepted by this department. The rates were too high, and the Hongkong Office was being left behind the times. Our revenue might be made an excuse for any exorbitant charge whatever.

It must be remembered, however, that throughout the whole year, two rival offices in Japan and the North of China have been offering communication with America and Europe at rates less than half of ours (5d. on letters for instance as against 1s. 2d.) and that, for Shanghai and Ports North of Shanghai the route via San Francisco is at least as speedy as that via Suez. At Yokohama alone nearly 10,000 letters and 6,000 papers less were posted for the Suez route in 1876 than in 1875. It has been learnt that the mail despatched from that port via San Francisco has been as much as fifty bags by one packet. Much of the contents would no doubt be papers, &c., which but for the low rates would not have been posted at all; but a few years since all the rest would have passed through this office.

It is to be hoped that the next annual report will be more encouraging, if not with regard to revenue (for revenue is in all probability a thing of the past) at any rate in something to show for the revenue which may have ceased to exist. The chief characteristic of 1876 has been waiting for better times. It must not be expected, however, that the Postal Union machinery will work smoothly all at once. Much experience and a vast deal of correspondence will be required to settle things into their new groove. Perplexing questions are almost sure to present themselves. It is hoped that public forbearance will be extended to delays which, vexatious as they are, are inevitable where correspondence with distant offices is involved.

Miscellaneous.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON, Agent of the Oriental Banking Corporation's Branch in Yokohama, left for San Francisco *en route* to Europe by the *Alaska*. Mr. Robertson has represented the O. B. C. here since 1866 with great benefit to the Bank as the directors can testify. A shrewd man of business, he has advanced the interests which were confided to him, and brought to a uniformly successful issue the large transactions of which he has had the conduct. By his juniors, whose respect he has gained, he will be much missed, while his absence will be felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances socially, and by numbers of business men who could always rely upon the accuracy of his judgment for good practical counsel in commercial matters. On the turf, too, he will leave a void which it will be hard to fill. The community of Yokohama will keep his memory green, and think of him with a feeling of gratitude for his staunch resistance on their behalf to those who endeavored to deprive them

of their rights, but whose efforts were baulked by the manly front shown by Mr. John Robertson. We have no wish to open up old grievances; but it would be hard to bid farewell to him who is going without giving him one thought and one word of recognition for his excellent management of the Race Course question. For ourselves, and on behalf of the public of Yokohama, we wish him and his family a cordial good-bye, and express the hope that his return may not be long postponed.

Soon after one o'clock on the morning of the 28th March, a disastrous fire broke out in Nakamura's eating house on the north side of Ichhome, Otamachi, situated only a few doors beyond the photographic establishment at the corner. A strong breeze was blowing from the South-West, and caused the flames to spread rapidly to Benten-dori and Minami-Naka-dori. At this spot an effort was made to arrest their further progress by pulling down the houses in their path, but without success, as they gained ground quickly on the workers and carried the destruction into Honcho-dori, where they burned down the houses adjoining the Town Hall, which at one time was in imminent danger, but fortunately escaped without injury. About one hundred and fifty houses, among them the large and well known store of Tachibanaya, in Ichhome, Benten-dori, were burnt to the ground. The loss of property must have been very considerable, as the hearth of the conflagration was the centre of a large trade with foreigners, and although all the godowns withstood the flames, a large quantity of the goods on sale in the shops was left there through the night. All the foreign fire brigades hurried to the spot as soon as the alarm was sounded, and men were landed from the men-of-war in harbor, and all worked with a will to impede the spread of the destruction.

A circular headed "Christ Church, Yokohama," was somewhat freely and indiscriminately distributed over the Settlement, in the latter part of March. The subject is one upon which we would not willingly touch without great provocation, but we think we shall not exceed our province by pointing out, that the issue of papers of this sort is a grievous mistake, and in extremely bad taste. The thoughtful and sensitive man is shocked at the seemingly light manner in which the most sacred names and texts are bandied about, as though they formed part of an auction advertisement, or a sensational trade circular; while the irreverent and profane take advantage of the opportunity to scoff at, and abuse, the very principles which the author of the document in question intended should receive additional reverence and respect. While upon the subject we would ask why the English speaking exponents of Christianity should cling with such tenacity to the sentimental, or impracticable, side of religion? Would it not be infinitely better to point out to the rising generation some of the tenets of the "muscular" school; to advise them to be men; to be loyal, honest, and truthful; brave and fearless in the battle of life; to do their duty to their employers; to cherish the traditions of their early lives; to give what they can to assist the poverty-stricken and distressed; to exert themselves to become useful working members in the world in which they live; and to pay, in reverence and respect, their humble tribute of gratitude for the blessings they are endowed with.

We cannot avoid the thought that if ministers of religion would adopt a method of

teaching tending towards the end we have suggested, the result would be matter for sincere congratulation. The outward semblance of religion being repulsive to the earnest and mature mind, it cannot be matter of surprise that it is received with dislike, if not with derision, by the younger members of society; it is therefore in the interest of true piety that we discountenance the publication of such papers as that which has given rise to this paragraph, but in doing so we have neither wish nor inclination to reflect upon the sincerity or good intentions of the author.

THE selection of the evening for the concert in aid of the funds of the Temperance Hall was rather an unfortunate one. In the first place it was the evening preceding the day of the departure of the American mail, (29th ult.) always a very busy time with a large portion of our community; and, in the second, it was Maundy Thursday, a day which strict Church of England people think should be devoted to other ends than secular entertainments. In spite of these drawbacks, however, the Hall was tolerably well filled by half-past eight o'clock, and the financial results of the performance should have been gratifying to the committee. The object of the concert is one which must commend itself to all friends of good works; as the institution, although it has not so far perhaps altogether realised the hopes and designs of its promoters in attracting sailors to make it their sojourning place while on shore, has yet been of very great benefit to the town, in finding a home for those who without the Temperance Hall would often be homeless; and, more especially, in providing for respectable young men of quiet tastes and limited means a comfortable and well regulated hotel. That the sphere of usefulness of the Temperance Society might be largely extended is only too well-known by its patrons; but that desirable extension can only be effected by increased means. Such entertainments as that provided on Thursday evening are well calculated to attract an audience, who, while paying a moderate sum for their own amusement, are adding to the funds of an institution which more than perhaps any local scheme of benevolence commends itself to the consideration of those who have means wherewith to do good. We should recommend to the management of the Temperance Hall a series of concerts, given at monthly intervals; and we are sure that the assistance of many amateurs would be willingly given and tend to the production of a still better class of entertainment. The programme of Thursday, however, was well arranged; and the pieces it contained were thoroughly appreciated. We offer our tribute of well merited praise to the exquisite duets sung by Mrs. Correll and Miss Brown, and Mr. Townley's song, the latter given with that finish of execution and true feeling which distinguishes that gentleman's rendering. Mr. Douglas sang "The Election," which closed the programme, produced great amusement.

A fatal accident occurred on board the U.S.S. *Alert* on Thursday evening, 29th ult. A young man named George Harvey was aloft, about sunset, and fell from the main yard head foremost, to the deck. He was immediately picked up, but was perfectly unconscious, and died a few minutes afterwards from comminuted fracture of the skull. The deceased was a landsman on board the *Alert*, was nineteen years of age, and the only son of a widowed mother. His shipmates, anxious to testify their esteem for the deceased, collected about \$200 for the purpose of erect-

ing a suitable tombstone to his memory; but we hear that this sum will most probably be sent to the bereaved mother, instead of being expended as originally intended, it having been represented to the men that the living was more in need of it than the dead.

WE hear that at least one of the Mitsui Bishi steamers is likely to be put on as a regular trader between Japan and the Australian Colonies.

THE toll board at the Fujisawa bridge, in its list of tolls for passengers, animals, and vehicles, has, as a fee for a jinrikisha carrying one person one cent, and for one with two persons $\frac{7}{8}$ cent, an anomaly involving so vast a financial result that we deem it worth while bringing it before the notice of the Kanagawa Kencho, with a view to its adjustment.

ON Monday the 2nd inst, Mr. and Mrs. Vertelli gave an entertainment in leger-de-main on the deck of the U.S.S. *Alert*, in presence of some of the officers and the crew. The audience were so pleased with the performance that they presented the sum of \$50 to Mr. Vertelli.

IN our notice of the concert at the Temperance Hall in aid of the funds of that institution, we should have mentioned that the management of the entertainment was conducted by Mr. Crane, who enlisted the aid of the amateurs, ladies and gentlemen, gave his own services, and arranged the programme, being the prime and directing cause of the success which we had the pleasure of recording.

A correspondent of the *London & China Express* writes as under:—

SIR,—The cause of the disastrous fire in Yedo, which was lately reported in your paper, should be very carefully scrutinized. While houses and property in Japan in the occupation of foreigners are a fair risk for our home Insurance Offices, I am of opinion that property assured by natives is a very bad risk, and should not be taken except under some exceptional circumstances. It is a risky business for our Insurance Offices to give authority to their agents in Japan to accept them. The ordinary daily routine of Japanese life is such that fire is the normal condition, and to be indemnified, or possibly make "a good thing" of it, is a strong temptation.

Yours truly,

FIRE.

Liverpool, February 11th, 1877.

The writer of this letter is under an evident misapprehension of facts. So far as home or foreign Insurance Offices are concerned no investigation into the origin of the late great fire in Yedo is necessary, as no loss on native property was sustained by them. No agents of Insurance Companies accept risks on native property, unless under very exceptional circumstances, one of the chief conditions of which is the isolation of the premises insured from the immediate or close vicinity of hazardous surroundings. The letter is therefore based upon supposititious premises, and its force is destroyed with their correction.

A very useful hand-book to racing and other sporting men, has just issued from the press of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh of Shanghai. Its title is "The China and Japan Sporting Register for 1877," and it purports to be a record of the principal sports at Hongkong and the open

ports of China and Japan. The proprietors who hope "to make the register an indispensable book of record and reference," thus introduce it to the public:—"The want of such a work has long been felt in China and Japan and attempts have been made in years past to meet it, but, from various causes, have been hitherto unsuccessful. The plan of the Register is to include all the open ports in the two countries and not to restrict itself to any one of them, though the proprietors believe that the central position of Shanghai and its frequent communication with the other ports give it a decided advantage from a recording point of view. While they have to thank the Secretaries of several Clubs and other obliging friends for great and valuable assistance, still much difficulty has been experienced in collecting the material for this issue and in several cases reports have failed altogether which would have added to its completeness; the proprietors trust, however, that their endeavors may be seconded by the Secretaries and Officers of the various Clubs, whose reports are essential to insure the desired correctness and reliability. These reports will be gratefully acknowledged and carefully arranged, and the Register will be published as soon after the completion of each year as possible."

The work contains accounts of the races and matches held under the auspices of the various Racing, Cricket, Base Ball, Yachting, Rowing, Athletic, and Rifle Clubs in Hongkong, China and the Far East, with the rules of the Societies, and appears to be very complete and to meet all the wants of the classes for whom it is intended.

Mr. A. Conil, Agent in Yokohama of the Messageries Maritimes Company, has been made by the King of the Belgians a Knight of the order of Leopold.

IN H. B. M.'s Court at Kanagawa on the 4th inst., before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law Secretary, on the motion of Mr. G. Ness, Barrister-at-law, Mr. R. J. Beadon, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, was, upon the order of the Chief Judge, admitted to practice in H. B. M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan. Mr. Beadon is attached to the Kobusho (Public Works Department) as legal adviser to the Government.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following letter from a Japanese correspondent residing in Corea, which is dated February 28th. He says:—"The climate of Corea is quite as salubrious as that of Japan; though this year the weather has been very changeable, and in cloudy and foggy weather everything becomes very damp. The thermometer from the 18th to the 27th of February registered as follows:—32, 34, 30, 60, 61, 53, 59, 49, 37, and 38; each register being taken at noon.

Last autumn when the Japanese Envoy, Mr. Miyamoto, arrived in Corea, the weather was very dry, and not a green cornstalk or vegetable was to be seen. A great famine succeeded this drought. We were very sorry to see everywhere a famine-stricken people, and out of charity we gave them rice or wheat gruel daily. Every day large numbers of starving mortals assembled in our settlement to receive what we had to give them. As is always the case in any country at such a time, robberies become very frequent. A few days ago two or three robbers, armed with swords, forced their way into the premises of the Okura Company, and took away a large quantity of rice. During the night of the 15th of March, six daring robbers broke open the door

of Mr. Takeda's residence, and stole a number of articles besides wounding the proprietor. Some of these robbers have been arrested by the Corean authorities.

Last January the King's palace was destroyed by fire. Numbers of Coreans are continually emigrating to Kiushiu. This year the Japanese Government has sent back one hundred and eighteen men; and some who landed in Satsuma are to be brought back in the *Naniwa-maru*, a vessel trading between Osaka and Corea. These people seem anxious to become naturalised subjects of Japan. Many of the inhabitants of the country north of Kankio, have left their homes and emigrated to Russian dominions, where they hope to save themselves from starvation. Notwithstanding the great distress of the people, the Corean Government have done nothing to alleviate it, but on the contrary have compelled the poor people to raise sufficient money to rebuild the King's palace. The price of one koku of rice is about seven yen. Our merchants and storekeepers barter rice for gold-dust, skins, and dried fish. Tiger skins are valuable when cured. They are badly tanned, however, and cannot be kept for any length of time without being retanned. Some of our people have sent to Japan for their wives and families, and whenever these go out they are nearly surrounded by inquisitive natives. The houses in our settlement were built many years ago by the ex-lord of Tsushima, and are in a very dilapidated condition. A large building situated on a hill has recently been repaired and converted into a hospital, the ceremony of opening which took place on the 11th of February.

A SEVERE earthquake of several shocks, and lasting in all for about forty seconds, was felt on the night of the 5th inst, at 11.15. Another earthquake much less violent occurred later in the night.

A LETTER of which the following is a translation has been addressed in French to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, on the subject of lighting the Swamp Concession. It bears the signatures of forty of the most considerable of the land-renters of that locality, and was accompanied by a petition:—

To the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Yokohama.

Monsieur le Ministre:—

Trusting in the sentiments of justice and good will of the representatives of our countries towards their nationals, we beg you to be good enough to submit to the Diplomatic Corps the accompanying petition.

This petition, signed by almost the whole of the proprietors of lots and buildings in the Swamp, Yokohama, has for its aim to obtain from the Japanese Government, under the auspices of our ministers, the lighting of our streets with gas. It consists of two connected documents:—1st, a summary of the articles of the different treaties and conventions, concluded between the foreign representatives and the Japanese Government, and which, we think, will sustain us in claiming as a right the lighting of our streets:—2nd, an explanatory memorandum analysing these articles, one by one, and intended to make clear to the Japanese authorities that we are really entitled to demand from their high equity the gratuitous grant of gas.

We trust, Monsieur le Ministre, that the Diplomatic Corps will deign to take our petition into consideration, and will be kind

enough to press it upon the Japanese Government.

A RUMOR is current and has been reproduced by at least one of the native papers that the Mikado will shortly return to Tokio.

TOKIO has been the scene of another disastrous fire, which has not only destroyed a vast amount of property, but was the cause of several lives being lost and a number of persons being more or less injured. From the accounts in the native journals it appears that the fire broke out at about 2.20 on the morning of the 6th inst, in a house on lot No. 5, Taikokoro-machi, Kanda. A very strong wind was, unfortunately, blowing at the time, which carried the flames with great rapidity from house to house, until about 1000 families were rendered homeless. In a large godown situated in Ichome, Yumushima, a large quantity of powder was stored. Whether it was thought that the building was fire-proof, or the people had no time to take away the contents, does not appear to be known. However, the fire reached the godown, the powder ignited and a terrible explosion took place, fairly shaking down some of the houses in the neighbourhood. This explosion was most probably the cause of the loss of life. It is to be hoped that, for the sake of the poor people in Tokio, this fire will be the last of the season. The number of houses and the quantity of property destroyed in the capital since the commencement of the winter must be enormous.

A FIRE which resulted in the destruction of nearly three hundred houses is reported to have occurred in Shirakawa, Fukushima ken. It originated in a house standing outside the front gate of the castle.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* has a paragraph to the effect that Mr. P. Gambet-Gros, legal adviser to the Keishi-cho (Police Bureau), has petitioned to be allowed to contribute forty yen per month towards the relief of members of the police force wounded in the civil war. His request has been referred to the Daijokuwan.

THERE is some analogy between the case of young Tani, son of the Governor of Kumamoto, turned out of the beleaguered citadel by his father, and that of young John Talbot, as related in the first part of King Henry VI. If the *Choya Shinbun* is to be believed, however, the young Japanese has escaped the tragic fate of his English prototype.

THE following story, which has been going the round of the native press, is told by the *Mai-nichi Shinbun*, probably not so much for the sake of the story itself as for its application, which evidently is meant to convey a meaning not exactly apparent to the eye:—

"Last year, while Japan was engaged in a controversy with China bets were made between Englishmen and Frenchmen to the amount of three million yen, the former maintaining that Japan would get the worst of the diplomatic game then being played. Anxious to retrieve the loss they sustained on that occasion, the Englishmen have now made a bet of equal amount that the insurgents will conquer the imperialists in the present struggle. It may be asked, 'why should the English thus favor the rebels?' The answer is that, when their countrymen fought with the Satsuma men in Kagoshima, they were obliged to retreat without capturing even one fort, and they greatly respect the prowess of the Southerners. In fact, they say in their news-

papers that all the military power in Japan is vested in the Satsuma clan. We have been told the above by a Chinaman. If it is true the eyes of Englishmen must be as serviceable as a knot-hole in a piece of wood, when they are looking at the affairs of our country."

Nippon Notes.

NOTIFICATION No. 7.

To Government Offices.—It is hereby notified that the temporary Naval Office established at Kobo has been removed to Nagasaki.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo-Daijin.

26th March, 1877.

ANOTHER battalion of the Sendai garrison has been ordered to leave for Tokio, which is now nearly unprotected. Lieut. Colonel Onuma arrived in Tokio to-day.

MESSRS. TAMANO, second class judge, and Iwatani, sixth class judge, have been appointed to conduct the trial of Oyama, ex-governor of Kagoshima.

On the 27th inst., a fire broke out at the temple Zenshoji at San-chome, Honcho, Kobe, whence it spread to another temple where a large and famous bell is hung. Both the buildings were burned to the ground.

A NEWSPAPER, named the *Chikushi Shinbun*, will shortly be issued in Fukuoka.

THE *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* extracts the following items from a letter from Hakodate, Hokkaido:—All is quiet and prosperous in the island. It is now the season of the herring fishery, and many fishermen and labourers have crossed the strait from Awamori to Hakodate. The two steamers *Shinmi-Maru* and *Komei-Maru*, belonging to the Kaitakushi, ply to and fro daily. One day recently they brought seven hundred men to the island, where they will engage in the fisheries. A fort in the harbor of Hakodate is well guarded: a number of soldiers are stationed there and in other places. Esashi, Sapporo, and Fukuyama, are also occupied by troops. Seventy-four junks and three sailing vessels of foreign construction were wrecked on the coast of Hokkaido between February and December 1876. Thirteen lives, a large quantity of rice, and 968 articles of various kinds of merchandise were lost.

MR. IWAMURA, Governor of the Kagoshima-ken, arrived in Osaka on the 24th March. He intended to remain there for a short time, before leaving for his post.

On March 28th, ammunition was brought to Sendagaya, Tokio, in 2,185 wagons from the magazines in Idzumi, Shenden.

A FIRE broke out shortly after eleven o'clock on the night of the 27th ult, in Kawaramachi, Sendai. It continued burning until four o'clock; and in that short space of time 260 houses were consumed. The same night a fire destroyed fourteen houses at Mishima, a town on the Tokaido.

ACCORDING to the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* soldiers are soon to be despatched to the Bonin Islands.

THE *Sendai Shinbun* states that farmers in the counties of Iwaki and Shirabe under the jurisdiction of Fukushima-ken (North) have shown much displeasure at the alteration of the land-tax. About 2,000 of them are holding meetings. A force of police has been sent to disperse them.

On the 23rd ultimo, Prince Kuroda, ex-lord of Bizen, was summoned to appear before H. M. the Mikado at his palace in Kioto. The Emperor made him a present of a pair of flower-stands. Notwithstanding his great age, he had accompanied the Imperial envoy to Kagoshima.

Four or five kuwazoku have formed a company and are going to establish a National Bank, with a capital of 18,000,000 yen.

A ROBBER, so far unknown, broke into the police station at Toyohashi, Aichiken, and abstracted thence 1,012 yen.

THE *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* gives the following account of the Mikado's visit to the Osaka barracks and hospitals on the 31st March:—

The Mikado left his palace in Kioto in a carriage at 7.30 a.m. and rested at the Shichijo Railway Station. Their Excellencies Messrs. Sanjo, Kido, Tokudaiji, Sugi, and many high officials accompanied His Majesty, and about thirty cavalry escorted him. At 9.20 a.m. the party arrived at the Umeda Station in Osaka, where the local officials and about 300 police were waiting to receive His Majesty. Mr. Watanabe, governor, headed the procession to the barracks in the old castle of Osaka. Having taken a short rest, the Mikado was present at a parade of some troops, who were to leave for the South-West on the evening of that same day. He then went to the military hospital, where he was received by General Shijo, commander of the Osaka garrison, and Ishiguro, Hotta, and other physicians. He first visited each of the wounded officers, whose rank and name were told him by Ishiguro. The Mikado asked through Mr. Kido whether any, and if so who, of the wounded had died in the hospital. Then he paid a visit to the soldiers in the temporary hospital, and evinced a lively personal interest in each invalid whom he saw. He next returned to the barracks, where he called out three physicians, Ishiguro, Hotta, and Yokoi, and asked them, through Mr. Kido, what provisions had been made for the wounded. They replied and gave him a list of names of wounded and killed. The Mikado, having given strict instructions that the patients should be well cared for, returned to Kioto at 2.40 p.m. on the same day.

When H. M. the Mikado visited the wounded in hospital in Osaka on the 31st ultimo, he gave twenty eggs and one bottle of wine to each patient.

H. E. Mr. Watanabe, Governor of the Osaka-fu, issued a notification on the 31st March, in relation to a disturbance in the Fukuoka-ken, as under:—

On the 28th March, about 400 or 500 shizoku under the jurisdiction of the Fukuoka-ken, assembled in the village of Nanakuma in the country of Mayara, and took up arms against the local authorities. The Imperial troops, stationed at Shimonoseki, were immediately sent out and dispersed the revolvers. They reassembled in the villages of Afurayama and Kakozaki in the same county. But notice has been received from the Fukuoka Kencho that they will be dispersed shortly, and the matter is therefore not of serious importance.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* says that ex-retainers of the ex-daimio Matsushiro have repeatedly requested to be employed with the Imperial troops in the south. The War Department is said to have notified them to the effect that those who had seen service during the last revolution, would soon be allowed to come to Tokio, for military employment. About 200 are reported to have left for the capital.

(From the *Choya Shinbun*.)

The difference in numbers of the Imperialists and insurgents is so great, that General Shinno-so has completely surrounded the rebels in Taishin. Which regard to fire-arms, also, the Imperialists have a decided advantage over the insurgents; and it should be very easy for the former to destroy the latter in Kagoshima by cutting off communication with other parts of the country. In such a case it would be impossible for the rebels to hold out for any lengthy period. But the facts, so far, are that about fifty days have elapsed since the expedition was sent South; and from the various telegrams which have arrived it would appear that the Imperialists have been continually victorious. But, notwithstanding the repeated assertions of victory, the fact remains that the troops are still north of Kuma-moto, and that the leaders of the insurrection have not been arrested; neither has communication with Kagoshima castle been established; and there is no doubt that the garrison of the castle will soon be in need of provisions. Why is it that the Imperialists are advancing so slowly when they greatly exceed the rebels in number and are provided with everything? Some intelligent men say that, though the Imperialists do exceed the rebels numerically, most of them consist of feeble farmers and traders, who are unable to withstand the furious onslaughts of the insurgents, who fight most desperately till the last. The telegrams published in the newspapers are not reliable. Who would believe them?

It is therefore not to be wondered at that the Imperial troops have been unable to reach Kuma-moto castle. According to accounts from the south the rebels defend their position with desperation. After many bloody battles, however, the Imperialists have succeeded in capturing a number of forts at Tawara and Yamaka, which are important military positions. Saigo Takamori, the rebel leader, was commander in chief of the Imperial army until he took up arms against the government, when he was deposed from his high position. But the talent and ability he has exhibited since the rebellion show that the confidence placed in him as a great general was not without foundation. We had hoped that he would have protected the country from harm, but, on the contrary, he is destroying its peace and tranquillity. We feel confident, however, that peace will shortly be restored.

Mr. Tanaka, editor of the *Shishusha*, was summoned before the Tokio Saibansho on the 5th instant, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, for having transgressed the press regulations.

On the same day three criminals were condemned to be decapitated for serious crimes, two of them having been convicted of arson.

An office for the direction of the affairs of the Kagoshima-ken has been opened in the Home Department.

The staff of the Foreign office, which has temporarily occupied a portion of the Kobu-sho, was removed to Ohama-goten.

H. M. the Mikado recently made the following presents to those officials who accompanied him to Kioto, namely: 200 yen to those of the rank of Chokunin, 100 those of the rank of Sonin, 50 to those of the rank of Hannin and 25 to each one of lower rank.

Some citizens of Tokio have asked to be allowed to send about 400 or 500 nurses, for the care of the wounded, to the South-west.

A son of H. M. Mr. Kusumoto, Governor of Tokio-fu, died on the 29th ultimo. During the period of mourning, Mr. Chida, Chief Secretary, will act as Governor.

MR. IKEDA, a kuwazoku, has sent large quantities of lint and 2,000 yen, for the relief of the wounded, to the Kuwazoku-Kaikan.

ON THE 29th ulto. Nomura, one of those who were tortured and imprisoned by the rebels, was summoned before the Tokio-Saibansho, where he gave evidence as to the torture inflicted upon him.

THE *Nichi-Nichi-shinbun*, referring to the shizoku of Shonai, Yamagata-ken says:— Various rumors are heard in Tokio. In the city of Tsurugaoka, late Sakai, there is a party consisting of stubborn shizoku. They are intimate friends with the Satsuma men, and respect Saigo as their father or lord, just as the Christians revere the cross and the Buddhists adore Amida. When the news of the Kagoshima expedition first came to them on or about the 23rd February, they became much excited and held meetings where they debated whether they should assist their friends or not. But their chiefs ordered them to disperse and re-assemble only at such time as they should be sure that Saigo had taken the lead of the insurgents. They accordingly dispersed, and a force of troops from Sendai arrived in the Yamagata-ken, which was besides well guarded by police. But as soon as the news of the deposition of Saigo and the two others was received by them on the 4th March, they again became excited and busied themselves collecting fire-arms, ammunition, and swords. It was then too late for the shizoku to take up arms against the authorities, and the Kencho purchased all the fire-arms and ammunition in their possession.

THE Tokio Library, formerly under the care of the Mombusho, has been transferred to the charge of the Tokio-fu.

THE 3rd inst, being the death day of Jimmu Tenno, was observed as a general native holiday. No native papers were issued.

THEIR Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager have manufactured lint in person, and have despatched two physicians with the lint, wine, tobacco, and white cloth to the South for the use of the wounded.

THE *Choya-shinbun* gives currency to a rumor that Saigo is laid up with dropsy in the legs and is unable to move.

KONISHI-SHINYEMON, a wealthy resident of Itami, Hiogo-Ken, has presented about 20,000 yen to the Hiogo Kencho in past years. He has now made a present of 60,000 yen to the government towards the expenses of the war with the southern insurgents.

(From the *Akebono-Shinbun*, March 4th.)

How is it that the insurgents in the South are growing more and more vigorous? What a number of days have passed since the expedition to Kagoshima was despatched by H. M. the Mikado. Prince Arisugawa-nomiya was despatched to the seat of war as Commander-in-chief of the Imperial forces, the larger proportion of whom were collected in the island of Kiushiu. Their efforts to arrest the rebel leaders proved futile, and as yet they have not been able to sing the song of victory before His Majesty the Mikado. Neither have they been able to pass through the rebel lines and establish communication with the Kuma-moto garrison. Alas, how strong are the insurgents! Or is it that the Imperial forces are weak and their tactics not

equal to those of the insurgents? It is surprising that it should take so long to suppress the rebellion, and at the present time we have not the slightest knowledge as to when peace is likely to be restored. Even journalists become anxious, because of late but few telegrams have arrived from the South, and from the strict supervision of the government over the newspapers before publication; and all our countrymen ought to be anxious through the suppression of information.

We feel confident, nevertheless, that the insurgents will gradually lose power, and will be prevented from crossing Shimonoseki Straits, and finally be overthrown; so it is of little use distressing ourselves about them. If Kuma-moto Castle had unfortunately fallen into the hands of the rebels when they first rose, they would soon have made themselves masters of the whole island of Kiushiu; and Generals Nodzu and Miyoshi would never have been able to establish a camp at Minami-no-seki with only two brigades; and before very strong forces could have arrived in Kiushiu, many discontented shizoku in the provinces of Hizen and Chikugo would have joined the insurgents. In such a case the Imperialists would have experienced much trouble, but fortunately things turned out not so badly. Now Imperial troops are all over the island and can attack the rebels in their front and rear at the same time. And as the insurgents have exhausted their supply of ammunition and provisions, they are reduced to great extremity and can neither advance nor retreat. But, they being determined to fight to the last, it is no easy matter to destroy them; but it is pretty certain they will not perform any more deeds likely to surprise us.

According to what we have heard, the rebel commanders Kirino, Shinohara, Kishima, Murata, Beppu and Kodama, have either been killed or wounded. These men were to Saigo like his members; and he must be much discouraged and disappointed by their loss. The insurgents having lost so many of their leaders will not be able to stand much longer against the Imperialists.

REFERRING to the insurgents the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—

There are a number of Saigo's intimate friends among the shizoku in the Fukuoka-ken, who are his firm adherents. At times these persons have manifested symptoms of hostility towards the Imperialists. When Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya first arrived in Fukuoka, they became very excited and proposed to attack and kill him. On perceiving there was danger the Prince removed into the castle, which was strictly guarded. Being thus foiled the rebels had to give up their treacherous intentions for the time being; and the city subsided into perfect tranquility. But the enterprising followers of Saigo did not entirely abandon their project, though they became much discouraged on account of the castle being occupied by such a large number of Imperialists. Although their design to kill Prince Arisugawa-no-miya was frustrated, a favourable opportunity for a general rising soon occurred by the Prince departing with the main body of his forces for the south, leaving only a small body of soldiers and police to guard against any accident. Soon after the departure of the Prince, Ochi, Tatebe and Kuze three of the most popular men amongst the shizoku, issued a circular to their men, who numbered about 600. This circular set

forth that, if they took advantage of the fighting in Higo and rose against the authorities, their example would be followed by the shizoku of Saga, Kurume and Yanagawa. The result was that, during the night of the 27th of March, about 500 shizoku assembled in three different places. The majority were armed with swords and lances; while a few had guns. About two o'clock in the afternoon these men made a sudden assault upon the castle from three different directions, their idea being to get the large quantity of ammunition they knew to be stored in the castle. Notwithstanding the suddenness of their attack, the troops, who only numbered a quarter of a battalion, were not taken by surprise, and repelled the attack so vigorously that many of the assailants were killed and the remainder retreated as far as the villages of Onishi and Yoshimura. They set houses on fire as they went, in order to deter the troops from following them. On the 28th the insurgents re-assembled at Oyasumi, close to the castle; but before the Imperial forces arrived at that place they retreated in disorder. The same night some of the rebels forced their way into the city hall, which was not guarded, and took away about 10,000 yen. The following day, as the insurgents were reported to have assembled at Noge, which is about two ri from the castle, Lieut.-Colonel Shinagawa and Major Shirasa were despatched against them at the head of half a battalion of soldiers, who had arrived the night previous from Osaka. Noge and its neighbourhood formerly belonged to the chiefs of the insurgents, and the people residing there favoured the project of the rebels by deceiving the Imperial forces, so that when the latter arrived at Noge the insurgents attacked them on each flank. A desperate battle was fought, which resulted in the Imperialists being defeated, and they fled in disorder. At this critical moment, however, reinforcements arrived and the battle was renewed, and this time the insurgents were completely routed. On the 30th they were again defeated at Magaribuchi. About 50 rebels have been arrested, and numbers have fled to Saga. The Imperialists pursued the flying foe as far as Mitsusegoshi. In Saga the Shizoku are reported as being very quiet.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* says:—Admiral Enomoto Buyo, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary for Japan in St. Petersburg, is said to have sent a telegram to the Government to the effect that he desires that Saigo, should he be arrested, should be kept in prison until Enomoto's return to Japan. The same paper further says that when His Excellency, last year, heard that Japan was about to declare war with Corea, he made a rapid journey to Paris in order to obtain a good map, engraved by Hollanders, of Corea. He had it copied, with the descriptive words in Japanese characters, and sent it to his Government.

THE *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun* gives currency to a rumor that Saigo has committed suicide in his camp.

THE *Choya Shinbun* says that Mr. Shimadzu Hisamitsu, with four or five attendants only, has arrived in Nagasaki, and will shortly visit the Mikado at Kioto.

ABOUT 3,000 soldiers are to be levied in the Wakayama-ken.

SOME nobles in Tokio have made a present of 1,000 yen for the use of the wounded imperialists.

ONYAMA, ex-governor of Kagoshima, was not bound up to the commencement of his trial.

But since H. E. Mr. Oki, Minister of the Shiho-sho, has presided, he has always been brought to the bar in bonds.

AGRARIAN riots have taken place in the Ebaragi-ken (North). About 1,000 farmers from five or six villages have held meetings presided over by kucho and kocho. On the 4th inst., about 100 of them advanced as far as the town of Minato, where they were dispersed by the police.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

JAPANESE FISHING.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—A recent article in the *Field* upon "Japanese Fishing" seems to have been written by some one who never saw a Japanese fishing boat.

He says they are "clinker built," that they have "a sharp keel, the stem straight above water, which rakes very much below the water line, a stern-post which rakes very much up to the water line," "rudder irons," "stone ballast," are "iron fastened, &c."

Now, sir, I have spent more than twice ten years in the country and have travelled from Hakodate to Nagasaki, visiting many sea ports and fishing villages, and yet I have never yet seen even one native boat or junk, that was "clinker built," or had any sort of keel whatever. They are all flat bottomed, the stem rakes very much above the water and reaches but a short way below that line. Neither have I ever seen a stern-post in a native craft, and as for rudder irons, who does not know that the rudder is always fitted in to a notch into a huge log of wood that lies horizontally across where the rudder post ought to be?

Being flat built, a native boat rarely if ever carries ballast.

Neither are they all iron fastened, but most of them are copper fastened.

Neither have I seen the distinction, of which the writer speaks, between the harbors where fishermen and traders congregate. True, trading junks do not enter every little creek and inlet where fishing boats are found. But I have known many a native boatman, who with his strong flat bottomed and sharp bowed boat is always ready to engage in fishing, or in the transportation of freight, as one or the other might be for the time the more lucrative employment.

This heedless writer also says that sharks are not abundant on the coast of Japan. If he were here, I should ask him to take a walk some fine morning to the fish market, where he might at all seasons find a good stock of sharks on sale, or to the godowns of some of our Chinese merchants, where he might see hundreds of tons of sharks' fins ready for shipment to China.

The fact is, that these coasts literally swarm with sharks of various kinds.

He also speaks of the fisherman's home-made potato whisky. I have made diligent inquiry among the natives and I can find none who ever heard of such a thing. He also speaks of the women and children picking up oysters on the beach, and that there are no oyster dredges in use! I have seen cockles and clams picked up on the beach; but the oysters are fished up from deeper water by a dredge at the end of a long bamboo pole, used by a man in a boat.

But of all the statements of this Munchausen writer, commend me to that about the whole family watching over the side by the light of a charcoal fire, which attracts shoals of fish, at which a shower of bamboo harpoons is hurled with such unerring aim even by the youngest baby who leans over the gunwale!

He says that the village in which they (he and his party) were loitering did not own many boats.

I think he could have seen but few boats or fishermen either, to write such wonderful tales about his "loiterings." My earnest conviction is that he has never set foot on Japanese soil, but has looked at some illustrated newspaper, and from some fancy sketch or distorted picture of some Japanese coast view, has worked up in his own imagination a story of his loiterings, and feasting upon rice and fish, and sweet potato whisky that gives them a pleasant relish to his mouth!

Fiction reads very well when it has the semblance of truth, but in order to attain this necessary characteristic, the writer must first make himself familiar with the true facts of any subject upon which he proposes to exercise his imagination. Otherwise his perorations will be as wide of the mark as would be the attempt to write the biography of

Your humble servant,

THE MAN IN THE MOON.

Moon-day.

THE KAI SEI GAKKO.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

SIR:—The popular lectures originated by some missionaries in Tokio the autumn before last, are likely to be not without some influence on the people of that city. Similar meetings have been begun elsewhere, and a few weeks ago the Imperial University of Japan inaugurated a series of lectures on general subjects. The English course, as your readers are aware, was opened on Saturday week and the proceeding, have excited some comment. I am not aware how far the "vilification" of foreigners and their religion complained of, exceeded the just bounds of adverse criticism, and, therefore, I shall confine myself at present to a brief consideration of certain "facts" adduced by the lecturer as hostile to Christianity. In another letter I hope, if no abler pen deals with the subject, to say a little as to that "philosophy" on the basis of which the "philosophic and "incredulous" people of this country seem to be justified by the lecturer in rejecting Christianity. Professor Yatabe, the opening lecturer, a graduate I believe of an American university, and therefore probably reputed the ablest available opponent of Christianity in Japan, proposed to give some explanation of the "recent sudden check" which the progress of that religion had met with here. Now, Sir, I have taken some interest in the reported statistics of mission work in Japan, and believe on good evidence that no "recent sudden check" has been experienced,—no check indeed at all. The progress of Christianity, which is so opposed to the natural worldly heart of man, has indeed, here as elsewhere, been painfully slow, but on the whole it has been steady. I believe that a slightly increasing ratio is observable and is still to be expected in its progress. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ!*

The students of the Imperial university were ordered some time ago to abstain from frequenting the English service in which numbers of them used to join on Sundays; and, to a man,

shall I say? they quietly consented to this outrageous interference with private liberty and freedom of conscience. Perhaps this may be the "sudden check" to which the professor refers; but so far as I am aware it has had no appreciable effect on the general movement now manifesting itself.

Professor Yatabe further stated that the greatest difficulty had been found in inducing the educated classes to accept the new religion. Now here is a dilemma. Were I to prove that the converts were chiefly learned persons, then our Divine Master generally taught his disciples that the rich and learned would tend to reject a religion of self-denial and moral purity. I shall therefore be content with stating what I believe to be the truth on this point; namely, that the reasonably well educated members of the Churches (Protestant) are apparently in a considerably higher proportion than would be found in the general population. I say apparently; for it must indeed be admitted that any such statement must be based on a mere subjective impression, than which nothing may be more deceptive: but then, mark, the worthy Professor's statement cannot possibly have any other basis, and as the Japanese are admitted to be "deficient in observation," he is most probably mistaken. If he refers to educated men in the higher sense of that term, then he must be gently reminded that there are as yet comparatively few men in Japan, who could properly be ranked as such. Of these few, however, quite a considerable number have professed Christianity: of these latter a few—a very few—remain steadfast through much petty and disagreeable opposition: a larger number, with that foolish and fatal facility, which so painfully characterizes their countrymen, have abandoned as suddenly as they embraced it; and other some, gentlemen of Japan they may call themselves, have taken the name of Christian from totally bad and unworthy motives. Probably the professor may happen to know some of those to whom I refer.

Again, it was objected to Christianity that foreigners are cruel, vicious, &c.; and, to make his argument worse, Professor Yatabe drew his illustrations from a Christian sermon he had heard in Tokio condemning these vices in foreigners as opposed to Christianity. If a comparison must be made let it be a just one, however; and leaving for the moment Christianity out of the question I do not think the foreigner contrasts unfavourably with the inhabitant of the East. Legal torture can hardly be said yet to have ceased in Japan. His Excellency Iwakura appeals to the ladies of Japan to imitate those of the West in caring for the wounded in war. The average Japanese, I am sorry to say, does not strike me as being quite so truthful as the average "foreigner;" while filial piety, which is claimed as the special virtue of Japan, would seem even to be a rare thing; for now and again one reads in the *Yomi-uri* that Government has given a reward of money to some girl for nursing a sick father, &c. This seems absurd to foreigners; for an event like that in Western countries is so common as to pass quite unrecorded; and Government would never think of giving a reward for that which is a common duty. It is said, again, that foreigners use coolies very badly. I am sorry to hear this; but others, besides foreigners do so; and on the whole the coolies for some reason or other seem very anxious to be hired by the cruel foreigner.

A foreign doctor once had in Tokio a jūrikisha coolie who had been very badly treated by his *kiyaku* (hire); and in consequence had taken

so seriously ill that he afterwards died. This doctor, who believes himself to be a friend of the Japanese, thought that the *kiyaku* had been a foreigner, and resolved at whatever cost and trouble to himself that he would get something out of him for the poor man's family at least; but he found on enquiry that the "cruelty" had been that of one of the poor coolie's own countrymen. But what of all this? I fear both sides may be guilty of that unphilosophic spirit, which is under the influence of what Herbert Spencer calls the patriotic and antipatriotic biases; and, therefore, in trying to pick faults in each other both may fail to reach the Truth, which is the only thing philosophers should be in quest of. What if all that the Professor urges against foreigners were true, does that at all affect the totally different question of the validity of the Christian religion? The Professor is fond of formulæ. I therefore ask him if Japanese logic admits this one?—"Some A is B: therefore all C is D; or some "foreigners are wicked: therefore all Christianity is false." If so, then the Japanese philosophy on which such logic is based has results yet undreamt of in the West; and if developed soon must attract that studious attention which it so richly merits.

Again, Mr. Yatabe levels his deadly logic at the conduct of the foreign missionaries, which, he says, produces disbelief in Christianity.

It is to be regretted that on this last point the Professor, perhaps conscious of the intrinsic weakness of his argument, should have stooped to the most glaringly outrageous misrepresentations of the worst abused and most trusted men in the East. The specific charges, as reported in the *Tokio Times*, were, that they lived apart from the Japanese, and neglected the poor and the sick. The first is met by a simple reference to the treaties which render any other course legally impossible. The second by a reference to schools and orphanages for the poor, by the work for the poor blind originated by missionaries in Tokio and Yokohama, likely yet to produce some fruit in their hands; while it might fairly be assumed that in the region of private benevolence, which no one has a right to criticize, they are not behind either Japanese or lay foreigners, especially when the amount of their salaries is considered. I may state that the native rumour of missionaries having contributed a fabulous sum for the relief of sufferers from the late great fire in Tokio, was not due to the missionaries, but might fairly be taken to show that the people appreciated the spirit which was then shown.

The third point can be still more satisfactorily disposed of by a reference to that high authority on medical subjects, the British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, the number for October 1875 of which, on "Medical Missions," contains a sufficient refutation of the learned Professor's reckless allegation that Christian missionaries do not attend to the sick. In that article mission hospitals and dispensaries are highly commended from a merely scientific point of view, both as to the actual work done in them, which has been of a highly scientific character, and as to the healthy stimulus they give to the laggard practitioners around them. Besides noting direct work it adds:—"The medical missionary societies are well aware of the fact that if a country is to be properly supplied with doctors, it can only be by training natives." " * * * Dr. Davidson in Madagascar is literally introducing to a whole kingdom and nation the blessings of European medical knowledge, in the place of the grossest and most superstitious practices; and his training college bids fair to be not merely a medical

"school, but also the first step towards a "national university."

Many other such institutions are specially named and commended, and the article thus closes:—"If these paths do not lead to worldly advantages, they are yet replete with scientific interest, and are particularly fitted to inspire the ardour of high-minded and generous men." It thus appears that not only are the sick attended to, but that they are on principle, and very specially, cared for by Christian missionaries, using all available scientific means. It is perhaps credible that a graduate of a Western university might be entirely ignorant of this general aspect of mission work, but if so, unless more than usually "deficient in observation," he might surely have made himself acquainted, before speaking publicly on the subject, with the fact that there are at present eight foreign (Protestant) medical missionaries, doing something to aid the sick poor of Japan, one of whom at least is not quite unknown to Japanese students of English. I find from authentic sources that, even with the very limited opportunities afforded to them in Japan, they have sixteen stations where treatment is given, and that annually about 14,000 new cases are attended to, many of them indoors, at considerable expense. I am persuaded further that, but for certain absurd prejudices, fostered by interested parties, a good deal more might have been done, and is likely to be done in the future.

However, even if all, and more than this professor, with all the prestige of the Imperial University, so slanderously alleges, were true about the conduct of Christian missionaries, does that contribute anything to the settlement of the question whether Christianity be true, or not? To reject the new religion on that ground would be like denying the validity of a demonstration in Euclid, because the paper on which it was printed happened to be somewhat soiled. Meanwhile, such false statements, so artfully framed to be injurious, can only have one effect; and that is to excite the sympathy of all serious right-minded Japanese who wish to live soberly, righteously, and godly amidst the light of Truth.

On the other hand, the missionaries may well say in the wise words of a late Scottish Professor as "philosophic and incredulous" as any in Japan.—"As we listen to proud, "furious and relentless words" like these, "we shall endeavour to regard those whom we consider to be wandering in ways of error "as objects of sympathy rather than of hatred—to be reasoned with rather than denounced—whose good qualities we are anxious to acknowledge, whose judgment we are honestly ready to adopt if they can make us see "it to be right, and whom we desire to approach aggressively no further than to place "before them, not the less confidently that "we do it modestly, a statement of the faith "that has given ourselves peace, direction, "and hope."

Your obedient servant,

F.

Tokio, April 6th, 1877.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

Dear Sir.—I have seen in the *Japan Herald* a statement about the recent erasure of an article in the native papers, which I think needs a little correction. First, there is a mistake in the translation of the wording of that article. It should be "the expedition is toiling hard," not "the army is fatigued." And then when I examine the native papers I

find that the case stands thus, viz:—On the 31st ult., the Kenrei being absent from Yokohama, the chief of police allowed the article with the above heading to pass for publication, and it was published on that day. Some of the Tokio papers having published articles disputing the position taken by the Editor of the Yokohama paper, the Editor of that sheet wrote another article for publication on the 4th instant, setting forth his views in still stronger terms, in opposition to the Tokio papers. And now, the Kenrei having returned, the second article of the Yokohama Editor was laid before him for inspection. He at once disapproved of this article, and, calling the Chief of Police, scolded him for allowing the first article to appear, and gave orders for the suppression of the second. It was no matter of war news that was thus suppressed, but a controversy between the Yokohama and the Tokio papers.

The Yokohama Editor argued that the expedition was toiling hard, and that the soldiers had experienced some defeats, as well as gained some successes, and that some of the Tokio papers were making too light of their hardships and difficulties.

The Kenrei liked the *coulour de rose* style of the Tokio papers, and, having before had a controversy with the Yokohama Editor, it is possible that some personal feeling may have made him all the more ready to order the suppression of the said article, containing sentiments of which he did not approve. He ordered the Editor to fill up the blank with something else, which he refused to do, and it is said about town that the publication of the paper with the blank space and the explanation appended by the editor, nettled the Kenrei even more than did the contents of the article which was intended to fill that space.

At all events the whole matter was evidently a mere personal squabble between the Kenrei and the Editor, growing out of a newspaper controversy, and can in no way be alleged as a proof of any new stringency of Press Regulations, nor yet of any doubtfulness of the security of the government expeditions against the rebels in the South-West.

Hoping this explanation may be of benefit to the public,

I am, Sir, Very truly yours,

TADASHI.

Yokohama, April 7th, 1877.

TOKIO.

(From a Correspondent.)

To-day the city of Tokio presented quite a lively and warlike appearance as company after company of soldiers marched towards the Shinbashi Station, where they camped temporarily until the trains could carry them to Yokohama. Hundreds stood in rank on the platform as each train arrived and hundreds of others remained on the other side of the station, with their arms and baggage piled in the roadway, waiting their turn to be hurried on to Yokohama, thence on board the steamers waiting to transport them to their ultimate destination, the South, where they go to assist their brethren in arms against the rebels. Although a very large proportion of these men were only raw recruits, still they carried themselves with the air of experienced veterans.

The castle grounds also seemed to be alive with soldiers, as the not very musical and monotonous note of bugles indicated, while the short, sharp crack of rifles, and the regular firing of one or more Gatlin guns, continued with little intermission all the

afternoon, and was evidence enough that sharp practice was being carried on. With the exception of the occasional bustle of despatching troops to the field of battle, there are but slight indications in Tokio that a terrible strife is occurring in another part of the empire; and the feeling of anxiety which pervaded the population on the breaking out of the rebellion has dwindled into one of mere curiosity. Even itinerant newspaper vendors are not such objects of attraction as they were a few weeks since; indeed the city of Tokio is in a perfect state of order; and the people have, to all outward appearances, implicit confidence in the strength and wisdom of the government.

On my suggesting to an intelligent Japanese that the government sending so many soldiers South looked as if they found it difficult to hold their own with the rebels, he replied "Not so. The real reason is to completely surround the rebels, cut off all their supplies, and compel them to surrender. The government is loth to slaughter the rebels wholesale, knowing full well that a very large proportion have been forced into following Saigo. The reports which are circulated that the women and children adore Saigo are altogether fabrications, as they would only be too glad to bring the ruin and desolation which is spreading throughout that part of the country to a termination at any sacrifice."

One theory—and a very unlikely one I think—of the ultimate intention of the government is this. It appears the total annual incomes of the Satsuma shizoku amount to 10,000,000 yen. Already 4,000,000 yen have been expended in the expedition against the insurgents, and the government estimate that it will cost 3,000,000 yen more to put on end to the rebellion. This 7,000,000 yen is to be deducted from the salaries of the shizoku and the remaining 3,000,000 confiscated. Such a course of procedure on the part of the government, even if it were at all justifiable, would not be calculated to restore peace and prosperity to the country, but, on the contrary, would unquestionably lay the foundation of more trouble. And, as very large numbers of shizoku have maintained a neutral position in the strife which is raging, it would be exceedingly unjust to deprive them of their livelihood. That the pensions or salaries of the ringleaders will be confiscated is more than probable.

One opinion in Tokio is that the insurrection will be suppressed within a month, and that without any compromise whatever but by an unconditional surrender of the rebels.

The case of Tokio *Fu vs* Blockley is a subject much commented upon at the present time, and thereupon a great diversity of opinion is expressed by foreigners. Those, of course, who have speculated in by-gone days in allotments in Tsukiji, argue that the defendants are decidedly in the right and if they don't succeed in getting judgment against the government they ought to. Others, again, who live without the settlement, contend that the Japanese government have a decided right to allow foreigners to reside outside the concession if they think proper. I understand that the case has been postponed again from some cause or other. It is rumoured here that there is a very great probability of the case against Captain Bachelder being heard again in the American Court, though how the rumour got circulated in the first instance, and on what grounds it is based, is not very clear.

March 26th.

Law Reports.

In H. B. M.'s Court at Yedo.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law
Secretary.

Thursday, March 29th, 1877.

TOKIO FU vs. BLOCKLEY & BLOCKLEY.

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA,
CHIJI, OF TOKIO FU, } Plaintiff

And

BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, Defendant.

And

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA,
CHIJI, OF TOKIO FU, } Plaintiff

BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, Defendant.

The Tokio Fu claim from the defendants three years' ground rent for Lot No. 17, situated in the foreign settlement of Ts'kidji, Tokio, amounting to \$340, with a penalty of two per cent per month added. The defendant's plea is, that, while she admits the arrear of rent, the Government has broken its contract by not confining foreigners, resident in Tokio, within the limits of the foreign settlement. She, therefore, claims from the Government the sum of \$5,000 damages for breach of contract.

The above cases came on for hearing before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law Secretary, on Thursday last. Mr. Lowder appeared for the Plaintiff, Mr. Ness for the Defendant.

Mr. Lowder opened the case for the Plaintiff. No evidence was called on either side, the necessary admissions being made by Counsel, Mr. Lowder then proceeded to argue the case for the Plaintiff, and spoke as follows:

May it please your Honour:—On the 26th August, 1858, a Treaty was concluded between Japan and Great Britain, Article III of which provides, among other things, as follows:—"From the 1st day of January, 1862, British subjects shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo, and from the 1st day of January, 1863, in the city of Osaka, for the purposes of trade only." In each of these two cities a suitable place, within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan."

On the 6th June, 1862, a Protocol was signed in London by the Japanese Envoys to Great Britain and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by virtue of which the fulfilment of the foregoing stipulations was deferred for a period of five years, to commence from the 1st January, 1863.

On the 26th November, 1867, an Arrangement for the settlement of foreigners at Yedo was entered into between the Japanese Government and Her Majesty's Representative in pursuance of the foregoing provision of the Treaty. The following is an extract from that Arrangement.

ARTICLE I.—Within the limits colored red in the annexed plan, foreigners of nations having treaties with Japan may hire houses and reside for purposes of trade. But no Japanese shall be compelled to rent any buildings to foreigners within the said limits against his will. Moreover, as the Japanese Government are willing that foreigners of those nations having treaties with Japan should enjoy at Yedo the same facilities for leasing ground and building houses that are secured to them by treaty at the ports, the Japanese Government are prepared to lease to foreigners for building purposes that portion of land on the same plan which is colored blue.

ARTICLE II.—Whenever the above named building ground shall have been occupied by foreigners, and more space is required for their use, the Japanese Government will prepare the adjoining space marked A A on the same plan, which, in that case, will be provided with a surrounding road of not less than forty feet in width. Should more land be subsequently required, the above named building ground will be further extended, as may from time to time be desirable, within the limits colored red.

ARTICLE III.—Before the opening of the city to foreign trade, the Japanese Government will clear the ground colored blue in the same plan, and will surround it with a road, which shall be properly drained, of not less than forty feet in width. The ground within this site not required for roads will be leased to foreigners in the manner provided in Articles 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Arrangements for the Formation of Foreign Settlements at Hiogo and Osaka.

Articles 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Arrangements for the Formation of Foreign Settlements at Hiogo and Osaka, referred to in Article III above extracted, are as follows:

ARTICLE VI.—The Japanese Government will be re-imbursed the cost of preparing the said site for the use of the foreigners above-named by the sale of the leases of the ground. The land will be divided into lots, and prices placed upon the different lots, which will vary with the eligibility of the situation, but will amount in the aggregate to the total outlay incurred by the Japanese Government. This outlay will form the basis for calculating the upset prices at which the lots will be offered to foreigners at auction. The foreigners of all nations having Treaties with Japan may bid at these auctions, and each bidder may obtain as much land as he requires. The money realized above the upset prices will be retained by the Japanese Government as compensation for deprivation of interest on capital, and for the risk that may be incurred of not recovering the outlay.

ARTICLE VII.—All the ground leased to foreigners at Osaka and Hiogo will be subject to the payment of an annual rent calculated at a rate that will be considered sufficient to meet the expenses of keeping in repair the roads and drains, the cleansing and lighting of and maintaining order in the settlements, and the ordinary land-tax payable at the present date to the Japanese Government.

ARTICLE VIII.—The Japanese Government will not grant or dispose of any of the ground set aside by the preceding article for the establishment of foreign settlements at Hiogo and Osaka to any foreign government, company, or individual for building or other purposes, except at public auction, in the manner laid down in the preceding articles. The Foreign Consuls will not be provided with separate grants of land by the Japanese Government either within or without the foreign settlements.

ARTICLE IX.—In determining the upset price of all the land to be thus leased to foreigners at Hiogo and Osaka, the amount of annual rent, the number and size of the streets, lots and drains, the quantity of ground to be put up to auction at one time, the conditions and date of sale and the formation of the cemeteries hereinafter mentioned, the Japanese Government will consult the foreign Representatives.

On the 4th May, 1870, a Further Arrangement was concluded between the Japanese Government and H. B. M.'s Representative, the first five articles of which are as follows:

ARTICLE I.—The limits within which foreigners may hire houses are shown by the red line on the annexed plan. It is now agreed that, within these limits, Japanese may let their houses to foreigners for any period not exceeding five years, with the option of renewal on terms to be negotiated between the parties. Foreigners renting houses from Japanese within the said quarter will pay the same charges as are paid by Japanese for keeping in order roads, drains or canals.

ARTICLE II.—With reference to articles I and II of the arrangements for the settlement of foreigners at Yedo, dated November 1867, it is now agreed that the land within the blue line shown in the annexed plan shall be leased by the Japanese Government to foreigners. This site shall be separated on the North side from the adjoining Japanese quarter by a road of one hundred feet in width, and the front block marked A shall be cleared of Japanese houses as soon as the two adjoining blocks marked B B, and the three rear blocks marked C C C shall have been leased to foreigners.

When all the ground within the blue line shall have been occupied by foreigners, the Settlement shall be extended to the canal marked D D D on the annexed plan.

ARTICLE III.—The leases of all lots contained in the two front blocks marked B B and the three rear blocks marked C C C on the annexed plan shall be put up to public auction on the 2nd day of June next. The upset price of all the lots in the five blocks above mentioned shall be six Bus per tsubo, and the annual rent one Bu and a half per tsubo.

The upset price of lots within the block marked A, and within the quarter bounded by the canal marked D D D, shall be eight Bus per tsubo, and the annual rent one Bu and a half per tsubo.

ARTICLE IV.—The sale of the leases shall be conducted on the conditions annexed to this arrangement; a month's notice will be given by the Japanese Government of all subsequent sales of leases of land within the said limits, which sales may be held by them either on the information of the foreign Consuls that more land is required by foreigners, or whenever the Japanese Government themselves may deem desirable.

ARTICLE V.—In consideration of the payment by foreigners of the rent aforesaid, the Japanese Government agree to construct in a solid manner, and to keep in good order and repair, the sea or canal walls, and all the streets or thoroughfares of the said settlement, and also to drain and light the said streets.

To the last mentioned arrangement were attached the "Conditions of the Public Sale of the Leases of Land in the Foreign Settlement at Yedo," and a "Form of Title Deed for Foreign Settlement, Yedo," both of which documents will be found set out in the Record.

An examination of the foregoing extracts will show that (Art. I, Arrangement, November 26th, 1867) there were two modes provided by which foreigners might acquire business premises in the city of Yedo. Within certain defined limits they were to be at liberty to hire houses from the Japanese owners of those houses, and within certain other limits they might purchase from the Japanese Government leases of land for building purposes. When (Art. II) more space is required for building purposes, the Japanese Government undertakes to extend within certain limits the area already set apart; and, in the event of more land being subsequently required, to extend it still further, so as to embrace the ground where, up till that time, houses alone might be hired by foreigners. Provision is next made for the manner in which the leases are to be disposed of, i. e. in accordance with Articles 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Hiogo and Osaka Arrangement. These articles have an important bearing on this case, for in them is set forth the basis on which the ground-rent has been calculated, and the consideration for which it is to be paid. That consideration is clearly expressed in Articles VI and VII. The upset price at which the land is first put up is to go towards re-imbursing the Japanese Government for its outlay in preparing the sites; the amounts realized by the sales of leases, over and above the upset price, are to be retained by the Japanese Government as compensation for deprivation of interest and capital, and for the risk of not recovering their outlay; and (Art. VII) the annual ground-rent is expressly appropriated to meet the expenses of keeping the roads and drains in repair, the cleansing and lighting of, and maintaining order in the Settlement, and the ordinary land-tax payable to the Government. The consideration for which the ground-rent is payable being thus clearly laid down, it is maintained on behalf of the Plaintiff that it is the failure of that consideration, and that consideration alone, that could possibly excuse the non-payment of ground-rent.

It was not until the year 1870 that foreigners began to avail themselves of the privilege of residing in the city of Yedo; and the Further Arrangement concluded in that year by the Japanese Government and H. B. M.'s Representative, though it did not supersede, it nevertheless somewhat amplified the provisions of the previous arrangement of 1867. Article IV refers to the conditions of sale, and provides that the Japanese Government may dispose of leases within the limits already laid down "whenever they themselves may deem desirable"; and Article V amplifies the consideration upon which the ground-rent becomes payable. The "Conditions of Sale" (Art. V) provide for the form of Title Deed, and from the form of Title Deed itself is to be gathered the mode in which it is to be executed, that is to say, it is to bear the signature and seal of the Local Japanese authority. The Title Deed of Lot No. 17, Tsukiji, set out in the Record, does bear the signature and seal of the Local Japanese authority and is therefore properly executed, and binding upon the Defendant.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the provisions of the Title Deed, attention may be called to Art. VII of the Conditions of Sale, which provides that "In addition to the purchase money, the Lessee of any Lot or Lots, or his heirs or assigns, shall pay an annual rent of one bu and a half per tsubo * * *."

Passing now to the Title Deed itself, as containing the contract upon which Plaintiff sues the Defendant, the first condition therein contained provides that the Defendant shall pay "in advance" on the 1st of July, in each year, the sum of 586²⁵/₁₀₀ bus (for the purposes of these proceedings, Yen 113³³³/₁₀₀₀) as rent for Lot No. 17, Tsukiji. The breach of contract alleged by the Plaintiff is that the said rent has not been paid for three years, commencing from the 1st July, 1873, and it is admitted so to be in arrear. The third condition of the Title Deed provides that "in case of non-payment of rent, the Japanese authorities shall be entitled to a judgment for the amount found due, and also to a penalty of two per cent per month on the said amount, and to the costs of suit, and that the said judgment shall bear the same rate of interest, by way of penalty until paid." This is the contract upon which the plaintiff bases his claim for, first, payment of arrears of ground rent, and, secondly, a penalty computed at the rate of 2 per cent per month on the rent in arrear, calculated from the date on which the said ground rent became due until the date of judgment. The Defendant admits that the ground rent now claimed is in arrear since July, 1873, and that she is the assignee in possession of Lot No. 17, Tsukiji, in respect of which the rent is claimed. Also that the leasehold of Lot No. 17 is her separate estate, and that the rent in arrear became due before her marriage with Arthur Blockley and after the passing of the Married Woman's Property Act of 1870. The Plaintiff therefore maintains that the rent in arrear is properly payable by the Defendant to the Plaintiff (Married Woman's Property Act of 1870, 3.12) and craves judgment accordingly. With regard to the penalty on arrears of rent, a question may possibly be raised by the defence as to the date from which it begins to accrue. It is submitted on behalf of the Plaintiff, that though the date is not actually mentioned in the Title Deed, it is to be gathered from the context that the penalty is to be computed from the date on which there was default in payment

of rent. Any other construction would make nonsense of the provisoes last above quoted from the Title Deed. Under ordinary circumstances I should have been prepared with skilled evidence of the meaning of that instrument; but, no witnesses having been examined, I am content that the Court should follow the usual rule, and construe the Title Deed as if it were not a foreign contract. (*Lloyd v. Guibert*, 1 L. R., Q. B., 129.)

Having thus epitomized the history of the formation and its incidents, of the Foreign settlement in Yedo, and the manner in which the privilege of hiring houses and leasing land in that Settlement is to be acquired by foreigners, and having, as I trust, shown that the claim of the Plaintiff to the payment of ground rent in arrear, together with the penalty aforesaid, is a just claim, I pass to a consideration of the issues raised by the Defendant in her Answer and in her Petition and Counterclaim.

What is in effect the defence set up to this action? The Defendant in effect says, "the Plaintiff is acting on behalf of the Japanese Government; the Japanese Government has entered into a second contract with the Foreign Representatives on my behalf, whereby it was agreed that foreigners should be confined, as to their residence in the city of Yedo, within certain limits. My property is situated within those limits. The Japanese Government has broken the last named contract by not confining foreigners resident in the city of Yedo within those limits, to my loss, and I therefore claim from the Japanese Government payment of \$5,000 by way of damages for breach of contract." The question arising out of this Answer and counterclaim appears to me to be this:—

Assuming that foreigners have not been confined, in their residence in the city of Yedo, within the limits referred to in the Answer and Counterclaim, does that fact constitute a breach by the Plaintiff acting on behalf of the Japanese Government of any, and if so, of what contract between the Japanese Government and the Defendant? And if yes, is that breach of contract of such a nature that this Court can deal with it?

Now it is apparent from the Answer and from the Counterclaim that the breach of contract complained of by the defence, is in respect of the Arrangements entered into between the Japanese Government and the Foreign Representatives bearing date respectively, the 26th November, 1867, and the 4th of May, 1870. It is nowhere alleged that those Arrangements were concluded directly between the Plaintiff and Defendant, or between the Japanese Government and the Defendant. It can only be surmised, therefore, that the contention of the Defendant is that as the Arrangements were concluded by the Foreign Representatives in the presumed interest of the Defendant, there is an implied privity of contract between the Defendant and the Japanese Government. In other words her contention is that she, the Defendant, is a party to the public authoritative acts of the British Government and its Representative. It is true that in *Conway v. Gray*, 10 East, 536, the Court said: "In all questions arising between the subjects of different States, each is a party to the public authoritative acts of his own Government; and, on that account, a foreign subject is as much incapacitated from making the consequences of an act of his own state the foundation of a claim to indemnity upon a British subject in a

British Court of Justice, as he would be if such act had been done immediately and individually by such foreign subject himself." But the authority of this case was shaken by *Flindt v. Scott*, in Error, 5 Taunt. 674, as explained by Thomson, C.B. in *Bazett v. Meyer*, *Ibid*, 829; and it was overruled by *Aubert v. Gray* (in Error) 32 L. J. (Q. B.) 50. This was a case of Marine Insurance. The Plaintiffs were Spaniards, and sued in an English Court on a policy on goods, by which they were insured, *inter alia*, against the restraints of Foreign Princes. The ship was restrained at Corunna by order of the Spanish Government which had a temporary need for transports, and laid an embargo for that object on all vessels in some of its ports at that time, and so the loss was occasioned. The Defendant alleged that the ship was restrained by the act of the Plaintiffs themselves, and he founded that allegation on the fiction that every subject of every state consents to, and adopts as his own, every act of the Government of his state, according to the decision in *Conway v. Gray*; and he contended that a restraint by the Spanish Government is a restraint by every Spaniard, and so by the Plaintiffs. The judgment in Error proceeds as follows:—"The Court below gave judgment for the truth against the fiction; and in our opinion, the Court below was right. Each party relied on the several authorities which they cited; but it is not expedient now to go through them; they are in such apparent inconsistency that a Court of Error has the duty of endeavoring to see the governing principle, and deciding in accordance therewith. The governing principle for the construction of contracts is, to give effect to the intention of the parties expressed in the words of their contract; and, as before stated, according to that principle, the Plaintiffs were entitled to succeed. The assertion, that the act of the Government is the act of each subject of that Government is never really true." And the judgment of the Court below was affirmed. It is maintained on behalf of the Plaintiff in the present proceedings that the principle decided in the case of *Aubert v. Gray* entirely disposes of the question of privity of contract between the Japanese Government and the Defendant as apparently set up by the Counterclaim.

The next case to which I ask the attention of the Court is that of *Rustonjee v. the Queen*, reported in *The Mail* of 6th November, 1876, and of the 22nd December, of the same year. This was an appeal from a judgment in the Queen's Bench Division, dismissing a petition of right by a native merchant, a British subject, who had suffered great losses by reason of the war with China, to recover from the Government a sum of money alleged to have been paid by the Emperor of China in 1842, as an indemnity for such losses. I quote from the *Mail* as follows:—

"The petition set forth the facts, in substance, thus:—He had carried on business as a merchant at Hongkong, where the Chinese Government had licensed certain Chinese merchants to trade with British merchants within its dominions, and foreign merchants were permitted to trade with such licensed merchants only. These licensed merchants formed a corporate body, called a 'Co-hong,' and one of its incidents was that all its members were jointly liable for the debts of any of its members to any foreign merchant, and on his failure

"to pay, the liability was enforced by the issuing of an edict directing the Co-hong to investigate the claim of the creditor, and to settle it if found correct. When the investigation had been made, and the amount had been settled, an entry of it was made in the books of the Co-hong, and then payment was enforced. The petitioner had business transactions with a Chinese merchant, a member of the Co-hong, who, in September, 1838, was indebted to him in the sum of 34,000 dollars, and on his bankruptcy the debt became due from the Co-hong, and the usual edict was issued to inquire into the claim. During the inquiry, however, and before the claim could be entered in the book, troubles broke out between the two Governments, and war was soon afterwards declared, and the British merchants at Canton, including the petitioner, were arrested and imprisoned, and afterwards expelled from China. He sent the particulars of his claim to Captain Elliott, the Superintendent of Trade of British Merchants in China, at Canton, who promised that the claim should be registered in the books of the Superintendent of Trade, and that the British Government would compel the Chinese Government to pay the debt when terms were arranged between the two Governments. At the close of the war certain articles of a treaty were negotiated, and one of the articles was the payment by the Emperor to the Queen of a sum sufficient to cover the debts due from the Co-hong to British merchants. During the negotiations, in 1841, Sir Henry Pottinger, who had succeeded Captain Elliott, arrived at Macao, and promised the petitioner and others that their claims should be insisted on against the Chinese Government, and that the amount should be paid to them when received from the Chinese Government. On the 26th of August, 1842, a treaty of peace was signed, whereby the Emperor agreed to pay to the Queen the sum of 3,000,000 dollars as and for the amount of debts due to British subjects by 'Hong' merchants. That sum, he alleged, was computed on the basis of the accounts of claims sent in to Captain Elliott, of which the petitioner's claim was one, and the money was paid to the Plenipotentiary for the purpose of paying those claims, as he had agreed and contracted with the British merchants, of whom the petitioner was one, to do. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that the Queen would be pleased to direct payment of the sum due to him, with interest. To this the Attorney-General of the day (Sir R. Bagallay), on the part of the Crown, demurred—that is, admitting the facts stated to be true, denied that they were sufficient to constitute a claim against the Crown. The Court of Queen's Bench, constituted of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Blackburn, and Mr. Justice Lush, gave judgment in favour of the Crown, and the petitioner appealed from that judgment. The case was argued early in the present Sittings, before Lord Coleridge, Justices of Appeal Mellish, Brett, and Amphlett, by Mr. Benjamin, for the petitioner, and the Attorney-General for the Crown. The Court had taken time to consider their judgment, and their judgment was now delivered.

"Lord Coleridge delivered a written judgment in favour of the Crown. He said,—
"This is a claim which, if it ever had any foundation, was not brought forward until after the lapse of 36 years, and it is of a kind never brought forward before. Some-

"thing like it was attempted in the case of Baron de Bode, which however, received no countenance from the Courts, and was determined on a ground not applicable to the present. For the purpose of this judgment, it may be assumed that the Chinese merchants did owe a considerable sum to the petitioner. While the correctness of it was under investigation, however, and before, according to the course of practice, any conclusive result was arrived at or the amount ascertained, the war broke out, and the petitioner was expelled. He alleges that Mr. Elliott, Superintendent of Trade, and Sir H. Pottinger, who succeeded him, and, as Plenipotentiary, negotiated the peace, recognized the justice of his claims, and that they promised him that the Chinese Government should be compelled to pay the money, and that it should be paid to him; that afterwards, in the treaty, one of the articles stipulated that a sum of 3,000,000 dollars should be paid by the Emperor; and that this sum was computed upon the basis of the claims made, and for the purpose of paying the merchants, and, among others, the petitioner, the sums they claimed. To that claim the Attorney-General demurred, on the part of the Crown, and on that demurrer the Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment for the Crown. We think that judgment was right, upon two grounds. First, the treaty itself was referred to, and the article in question stipulated that the Emperor should pay to the British Government 3,000,000 dollars, on account of debts due to British subjects by 'Hong' merchants, insolvent, who owed large sums to them. The money, therefore, was paid, not for the British subjects, but 'on account' of debts due to them, no specific sums being ever agreed upon, either between the two Governments or between the merchants and the British Government. It is not, therefore, correct to say that the money was paid for the purpose of paying this claim. It was never received for any such purpose, and therefore, on the true construction of the Treaty itself, without reference to higher and wider considerations, the case of the claimant must fail. But, secondly, on those higher and wider considerations as to which we ought not to abstain from giving an opinion, the claim of the petitioner also fails. I assent to the reasoning of the Judges in the Court below. The making of peace and war are the highest acts of the prerogative of the Crown, and the terms on which a peace is to be made are in the absolute discretion of the Sovereign. If, therefore, Mr. Elliott or Sir Henry Pottinger did promise that these claims should be paid, he promised that to which he had no authority to pledge the Crown. The Queen might or might not have made the peace upon these terms; she might or might not have insisted upon any money being paid; she acted throughout in her sovereign character and out of her own inherent authority, and as in making the treaty, so in performing it, she is beyond the scope of municipal law, and her acts are not to be examined in her own courts. It was a treaty between the Emperor and the Queen, and though they might complain of an infraction of it their subjects cannot. We do not say that in no circumstances can the Crown be a trustee or agent; but it seems to us that, in all that relates to the making or performing of a treaty with another Sovereign the Crown cannot be in the position of a trustee or agent for subjects. We do not doubt that on the payment of the money a duty was imposed

"upon the Sovereign to administer it properly; but it was a duty to act as Sovereign according to the advice of Her Ministers, and not the duty of an agent to the principal or of a trustee to a *cestuique trust*. If there was a failure to perform the duty it was one which Parliament could only correct, and not one with which the Courts of Law could deal. It is not any part of our duty to enquire whether there has been such a failure of performance. In this country 25 years would surely not have elapsed without attention being called to the unjust withholding of money by the Crown from a British subject. But it is to Parliament only that the subject in such a case can resort, and for these reasons we consider the judgment of the Court below was right, and must be affirmed, with costs."

That judgment appears to me to be conclusive against the right set up by the Defendant to bring into question in this Court an alleged departure by the Plaintiff, acting on behalf of the Japanese Government, from the terms of an Arrangement concluded between the Representatives of Japan and Great Britain in pursuance of the Treaty entered into between those two nations in 1858. That Treaty was concluded between the Mikado of Japan and the Queen of England; and, in the words of Lord Coleridge, C. J. "though they might complain of an infraction of it, their subjects cannot." If in this case there has been a failure to perform a duty arising from the Treaty, it is one which can only be corrected by the high contracting parties, and not one with which the Courts of Law can deal; and I submit moreover, that it is no part of the duty of this Court to enquire whether there has been such a failure of performance.

The object of the foregoing argument has been to show, first, that the Defendant is not in any sense a party to the Treaties concluded between Japan and Great Britain; nor to the Arrangements made by the Representatives of the high contracting parties for giving effect to that treaty;—that the complaint of the Defendants being that there has been a breach by the Japanese Government of an agreement contained in the Arrangements so concluded between the Representatives of those powers, no privity of contract between the Defendant and the Plaintiff or between Defendant and the Japanese Government can be presumed to have arisen or in fact has arisen, out of those Arrangements: and that consequently the Defendant has no *locus standi* in this Court as Plaintiffs in respect of the alleged breach of a contract said to be contained in those Arrangements. And, secondly, that the alleged breach of contract by the Plaintiff or the Japanese Government is, if breach there be, a breach of Treaty, and that the Court will in no case entertain a complaint of such a nature nor occupy itself with an enquiry as to whether it is well founded or otherwise, but will relegate the party aggrieved to the proper and recognized channel of communication between State and State. These propositions appear to me to be fully established by the principles on which the judgments in *Aubert v. Gray* and *Rustomjee v. The Queen* are arrived at. I would also refer to the instructive judgment of Wood, V. C. in the case of *Gladstone v. The Ottoman Bank*, 32 L. J., Ch., 230. It is true that that was the case of an original bill, and not, as in this case, of a cross-bill; but it is submitted that that fact can make no difference in principle. In that case the Sultan of Turkey had made a concession, and had subsequently made a second

concession, inconsistent with, and damaging to interests of the grantee of the first concession. Two inconsistent grants were made by the same Sovereign Power; with respect to which the Vice Chancellor says "it seems to me that it is quite impossible, where a Sovereign chooses to act in derogation of rights granted by his first sovereign act, that I can interfere to prevent the derogation of those rights." It is also clearly laid down in the judgment that "persons who depend upon the grant of a foreign Sovereign cannot obtain the aid of this Court against the act of that foreign Sovereign because a grant is made by him that is inconsistent with the first grant; for the act of a foreign Sovereign over-rides everything." And again, "Take the case of a country like Turkey, or any other Sovereign power which might choose to give to English merchants in general the sole right of trading to any port in their dominions; could the Attorney General of this country proceed against some Italian or Frenchman residing in this country, over whom the Court would have jurisdiction, to prevent his sending a ship to that country? It seems to me it is impossible to hold that this Court has jurisdiction to interfere with any step the Ottoman Government might take, according to its own sole will and discretion." Vide also *Duke of Brunswick v. King of Hanover*, 6 Beavan, 1, and the remarks of Lord Romilly, M.R., on that case and on the case of *Gladstone v. Ottoman Bank* in his judgment in the case of *Smith v. Weguelin*, 8 L. N. Equity, 214.

But assuming that the Court is not with me on these points, it becomes necessary to examine into the merits of the grievance of the Defendant. Her complaint is that foreigners have been permitted to reside outside the limits bounding what is known as the Foreign Settlement at Yedo. And she says that the Japanese Government has agreed that foreigners resident in Yedo shall be compelled to live inside those limits. Where is that agreement to be found? In the Arrangements of 1867 and 1870, she replies. I have in a previous portion of this argument set out the clause of the Treaty of 1858 bearing upon this subject, and the various phases through which that clause has since passed; but it will be convenient here to re-quote the paragraphs of the Arrangements of 1867 and 1870 upon which Defendant relies. The first is as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—Within the limits colored red in the annexed plan, foreigners of nations having treaties with Japan may hire houses and reside for purposes of trade. But no Japanese shall be compelled to rent any buildings to foreigners within the said limits against his will. Moreover, as the Japanese Government are willing that foreigners of those nations having treaties with Japan should enjoy at Yedo the same facilities for leasing ground and building houses that are secured to them by treaty at the ports, the Japanese Government are prepared to lease to foreigners for building purposes that portion of land on the same plan which is colored blue.

and the second is in these words:—

ARTICLE I.—The limits within which foreigners may hire houses are shewn by the red line on the annexed plan. It is now agreed that, within these limits, Japanese may let their houses to foreigners for any period not exceeding five years, with the option of renewal on terms to be negotiated between the parties. Foreigners renting houses from Japanese within the said quarter will pay the same charges as are paid by Japanese for keeping in order roads, drains or canals.

Now I utterly fail to comprehend how those two paragraphs, whether taken together or separately, can be construed to signify that the Japanese Government thereby agreed that foreigners shall be confined, in their

residence in Yedo, within the limits stated.

The clauses are permissive to subjects and citizens of the Treaty Powers as a body; and though that permission may undoubtedly be construed to imply a prohibition, its true meaning clearly is that the Japanese Government reserve to themselves the right to prevent foreigners from residing in Yedo outside the limits of the Settlement. The contention of the defence, however, as I understand it, is that the Japanese Government has contracted with Bridget Blockley that they will exercise that preventive power in her interests, or, in other words, that the Japanese Government has entered into a contract with every individual foreign land-renter in Yedo that all other foreigners, whether land-renters or not, shall for all time be compelled to reside within the limits of the Settlement, thus creating a monopoly or privilege in favor of every individual Tsukiji land-renter against all other foreigners. It is submitted on behalf of the Plaintiff that the only monopoly or privilege that was created was in favor of foreigners as a body against the intrusion of Japanese into the foreign Settlement; that no monopoly or privilege as between foreigner and foreigner was ever intended to be created or was in fact created; that no such contract has ever been entered into between the Plaintiff or the Japanese Government and the Defendant; and that if the real intention had been such as is apparently contended by the Defendant, it would not have been left to be implied from a far-fetched and wholly unwarrantable construction of Articles I of the Arrangements of 1867 and 1870, but, on the contrary, would have been expressly mentioned in the Title Deed, or in the Arrangements. In order to make them bear the construction contended for it would be necessary to reverse the maxim *Omne majus continet in se minus*, and to say that the less includes the greater. All that the Japanese Government undertake is that a portion of ground shall be prepared in Yedo where foreigners who are the subjects of Treaty Powers may, to the exclusion of every one else, hire houses and lease land for the purposes of residence and trade. This clause is expressly permissive in its wording and in its nature. The Defendants claim that because it is permissive in one respect, in all other respects it must be prohibitory,—an argument which is quite untenable; for followed to its logical conclusion it would come to this, that by the act of permitting foreigners to reside in a small portion of the Capital of this Empire, the Japanese Government has thereby abandoned its right to extend the limits of foreign residence without having previously obtained the permission of every individual foreigner who happens to have taken advantage of the privilege of acquiring property in the present Settlement. In other words, the possession by Bridget Blockley of the leasehold of less than half an acre of ground in a corner of Yedo, gives her the right to dictate to the Japanese Government on matters of State policy, and to prevent for all time the further opening up of the Empire to the access of foreigners. It is an endeavor to make out that *Privilegium valet contra rempublicam*. If that argument can be upheld, it would follow (to borrow an illustration from the Treaty) that because foreigners are permitted to circulate freely within certain defined limits of the city of Yedo, therefore the Japanese Government has precluded itself from the right to permit them to go outside those limits; and any foreigner, if he happened to be a land-renter, who might choose to consider himself ag-

grieved because others had obtained permission to visit and enjoy the magnificent scenery of Nikko, or to proceed to the mineral springs of Mianoshi'ta for the benefit of their health might refuse to pay his ground rent, and so acquire a right of action against the Japanese Government, or its Agent, in respect of such breach of contract. Similarly, the land-renters of the Yokohama Settlement would have a right of action against the Japanese Government for permitting foreigners to lease land on the hills to the East of the Settlement, and for having extended the original limits of the Settlement itself. The construction of the Railway between Yokohama and the Capital would also from the subject of an action against the Government, for it has undoubtedly interfered with the custom of the proprietors of hotels, and with the interest of others both in Yedo and Yokohama. These illustrations might be multiplied *ad infinitum*; but the question for the Court to decide is whether, looking to the Record, the Japanese Government has or has not vacated its Sovereign rights, and contracted with Bridget Blockley that all foreigners resident in Yedo shall be penned up within a certain contracted portion of that city pending her pleasure. The intention of the parties to a written contract is to be gathered from the contract itself. The contract upon which the counter-claim of the Defendant is rested is before the Court, and it is for the Court to put a construction upon it. A fundamental misconception of the Defendant, as it appears to me, is her impression that the land in the foreign Settlement at Yedo was originally given out for purposes of speculation and that a monopoly was thereby created in her favour. Her complaint, as contained in her answer to the petition, is that the "investments of the land-renters have been ruined by the policy of the Government." Now was this land given out for purposes of speculation? It is true that there is no prohibition against speculation in land, and that the Defendant, had she chosen, might have bought up the whole settlement; but the Arrangements of 1867 and 1870 provide against that and similar contingencies by making it imperative upon the Japanese Government to give out other land from time to time as often as it is required for occupation by foreigners; there is no limit to this possible extension of the area of foreign residence; and unless the Defendant is prepared to buy up the whole country, or, at all events, the whole area of ground prepared and to be prepared for foreign occupation, the Japanese Government may "ruin her investments" by further grants of land, at its own discretion. That the land in the Settlement was not given out for speculative purposes is further evidenced by every clause bearing upon the subject contained in every document in the Record, beginning with the Treaty of 1858 down to the arrangement of the 4th of May, 1870. It was given out for purposes of residence, and the intention is clear, on the face of the Record, that no monopoly whatever was ever intended to be created. And this brings me to a consideration of the last question that I deem it necessary to notice.

In the Petition and Counterclaim of the Defendant she claims from the Plaintiff, acting on behalf of the Japanese Government, a sum of \$5,000 by way of damages for breach of contract. My first objection to this claim, should it for a moment be entertained by the Court, is of a

technical nature. If it is addressed to the Court as a Court of Law, it cannot be entertained in the form of a Counterclaim, but should form the subject of a separate action; and, the plaintiff being an alien, the Court would not have jurisdiction. But on the assumption that it is addressed to the Equity side of the Court, I contend that in that case also the claim must be dismissed, because there can be no relief in a Court of Equity "where a bill is filed for damages, and 'damages only.'" (Per Wood, V. C., in *Middleton v. Greenwood*, 2 De G. J. and Sm. 145.) And, moreover, "where a cross-bill 'seeks * * relief, care should be taken 'that the relief prayed by the cross-bill be equitable relief; for to this extent 'it may be considered as not purely a 'cross-bill, but in the nature of an original 'bill, seeking further aid from the Court; 'and then the relief ought to be such as in 'point of jurisdiction it is competent for the 'Court to give.'" *Sto. Eq. Pl.* 453. See also the judgment of Turner L. J. in the case of *Durrell v. Pritchard*, L.R., 1 Ch. Ap. Cases, 250.

But apart from these objections, there are others of equal weight. Enough has been said in a former portion of this argument to show that the Defendant cannot have suffered legal damage by the neglect of the Plaintiff to confine foreigners, in their residence in the city of Yedo, within the limits referred to in the answer and in the Counterclaim because it has been seen to be in the power of, and lawful for, the Japanese Government to enlarge those limits at their own discretion, even under the treaty itself, and apart from their independent and sovereign right to do so. Moreover, it is submitted that the damages, if any, sustained by the Defendant are too remote to be recoverable. The question is whether they are of such a nature as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both the parties to the alleged contract at the time it is said to have been entered into, and whether they are a natural consequence of any and what breach of any and what contract between the parties. (*Hadley v. Baxendale*, 23, L. J. Ex., 179; and the notes to *Vicars v. Wilcocks*, 2 S. L. C., 6th Ed. 487.)

It is therefore claimed on behalf of the Plaintiff that the Defendant be decreed to pay to him the ground-rent in arrear on Lot No. 17, Tsukiji, for the years 1873-4, 1874-5, 1875-6, amounting in all to yen 339³⁰⁰/₁₀₀₀, together with a penalty for non payment thereof at the rate of 2 per cent. per month, computed as to yen 113³³³/₁₀₀₀ from the 1st of July 1873 to the date of judgment; and as to yen 113³³³/₁₀₀₀ from the 1st of July 1874 to the date of judgment; and as to yen 113³³³/₁₀₀₀ from the 1st of July 1875 to the date of judgment. And that the petition and counter-claim of the Defendant be dismissed. As to costs, I am instructed, in this case, to disclaim them.

I would add that the Defendant's motion for leave to file a Counterclaim is based upon the Judicature Act, upon the Record, and upon Rule 55 of the Order in Council of March, 1865, by which Order this Court is constituted; and at a former stage of the proceedings, in view of that motion, I based an argument upon certain of the provisions of the Judicature Acts. But on that occasion it was intimated by the Court that the sections I referred to had no bearing upon the present case, their sole object evidently being to clothe the superior Courts at Westminster with jurisdiction in Equity, and that they could not be construed to alter the constitution or practice

of this Court as laid down in the Order in Council of 1865. As it is possible, however, that I may have mistaken the opinion of the Court upon this point, or that the learned Counsel for the defence may found an argument upon the Judicature Acts, upon which the motion to file a counterclaim was partly grounded, and, it is presumed, leave was in a measure granted, I will here briefly mention that my objections to the entertainment of the Counterclaim under the Judicature Acts are, first, (*vide* Section 24, Sub-section (3) of the Act of 1873) that the relief prayed by the counterclaim is not such as this Court might have granted in a suit instituted for that purpose by Bridget Blockley as plaintiff against the Chiji of Tokio Fu, who is an alien and consequently not within the original jurisdiction of this Court,—as defendant. And, secondly, (*vide* Order XXVIII, Rule 1) that the facts alleged by the defence do not show any claim to which effect can be given by this Court as against the Chiji of Tokio Fu.

Mr. Ness, on behalf of the defendants, replied that the arguments of the plaintiff's counsel disclosed that the Japanese Government, in seeking redress in this Court, had not come hither with a view to obtaining justice administered in view of all facts bearing upon the case, but to obtain a decision in respect of a portion only, in which they anticipated a favourable result, and to exclude by the institution of technical objections the consideration of all those questions which told for the defendant, by which means the defendant would suffer a serious injustice. Mrs. Blockley was the occupier of a piece of ground in the Foreign Concession at Yedo, for which the plaintiff claimed certain ground rent, in virtue of a document, called a "title-deed," but which was simply a declaration, that the Government thereby leased in perpetuity a lot of land under certain conditions, one of which was the payment of ground rent by the lessee. The defendant alleged that by that document she never came under any obligation to pay rent that her liability, if any, existed under a contract between her and the Government, which did not consist of the so-called "title-deed" only, but of the "title-deed" and certain Regulations and Conventions relative to the settlement of foreigners in Japan, in virtue of which latter the former was issued, and that she possessed certain rights under that contract, which had been violated by the plaintiff. Instead of meeting the issues, which were thus raised by admitting, denying, or excusing a breach of the Conventions and Regulations so far as the breach affected the defendant, the plaintiffs leaned their backs upon technicalities, and said, whether or not the terms of the conventions, &c., formed part of the contract between the parties,—whether or not they had been violated,—and whether or not such violation affected the defendant's interest,—the Conventions, &c., were acts of state of the Japanese Government; and this Court could not occupy itself with any such inquiry as their breach, but "must relegate the party aggrieved by a violation of them to the proper and recognised channel of communication between State and State." They thus endeavoured to obtain a verdict, not upon the whole facts of the case, but upon those facts only which were unfavourable to the defendant,—a course in itself unworthy, considering the position of the plaintiff, and also as tending to avoid the settlement on its merits of a question having an important

bearing on the relations between the Japanese Government and all foreigners in Japan. If it were true, as was alleged by the plaintiff, that the only contract by which he was bound, and by virtue of which the defendant was liable for the ground rent, was contained within the four corners of the "title-deed" put in, then the plaintiff at once put himself out of Court, for although a simple deed of grant (without livery or seisin) was sufficient to convey the freehold, by the Statute of the Frauds (sec. 4) it was enacted, that in order to bring an action upon any contract, or sale of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any interest in or concerning them, the agreement upon which the action was brought must be signed by the party to be charged, or his agent. The alleged contract in this case was signed on behalf of the plaintiff only, and thus gave the defendant a right of action against him; but it did not bear the signature of the defendant, or her agent, or of any previous occupier of the land, upon which signature alone the present action could be maintained, unless, indeed, their existed some local law dispensing with such signature,—a law that did not exist except in the Convention and Regulations which referred to this form and title, and in which case these documents would themselves become part of the contract. But he contended that the "title deed" in question was only a fraction of the agreement between the parties. In itself, it was manifestly incomplete,—it was a simple declaration on behalf of the Japanese Government that they leased to certain individuals a piece of ground in Yedo; there was no acceptance of the lease by the defendant, or any previous occupier of the land, it did not contain a single obligation on the part of the person who was designated the lessee, it referred in its body to different articles of certain conventions, the effect of which articles it did not express, and, indeed, as against the lessee the document had no existence at all, for its custody was with the occupier of the land, who might destroy it at pleasure and thus terminate the contract between them. It was equally incomplete on the lessor's side, for it contained no covenant on the part of the Government to maintain the occupier in possession, upon the conditions of the tenure being complied with. From these facts it was clear that one must go outside the so called "title deed" in order to ascertain what the real contract was, and this he alleged was to be found in the conventions and other documents put in, of which the "title deed" in question formed one. The "title" upon which the plaintiff's claim was based, in more than one place alluded in express terms to articles of conventions without stating their effect, showing that the conventions must be referred to in order to complete the grant or title itself. The conventions so referred to were thus adopted as part of the grant, and must form part of it whether they were acts of state or not. But, supposing that the conventions and the regulations therein mentioned were not so adopted as part of the contract, they would have governed the terms of the agreement between the parties so far as that agreement did not in express words exclude their operation, for from the moment they were concluded they were to be viewed as part of the laws both of Great Britain and of Japan, (see *Wheaton's International Law* p. 459, where it was laid down that public treaties, which concern the subject and their individual relations, had the same authority as the laws of the countries between which the treaty

was made, if they had been regularly contracted and published). Whichever view was taken, either that the contract contained in the "title deed" was to be supplemented by a reference to other documents, referred to in it, or if it was to be taken as complete in itself, to be construed in accordance with the laws of both countries as contained in the treaties, the result was the same, namely that the conventions, &c., and the title deed must be read together, and a violation of the rights accruing to one party under any of these documents was a breach of the contract existing between them.

He then proceeded to the question, what were the rights of the defendant under this contract, which, it was alleged, had been violated by the plaintiff. He admitted that the right the violation of which the defendant complained of, was not conveyed in *express* terms in any of these documents, but it was nevertheless extended by implication the existence of which admitted of no doubt. Previously to 1867 no foreigner was at liberty to reside in any part of Yedo; by the arrangement of the 26th November of that year leave was extended to the subjects of nations having treaties with Japan to reside for the purposes of trade in Yedo within defined limits, upon payment of a certain consideration. The question for decision here was, did the restriction that foreigners were to reside within certain limits raise an implication that the Government would not permit them to reside outside those limits, so long as the arrangement in question remained unmodified. The fact that the limits were expressed at all favored the construction for which he contended, and he was upheld by the legal maxim *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*; and the expression of such a limit taken in conjunction with the historical fact that until this limited permission was given no foreigner could reside in any part of Yedo, and with the further fact that at the present day (except in Yedo) no foreigner was permitted or did live outside the concessions in the other ports in Japan open to foreigners, confirmed his construction to such an extent as to render it the only reasonable one, of which the Government's action in imposing the restriction in question, was susceptible. His construction was further borne out by the express terms of the Arrangement of 4th May 1870, article II., and by the general tenour of the other documents referred to by the Plaintiff's Counsel, which plainly indicated, that the then concession was not to be extended until all the ground assigned in Ts'kidji for the use of foreigners was occupied by them. He submitted that upon a *strict* interpretation of the documents in question, his construction was the only one of which they were susceptible, but he contended that in a case like the present the defendant was entitled to have a *liberal* construction put upon them, more especially in the face of the fact that her occupation of the ground was a matter of bargain and sale—a consideration was paid for the use of the land, and as was shown by the Arrangement, a price more than enough to reimburse the Government for its outlay in connection with the land, was levied (for a premium in addition to the estimated amount of their outlay for draining &c. was to be paid so as to ensure the Government against loss by non-payment of rent.)

There were one or two further technicalities, which had been taken by the Plaintiff with a view to obstructing a decision of this

case upon all its facts. The Government argued that this Court, by considering the question of a breach of the Convention, arrogated to itself jurisdiction over a foreign power, and they cited numerous cases with a view to proving that a British Court had no authority to exercise such jurisdiction. The Plaintiff was beating the wind so far as he alleged the general proposition—the defendant had not contested so indubitable a rule of law, but while this Court's want of power to bring a foreign Government within its jurisdiction in an original suit was admitted, it was contended that when a foreign Government sued a British subject in his own Court, that subject had a right to bring a cross suit against the foreign power, and the Court, in which the original suit was instituted, would assume jurisdiction, by refusing to hear the original suit, unless the plaintiff submitted to the jurisdiction in the cross suit, and thus enabled it to render a judgment, that would do justice on the whole case see *Rothschild v. Queen of Portugal*, 3 Y. & C., Ex. 594; *Gladstone v. Musurus Bey*, 1 H. & N. 465; *Duko of Brunswick v. King of Hanover*, 2 H. L., Ca. 1; *Hullett v. King of Spain*, 2 Bligh, N. S. 47,—where it was determined that a foreign state, coming for the aid of a British Court in the assertion of its rights, must sue in a form which makes it possible for the Court to do justice to the defendant, that by suing in such a Court a foreign state submitted itself to the jurisdiction of the Court, and that a cross bill might be filed against them). The remaining point in the plaintiff's argument requiring to be answered was the assertion, that the cross bill could not be entertained, because it was filed for damages, and not a liquidated sum. It was only necessary in support of the counter-claim to refer to the Rules of this Court. Rule 56 was to the following effect:—"Where a defendant in his answer raises any specific defence, being established he may be entitled to relief against the plaintiff in respect of the subject matter of the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant either before or at the hearing, if under the circumstances of any case it thinks fit, give liberty to him to file a counter-claim by a cross petition in the same suit, asking for relief against the plaintiff, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and counter-claim together or otherwise, and in such manner and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just, and may, if in any case it seems fit, require the plaintiff to give security to the satisfaction of the Court (by deposit or otherwise), to abide by and perform the decision of the Court on the counter-claim," and the case of *Walsh, Hall & Co. against Pitman* tried before Judge Goodwin in 1874 was a precedent in which a cross bill for damages and not for a liquidated sum was entertained. The rules and precedent referred to overrode any authorities at home, which were at variance with them, if such existed. On the whole case he contended that the contract existing between the parties was to be found, not in the so called "title deed" only, but in all the conventions, regulations, and other documents referred to by the plaintiff in his argument, relative to the settlement of foreigners in Japan, that in that contract an indubitable implication arose that the Japanese Government had ceded its right to permit foreigners to dwell outside the limits prescribed them by the Arrangement of 1870 until

all the ground then allotted had been occupied. It was admitted on the record that foreigners did live outside the concession with the permission of the Government, while only a fraction of the ground so allotted was occupied. He maintained that such permission, whether tacit or express, on the part of the Government, materially affected the value of the defendant's property. The extent of the loss she had thus sustained would form a subject of enquiry at a subsequent sitting, after the legal questions bearing upon the case and which he had just dealt with, had been decided.

The Court reserved its judgment.

In the U. S. Consular-General Court.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Tuesday, April 3rd, 1877.

E. B. WATSON vs. WALSH, HALL & Co.

This was a case in which plaintiff sued defendants for \$16,000, damages for having delivered a quantity of bags inferior to the quality they were represented to be.

Mr Dickins appeared for plaintiff, Mr. Ness for defendants.

This case was resumed from the 16th ult.

On the Court assembling to-day Mr. Ness continued his cross examination of Mr. Wilkin, who stated:—I do not remember Mr. Walsh saying the bags were new. He guaranteed them. By opening one bag I do not think I would have ascertained that the whole of the bags were second-hand. By opening half it would not have rendered the whole of the lot unmerchantable. Mr. Watson told me he bought the bags for the purpose of putting rice in them. I know that he did not buy them to sell again. Opened bales were unmerchantable because they could not be moved about. They were to be brought from Kobe to Yokohama and Tokio. The term "unmerchantable" is not inapplicable if the bags were used by himself. It does not strictly mean "unsaleable." The opening of these goods was to such an extent as was usually done for inspection, and certainly would not render them unmerchantable. Under ordinary circumstances only one bale need be opened. I do not know that had one of each lot been opened it would have been sufficient. The goods, had all the bales been opened, would have been "unmerchantable" in the sense that they could not have been removed or stored. Messrs. Browne & Co. wrote us that a few damaged bales had been rejected before the balance was taken. I have some recollection that the number rejected was about 2000 bags. Some bags were refused in Yokohama. I am not a bag expert. I cannot say whether rice is shipped in second-hand bags or not. I stipulated expressly for new bags, though I did not use the word "new." The 28,500 only were to be second-hand. The word "new," though not expressed, was understood as a matter of course when the others were designated as second-hand.

To Mr. Dickins:—I do not know that the bags rejected by Browne & Co. were paid for. I know of no instance of rice being shipped in second-hand bags home. Personally I should not object to shipping rice home in selected good second-hand bags. If the bags had been twice or thrice used, I should

imagine they would not be suitable. I have seen the Survey Report. In a lot of bags such as described in that survey, one bale in each lot would not have spoken for the whole. The bags varied greatly. When defendants authorised me to write the letter of the 25th of January, they did not tell me that any of the bags besides the 28,500 were second-hand. They said nothing by which it could be implied that the rest of the bags were second-hand. In effecting the sale I acted as broker to the defendants. Mr. Watson told me the bags were for rice and defendants evidently knew that. I only saw three or four damaged bales, which were eaten by acid. One of the bales was partly damaged, and I took it on allowance. I purchased some bales from defendants about January 1875. None of them were impregnated or stained. I saw no marks on them. I paid 20 cents a piece for them. I am under the impression that I asked defendants if they had any more like those I had bought. They told me they had. I understood that they were the same kind as I had previously bought, though I did not know that "Hessian" and "Gunny" bags were the same. When the samples were sent to me I did not notice any stains or impregnation except on those that were marked second-hand. Just before the commencement of the trial Mr. Walsh examined some of the bags at my office and noticed some stains on them. He told me the bags were turned inside out. The samples were sent to me by Messrs Walsh, Hall & Co. and examined by me. After the sale was completed Mr. Watson's Chinaman came and took some of them away: the rest remained loose in my office. When the difficulty arose I gathered them together, some from my own office and some from Mr. Watson's, and sent them to Kobe. I collected all of them, with the exception of three which I could not find, or which the tags had been lost from. This was in August and since that time I have not had them. The bags, while in my office, lay on the floor in my muster room so far as I remember. While lying there they were liable to damage from the splashing of water when the floor was washed.

Mr. Dickins said that was his case.

Mr. Ness called John G. Walsh, who, having been sworn, stated:—I am one of the defendants in this case. I recollect the sale of the goods in question. The description of the goods was as per exhibit 4. I furnished samples for all except in two sets, and they were described as similar to lines of which samples had been given. The samples of the goods in dispute in my estimation fully represent the bulk of the goods complained of as they are described in the survey. Some goods have been complained of, of which samples were supplied and have not been produced in Court. The samples not produced fairly represent, I believe, the bulk of the goods they represented. There was no concealment practised by my firm as to the state of the goods. Neither Mr. Watson nor Mr. Wilkin stipulated for the whole lot to be new bags. There was no stipulation about it whatever, except what is contained in exhibit 4. I never assured either of them that these goods were new. I gave them samples and a written description of the lot. The goods were at all times open to their inspection. I did not warrant the bags to be fit for rice purposes and was not asked to, though I had a general notion the plaintiff was about to ship rice. I cannot say that I had a positive knowledge that the bags

were intended for rice. Mr. Watson was talking at that time of shipments of rice to England, Australia, California, China and elsewhere. There were general conversations about it, and I am not sure but there were some shipments being made at that time. I should say that all the second-hand bags mentioned in the Survey are fit for the shipment of rice. I did not for any purpose turn any of the sample bags inside out. The bags have every sign of having been used before, and I should say that it was clear to the senses that the second-hand samples were second-hand. The prices in exhibit 4 do not necessarily indicate that the bags were new. I don't think the weight would have anything to do with the bags being new or not. When Mr. Wilkin first spoke to me and referred to his previous purchase I replied that we had some similar to those; also some others. Mr. Watson was quite aware that others had an interest in the goods besides myself, for I told both him and Mr. Wilkin so. The price on the descriptive list clearly indicated they belonged to different owners. Mr. Watson finally settled the contract, paying 17 cents for our lot and 14 cents each for the other consignments. The conversation I had with Mr. Watson and Mr. Wilkin indicated an absolute knowledge of our being the owners of the 17 cents lot and not the others. Because of their knowledge that we had to remit the proceeds of part of them, and my telling them that payment in sterling would do, it was arranged that payment should be in sterling. The payment in sterling represented the 14 cent parcel less our charges. Exhibit 11 was furnished to the plaintiff before the contract was completed. W. H. & Co. represent Walsh, Hall & Co.; the initials L. & Co. represent Levy & Co., M. & Co. represent Morrison & Co. in Dundee. These people were the owners of the goods. The price obtained for the goods opposite the initial L. & Co. and M. & Co. was 14 cents. For those opposite Walsh, Hall & Co. 17 cents were obtained. We kept part of the money we got from Mr. Watson and sent the balance to the owners. This was immediately after delivery was completed. Part of the Yokohama goods were rejected before full payment was made. Part of the Kobe goods were rejected; as well as I can remember 1,000 or 2,000 bags were rejected. I know this from our correspondence. They were rejected before payments were completed. The customary time for inspecting the goods is when delivery is taken. In order to inspect them it would have been necessary to have opened one or two bales in each lot and if they were not equal to sample to open others; and if all were not equal to sample they would have a perfect right to refuse them. I have read the survey of the goods complained of; and judging from that survey one bale in each lot would have been sufficient to open. The opening of that bale would certainly not have made the goods unmerchantable. I think a bag that has been used for bone-dust may be fit for carrying rice; and I think the bone-dust might be shaken out, but cannot say from experience. The bags complained of have never been returned to us.

To Mr. Dickins:—A demand was made that we take back the bags and repay the price and expenses, with which demand we refused to comply. I have never seen bone-dust shaken out of a bag. Previous to last August I cannot remember whether or no I ever stated the names of any of our alleged principals. I never stated before the 18th or 19th of

August their names in writing, but I gave the initials. We have had bags from Levy & Co. I swear that we received those bags marked in the list from Levy & Co. I don't know whether we have any invoices signed by Levy & Co. We may have. (Some of the invoices were shown.) Those invoices are signed by Henry and Edward M. Levy & Co. The initials L. & Co. on the list I should say were not quite sufficient to indicate to Mr. Watson that they represented the firm of Levy & Co. Unless therefore I made a verbal communication to the plaintiff, he had no means of knowing who the owners of the goods were. I consider that Mr. Watson's remedy, if any, is against the alleged owners, and not against us. We had invoices of the goods alleged to have belonged to Morrison & Co. I don't remember that the heading of Morrison & Co. and Levy & Co. are of a similar kind. (Invoices from Morrison & Co. produced) We have no duplicate invoices of these goods. I cannot say from whom we got the 17 cent bags. I think they were described rice or grain bags, but am not certain. They were not consigned to us but ordered. We are interested in the Eastern Agency Company; I mean individuals of the firm are shareholders. None of the 14 cent bags came from that company. I don't know what E. A. marked on the 14 cents bags means. I don't know whether Henry and M. Levy are bag makers or not. Had I known nothing further I should not have known what L. & Co. meant. I do not know that Morrison & Co. are bankrupt. I know they were in difficulties. In the invoices from Levy & Co. and Morrison & Co. none of the bags are described as second-hand except the 28,500; and those are mentioned in the invoices from Morrison & Co. The bags complained of are from Levy & Co. Mr. Wilkin acted as broker for us and Mr. Watson. I don't remember that I ever told Mr. Wilkin that other bags than the 28,000 were second-hand. I don't think I mentioned anything about stains or bone dust to Mr. Wilkin. I did not know that any of the bags were impregnated by bone dust. I don't remember ever looking at the bags. I did not imagine that we were selling bags impregnated with bone dust during the negotiations. I intended to only sell the goods of which samples were given. I sold the bags on sample. The answer to the petition is entirely true. The plaintiff was not obliged to take the goods if they were not according to sample; and the guarantee was the same as is usual in such cases. My intentions were that the goods should be equal to sample. I did not suppose that the goods were impregnated with bone-dust or second-hand except the 28,000. Had I known so I should not have concealed it. I understood in a general sense that the bags were to be used for shipping rice. I mean "by general way" by what Mr. Watson said and from general report. Mr. Watson might have said the bags were for rice. I informed Mr. Watson that the bags were grain bags. If I had supposed the bags were not fit for packing rice, I would not have concealed the fact from the plaintiff. I supposed that Mr. Watson considered the bags were fit for packing rice in. There may be something in the prices in list 4 to indicate that the bags were second-hand, if they show anything, although no weights were mentioned. When Mr. Wilkin came to me I told him some of the bags were similar to what he had bought before, and that they were a mixed lot.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow 4th inst.

Wednesday, April 4th, 1877.

E. B. WATSON vs. WALSH HALL & Co.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

A. O. Gay, sworn, deposed:—I am one of the defendants in this case, and recollect the negotiation which took place and resulted in the sale of the bags in question. To the samples and descripture list I added nothing as to the quality of these goods. The description of the goods sold is to be found in exhibit 4 put into Court.

Mr. Dickens objected to the style of the examination of the witness, alleging that the Counsel for the defence was putting leading questions. The Court supported Mr. Dickens.

Mr. Ness asked His Honour to take a note of his objection to being prohibited from asking the witness whether he had warranted the goods to be fit for rice purposes, as he was entitled to do from the fact that the other side had alleged that the goods had been warranted.

The witness continued:—No conversation ever took place between me and Mr. Watson in which I stated the bags were fit for rice purposes. Some objection was taken, as reported by the Kobe house, to 1,900 bags.

Mr. Dickens objected to the question. The objection was overruled.

Witness:—The last instalment of the money was paid after the rejection of the bags in Kobe. The accounts rendered to Mr. Watson show this.

Mr. Dickens admitted that the last payment was made after some of the bags had been rejected.

Witness:—The main payment was made after the delivery was taken at Kobe and we were advised of the rejection of some of the bags. I have read the survey, and have examined the samples in Court of the lots complained of, of which samples have been produced. These samples fairly represent the bulk of the goods described in the survey. In my opinion second-hand bags are fit for packing rice in if in good order, and I should not hesitate to use them. Some of the samples are stained. Some conversation took place between me and Mr. Watson relative to some of the bags belonging to other persons. I told Mr. Watson, after it had been arranged that sterling drafts should be taken in payment, that it would not be convenient altogether to us, for the reason that part of the goods belonged to others and had been received through a Bank, and that for those cash would have to be paid, and that it would be more convenient to receive cash for our own. Mr. Watson said he had already made arrangements with the Oriental Bank for the payment in sterling drafts. I told him we would take the sterling drafts as far as possible; and at the same time I told him that we could not negotiate the drafts either for our own account, or for the payments to be made to the Deutsche Bank, except at a difference in exchange of an $\frac{1}{4}$ of a penny. Mr. Watson agreed to make that allowance on all sterling drafts. Besides this he agreed to pay cash the amount of our charges in account sales and also the charges of our own bags. I think that was all that was said. The principal charges were godown rent, insurance, duty. I did not have any conversation with Mr. Watson about the prices until after the sale. It is usual to examine goods when they are taken delivery of. In such goods as these, the opening of a few bales would be sufficient in each lot, unless some objection was taken to them. In lots of about 20 bales of new bags I

should probably be satisfied with opening three or four bales if they were found in good order. With regard to second-hand bags I should be more careful.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens:—Bales that are not damaged on the outside should be opened to see if they corresponded with the sample. I should not consider it necessary, so far as samples were concerned, to open more bales that showed external damage than bales that showed no damage externally. If purchasers bought goods from our own firm they would take our representations at their own risk. The bales are of considerable size, containing from 400 to 500 bags, and I suppose they would weigh from 600 to 800 pounds. It might be difficult to put the iron hoops on again if once they were taken off. But I believe a large number of the bales had the hoops off them. If the bags had been rejected the expense of repacking them would have to have been sustained by us. It would not have made much delay in the delivery to properly examine the bags. I should think to examine one bale of bags in the condition of the bags delivered here it would not take over fifteen minutes. It would take considerable time to open and repack a bale with iron hoops on. We treated the whole of the bags, so far as the payment was concerned, on the same footing. I probably never used the words that we had "no interest in the 14 cent bags." I don't know that I had any conversation about the 14 cent or the 17 cent bags, and don't know what Mr. Watson might have inferred. The parties to the contract are Walsh, Hall & Co.

Mr. Ness objected. Mr. Dickens asked the Court for permission to press the question. The Court sustained the objection of Mr. Ness.

Witness:—I never threatened legal proceedings against Mr. Wilkin or Mr. Watson. I recollect Mr. Wilkin saying something about a threat. I feel quite certain I never made any such threat. My firm frequently ship rice home. Stained or bone bags I should say might be fit for packing rice, though I cannot say unless I saw the bags. After the last payment was made, the plaintiff declined to take delivery of some of the bags—a few hundred. There might have been a thousand, I am not prepared to swear there were not. Probably Mr. Wilkin might have said the bags were unfit for his purposes. After the first rejection it was understood between us and Mr. Wilkin that the bags should be overhauled and if necessary repaired. They were not accepted finally, nor so far as I know examined. A large proportion of the bags were mended and rejected without any examination. I did not say anything by which Mr. Wilkin could have inferred that I threatened legal proceedings. I told him that he might force us to put this matter in the hands of our Counsel. I did make in one instance an allowance for some of the bags.

Recess till 1.30 p.m.

On the Court resuming in the afternoon, Mr. Dickens continued his cross-examination of Mr. Gay.

Witness:—I did not select the samples personally from the bulk, neither did I examine them before they were transmitted to the plaintiff. I cannot say whether the samples were stained or impregnated with bone dust. I have not personally examined the goods complained of in Kobe. I know the samples fairly represent the bulk of the goods from their description in the survey

report. I don't think the report specifies that the goods are impregnated with bone dust. In looking at the report I find two lots are stated to be impregnated with white dust, and the rest are mentioned as stained and mended. The description of the bags in exhibit 4 does not mention that they are stained or impregnated with bone dust. What I mean by saying that the sample represented the bulk, was that the sample agreed with the description given in exhibit 4. I have the account sales of the 14 cent bags. All the bags are mentioned as arriving in the spring of 1874, and some of them are represented as second-hand besides the 28,500.

To Mr. Ness:—If the goods on inspection are up to muster, the seller has nothing to do with repacking them. I have read the survey report, and examined the samples produced in Court; and those samples fairly represented the description given in the survey. The allowance spoken of was made before payment.

This closed the hearing of the case.

Mr. Ness then addressed the Court:—He said the evidence adduced was simply a record of the carelessness which had characterised the plaintiff in the transaction out of which these proceedings arose. Mr. Watson sued the defendants for the value of 100,000 bags, being a portion of a larger lot purchased from them, and which portion he alleged to be inferior to the quality contracted for. The defendants replied that the goods answered to the full, the description given in the contract: that apart from that fact they sold them for principals in England to whom they had remitted the proceeds before any complaint was made, and they could not be held responsible whatever the bags might now appear to be: that the plaintiff was guilty of *laches* in neglecting to inspect the goods for 3 months, and this delay, especially in view of the fact that he knew of the interest of others before taking delivery, and that the proceeds were being remitted to consignors, exempted the defendants from responsibility even had there been a variance between the sample and the bulk. He did not dispute that a purchaser had to disclose his principal's name if he were to keep himself free, but he argued that the position of a seller was altogether different. While the policy of the law required the divulging of the principal's name in the former case, so as to entitle the seller to follow his goods and recover their value from the receiver of them, the same necessity did not arise in the case of a selling agent to whom no credit was given but who delivered the goods on payment or on credit extended to the purchaser. He referred to Story on Agency, quoting a passage to the effect that a purchaser had no remedy against a selling agent, if the latter, before complaint was made, had parted with the funds to his principal, on the ground of *laches*. He urged that it was the duty and the custom of a purchaser to examine goods on taking delivery, and that to postpone the inspection for three months was unreasonable in any case, but it was ridiculous in the present case, where such a delay took place, in the face of the fact known to the plaintiff, that the goods in question belonged to others, and where the payment was made in a manner to admit of the transmission of the funds to London immediately after delivery was taken. Mr. Ness then pointed out that, as a matter of fact, the goods had been inspected before payment was made, or, at all events, representations as to inspection had been made by the plain-

tiff, inducing the defendants to believe that the bags had been duly examined, and that the defendants were justified in dealing with the funds as if the goods had been found to be in terms of the contract. Certain bags which appeared to be loose and drawn from several bales were rejected, and the payment postponed until these were arranged for. This fact again was evidence of the plaintiff's, or rather his agent's, carelessness; for these loose bags disclosed that the goods complained of were second-hand and formed an index to the quality of the bulk. Each of these defences formed in itself a full answer to the action viz. the defendants were in fact agents, and held no funds of their principals when complaint was made the delay in examining the goods, and that too with a knowledge of the defendants' position was negligence, the consequence of which must be visited on his own head,—and the rejection of a portion which implied approval of the rest. But apart from these positive defences, the plaintiff had conspicuously failed to establish that the goods differed from the description given in the contract while the evidence actually established that they did not differ. The goods were sold by samples accompanied by a descriptive list. It was true the plaintiff desired to add to these, certain representations by the defendants that they were new and fit for rice purposes; but he failed to prove them. He had only a nebulous idea that they were made, while the defendants contradicted his belief, a contradiction in which they were corroborated by the fact that the samples were second-hand. The remaining question was, did the bulk answer the samples and list? They did beyond all doubt. The list was silent as to whether they were new or old—it described some as “new” and some as “second-hand” and thus excluded any implication about the rest. The samples produced of the lots complained of, it was clear to the senses, were second-hand,—they were marked, stained, and mended just as was the bulk complained of; of the other lots the samples were not produced, and the assumption was they too represented their bulk—no evidence was adduced by the plaintiff showing that the samples and the bulk had been compared, and it was idle in the absence of such evidence to ask a variance to be inferred. He then referred to Chitty on contracts to show that when a sale was concluded by sample, a warranty was excluded except as to matters which could not be judged of by sample; and pointed out that the fact of the samples being second-hand was here obvious to the senses. After some remarks as to the fitness of the goods for rice purposes and the absence of any warranty that they should be so, he concluded by asking that the petition should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Dickens then addressed the Court, and remarked that in the case in question the plaintiff disclaimed that there had been any concealment on his part, while on the other hand he charged the defendants with having used concealment in regard to the names of their principals. The object of the plaintiff in entering into the transaction at all was to do the defendants a good turn. The first point he, the learned gentleman, would deal with would be that of agency. When a person does not show in any way that he is an agent or acting as an agent, it is perfectly legitimate to premise that he is a principal; and on this point both the English and American law did not differ in

any respect, as he would show further on. In a leading case, viz: that of *Thompson vs. Davenport* there were two rules laid down respecting the responsibility of an agent, which showed that where no agency is specifically mentioned, the agent is held to be the principal. And the rules referred to, Mr. Dickens stated, were not made for one party more than the other, as the law was framed for both. He contended that when an agent does not disclose his agency and say that he is acting as an agent, it follows that that person must be regarded as a principal. As to the two rules cited it might not be necessary for him to make any lengthy comments on them, though it might be incumbent to show that the agent himself is not exonerated from all responsibility in every instance. Lord Tenterden remarked in one of the cases quoted, that the Court laid down that, where one of the parties was an agent and did not know the name of his principal, he was liable to be regarded as the principal. The learned gentleman next referred to the case of *Parker vs. Winslow*, where there was a charter party in dispute. This document had been signed by “B,” who was the agent of “A,” but though the document stated that “B” was an agent, nevertheless he was held liable as the principal. There were many other cases of a similar character which would bear out the position he, Mr. Dickens, maintained, but he would not take up the time of the Court in reciting them. There was one, however, which he might mention as it was a very strong case, so strong as to be quite extraordinary, namely that of *Pace vs. Walker*, which, though an English case would no doubt be taken in an American Court. In the case at issue Mr. Dickens desired the Court to remember that a contract had been entered into between his client and the defendants and that all the parties interested were on the spot. It could not be doubted for a moment but that his client had given credit to the defendants. By “credit” he explained that he meant that when a purchaser took goods from a seller, he credited the representations of the goods as reliable. In Kent's Commentary, page 838 of the second volume, precisely the same rules were laid down, though the learned gentleman thought it would be unnecessary to read them. He then went on to say that the fact of the defendants in the present case not having disclosed the names of their principals they were liable to be supposed to be such and treated as such. They had not throughout the whole transaction asserted in express terms that they were agents, but had merely left it to be inferred from marks and initials; though if the plaintiff's attention had been drawn to it there probably was sufficient in the initials &c., to show that others were interested in the goods besides the defendants. Thus the plaintiff had received nothing by which he might have inferred that the defendants were agents, and there really was nothing to show that they were agents. The letter of the 5th of February which had been quoted by his learned friend, Mr. Ness, really amounted to little or nothing. Stress had been laid on the fact that the goods had been received on consignment, but this was no proof of agency, as it simply showed others were interested in the goods. This being clearly demonstrated he would proceed to consider what the contract actually was. It was very necessary to find out what the intentions of both parties were in connection with it, and there was abundant evidence to show that both parties had engaged for, one for the sale and the other the purchase

of, new bags; and the statements of the plaintiff in regard to this were substantiated by the evidence of Mr. Wilkin. Moreover it was plainly apparent from the statements of all parties that the goods were to be fit for packing rice in. It might be asked what he, Mr. Dickens, founded his case upon, and his reply was, upon documentary evidence; and those documents were the letters dated respectively January 25th and Feb. 11th, the latter being the acceptance of Mr. Watson of the conditions imposed by the defendants. These documents were the basis of the contract; and if those documents alone were taken they were sufficient in themselves to show that the plaintiff contracted for the purchase of new bags, with the exception of the 28,500 which were specified as second-hand. With reference to the conversations which had taken place between the parties, the results were on record, and the learned gentleman asserted that His Honor would be able to gather from them as to whether the goods were to be new or second-hand. His learned friend had contended that the goods were not to be new goods. But the defendants themselves admitted that they had no intention of selling other than new bags, except the lot that were represented to be second-hand. Mr. Walsh had said so, and a number of similar statements had been made by Mr. Gay; and under those circumstances it was absurd to suppose that one party was under the impression he was buying new bags and that the other party was of the opinion he was selling second-hand goods. Then again, the price asked for the bags led to the assumption that they were supposed to be new. At first 19 cents each was asked for them, which would be an utterly ridiculous figure to ask for old bags. Then the evidence of the defendants pointed out the fact that Mr. Wilkin had purchased bags from them a year or so previously at the rate of 20 cents a piece; those bags were new, and the circumstance that the lot purchased by the plaintiff had remained a long time in the market took something off their value, and made the price paid by him equivalent to that paid by Mr. Wilkin. The learned gentleman then remarked that he had come to the question as to whether the bags were really suitable for the purpose for which they were required. If the bags were new, then they were undoubtedly fit for the packing of rice; and it was evident from Mr. Wilkin's testimony that the bags were to be suitable to contain rice. It must therefore be taken for granted that the bags were purchased for the express purpose of shipping rice to Europe. At the time the contract was entered into the plaintiff could have imported new bags suitable for his purpose at the rate of 14 cents, and that fact alone justified him in assuming that the price asked by the defendants was a warranty that the goods were new. A further proof of the fact that they were supposed to be new was, that the lot purchased by Mr. Wilkin were new, and when the negotiations took place for the second purchase on behalf of the plaintiff, it was specially stipulated that they should be similar to those purchased by Mr. Wilkin for himself. And now, for the samples. His learned friend had said that the samples produced in Court were up to the goods referred to in the survey report, but that was not the point. The question was, were the samples produced in Court equal to those supplied to the plaintiff? The Counsel for the defence had also referred to some of the samples being stained and to marks etc. But the very fact that marks were inside a bag was a sufficient excuse for his client

not observing them. And those marks were not even known to the defendants until two or three days before the trial. Then the plaintiff was not liable to blame for not perceiving the holes, and that the tags had been lost, any more than the defendants were. And bags that are supposed to be new must be looked upon as such, even though they turn out to be second-hand afterwards. To the assertion that there was no evidence to show that the goods were in perfect order, he submitted that both of the defendants had acknowledged that they did not know they were imperfect. And now the learned gentleman said he had come to a most extraordinary circumstance. Three intelligent persons had contended that bags impregnated with bone-dust were fit for the transportation of rice. Why, they would scarcely be fit to carry dirt in! The bags in Court were stained, and yet it was argued that they were quite up to those in the survey. It was only necessary to consider the question for a moment to see that it was impossible that any person would accept such bags to ship rice in—possible, perhaps, but highly improbable. It was not what the bags turned out to be that should be looked at, but what they were represented to be. There was nothing on the outside of the bags which would lead any one to suppose that they were second-hand; then, if the bags turned out to be not what they were represented and were not up to the sample, the seller would, even if an agent, be responsible. And it was absurd to suppose that the bulk of the goods in question were up to the samples which had been produced in Court; and when the samples were sent to the plaintiff they were supposed by all parties to be new and to represent new bags. The learned gentleman dealt next with the question of inspection. The argument of the opposite side, he said, was that ample time had been allowed for the examination of the goods, and that the plaintiff had no excuse for not doing so. The answer to that was very simple and amounted to this, that the difficulties placed in the way of the plaintiff by the defendants prevented him from doing so. They, the defendants were so anxious to get the money that they would hardly allow a day to pass, and therefore Mr. Watson was bound to take delivery of the goods without giving them a very searching examination. There could be no doubt that if four bales out of every twenty were examined it would have taken some considerable time; and if that had been done the position of the defendants would have been most risky, as the bags might have been rejected, and so subjected them to considerable loss of time and money. The excuse of the plaintiff was that one of the terms of the contract expressly stipulated that delivery should be taken at once, and payment made as soon as possible afterwards, and that had been done. A little delay took place at Kobe, through the inclemency of the weather, in taking delivery, in consequence of which his, Mr. Dickins', client had been scolded by the defendants. Nor could the defendants assume the position that no notice had been given of the inferior quality of the goods; for, according to their own admission, representations had been made to them of the condition of the bags. The learned counsel then commented on the question of payment. He contended that the defendants must have known that some of the drafts were at six months: therefore they had had plenty of time to telegraph and stop payment. The assertions of the defendants relative to pay-

ment did not at all bear out the argument of his learned friend, who tried to make out that the plaintiff had been aware that some of the goods belonged to other parties. But his argument fell to the ground when it was shown that not only was a portion of the price of the 14 cent bags paid in drafts, but also a portion of the payment for the 17 cent bags. He then proceeded to show that if any persons were responsible for the loss attached to the transaction, those persons were the defendants. It would be monstrous, he argued, for the defendants to assume that the proper course for the plaintiff to pursue was to sue the parties alleged to be interested at Home, especially when it was admitted that one of those parties was in pecuniary difficulties. Referring again to the delivery, Mr. Dickins contended that the only assumption that could be arrived at on the evidence, was that 17 cents had been paid for new bags and 14 cents for second-hand. The plaintiff had taken the bags at a higher rate than he could have got them elsewhere, because the defendants at one time had rendered him some assistance. The Counsel for the defence had argued that a portion of the goods was not mentioned in the invoices as either first or second rate, therefore the only inference that could be drawn from such a contention was that those goods referred to must have been either third or fourth class quality. But the necessary inference, after viewing the letter of January and the conversations that had taken place, was that those bags, not described as second-hand, were new. Not only that, but it was a fact that the majority of the bags were expressed as new; and those that were not mentioned as such were about the same price; and any person looking at the list would very naturally conclude that the prices represented new bags. Leaving the question of agency, Mr. Dickins summed up his remarks by saying that the whole affair was an unfortunate one for his client and would have the salutary effect of making him more cautious in the future how he credited the representations of goods. Taking the whole of the facts of the case it was plainly evident that the fault in the present instance rested entirely with the defendants. There was nothing to prevent them from disclosing the names of their principals, and as they did not do so, it was not to be wondered at that they were taken to be the principals. They could not blow hot and cold at the same time, nor clothe themselves in the garments of principals when they were only acting as agents. Moreover they had threatened to take legal proceedings, which proved plainly enough that they did not think of denying they were principals until after it had been found out that the bags were bad. And it had been clearly shown that when the goods were found out not to be according to representation, notice was given to defendants. There had been no time to examine the goods before, on account of the extreme anxiety of the defendants to complete the transaction. He contended that it was not usual in Yokohama to open the bulk of the goods. Mr. Wilkin, who had been Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, had given his opinion that it was quite unusual, but he, Mr. Dickins, would also appeal to the general knowledge of the Court. In a mixed lot it might be right, but in a case like the present it would have been an impropriety on the part of his client. It was absurd to say that the samples delivered to the plaintiff were impregnated with bone dust; and that the contract was other

than represented by the plaintiff. The learned gentleman then commented on the quality of the evidence, and said that all the assertions of the defendants were of a vague character, and in reality bore out the statements made by the plaintiff. He considered that the defendants by holding themselves up as principals had incurred liabilities which were wholly unnecessary. There could be no question but what the intention of both parties was that the bags should be perfectly new and equal to the samples. He claimed on behalf of his client that the defendants were liable as principals:—as such they had entered into a contract for the supply of new bags for exporting rice; that 97,000 of those bags had turned out bad; and that the plaintiff was entitled to have the price of that number returned with all charges. He left his case confidently in the hands of the Court.

His Honour reserved judgment.

The conclusion of Mr. John G. Walsh's cross-examination by Mr. Dickins was omitted above, at the commencement of page No. 24. It runs as follows:—I always told Mr. Watson and Mr. Wilkin that others were interested in the bags as well as we. There were different interests in all of the bags, and I told them so. I told them that the 14,000 belonged to us and the balance to other parties. I never intended to keep the names of my principals secret. We were never asked for the names, and we had no reason to give them as it was a cash sale. It is customary to abstain from giving the names of principals in such instances. I think exhibit 4 was written at the commencement of the negotiations, but do not know if it was written specially for Mr. Wilkin or Watson. Exhibit 11 was written on the 19th January 1876 especially for Mr. Watson and Mr. Wilkin. The column headed "account of" was intended to point out that some of the bags belonged to Walsh, Hall & Co., while the remainder belonged to others. It was our intention from the first not to take any responsibility, after the delivery, for the 14 cent bags. I don't know that I ever told Mr. Wilkin or Mr. Watson that I disclaimed all responsibility for the 14 cent bags. Exhibit 17 is a letter from Mr. Wilkin to us. I observed the phrase "sold for you." I never objected to that assumption on the part of Mr. Wilkin, who wrote the letter. I think we never stated ourselves as agents in writing or signed any letter until the 19th of August. Mr. Wilkin knew that we were agents on the 25th of January, as I told him that 74,000 were ours and the balance belonged to other people. I don't remember stating to him that I had no interest whatever in the 14 cent bags, that is in so many words. It was not under the circumstances a natural impression, on the part of Mr. Wilkin, that others were interested in these bags besides ourselves. I did tell Mr. Wilkin that the 14 cent bags belonged to other parties. I do not recollect using the word "commission" to Mr. Wilkin. Consignments are very often on joint account; but I cannot say that they are more often so than on commission. The reason why a higher price was asked for our own bags, was because Mr. John Robertson suggested it; and partly on account of the difference in the quality. The 74,000 were entirely new and all of the same kind, therefore they were worth more than a mixed lot would be. I believe they were all bought from

Levy & Co. They were all new bags; and judging from the price Mr. Wilkin paid for them they were worth 20 cents each at the time they arrived in Yokohama. I don't know whether they were of better quality than the bags referred to in exhibit 4. Part of the consideration on which Mr. Watson agreed for 17 cents for the bags, was on account of the fact that I had assisted him in shipping rice. (Invoices of Levy & Co.'s consignment were put in and marked exhibit 19.) All the samples delivered were drawn from the bulk, and I know therefore that the missing samples fairly represented the bulk. I did not draw them myself, and therefore have no personal knowledge that they were drawn from the bulk, and I never compared them. Neither have I any personal knowledge of the whole of the samples having been drawn from the bulk, inasmuch as I did not draw them myself. Not having examined the bales I did not see anything to lead me to judge as to the quality of their contents. The 14 cent bags arrived in the spring of 1874, and were then worth 18 cents or 20 cents a piece. In buying goods on sample I should take steps to see that they were according to sample, unless I had some special guarantee. If I did not know that the goods were a consignment and was dealing with a respectable house who represented them to be up to a certain mark, I might take them without comparing them with the sample, but it would be at my own risk. I would have allowed Mr. Watson to open as many bales as he liked and have taken them back if they were not up to sample. The reason why we treated for payment to be made immediately on the delivery of the goods was because a part of the goods belonged to other parties. We have copies of the account sales in our office. Part of the drafts on London were on Walsh, Hall & Co., but I do not recollect on whom the balance were drawn. The payments in some instances if not in all included probably the prices of the 14 cent and 17 cent bags. The money to Levy & Co. was remitted through the Eastern Agency I think. We remitted the money that way because it was convenient for us to do so. The consignment was made through the Eastern Agency; and therefore it was natural to remit the money through them. I think we got a letter from Morrison & Co. complaining of our sending the remittance through the Eastern Agency. We did not remit through the Eastern Agency to protect our own interests. We might have done so to protect the interests of the Eastern Agency though. I cannot say for certain. The letter dated 9th May, 1876, is from Morrison & Co. to us. (Letter put in and marked exhibit 20.) A considerable portion of the price for the 17 cents bags was paid by drafts.

In H. B. M.'s Court, Kanagawa.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Acting Law-Secretary.*

Tuesday, March 27th, 1877.

KONDO HIKOYEMON and HAKII SEIJIRO vs. J. E. CARTER.

(Adjourned from the 14th instant.)

This was a claim for the return of \$360, money delivered to defendant by plaintiffs as security for the carrying out of a contract which was never fulfilled.

On the last day of hearing this case was adjourned at the request of the defendant in

order that further steps might be taken to find out the men whose evidence was so material.

This morning Koboyashi Masanori was called, who deposed:—I am a dealer in piece goods. I do not know anything of the defendant. I do not know Koboyashi Hidetaro. Until about five years ago I was called Koboyashi Hidetaro, but about that time changed my name. I was arrested by the police in Tokio on suspicion of being concerned in this case. The result of an investigation was that I was released. I know nothing of the present case, neither am I acquainted with a man by the name of Koboyashi Hidetaro. I cannot say whether the name is a common one or not.

The defendant stated that he had no questions to ask the witness as he had had nothing to do with the case.

The plaintiff also testified that the witness was not concerned in the transaction.

Another man, name Kawamura Hideharu, was then put in the box, but the defendant on being questioned said that, though he knew the man, the witness had not had anything to do with the transaction. The witness himself said he went on one occasion to the house of Hakii in company with two persons named Hanawa Kaijiro and Murata Seijiro, but it was not in connection with the contract with Carter but for pleasure. He deposed further as follows:—I was acquainted with Hanawa Kaijiro, but did not know anything of Murata Seijiro before. I have been examined relative to this case by the police. Hanawa may have gone to Sendai or Hakodate, though I have no reason for supposing so, except that his father lives in Sendai. I also heard that Murata Seijiro had gone to Hakodate. I only went to the plaintiff's house on one occasion. I did nothing then but look at some pictures and walk about. No conversation of any importance took place. There was some talk about borrowing some money from an Englishman in Yokohama, but the name of the person referred to was not mentioned. Nothing was said about it except that the houses were to be given as security for the money which was to be got from the Englishman. We called at Kondo's house before going to Hakii's, and he, Kondo, went with us. From what I saw I judge it was Kondo's first visit. Murata appeared to be acquainted with Kondo. I was personally acquainted with Murata Seijiro before the occasion referred to. I should say Murata has gone along with Hanawa. I never heard Hanawa call himself Koboyashi Hidetaro. I am still under the surveillance of the police.

The plaintiff, Kondo, was asked by the Court whether, on the occasion of the visit referred to by the witness, he had seen anything of the three men before. The witness, he said, was represented as Carter's banto.

Hakii, the other plaintiff, said the witness was the man who came with the other two at the beginning of the transaction.

The witness Kawamura said that he was unacquainted with the defendant.

Mori Shigesbiko, a police officer, stated:—Enquiries have been made for Koboyashi Hidetaro. The first the police knew of the affair was when the plaintiffs came and lodged a complaint against Carter. I explained to them the best course to pursue, and gave them a form of complaint. After that I knew nothing of the case until receiving a letter from the Consulate on the 5th instant, requesting that the missing men should be searched for. On the receipt of this letter, enquiries were set on foot. Up

to the 14th nothing was heard of the whereabouts of the three men. After that, the man who goes by the name of Koboyashi Masanori, was found to have been formerly called Koboyashi Hidetaro. I did not think there was sufficient evidence to warrant his being compelled to come from Tokio to Yokohama, but as he came on private business, the opportunity was taken to examine him. Afterwards a clue was found to the whereabouts of one of the other men, and a policeman was despatched to make enquiries. He could not be found, but a friend of his was interrogated; and in the tobacco pouch of this friend, a piece of paper was found with the address of Kawamura upon it. This address was not his actual place of residence but was the address of a place where he usually resorted; and, by the aid of the metropolitan police, he was ultimately arrested. I communicated with my brother officers in Sendai, and the man will be examined but I cannot say when. I can telegraph to Sendai if it is necessary.

The Court asked the defendant if he wished for the case to be further postponed for the production of the witness from Sendai. He replied that he would ask for the case to be dismissed as it had been adjourned four times already.

Neither the plaintiffs nor defendant had any further evidence to bring forward, so His Honour announced that he would give judgment at 10 a.m. to-morrow (28th.)

JUDGMENT.

The conclusion I arrive at upon the evidence is that Murata Seijiro and Hanawa Koichiro, calling himself Koboyashi Hidetaro, falsely represented themselves to the plaintiffs as acting for the defendant and to the defendant as acting for the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs and defendant believed and acted upon these fraudulent representations; that Koboyashi Hidetaro fraudulently misinterpreted the conversation and mistranslated the writings which passed between the plaintiffs and the defendant. I find that neither of the parties was prepared to carry out the contract as understood by the other, and I therefore consider that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the deposit. On another ground, moreover, I consider they are entitled to recover. I find that the defendant refused to complete the contract unless the plaintiffs produced the two men, Murata Seijiro and Koboyashi Hidetaro, being no doubt under the impression that these men were the agents of the plaintiffs, while the plaintiffs could not find them and believed that they were respectively the agents and servants of the defendant.

It appears to me that, however wise a precaution it might have been on the part of the defendant to have the two men in question present at the completion of the loan, he was not justified in making their presence a condition to the fulfilment of the contract, and I consider that the plaintiffs were justified in considering the contract rescinded, and are entitled on this ground also to recover the deposit.

It is to be observed, moreover, that the defendant has in no way been damaged by the misunderstanding. He has not parted with his \$1,000. If he had paid it through the intervention of the so-called Koboyashi Hidetaro, the probability is he would have lost it altogether; if he had paid it direct in the face of the notification of H. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, of the 11th of June, 1872, it is probable he would at least have had great difficulty in realising his security.

I do not consider that this is a case for interest and there will be no costs.

Let the defendant within ten days pay to the plaintiffs the sum of 300 yen and deliver to the plaintiffs the promissory note for 60 yen delivered to him by the plaintiffs, or failing then pay to the plaintiffs a further sum of 60 yen.

In the Judicial Court of Kanagawa.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Wednesday, March 28th, 1877.

C. BRAUN vs. KAJIRO SHOKITSU.

The plaintiff in this case claimed that the defendant be compelled to take delivery of certain goods to the value of \$6,000.

Mr. Dickens appeared for the plaintiff.

The hearing was continued this afternoon from the 26th instant.

His Honour said the defendant argued that, according to the plaintiff's admission, as the goods were made by machinery there would be a difference in some of the pieces, but that as he, defendant, had agreed to purchase goods according to a certain sample, they should not differ in any respect.

Mr. Dickens said that what he had admitted on the last day of hearing was, that there might be a difference in one or two pieces out of a thousand. And as to the remark about purchasing according to sample, that did not apply in this instance as the contract was not made by sample but by a special brand. If the defendant would produce the 500 pieces he had bought and compare them with the 5,000 pieces, and if there was any actual inferiority in the larger number to the smaller, then the plaintiff would withdraw the case. In selling 5,000 pieces they never intended that they should all be equal to the best piece that might be taken out of the 500, but according to the average.

The defendant said that it was quite true that the 5,000 pieces were not to be up to the best of the 500 but merely according to the average. But if there was no sample in existence how would it be possible to ascertain whether they were equal to the 500.

Mr. Dickens explained that the answer was simple enough. The contract was made for the 5,000 pieces to be according not to one piece in particular but to the whole of the 500 piece.

The defendant contended that, if that was the case, it would have been necessary for him to keep the 500 pieces until the arrival of the 5,000 pieces.

Mr. Dickens remarked that that was the defendant's look-out. The understanding was that the 5,000 pieces were to be of the same size, quality, and brand as the 500 which the defendant had purchased formerly.

The defendant contended that it would be impossible for him to keep all the 500 pieces; therefore a sample had been kept and was in his possession. And if the plaintiff would produce 5,000 pieces according to that sample he was willing to take delivery of them.

Mr. Dickens gave an unqualified denial to the statement that a sample piece existed. It was not customary to sell such goods according to sample unless they were in the godown. They were usually sold by weight and marks; and in the present instance no sample had been used. He then produced the original contract for the 500 pieces and wanted to know how the price could be settled if there was no sample.

Mr. Dickens explained that it did not need a sample in order to fix the price, as the

goods were well known, and of course the price was a matter of arrangement between the buyer and the seller.

In answer to a question put by Court as to whether the plaintiff admitted that there was a slight difference in some of the goods, Mr. Dickens replied that it was impossible to make two things exactly alike in every respect.

A witness for the defence stated that he had called on the plaintiff on the 13th or 14th of January and that he, plaintiff, said there was no difference in the goods, and if he liked witness and another who was with him could go to the godown and examine the goods for themselves. They went to the godown and the Chinaman opened some bales and they then saw that a number of the pieces were bad. The bad pieces were shown to the plaintiff, and he then demanded that a sample of the 500 pieces which were formerly sold should be produced. The witness remarked that if he did so the plaintiff would keep the sample and not return it to him. However a sample was ultimately sent for and shown to the plaintiff. They pointed out to the plaintiff that there was a difference in the quality of the goods and the sample. He admitted that there was a slight difference, but said that it would not amount to more than half a cent. per piece. They said there was more than that difference in the value of the goods and the sample; and ultimately the plaintiff offered to take off 25 cents. per piece. The plaintiff then walked away and shortly afterwards the banto came and said it was better to make some compromise. On the 30th the witness said he got a letter from the plaintiff's banto saying it would be better to come to some arrangement, but not being very well he did not accede to the request. The letter referred to was then read.

The Witness, to Mr. Dickens:—I can tell which is good and which is bad if two pieces of shirtings are put into my hands. I have had transactions with Mr. Braun, but not in my own name, therefore Mr. Braun might not be personally acquainted with me. I saw him upstairs on one occasion. I told Mr. Braun that as the goods were inferior I would like to see them. I examined the goods before I saw Mr. Braun. It was before twelve o'clock when I saw the goods. Mr. Braun was not present when the goods were examined in the godown. There was no one in the godown except myself and the Chinaman at the time. Mr. Braun did not say anything to me personally on the 13th of January. Mr. Braun said in my hearing that he would allow a reduction of ten cents. He said so to me and also to Chiusike. Mr. Braun offered five cents at the beginning of the interview but afterwards he promised a reduction of ten cents. Kashiwo would not accept the reduction of ten cents and I do not recollect that Kashiwo suggested a further reduction should be made. Mr. Braun was present when the bulk of the goods were compared with the samples. I bought 500 pieces of shirtings and have sold all but three pieces. I did not get quite 500 pieces; there were one or two kept back, but what for I cannot say. I have not any pieces left now. I had three but have disposed of them recently. There was no difference in the width but there was in the colour, one being a little dirty while the other was clean, and there was an apparent difference in the texture. About the middle of January the price of shirtings fell slightly. I don't know that the market

had fallen 30 cents per piece. If the market was such that I could have made a good profit by taking the shirtings, I would not have taken them.

The plaintiff's banto was now examined and explained about the sending of the letter to the last witness. In reply to questions put by Mr. Dickens the witness said:—On the 29th of January I wrote a letter in compliance with a request from Mr. Braun to the defendant, threatening legal proceedings. I recollect Maiyeda coming to No. 30 on two occasions. I never heard Mr. Braun offer a reduction of five rin or ten cents. to Maiyeda. Mr. Braun did not authorise me to write the letter put into court, neither did he acknowledge it after.

Mr. Dickens said that he wished the court to understand that the plaintiff disputed what had been said by the last witness for the defence. He never offered any reduction, never had anything to say to the witness, and was not present at any examination of the goods in the godown. He did examine some of them up stairs and those were in good order. Kashiwo brought some from his own house, which was part of the 250 he had already taken delivery of, and objected to them. These Mr. Braun examined and found to be of good quality. Some more were brought up at the same time from the plaintiff's godown, but whether Kashiwo objected to them or not he could not say; but they were quite good at all events.

The case was adjourned *sine die*.

Friday, March 30th, 1877.

G. GONDAREAU vs. SATO ICHITARO.

The plaintiff sued for the recovery of \$600 alleged to have been lent to the defendant.

G. Gondareau stated:—In the month of June last year I lent the defendant the sum of \$600 at an interest of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per mensem. The principal was to be returned in August. I received in security for the money a quantity of porcelain. When the money fell due the defendant was unable to pay it, and I granted him a month further. At the end of that time, as the money was not paid, I applied to my Consul for permission to sell the porcelain, which was granted. But defendant came and petitioned for a further respite which I granted to him, though I had prepared to send the goods to auction. In order to obtain the last delay, defendant handed me a bill of sale, according to which the porcelain had been sold to another person, but I believe this to have been a fictitious document. On the 14th of November I sent the porcelain to auction, and it realised the sum of \$290.20. Defendant then promised to pay the balance at the rate of 60 yen per month, but he failed to keep his promise. I therefore demand that he be ordered to pay interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per month from the 15th of November on the 600 yen, godown rent, and other expenses to which I have been. At the time I loaned the defendant the money a clause was inserted in the bond by which he made himself responsible for any part of the money. He said there were others concerned in the transaction.

The defendant's Counsel then made a few remarks and said that he had witnesses to prove his statements. His Honour said that he would adjourn the case until Thursday, 5th instant, when the defendant's witnesses would be examined.

Monday, April 9th, 1877.

G. GOUDAREAU vs. SATO ICHITARO

The first hearing of this case was on the 30th ult., when the plaintiff asserted his right to the recovery of \$600, money he had lent to the defendant, and for the security of which he had accepted a quantity of porcelain. The money not being returned, the porcelain was sold realising only \$290, and the present action ensued.

To-day the case was continued, and the plaintiff produced several witnesses to prove that he never opened the boxes until the goods were sent to auction; and when they were opened a quantity of the porcelain was found to be broken.

The defendant's counsel said that his witnesses were far away at the present time and could not be produced to-day. He contended that the plaintiff was responsible for the broken porcelain. In connection with this argument he produced a counterclaim for \$496, which he alleged was the value of the goods damaged while in the possession of the plaintiff. Some of the pieces of porcelain, which had realised 80 cents at auction, in this contra account were valued at \$15 each. As the whole of the porcelain only realised \$290, His Honour declined to entertain the counterclaim.

In reference to the responsibility of the plaintiff for the breakage, he, plaintiff, denied it. He admitted that he was responsible for any damage that might have occurred through fire and that was all.

After hearing all the evidence His Honour announced that he would reserve judgment.

About half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Commander Joseph D. Marvin, of the U.S. Navy, and in command of the sloop-of-war *Alert*, shot himself on board his vessel. The ball penetrated just above the right ear, and, passing through the head, came out on the opposite side. An inquest was held on board in the evening, but the proceedings have not been made public. The deceased was buried this afternoon with the usual honors; and the flags of the shipping have been at half-mast all day. Commander Marvin was about 40 years of age, a native of Ohio, America. He entered the navy in 1856, and was valued as a highly efficient officer. On his returning home from this cruise he would have been about the first on the list for promotion.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

- Mar. 28, Brit. schr. *Mary Jane*, Brinkmeier, 159, from Kobe, to E. C. Kirby & Co.
 Mar. 28, Brit. barq. *Laurel*, Johnson, 638, from Sydney, N.S.W., Coal, to E. Abbott.
 Mar. 31, Brit. barq. *Punjab*, Black, 882, from Liverpool, General, to L. Kniffier & Co.
 Mar. 31, Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 Mar. 31, H. M. D. vessel *Vigilant*, Captain Ryder, from Kobe.
 Mar. 31, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 April 1, Brit. str. *Radnorshire*, Thompson, 1,838, from London via Hongkong, General, to Wilkin & Robison.

- April 2, Brit. str. *Viking*, Castle, 2,558, from London via Hongkong, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
 April 3, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 April 4, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 April 5, Jap. str. *Thabor*, Pendered, from Hiogo, to Lighthouse Dept.
 April 9, Brit. sloop-of-war *Egeria*, Captain Douglass, 894 tons, 4-guns, from Nagasaki.
 April 9, Brit. str. *Belgie*, Metcalfe, 2,627, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 April 12, U. S. Flag-ship *Tennessee*, Captain Young, from Hongkong.
 April 12, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 April 12, Frch. str. *Tibre*, de Girard, 1,009, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

DEPARTURES.

- Mar. 30, Am. str. *Alaska*, Howard, 4,012, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 Mar. 31, Brit. barq. *Forget-me-not*, Dobson, 198, for Amoy, Rice, despatched by Hudson & Co.
 Mar. 31, Brit. str. *Duna*, Steel, 1,290, for Kobe, General, despatched by A. W. Glennie.
 April 2, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 April 3, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Edmond, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 April 3, Russian schr. *Jupiter*, Johnson, 30, for North Pacific, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
 April 4, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdiss, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 April 7, Ger. 3-m. schr. *Oceanus*, Breckwoldt, 285, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by L. Kniffier & Co.
 April 8, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 April 9, Chinese Frigate *Hoi Hon*, Capt. He-Chou, 1,600 tons, for Kobe.
 April 9, Brit. str. *Radnorshire*, Thompson, 1,838, for Kobe, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.
 April 10, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 April 11, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 April 11, Am. bark *American Lloyds*, Arms, 547, for Manila, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
 April 11, Brit. schr. *Mary Jane*, Brinkmeier, 165, for Hiogo, General, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.
 April 11, Jap. 4-m. barq. *Takasago-Maru*, Young, 1,725, for London, Rice, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *Alaska* for San Francisco:—For Liverpool: Col. Moggridge, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson and child. For San Francisco: Messrs. H. W. Rankin, J. Luyeta, E. C. Hine, Aug. Heard, W. F. Newberry, Lieut. H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., John Adams, Henry Lawson, S. W. Broadford, A. H. Weigand; and J. Roderic in the steerage. From Shanghai for San Fran-

cisco: Messrs S. S. Baldwin, J. Robertson Reid, Robert Leitch, and Captain Tzetsky.

Per Frch. str. *Menzaleh* from Hongkong:—M. Pierret, French Consul, and Madame Pierret, Messrs. Millman, and Smith.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* from San Francisco:—Messrs. Chas. P. Thompson, L. B. Baldwin, J. F. Kelly, G. H. Perkins, Geo. M. Barnard, E. H. Harris, F. W. Barber, De Will C. Jenke and wife, H. H. Jones, H. L. Jones, Miss Rose Gibson, Mrs. L. H. Gulick and 2 children, Miss Emma Bingham, Mrs. H. W. Denison, Mrs. M. Campbell, Mrs. N. Wood, Mrs. S. Moss, and Mrs. C. Porter. For Hongkong: Mrs. F. Wright.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Captain Royse, R.N., Dr. Dresser, Messrs. Perkins, U.S.N., Barnard, U.S.N., and T. Tozer; and 10 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Captain Purvis, R.N., Mrs. Ellerton and 2 children, and maid servant, Messrs. Rhode, L. Serif and 2 native servants; and 4 deck passengers.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. Russell Robertson, E. C. Kimball, R. F. Bull, D. Sinclair, F. Jones, J. Morris, M. Raspe, M. Ullmann, C. Wiggins, H. E. Brown, Wylie and 13 Japanese in the cabin; and 1 European, 6 Chinese, and 196 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. Ito, Kishi, Mr. and Mrs. Mourilyan, infant, and servant, C. Rickerby, Grosser, Tsutsumi, Matsumoto, Kobayashi, Revd. C. Blanchet and wife, Kikutai, Iwara, Mr. and Mrs. Fukuda, Kagami, Tagasumi, Maki, Nakagawa, Kawamura, Watanabe, Kawada, Chichibu, Okada, Minabe, Miss Vincent, Miss King, C. F. Lacing, Klein, Harris, Kirby, Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Perkins, and child, L. B. Baldwin, and E. J. Percira.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—H. E. Chev. J. de Schaeffer, Austro-Hungarian Minister, Mr. Wm. Goetze, Master Crawford, and 37 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Brit. str. *Belgie* from Hongkong:—Mr. R. Howie and servant, Mrs. Graham and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, infant, and 2 servants, Mrs. M. Stout, Mr. and Mrs. Coutts, 2 children, and servant. For Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Ede, child, and servants, Captain R. W. Cairns, Bernard Schaar, M. S. Tonnochy, and A. M. Hammond. For San Francisco: 1 European, 601 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais* for Hongkong:—Messrs. C. Deisenheimer, J. W. Gottze, J. Bruinier, Ch. Dres-er, Mornat, Thomson, Joquel, Sara Gallet, Barthelet, Mönier, Vaquez, Barberot, A. B. Berggren, and Tong Chung.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Mr. H. E. Browne; and 2 Chinese in the steerage.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Tokio* reports:—Left San Francisco 3rd March, with 22 Cabin, 1 European, and 160 native steerage, passengers, 1,439.40 tons Cargo; \$371,030.32 Treasure, and 24 packages U. S. Mails.

The British steamer *Belgie* reports:—Sailed from Hongkong, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, April 3rd, 1877. Fine weather and light N. E. moonsoon to Turnabout. Thence to Yokohama variable but for most part light easterly winds and rain. Approaching the coast thick weather and fog. At 7.04 p.m. passed Sagami. 7.56 p.m. passed Kanonaki. 9.10 passed Treaty Point. 9.30 anchored in Yokohama harbour.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

Since our last report, dated 29th ultimo, the market has been quiet, with some little enquiry for 28/32 Water Twist, other counts being almost entirely neglected. Goods now arriving have cost much more than those in stock, and as a consequence holders are much firmer, and decline selling except in cases of necessity. Shirtings show an improvement to the extent of about 10 cents per piece for certain chops, but the offers are still too low for business. The steamer which sailed for Shanghai on the 8th instant was quite full, a large quantity of imported cotton goods having been forwarded on to China. Sugar shows an advance; and a fair business has been done at quotations. Arrivals of Iron are largely in excess of demand.

The barques *Laurel*, with coal from Cardiff, and *Punjab*, with general cargo from Liverpool, and the steamers *Radnorshire* and *Viking*, with general cargo, from London via Hongkong, have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex steamers *Hesperia* from Hamburg, *Craigforth*, *Euphrate* and *Nepaul* from London, and *Djemnah* from Marseilles is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings—		
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.30 to 1.60	} Importers holding for an advance.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.60 to 2.40	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.40 to 2.30	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00 to 2.55	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.30 to 2.40	} Little doing.
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10 to 1.57½	
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.55 to 2.65	} Quiet.
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.60 to 2.30	
Sateens (Black) 82 in. per yard. "	0.12½ to 0.14½	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65 to 0.87½	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	6.70 to 7.60	
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.73 to 0.82	} Very little doing. Some little enquiry.
Taffachelass "	1.70 to 2.15		No sales.
COTTON YARN.		
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	28.00 to 32.00	} Small enquiry for 28/32: other counts not wanted.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	30.00 to 34.00	
Nos. 38 to 42 "	36.00 to 37.00	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.		
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.50 to 16.50	} Nothing doing.
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	10.50 to 11.50	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. "	3.75 to 5.00	
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.00 to 7.00	
Camlet Corals, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.50 to 7.00	
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½ to 0.18½	} Small demand. Prices weaker. Nothing doing. Very quiet.
do. (Figured) "	0.22 to 0.30	
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.90 to 1.60	
do. Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50 to 0.55	
do. Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.65 to 0.75	
do. Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.40 to 0.70	} Unsaleable.
do. Italian, 32 in. "	0.25 to 0.34	
Blankets, 6 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.38 to 0.45	
METALS AND SUNDRIES.		
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	3.20 to 3.75	} Very small business.
do. Nail-rod "	3.00 to 3.50	
do. Hoop "	4.50 to 5.00	
do. Pig "	1.50 to 2.00	
Lead "	8.00 to 8.25	
Quicksilver "	} Fair business.
Coal ... .. "	.....
Sugar, "		
do. Jim pah. 1 "	7.20 to 7.80	
do. Khib pah. 2 "	6.60 to 6.90	
do. Kok fab. 3 "	6.40 to 6.50	
do. Kung fun. 4 "	6.00 to 6.30	
do. Formosa (bags) "	4.35 to 4.40	
do. (baskets) "	4.00	
do. Amoy Brown "	3.70 to 3.90	
Slow of sale.		

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK has been very quiet during the past fifteen days, and only some 250 native bales have been sold at a trifling reduction on last quotations. The selection on hand is very poor, and the season may be looked upon as closed. The Stock in dealers' hands is about 3,000 native bales.

TEA.—Our market may be considered as closed for current season, settlements being quite nominal and arrivals for the present almost suspended. The weather continues fairly favorable and first samples of New Crop may be expected about a fortnight hence.

DESCRIPTION.								PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK :—									
Mayebashi and Shinshiu	Extra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730 to 750	} Good and superior hanks can scarcely be got at any price. In the absence of business, quotations are quite nominal.
	Best No. 1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	700 to 720	
	Good all round	...	...	...	...	...	...	650 to 670	
	Fair medium 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	560 to 620	
	3 and inferior...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshiu, Extra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Best	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Good	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamatski, Best	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Good	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 to 480	} Good and superior hanks can scarcely be got at any price. In the absence of business, quotations are quite nominal.
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430 to 490	
Sodai,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580 to 600	
Harimichi 1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakida, Extra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620 to 650	
Good	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700 to 750	
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Filature :—									
Tomioka, No. 1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 2 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 3...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEA :—									
Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good Common...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medium...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Choice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUNDRIES :—									
Rice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 2.05 to 2.10 per picul	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.30 to 3.40	
" Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
" Large green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50 to 2.60	
Cuttle Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00 to 17.00	
Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00 to 44.00	
Isinglass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.00 to 33.50	
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.00 to 41.00	
Wax, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.00 to 11.50	
" Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.00 to 43.00	
Gall Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00 to 9.50	
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50 to 1.75	
Gin-seng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.40 to 2.90 per catty.	
" (100 a 120 " " )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.40 to 1.70	
Tobacco, common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.50 to 9.00 per picul.	
Rape Oil ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.00 to 12.00	
Shell Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.00 to 35.00	
Camphor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00 to 16.25	
Beche-de-mer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.00 to 40.00	
Coals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.90 to 3.00 per ton.	

TABLES.

SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To England	10,245	4,494	4,668	6,547	6,435	7,264	4,208
„ Marseilles	9,162	7,498	4,846	5,252	4,852	5,498	501
„ United States	90	88	115	94	172	56	255
„ Other Countries	715	237	142	1,068	1,124	372	75
Total Bales	20,212	12,317	9,771	12,961	12,083	13,190	5,039

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1875-76.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
England	4,878	5,214	7,015	7,365	7,946	7,120
France	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516	6,203	896
America	108	115	162	172	56	353
Other Countries	243	366	1,089	1,375	430	98
Total Bales... ..	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428	14,635	8,467

TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st MAY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Current Season.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
To New York, &c.... ..	12,834,014	15,678,794	12,002,270	9,316,260	9,059,618	9,746,975	10,178,224
„ San Francisco	3,018,965	3,113,886	4,398,487	3,217,467	2,538,965	2,112,986	2,420,921
„ England	200,195	37,537	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	16,053,174	18,830,217	16,400,757	12,533,727	11,598,583	11,859,961	12,624,675

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

FROM 1st MAY.	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
New York	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838	9,167,902	9,761,726	10,537,030
San Francisco	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132	2,877,108	2,152,636	2,561,142
Boston, Chicago, &c.	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372	—	—	—
England... ..	37,537	—	—	—	—	25,430
Total Pounds	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342	11,845,010	11,914,362	13,123,602

EXCHANGE.

Business has been done to a moderate extent only at rates slightly higher than last quoted, closing steady at quotations.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0½d.	ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....73½
„ do.....Sight.....4s. 0d.	„ Private.....10 days' sight.....74½ nominal.
„ Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 1d.	„ HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....1½ discount.
„ Documents 6 do. ....4s. 1½d.	„ Private.....10 days' sight.....2½ per cent dis.
„ Continental 6 do. ....4s. 1½d.	„ SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....97
„ PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.15	„ Private.....30 days' sight.....99
„ do.....Sight.....5.05	
„ Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.20 nom.	
„ Documents 6 do. ....5.20 nom.	

Gold Yen, 401½. Silver Yen, 410. Kinsatz, 413½.

The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "City of Tokio."

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1877.

Single Copy, 25 cents.

THE

"Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 12TH TO 20TH APRIL, 1877.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at his residence No. 133, Bluff, suddenly, WILLIAM RANON, a native of British India, aged 46.

On the 16th February, at Brook street, Hawthorn, Melbourne, SAMUEL PARRY, Engineer, late of Yokohama, Japan, aged 68 years.

OUR last Mail Summary was despatched per O. & O. Steamer *Belgio* which left this port at daylight on the 13th instant. Since the date of publishing we are in receipt of the following mails:—

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
French Mail	April 15.	April 12.
American "	—	April 13.
English "	April 17.	April 18.

Latest dates are:

London.....	Letters	Mar. 2.
	... Telegrams	Apr. 20.
New York ...	Letters	Mar. 12.
	... Telegrams	Apr. 19.
San Francisco	Letters	Mar. 21.

Summary.

SINCE we last wrote, the insurrection of Satsuma samurai has not been suppressed, far from it; but it has assumed an entirely new phase. The garrison of Kumamoto, after fifty-two days siege by the insurgents, who in their turn were said to be completely surrounded by the imperial forces, effected, by means of a sortie of three hundred men headed by Colonel Oku, communication with General Kuroda's army. As it turned out the intervening country was entirely open, having been vacated by Saigo's men some days before. The insurgents, either finding that they were experiencing a resistance for which they had not looked, or no longer attaching the same importance as before to

the capture of the fortress, in spite of the encircling armies of imperialists, withdrew, by a concerted movement, from the forts and positions they had occupied around Kumamoto. Not only were they not obstructed; but their movements appear to have been entirely unknown to their foes; and they have had plenty of time to retreat to and encamp among the rocky fastnesses of the mountains of Kiyama in the province of Hiu-ga, between Kumamoto and Kagoshima. Here it is evident that they mean to make a fresh stand; and a long and bloody conflict must ensue before they can be dislodged. Should they find themselves pressed too hard they will have two courses open to them, either to vanish, as they have recently done, but to reappear on the scene of their former resistance, or to fall back upon Kagoshima, where it is asserted that the very stones will rise against an armed invasion of the soil. It is painfully apparent that, after all the blood shed and treasure expended in the campaign which has closed with the withdrawal of the insurgents from the siege of Kumamoto, the imperial cause is as far from a decisive triumph as it was when the civil war commenced. Meanwhile the hospitals are encumbered with wounded men, the killed may be counted by thousands, the money expended is unknown but must be enormous, and the injury wrought to the industries and advancement of the country are incalculable and will take long to repair. Now even more than ever a compromise is to be desired, and all are agreed that if concessions on the part of the government would stop the strife—such concessions as it is supposed Saigo has asked for—they should be granted. It is worth more than passing notice that the government with which the once most loyal, but now insurgent marshal, was before the revolt in earnest communication, have not made known what he asked for, and why, with such fearful results, his demands were refused. And so long as nothing is said to eradicate the belief among natives and foreigners that all he required was some needed reforms, and a change from what has become all but a personal to a representative government, so long will sympathy be felt with the Satsuma chief while he is in the field, and compassion for his discomfiture should he be overthrown. Fresh levies of troops continue to be made

throughout the empire, and all available men, soldiers, police, and now volunteers, are forwarded to the South, where a renewal of the carnage which has ceased for a breathing time appears inevitable.

THE Committee of the Yokohama Racing Association, in view of the inconvenience attending the holding of two race meetings each season, submitted to the Yokohama Race Club a proposition for an amalgamation of the two Racing Societies. This was considered at a meeting of members of the Club, when it was decided that an amalgamation before the now rapidly approaching meetings was impossible; but that a scheme would be prepared for consideration after the next general meeting of the Race Club or in about two months time. So that the Club and the Association will again have separate races in May.

CASES HAVE been heard in the British Provincial Court, against the Captain of the *Viking*, arising out of damage sustained by inward cargo in that vessel. Reports of these cases and our comments upon the point which they involve will be found, the former in the law reports and the latter in an article headed "The Bill of Lading," in this summary. The ruling of the Yokohama Court was that the express condition, "received in good order," may be re-opened as between the ship-owner and the shipper, the consignee, without valuable consideration, standing in the place of the latter.

PAYMASTER Charles P. Thompson, U. S. N., who only arrived in Japan per *City of Tokio* on the 30th ult., has made an attempt, fortunately frustrated, upon his own life at Kobe.

THE U. S. Flagship *Tennessee* is now in this harbor. The French corvette *Talisman* has gone to Kobe, having been replaced in Yokohama by the *La Clochette*.

THE old American Legation Lot, ground and buildings, on the Bluff brought only \$2,100 at public auction.

UPWARDS of \$3,400 has been collected, in Yokohama and Tokio, in aid of the Shantung Famine Relief Fund.

EIGHT horses and one hundred merino sheep, rams and ewes in equal proportion, have been imported from San Francisco for the government stock farm at Shimosa.

THE P. & O. steamer *Massilia* has been chartered by the Mitsu Bishi Company.

RACING.

OUR contemporary the *Japan Weekly Mail*, having broken the ice of reserve with which the subject of racing has been covered during the past six or seven months, we have but little hesitation in following so good an example. The "storm in a tea cup," or in plain words the squabbling of the rival race clubs, has for sometime past been unanimously scouted, even as a subject of after dinner conversation, but in view of the influence which the sport has upon the younger members of this community for very little good and very much evil, it becomes the duty of a newspaper to represent as faithfully as it can, the opinions of those whose experience lends weight, and whose disinterestedness gives influence to remarks, which are well worthy of being deeply considered and carefully followed. In doing this, we have no wish to write a homily, to quote mock sentiment, to condemn the sport of racing as injurious to morality, or to favor any one set of views over another. It is also absolutely unnecessary to trace the origin of the Race Club, or the grounds of the dissension which, taking its rise in 1870 or 1871, was surely and steadily fomented by the supercilious and imperative manner with which the majority of the old body vetoed every proposition for reform urged by the minority of the Yokohama Race Club, and which ended by the secession of some of the most popular and respected members, who speedily and easily formed an Association now increasing so rapidly in strength as to ensure the dissolution of the older body, and the establishment of the reforms to which years of labour were vainly devoted. That the Association has inaugurated reform, where reform was immensely wanted, very few right-minded, impartial men will deny, but at the moment we are inclined to think with our contemporary that the time has arrived when the major principles being secured, the minor differences might, with advantage to the public, be dropped out of sight and the Race Club become merged into the Race Association.

The blots which have stamped their curse upon a noble sport in Yokohama have been the selling lottery system and the indiscriminate scratching of ponies without even an hour's notice. Every resident will remember, and if he should not do so let him refer to any old race book, the regularity with which large stable owners entered their entire stud for each event: how before the races the lotteries were held in clubs and hotels: how the green men bought blanks and the knowing ones prizes: how the order of the running depended upon the purchases at the preceding day's lotteries: how men (*in vino veritas!*) have openly accused individuals on the race course of having scratched all the ponies they could not secure for themselves, and staked the honour of their stable and colours upon a horse, which, looked upon as a rank outsider and known to be inferior in every respect to the others entered, was sold for a mere song and purchased by the owner: how the names of men, in otherwise excellent repute and standing, have been associated with innuendoes of the most dishonorable class; and how, whether true or untrue, well-founded or without foundation at all, a certain amount of credence was attached to the rumours; and a general air of dissatisfaction, an increasing shadow, over-spread each successive meeting. At last public opinion grew decided, and lotteries fell into disfavor. A movement was set

on foot which abolished the practice of holding lotteries in the United Club, a practice, which afterwards restored, was subsequently again, and let us hope finally, discontinued. Relegated to hired rooms in hotels, and organized by speculators, lotteries made a last stand, and now, weakened to the last degree by the scenes which took place at the late autumn meeting, they may be looked upon as moribund, if not absolutely dead and of the past. The Racing Association, representing a majority of those members of the community at all interested in racing matters, dealt, however, the chief and most deadly blow at the lottery system, by adding to their rules three additional by-laws*, the importance of which was not at first seen or appreciated. We have italicised the last half-dozen words in the third by-law, and our sporting readers will readily understand why we have done so. The declaration or alternative provided for in the first and second by-law *must become public* on the evening of the day before the races are held, and, consequently, before the lotteries are drawn: he who is not in the mysteries of the expected performances of the following day, will at least have the satisfaction of knowing the *first* event for which each of a batch of ponies must run to be qualified to win at all, and, protected in this respect, he has no further ground of complaint, but rather excellent cause for rejoicing, that the ponies he buys against the owner or his agents, are not certain to be all "dead heads." It is rumoured that the by-laws we have quoted are a stumbling block in the way of amalgamation, but this we are disinclined to believe: we are foolish enough probably to cling to the notion that amateur racing men are a class distinct from professionals, and race for honour and not for money. Certainly, the past is calculated to shake our faith in this respect, but we look forward with confidence to the future for its complete restoration. It is also rumoured that the system of ballot should be again introduced if the two clubs amalgamate. We can only say, if the Race Club should make this condition a *sine quâ non*, union is absolutely impossible. The absurd distinctions of class in a general community of traders have been carried much too far: in racing, boating, athletics, cricket and every manly amusement, this abominable system exists, and forces us to the conclusion that the exclusiveness which needs such carefully devised protection from the outer snobs, must be of a painfully fragile description. The aristocratic horror of the Norfolk-Howard, who should catch a crab in presence of his fellow clubman Smith, or be bowled out by Jones, is perhaps for something in its origin. It is time these barriers against common sense, good feeling, and fellowship should be removed,—peaceably, if possible—but removed; and, in discarding the principle that the race ground could be held by a few who should admit others upon sufferance, the Race Association only reflected the determination of a body resolved to assert itself

at last. It is therefore fairly evident that a better future is before the Racing community, and a chance exists of the settlement being purged of the slanderous accusations which we have alluded to; but it is evident that the rules of the Association are so sound, and rest so securely upon public opinion, that their continuance is certain. The Committee who framed them are still in office; and, while thanking them for what has already been done, we can assure them of the warm support with which their policy will be endorsed by a public meeting of the members of the Yokohama Racing Association.

THE EFFECTS OF THE RELIEF OF KUMAMOTO.

THE news of the raising by the Imperial troops of the siege of Kumamoto has been confirmed; and the fact is now placed beyond a doubt. The operations which culminated in this unquestionable strategic success for the government arms have been reported in detail; and we learn now that prompt measures are being taken to re-establish the affairs of the province of Higo in the condition in which they were before its occupation by the insurgents. The Kencho has been re-opened in the town of Kumamoto, order is being restored, and Prince ARISUGAWA-NO-MIYA, Commander-in-Chief of the imperial armies has himself, probably, by this time taken up his residence in the castle, which will henceforward be his head-quarters, and the basis of his future operations against the rebels. The latter, it is apparent, have entirely evacuated the province of Higo, the roads and passes of which have been the scenes of so many sanguinary battles, and retreated towards the mountains of Kiyama in the province of Hinga, South-East and a considerable distance from Kumamoto.

As for the relief of the castle itself, it appears to have been effected with but little difficulty at last. Virtually, the siege ceased on the 22nd March, when the rebels, under the cover of a heavy fire from their cannon, attempted to carry the place by assault. Meeting with a staunch resistance, and finding the best efforts of their men unavailing, and resulting only in a terrible carnage among them, the insurgent leaders withdrew their forces, and for some days remained inactive behind their entrenchments. Then, by a concerted movement, they deserted Uyeiki and the forts around the castle, and, apparently unknown to the imperialists, effected an unobstructed retreat to the mountain fastnesses of Kiyama. The most has been made by the native journals, under the instruction of the censors of the press, of the march of Colonel Oku with some three or four hundred men of the garrison to Uto, and his junction there with the army of Kuroda; but the accounts of the operation themselves bear witness that it was accomplished with little difficulty, and in the face of no resistance. We read that "three lives were lost," and that a few prisoners were taken by Colonel Oku's command. The lives were doubtless forfeit to the swords or spears of a few desperate guerrillas whom, instead of the insurgent forces, the troops met on their march; and the prisoners were probably stragglers or persons who could give no account of themselves. The junction of the imperial troops, so long kept at bay by the insurgent besiegers of the castle, and the beleaguered garrison, might have been effected days before it was actually accomplished. In stating this, we have no wish to disparage the success attained by the

* I.—If any pony is entered for several races on the same day, the owner of such pony must declare to the Committee of the Y. R. A., not later than 6 p.m. on the day previous to such races, the first event for which the pony will compete.

II.—If no declaration is sent into the Committee of the Y. R. A. it will be compulsory for such pony or ponies to run for the first event for which they are entered, or be disqualified from running for any race during that day.

III.—All declarations to be made in writing to the Committee and addressed to the Honorary Secretary, who will immediately make them public.

imperial arms; or to suggest that the imperial commanders did other than wisely in refraining from making an attempt which might have entangled their troops in places which they had reason to suspect might conceal murderous ambushes of their foes. But we do say that it is passing strange that the army of fifteen or twenty thousand men under Saigo, so frequently reported as entirely surrounded by the government armies, should have been allowed to have effected their escape *en masse*, to have disappeared unobstructed and their flight unknown, to another locality where they will be in at least as good a position as they were before to carry on that peculiar style of warfare which has already proved so fatal to those to whom they are opposed. If the rebellion was to be crushed at any cost of life and treasure, it seems that the end might have been better gained as the opposing armies stood three weeks since, than it can be now, when the rebels by a masterly retreat have extricated themselves from the meshes in which the imperial commanders fondly imagined that they were entangled, and have established themselves in quite another district, where to encounter them another campaign, probably more harassing and deadly than the last, will have to be entered upon.

This is what the relief of Kumamoto means. With the gain of a certain amount of *prestige*, which may be taken just for what it is worth, and after the expenditure of an amount of treasure of which no account will ever be rendered, but whose withdrawal from its proper objects will cripple the resources of the country for years: after a loss of life known to be enormous but the extent of which, too, will never be made public: after incalculable suffering undergone by both imperialists and insurgents who have survived the strife but who encumber the hospitals and ambulances, and, maimed, halt, and blind, will be a burden to themselves and their families for years: after the affairs of government have been impeded, national progress arrested, projected reforms nipped in their bud, schools closed, education killed, agriculture hindered, domestic trade half strangled, and foreign commerce all but annihilated:—after so many sacrifices made and so much mischief wrought, the government find that they have to send their armies on another expedition, which bids fair to be as long and productive of as much carnage, suffering, and expense as the one just ended. Saigo, finding that the capture of Kumamoto was impossible, has, as if with a wave of his hand, transported his armies through or over the forces said to have hemmed him in, and has selected the *venue* of a future campaign, if his foes should choose to follow him, in a mountainous and difficult district, a hundred miles at least from where he was before. Who can say that this *hegira* did not enter into his combinations? The plan of the imperialists, as it has been allowed to be published, is to follow the insurgents by divisions, to repeat in fact in Hiuga the operations which resulted in the relief of Kumamoto in Higo. In the country now occupied by the insurgents, in addition to the passes and other natural strategic points of vantage, there is a castle-city, Sadowara, which, though said not to be commandingly situated, will be of great service to the insurgent leaders, who, by the way, when they find themselves again hard pressed and surrounded by the imperialists, may reverse the movement which they have so recently

effected, and return with such of their adherents as may escape slaughter to the province they have just vacated. True, nothing certain has been heard of Saigo for some time; but he is none the less dangerous for that. Nothing was heard of him during the period which preceded the fact becoming known that he was at the head of the samurai, who, after taking the arsenals, had left Kagoshima. At this latter place great excitement appears again to prevail. Certainly, the mission of the imperial envoys thither does not seem to have been productive of any great result favorable to the imperial cause. It is thought that if the expeditionary troops—the whole of the imperial army so to speak—succeed in forcing the new positions of the insurgents, the latter will fall back upon Kagoshima. The Government are unable to garrison this place; but they are concentrating their men-of-war in the neighboring waters. Should this forecast prove correct Kagoshima will be the scene of a deadly struggle. The sympathies of the entire population, men, women, and children are with the insurgent cause. During the very visit of the envoys, the most efficient aid was being rendered to it there. Arima, an old servant of the Navy Department, was appointed by Saigo director of the arsenal after its seizure. Day and night he has been busy manufacturing ammunition, and making and repairing arms for his chief. He suspended his operations while the envoys were in the neighborhood, and withdrew himself for the time; but he had a large supply of the necessities of war ready to hand over to Beppu and Yetsumi when they arrived from Saigo's camp. Then, strictly quiet as Shimadzu has kept himself, there can be little question that his sympathies too are with, and his moral support given to, the insurrection.

All things indicate that unless arms are to be laid down by both sides the end of the strife is likely to be remote. Fain would we see it hastened. One of Shimadzu's sons is now at Kioto, the bearer of a memorial from his father. If even now a compromise can be come to it should be hailed with gladness. If representative institutions and a constitutional government are given to the people through this insurrection, the struggle will not have been in vain. But, if they should be denied, and the efforts of those now in power to crush Saigo and his followers should prevail, peace will follow; but what a peace! A hollow amity, a period of heart-burning in which ancient feuds are secretly nourished, and ancient wounds caressed: a time of months or years in which fresh resources are gathered and new lessons learned, to be held in reserve until the hour is ripe for a new revolt, and the seed of the wind is reaped in the tumult of the whirlwind and the storm of internecine strife.

This, at least, can be done. The government owe to the nation an account of the blood shed, the evil wrought, the treasure expended, in this dire strife. They know what demands have been made of them, and compliance with which would have averted the war. And this also the nation should know. Let them then make public, honestly and without reserve, what Saigo asked for in the name of the country and why he was refused. If these demands were such as should not be made by one aspiring to the lofty reputation of a patriot, and which it was the duty of an honest administration to refuse at all risk, even that greatest of all, the risk of a civil war, the truth will be at once recognized, the blame will be shifted from those who now bear it to him by whom it should be borne,

and Saigo will be proved and acknowledged worthy of those epithets which are so lavishly heaped upon him by a fettered press, the chief concern of whose writers at this moment must be how to pen an honest line which shall not be expunged by the ruthless pen of the censors.

THE BILL OF LADING.

CONSIDERABLE confusion appears to exist in Yokohama as to the respective rights of the holders of bills of lading, and of the liabilities of the master and owner under that contract. In a recent case tried before the assistant Judge, the plaintiffs were holders of a bill of lading drawn to the order of the shipper and endorsed in blank: it was admitted that no property in the goods passed to the endorsees, and the plaintiffs were consequently nonsuited on the ground that the action was misconceived. No appeal against this decision was made, and the soundness of the law upon which it was based is open to doubt. We, however, think that the decision was right, as the Bill of Lading Act upon which so much stress has been laid, distinctly states that the holder, to be in a position to sue, must be a "*bona fide* holder for value": the first section provides that "Every consignee of goods named in a bill of lading, and every endorsee of a bill of lading to whom the property in the goods therein mentioned shall pass, upon or by reason of such consignment or endorsement shall have transferred to and vested in him all rights of suit," &c., and it has been held over and over again, in strong support of the decision rendered in this Court, that "Where by the bill of lading the goods were to be delivered for the consignee, and in his name, to the consignee, and no question of agency could arise, the consignee having, at the time of shipment, no property in the goods, it was held that an action in the name of the latter for damage done to the goods was misconceived." It would therefore appear from the decisions which have been rendered, and upon a correct construction of the 18th and 19th Vict. C. 111., that the mere endorsee of a bill of lading to whom the property in the goods therein mentioned has not passed for valuable consideration, or, who, in the exact words of the Act, is not a *bona fide* holder for value, possesses no right of action against the master or owner, in respect of damage or non-delivery.

This view is supported by a recent decision rendered by Sir ROBERT PHILLIMORE in an action for breach of contract of carriage and short delivery of cargo. The plaintiffs, who were bankers, alleged in their petition that they were holders for value of the bill of lading under which they sought to enforce delivery of the specified amount of cargo. The "value" in respect of which they became holders of the bill of lading, was a debt due from the assignor who had transferred the bill of lading in part payment, and it was contended by Counsel that "Even if the plaintiffs hold this bill of lading as security for advances, they have only a lien upon it, and that does not give them a right of action against the shipowners." The question of "consideration" was therefore before the Court, and was disposed of as follows:—"With respect to the objection as to want of consideration given by the plaintiffs, I am of opinion that the bill of lading was assigned to and taken by them in part payment of a debt due to them from the assignee, which is a sufficient valuable consideration."

This being seemingly the state of the law there is no excuse for the persistency with which consignors ship in their own name and merely pass the property for delivery to their agents, the consignees, by an endorsement usually in blank. With this question the Chamber of Commerce might certainly have dealt with advantage; but although they touched upon the matter it was allowed to drop—a fate too common to all subjects of public interest or importance to foreigners in Japan. In bringing it once more forward we recommend the subject to the immediate and earnest consideration of the Committee, in the hope that a high legal opinion may be taken in London for the future guidance of shippers and consignees.

We have entered into the right of the consignee to sue somewhat at length for the purpose of drawing the attention of our readers to the unsatisfactory position the majority hold under the ordinary bill of lading, exemplified more particularly in the late actions against the *Viking*. The evidence in the first of these suits showed that a number of cases of window glass were shipped: that a bill of lading with the customary receipt of the glass in "good order and condition" had been granted: that the shipper was merely the agent of the consignee; and that the damage was the result of contact with fresh water. These facts were settled by the learned Law Secretary, and in deciding the case he held that the bill of lading not being conclusive as between the shipper and master as to the quantity of goods shipped, it was equally inconclusive as to the condition of the goods when taken on board the vessel. If this ruling is to be considered binding, the bill of lading, unless endorsed to an innocent third party for valuable consideration, becomes merely a receipt for an indefinite quantity of goods, the question of the actual quantity and quality of which may be reopened at any time between the parties to the contract, and the document will have lost half its virtue. The case of *Bates v. Todd* referred to in the decision was "an action against the owners of the ship *Thames*, on a bill of lading, signed by the master at Singapore, for 890 bags of pepper; the declaration alleged that 890 bags were shipped, and that some of them had been lost. The defence was, that only 790 bags had been shipped, and that the captain had been induced to sign the bill of lading for 890, by the fraud of the plaintiff's agent at Singapore. It was contended for the plaintiffs, that the bill of lading was conclusive, and estopped the defendant, who was owner of the ship; but Chief Justice TINDAL said he was of opinion, that, as between the original parties, the bill of lading was merely a receipt, liable to be opened by the evidence of the real facts, and left the question to the jury, whether, in fact, 890 bags, or only 790 were shipped." If the ruling quoted is really the law and the ship owner is not responsible for the quantity of goods specified in a bill of lading, *a fortiori* he cannot be held responsible for their quality: the former he could check and ascertain to his own satisfaction before signing the receipt: the latter he could not. The case of the *Ida*, on appeal from the High Court of Admiralty does not, however, support the corollary. It runs as follows:—"Persons constituting the firm of shippers identical with the members of plaintiffs' firm. Damage to cargo—bill of lading 'quality and quantity unknown'—burden of proof.

"A bill of lading stating goods to have

"been shipped in good order and condition, 'but indorsed by the master with the words 'quality and quantity unknown,' does not admit as against the ship owner that the goods were shipped in good order and condition.

"There is no rule of law by which the consignee of goods under a bill of lading, stating goods to have been shipped in good order and condition, but containing the words 'quantity and quality unknown,' is bound to show that the goods were shipped in good order and condition, or fail in his suit against the shipowner for damage done to the cargo; but, failing proof of the condition of the cargo when shipped, the consignee is bound to show that the damage which it sustained is traceable to causes for which the shipowner is responsible" (Privy Council, March 1875.) It will be observed that considerable stress is laid upon the clause "quantity and quality unknown," as governing the liability of the master to deliver in the like good order and condition as the goods were in when laden on board, and it seems a fair inference that the absence of those words in the case quoted would have seriously affected the ruling; thus, "a bill of lading stating goods to have been shipped in good order and condition, but indorsed by the master 'quality and quantity unknown,' does not admit as against the shipowner that the goods were shipped in good order and condition." In the case *Haddon v. Parry* the Court declared that the words 'contents unknown' rendered the bill of lading "no declaration of what the chest of dollars contained; it was therefore no evidence at all;" and Lord Chief Justice MANSFIELD had previously said in the course of the same argument, "If the master qualifies his acknowledgment by the words 'contents unknown' he acknowledges nothing." The learned judge who tried these causes (*The Ida* and *The Prosperino Palasso*) added, "by appending these words the master cancelled any admission he would otherwise have made as to the quality and condition of the goods when shipped." (The italics are used by us.) From this we gather that where there is no qualifying clause there is an admission by the master of the quality and condition of the goods when shipped, as between him and the shipper or consignee, and that he is responsible for their delivery in the like condition, perils of the sea alone excepted.

The consequences of the decision in the *Viking* suit will be serious. Shipmasters are averse to the admission of any claims upon them, however just and well founded they may be, and if for the future it is to be understood that the express condition of the contract, "received in good order and condition" is not an acknowledgment on the part of the master to the shipper, a revision of the form is absolutely necessary. If the community is satisfied, and the judgment in the case of the *Viking* is to remain undisturbed, the shipowner will be relieved of the great obligation attaching to him to deliver the cargo in good order: the restrictive clauses in the ordinary bill of lading are sufficiently framed for the protection of the shipowner: they have been denounced from time to time as vexatious and one-sided, but the framers of them have not gone so far as to add a clause avoiding the ship's liability to deliver goods in the same good order as received from the shipper.

The other cases against the same vessel were dismissed on the ground of damage being caused by sea perils: surely the master was to be excused for the same reason given

in *Rohde v. Castle*. If the damage is proved to be the result of contact with fresh water (although steam-pipes are used for heating purposes through all large steamers) the ship is absolved, because the express terms of an express contract have no significance, and are merely used to delude the shipper into a state of false security: if the damage results from other causes the ship is not responsible for losses arising from perils of the sea. We will conclude with a definition of the term "perils of the sea," first mentioning, however, that the loss claimed by *Beato and Hudson v. Castle*, was caused by a leak in the compartment where the goods were stowed, which admitted over eight feet of water, a fact only discovered upon inspection." Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN, reviewing and reversing a judgment of Mr. Justice BRETT in the suit *Nugent v. Smith* said in reference to the term "Act of God:—" "In our own law on this subject judicial authority, as has been stated, is wanting, and the text writers, English and American, with one exception, afford little or no assistance. Story, however, in speaking of the perils of the sea, in which storm and tempest are, of course included, and, consequently to a great extent the instances of inevitable accident at sea, which come under the term, 'Act of God' uses the following language: 'The phrase "perils of the sea" whether understood in its most limited sense as importing a loss by natural accidents peculiar to that element, or whether understood in its more extended sense as including inevitable accidents occurring upon that element, must still in either case be understood to include such losses only to the goods on board as are of an extraordinary nature, or arise from some irresistible force, or from inevitable accident, or from some overwhelming power which cannot be guarded against by the ordinary exertions of human skill and prudence. Hence it is that if the loss occurs by a peril of the sea, which might have been avoided by the exercise of any reasonable skill or diligence at the time when it occurred, it is not deemed to be in the sense of the phrase such a loss by the perils of the sea as will exempt the carrier from liability, but rather a loss by the gross negligence of the party. Story it will be observed, here speaks only of ordinary exertion of human skill and prudence, and the exercise of reasonable skill and diligence.' "And" added the Lord Chief Justice, "I am of opinion this is the true view of the matter."

IMPORTED HORSES AND SHEEP.

The arrival of the O. & O. S. S. Company's *Gaelic*, brings to our shores the first instalment of thoroughbred horses from California,—bought by the commissioners sent to America for the purchase of thoroughbred stock,—consisting of three horses, three fillies, and two large draught stallions. There are also fifty pure merino rams and fifty ewes, fine animals; but it was the horses which most commanded our admiration.

The first horse shewn us was the grey Bradley, four years old, by Norfolk; he by Lexington, dam Novice; she by Glencoe: Bradley's dam grey mare Margaretta: she by Lexington dam, Margrave (see American stud book.) This horse Mr. Faylor, the trainer in charge, tells us has one of the best three year old records in California. He won the one mile and a half dash at Sacramento, in the splendid time of 2 minutes 30½ seconds; and has also run other remarkable races in California. His fastest mile

as a four year old, was run and won at the mile and repeat race at State Fair, in 1 minute 41½ seconds, and 1 minute 43½ seconds. He started in the four mile and repeat race on the 22nd of last February, when the commissioners saw him run and bought him for Japan. He ran second to the noted mare Molly McCarthy. Molly is the best mare that America has ever produced, at all distances from one mile to four. She has never been whipped or spurred, or lost a heat or race. She is sired by Monday: he by Colten out of Molly Jackson. Her dam is Hannah Farro, the best brood nag in America and acknowledged to be so by all breeders in the United States.

The next horse shewn us was Ralston, the pride of the coast, which as Mr. Faylor informs us is the best of them all. He is a fine three year old bay, two white hind feet, one white fore fetlock, white star in forehead, and is 15 hands 2 inches high. He is sired by Norfolk, dam Hannah Farro. He ran in a field of twelve two year old colts, last fall, at State Fair, and won with all ease, in the remarkable time of 1 minute 46 seconds, the best time ever made by any two year old colt. He is half-brother to Molly McCarthy, one year younger, out of the same dam.

The next is the horse Regent, a six year old, with two white hind feet, small star in forehead. He is by Lodi: he by imported Yorkshire, dam Glencoe: Regent's dam, Eva Combes, by Billy Cheestham, dam, Ruby. He was entered as a four year old in the 30,000 dollar four mile race at San Francisco, and was thought well of, but broke down in his near hind leg in training, and did not start in the race. He was raised by Captain Geo. A. Johnson, of San Diego, California.

Coming to the next we find Clara McGeary. Mr. Faylor says this is the horse that brought him to this country, as he could not part from the filly: she is full sister to Ralston, two years old, a chestnut sorrel, 2 white hind feet, with star in forehead, about 15 hands high, but very large, and has the look of a tip top race horse.

The next is Balance. She is the picture of her family, being by "Norfolk," dam "Ballarette," by "Ballareele," dam Hanna Farro. Great grand-sire Blair Athol. She shows the Blair Athol blaze in the forehead. She is two years old this spring. The next is a small filly, Jessie Forel, two years old, by Norfolk, dam Maggie Dale by Owen Dale, dam Margaretta by Lexington. This finishes the list of thoroughbreds. Of the big ones, the first is a fine large Clydesdale stallion, Langdon, 5 years old; 17½ hands high, weighing 1,700 pounds, blood bay, with one white foot; and the milk white Norman stallion Amador, 8 years old. He weighs about 1,400 pounds, stands 16 hands high, and is Mr. D. W. Ap Jones' favorite.

With this string of fine horses for the country, and such a competent man in charge as Mr. Faylor, who comes highly recommended to the government, Japan ought in a few years to have as fine a family of horses [as any other country can boast of.

There cannot be too much praise given to Mr. Faylor for the splendid condition in which he lands his beautiful charges.

Mr. Faylor bears the highest testimony to the kindness and attention of Captain Kidley, and his officers, who, during three days of very rough weather, did their utmost to protect the stock from danger.

THE SATSUMA INSURRECTION.

From the *Japan Gazette*, April 11th.

Finding that the troops already in the field are insufficient to put down the insurgents, and that the withdrawal of the soldiery from outposts in drafts of combatants destined for the seat of war, leaves other parts of the empire unprotected by military, the Prime Minister at Kioto, has ordered a fresh conscription of ten thousand men and has also directed the enrolment of the veteran soldiers of the Imperial Guard, at present living in private in the Yamaguchiken.

The fears which we expressed that, unless the rising were promptly suppressed, force failing, by a compromise, the insurrection would spread, have turned out to be only too well founded. The samurai of Nakatsu, in the province of Buzen, are now in open revolt. The *Osaka Nipho* says that about one hundred shizoku in that place have taken up arms against the local authorities. They attacked the branch Owake kencho at Nakatsu and killed all the officials there, the office being quite unguarded. The insurgents then marched on the Bungo road to join the insurgents in Kumamoto. A number of Kagoshima men had come to Nakatsu from Waifu, and excited the samurai to follow their example.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes: A telegram from —, despatched at 10.50 p.m. on the 4th inst, announces that notwithstanding the orders of the local authorities, some shizoku in Nakatsu wandered about the town wearing swords, under the pretence that they intended to protect themselves and the town from an attack by the enemy. About — shizoku in the counties of Shimoge and Usa formed themselves into a force armed with swords, and set the houses of the district officials on fire. Besides this other places are much excited. A large force of police has been despatched to quell the rising.—A telegram from the South-West, sent at 11.55 p.m. on the 4th instant, says that, on the 3rd, the *Asama-kawan* left Umano-seki in order to cannonade the village of Beppu, under the jurisdiction of Owake ken, occupied by insurgents. Before her arrival on the coast, however, they had retired.—A telegram from Kioto, despatched at 1.30 p.m. on the 5th, announces that a party of rioters in Nakatsu had attacked the Owake-kencho on the 2nd. The town was set on fire and an engagement followed between the police and the rioters. The latter were dispersed in the evening. As they retreated to Beppu, they set the government offices on fire. They arrived at Beppu at about 12 o'clock in the night of the 2nd.—Another despatch from Kioto, dated at 7.50 a.m., the 6th inst., announces that the insurgents in Nakatsu had attacked the Owake kencho and police station, and killed Mr. —, a well known individual. The ranks of the insurgents are gaining numbers. Half a battalion of infantry and a force of police left Sakana-shi and encamped at Tsuku-takeda on the 5th instant, to meet the Nakatsu rebels.

The *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun* of the 10th April publishes the following letter from the seat of war:—

The first division of the Imperialists is commanded by Lieut-General Nodzu and Lieut-Colonel Okayama: the second division by Lieut-General Oyama (brother of the ex-governor of the Kagoshima-ken) and Colonel Nodzu, who have their head-quarters at Nanamoto, and fight at Kidome, Uyeki, and Torinosu, the very centre of the seat of war:

the third division by Lieut-General Miura and Colonel Kajih, who are encamped at Yamaka and keep the insurgents in check at Waifu, and guard the ground between Nanamoto and Takase: the fourth division by Lieut-Colonel Shinagawa, protecting Igura, Ohama, and Haragura, as the reserve corps of Kidome. The second division was at first commanded by Lieut-General Miyoshi, but he having been wounded in an engagement at Tawarazaka, his place was filled by Lieut-General Okayama. General Kuroda, commanding in chief the reserve corps, has his head-quarters at Yajiro, south of Kumamoto castle. The first division of the reserve forces is commanded by Lieut-General Kawaji, and the second by Lieut-General Yamada. These landed simultaneously at Hinaku and Yajiro and attacked the rear of the insurgents. The result of this enterprise is as yet unknown. A large force, composed of police, occupy Nigutoge on the Bungo road, where skirmishes have taken place several times. It is not yet known where Saigo the rebel commander is stopping. The following is an account of the number of the Imperialists at the seat of war:—2 battalions of the 1st division of the Imperial body guards, 2 battalions of the 2nd division of the same body, the 1st and 3rd, two battalions, of the 1st division of the Tokio garrison, the 1st and 3rd, two battalions, of the 2nd division of the same body, and the 3rd battalion of the 3rd division of the same corps, the 1st and 3rd, two battalions, of the 6th division of the Nagoya garrison, 1 battalion of the 7th division of the same, 3 battalions of the 8th division of the Osaka garrison, 3 battalions of the 9th division of the same, 2 and a half battalions of the 10th division of the same, 3 battalions of the 11th division of the Hiroshima garrison, 1 and a half battalion of the 12th division of the same garrison, 3 battalions of the 13th division of the Kuma-moto garrison (these are in the castle) 3 battalions of the 14th division of the same (one of these battalions is also in the castle) 31 battalions of infantry in all, Besides these, 3000 police are also in the field, and one battalion each of artillery of the Tokio garrison and Imperial body guards, one and a half battalion of artillery from the Osaka garrison, and 2 battalions of the Kumamoto garrison, 5 and a half battalions of artillery and one quarter of a battalion of engineers of the Imperial body guards from Tokio, Osaka, and Kumamoto garrisons respectively.

As was mentioned in a recent issue, says the *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun*, Osu-Tetsuzen, *Gonchu-Kioshei*, a Buddhist priest of the Monto sect, was persecuted by the Kagoshima insurgents. On the 24th March he was summoned to appear at the Imperial palace in Kioto, where he was examined before the ministers and other high officials as to the condition of Kagoshima, and ordered to record his experience in a document, which runs as follows:—

In October of the 9th year of Meiji, (1876) members of the Monto sect were allowed to practice their religion in the Kagoshima-ken, and I and others were sent there to preach the Buddhist doctrine. We strove to the utmost of our ability to inculcate loyalty to the government on the one hand, and by the preaching of our tenets to instruct the people to advance in civilization on the other. To our great wonder, the Gakko-to distrusted us very much, and spread the idle rumor that Osu-Tetsuzen came to Kagoshima to act as a spy by private order of H. E. Mr.

Kido, *Naikaku-komon*, and to hold secret communication with the government. Most of the *kucho* and *kocho* throughout Kagoshima were also confederate with these treacherous fellows. They obstructed us in our duties everywhere and persecuted the Buddhists in the ken. We could do nothing in which we were not interfered with, and those who were not converted also acted against us. We found ourselves in a most difficult and dangerous situation. But it is the duty of missionaries to make the wicked good and to civilize the savage. So we were not at all afraid, or anxious to leave Kagoshima, but we continued our work, in spite of their opposition, which excited the traitors more and more to hostility to us, and we could do nothing to pacify them. At length, on the 31st January of this year, they forced their way at the same time into the two arsenals, one belonging to the War and the other to the Navy Department. The inhabitants throughout the entire province became much excited. On the same day, a certain number of *shizoku*, armed with swords, penetrated into our lodging. We escaped and they pillaged all our property. On the following day, when we were at a temple which we had selected as a temporary refuge, they followed us there and insulted us. At night they forced their way into the temple and destroyed everything in our presence. Nothing was left standing. The native Buddhists advised us to leave Kagoshima to escape violence from the rebels. But as I was regarded as a spy of the government, I could not leave it; or, if I had done so, they would have been certain that we were spies, and our hard work of introducing civilization during half a year, might have been lost to the people and country. So we determined to remain in Kagoshima, at the risk of our lives, and petitioned the governor to protect us from them. This was on the 5th Feb. At about 1 p.m. on the following day, about thirty men, each dressed in police uniform, entered the temple and arrested us, eight in all. Four others, who happened to be out at the time, escaped being taken by them. We were immediately taken to the first police office, where a large number of officials and *shizoku* surrounded us and talked evil against us. They beat us on the face and back as if it were sport for them. *Osu-Tetsuzen* was first examined as to whether he had received secret orders from the government or not. Nothing else was asked of him. The others were similarly questioned. At about 11 p.m. the same day, we were put in a jail, where robbers and other criminals were imprisoned. We were very badly treated there. On the following day, we were again examined on the same subject as before, and on the 9th Nakahara and others were obliged to seal their confessions.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kyoto, despatched at 4 p.m. on the 8th instant, announces that the troops now in the island of *Yezo* will be sent quickly to *Yajiro*. The *Taikei-maru*, which was anchored in Kobe, had left for the island at noon on that day in order to take troops on board.

The *Choya Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kyoto, despatched at 5.30 p.m. on the 7th April, announces that *Beppu* and *Yetsumi* attacked the Imperialists at *Yajiro* in the rear with 1,500 men newly raised in Kagoshima. The Imperialists were fewer in number, but they fought with desperation, and held the strong strategic position of *Motome-gawa*.—Another telegram from the seat of war, received at 2 a.m. on the 10th,

says that on the 9th, a great battle was commenced at *Kidome* and lasted for many hours.—(number blank) policemen were killed.—About 200 policemen in the *Yamaguchi-ken* have been sent to the field.—One battalion and thirty officers, commanded by *Lient.-Colonel Kazama*, leave in the *Hiogomaru*, which also takes large quantities of gunpowder, to-morrow.—About 1,000 men of a party, named—, are said to have joined *Saigo*; and the natives of Kagoshima recently made a present of 15,000 yen to that commander.—A few days ago, about seven insurgents of *Fukuoka* forced their way into the hospital in that town, and killed about eleven wounded men.

April 12th.

The *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun* publishes the conclusion of the narrative of *Osu-Totsuzen*, on the subject of the trouble in Kagoshima, the first part of which we gave yesterday:—

On the 26th of February a new prison was completed, close to the *Kencho*. Fifty-six prisoners in all, including ourselves, were removed there. On that day wrestling matches happened to be going on on the open ground before the castle of Kagoshima. When we and the other prisoners were passing in rank close to the place, thousands of spectators laughed at and abused us. Seven of us were placed in one room about fifteen feet square; and here we were a little better treated by the gaolers. On the 9th of March, we saw, through a small window in the prison, coal smoke in the harbor, and knew that steamers had arrived. Having been in jail for about thirty days, we knew nothing of their coming being expected. At about 10 a.m. on the following day, we heard the sound of trumpets in the distance and we were then first aware that the Imperialists had landed near to us. At about 1 p.m., on the same day, *Nigiribi, Shokeishi*, at the head of a number of his subordinates, came before the prison, where he released *Nakahara* and twenty-one others, who had been more or less severely tortured. We leaped for joy. At about 11 a.m. on the 11th March, we, with thirty others, were taken out of the prison by a body of police, and were asked at the *Kencho* the reasons for our having been arrested. Here we first heard about the fighting in *Higo* between the imperialists and insurgents. At 4 p.m. we were allowed to go to a hotel. *Yamazaki-Shoten*, one of our company, had been in the island of *Tanegashima* preaching the Buddhist doctrine. When some of *Saigo's* confederates went there in the steamer *Neisei-maru*, in order to raise troops, they brought him back to Kagoshima. During the voyage he repeatedly attempted to throw himself into the water; but was prevented. He, too, had been released by the imperialists and joined us now. We embarked on board the *Korio-maru*. The faithful Buddhists endeavored to persuade us to remain longer in Kagoshima. We took leave of them, however, and left Kagoshima at 3 p.m. At 12 on the following day, we landed at *Nagasaki*, where we were placed in charge of the police. That night we were visited by government physicians. On the 16th we embarked on board the *Nagoya-maru*, and arrived, on the 19th, in *Osaka* where we were set free on the 20th.

24th March, 1877.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from *Nagasaki* despatched at 10.55 p.m. on the 9th instant, informs us that, on the 5th,

the insurgents attacked the imperialists in *Yajiro*. A great battle was fought on the river *Kumagawa*. On the evening of the 7th, the insurgents were totally routed and fled by the road of *Hitoyoshi*. On the following morning they again advanced against the imperialists on the hill of *Kibara*, but they were soon driven back with great loss.—A telegram from the North, sent at 9.50 p.m. on the 9th, says that a certain *Atobe, shizoku* of the *Akita-ken*, had collected about sixteen or seventeen *shizoku* under the pretence of joining the Imperialists in the South-West. But his real object was discovered by the *Kencho* authorities, and he and his colleagues were brought to the office, where they confessed their desire to aid *Saigo*. Details will follow by letter.—A telegram from *Nagasaki*, sent at 9.40 a.m. on the 10th, announces that the steamers waiting to leave for *Uto* with troops, could not get away owing to a strong gale.—Battles at *Torinosu, Kidome*, and *Nabeta* were fought on the 9th without decisive result.—A telegram, sent from the South on the 10th, states that *General Torio* arrived at *Takase* on the same day. No battle took place at *Kidome* that day. A body of imperialists on the *Yamaka* road has captured *Maifu*; and an engagement has taken place at *Ishikaga* on the same road.

April 13th.

The trouble in *Buzen*, close to *Shimonoseki*, is becoming serious. The *Hochi Shinbun* reports that communication has been effected between *Kumamoto* castle and the Imperial troops in the field. It says that a telegram from *Nagasaki* announces that at about 2 p.m. on the 8th instant, *Lient.-Col. Oku*, at the head of one battalion of the *Kumamoto* garrison, made a determined sortie from that castle and fought his way to the Imperial headquarters at *Uto*, through the insurgents. The state of the garrison is now well known. There is no want of provisions. A telegram from *Uto*, sent at 5.30 p.m., the same day, states that the castle of *Yajiro*, held by the imperialists, was attacked by superior forces of insurgents. The engagement lasted for about six hours. At length the insurgents were totally routed and driven back in disorder as far as *Furumoto*. The victorious troops in *Yajiro* were joined by *Lient.-Col. Okazawa's* division, and the united army advanced in pursuit of the insurgents to *Ogawa*. Many of the rebels were killed or taken prisoners. A telegram from *Kioto* says that on the 10th instant, a battle was fought at *Waifu*. After a desperate struggle the insurgents broke ground, and the imperialists took entire possession of the town. No battle took place at *Uyeki* or *Kidome* on the same day. At 4 a.m. on the 11th, one battalion of infantry was embarked at *Kobe*, on board the *Kanagawa-maru*; and at 8 a.m. the same day, one more battalion was sent to the south-west in the *Tsuruga-maru*.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that a telegram received on the 12th instant is to the effect that the imperialists under the command of *Lient.-General Kawaji* had expelled the insurgents from *Kosa*. About 1,300 men will be sent to the south on or about the 20th instant.

April 14th.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following letter dated 2nd instant, from *Nakatsu, Buzen*, relating to the rising in that castle-city:—During the night of the 31st March, a

number of insurgents assembled at Rino-no-hama, where they formed into several minor parties. They attacked the houses of the local officials; and one party, stronger than the others, at the same time assailed the branch Owake kencho, which stands within the walls of the old castle of Nakatsu. They killed an official and seized large quantities of ammunition. This was about 12 o'clock at night. Another party made an attack upon the police station, where a policeman was slain; and others broke into the house of a rich merchant, named Harimaya. He is a contractor for the branch kencho and had charge of the government funds. A few days ago before the rising of the insurgents a large sum of money had been sent to the Owake-ken. In his place however the assailants only found about 300 yen. They also forced their way into many other rich houses in the city and obtained more or less money. It was now about 4 o'clock a.m. The city, which is situated far north from the seat of war, was unguarded, and the rioters, armed with guns and other weapons, ran about violently throughout the entire city, where they found no resistance. The poor citizens were awaked from their sleep and fled in terror, the strong carrying the weak and aged on their backs, and removing as much as they could of their furniture and clothing. At dawn all the rioters assembled at Sabuyado, about one ri east from Nakatsu, and threw up a signal rocket. All the parties of insurgents in the neighbourhood then joined them. But they only numbered about one hundred (*sic*) in all. The principal of the local authorities, Mabuchi, was killed, and his head was exposed on the top of a pole. On the 1st March, no local offices were opened. The rioters, proclaiming themselves "the party of the new government," left in *rikisha* for the Owake-ken, with the intention of joining the Kagoshima rebels in the province of Higo. Their manifesto runs as follows, the asterisks denoting when the pencils of the censors have obliterated objectionable words or phrases:—

"Now we have considered the condition of the Jin-shu, (country of gods) and find that the Russians have ejected their saliva upon Hokkaido, while the English are watching for an opportunity in the East of the Pacific Ocean. Both Russians and British have been selfishly anxious to satisfy their appetite for aggrandizement in the East for many years past. And the Americans have no wish to advance our interests; and, then, since our Formosa expedition, the Chinese, close to us, hold us in enmity. The condition of Japan becomes gradually * * * and we ought now to preserve tranquillity at home on the one hand and to extend our power abroad on the other. Notwithstanding the wants of the times, * and * refuse to hear the wise commands of His Majesty the Mikado and oppress the whole people and act selfishly * *. They flatter * and caring simply to gratify themselves they have lost *, and deprive people of their freedom and their right, just as they please. They are such low-minded men that they feel no shame for *'s disgrace and *'s enmity. Large streams of money pour out on the one side, while the national debt is increasing on the other. Our country, which has preserved its independence for 3530 years, or since the time of the descendant of gods appeared here, will shortly become * *. Mr. —, ex-Sangi, is much distressed at this state of affairs and desired to reform the constitution of the government. But he was unfortunately regarded by the authori-

ties, as *, and he was killed. Now, again, they desired to * Their Excellencies Saigo-Takamori, Commander-in-chief of the army, Kirino-Toshiaki, Lieut.-General, and Shinohara, Lieut-General. Thus they act unlawfully and treacherously towards us. They are rightly said to be the *, who sell the country belonging to *. It is our duty as retainers to reform the conventions with foreigners, and to promote the welfare of the country by * them. H. E. Saigo was going up to Tokio, but * * * obstructed him on his way. We are the people of the patriotic nation of the Jin-shu and we cannot endure to remain quiet under such treatment, so we have risen and turned our faces towards the east, where we will cut off * of * * and *, in order to restore our rights and make our power illustrious in the eyes of foreign countries. Whether our conduct is good or bad will appear when reflected in heaven's own mirror.

"SHINSEI-TO."

(NEW GOVERNMENT.)

The *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* extracts the following items from a letter from an officer at Yajiro:—The imperialists at Yajiro are expecting to effect a junction with the garrison of Kuma-moto castle. The insurgents have nearly exhausted their ammunition; and most of their breech loader snider rifles are spoiled, and many of these are left on the battlefields. Two thirds of the insurgents are not armed with rifles, but with swords and lances.—Fuchibe, one of the rebel commanders, has returned to Kagoshima to raise new troops.—Owing to the approach of the imperialists, the insurgent wounded in hospitals in Kawajiri were removed to Kosa, which is one of the strategic positions on the Hiuga road. But on the 10th inst. this place was attacked and taken by Lieut-General Kawaji.—The insurgents of Nakatsu are commanded by the proprietor of the *Inaka Shinbun*, named Masuda. He had worked in his office as usual till the day before the rising. He is a young man of many accomplishments and great ability.—The imperialists, stationed at Kokura, could not attempt to suppress simultaneously the insurgents in Nakatsu and the agrarian rioters at Usa, the latter of whom set the Kuchō's and Kocho's houses on fire.

The *Akebono-Shinbun* writes:—A small force of insurgents is encamped near Uto, and the town of Kawajiri has been evacuated by the rebels.—A telegram from Kioto, sent at 1.30 a.m. on the 13th, announces that the rebels, who were expelled from Yajiro, are encamped on the river Sakai. They consist mostly of aged and very young men, newly raised in Kagoshima. About three hundred dead bodies of rebels and two cannon were left on the field of battle at Yajiro. A telegram from Mibune, despatched at 12.15 on the 13th, says that the 3rd division of the imperialists at Kataashida advanced towards Mibune at about 4 a.m. on the 12th instant, by three roads. The right flank, commanded by Major Yagi, marched via the Umegi road: Lieut.-Colonel Shimada from the Gongenzan; and Lieut.-Colonel Mima from Ito-ishi. Besides these a force of artillery, commanded by Maruta, cannonaded the rebels at Mibune from the hill of Toda, and Lieut.-General Takashima marched at the head of two battalions on Yoshida. At about 7 a.m. an engagement was commenced, and lasted three hours. After a few minutes past 10 a.m. the victorious imperialists became masters of Mibune.

April 16th.

An extra of the *Mainichi Shinbun* this afternoon says:—A telegram, sent from the castle of Kuma-moto, by Lieut-Colonel — at 4.35 p.m. on the 15th instant, announces that a terrible fire was seen from the castle in the direction of Kawajiri at about 10 a.m. on that day. The insurgents around the castle seemed to become much confused. So, at about 2 p.m., we crossed the river Yasegawa. No rebels obstructed our advance, and we found all their camps empty. We marched direct to the castle, and joined the garrison.—Another telegram, this time from Uto, despatched at 7.30 p.m. on the 15th, and addressed to U-Daijin, says that at dawn the Imperialists, under the command of Lieut-General — and Colonel —, crossed the river Midorigawa. At noon they entered Kawajiri, where the insurgents were totally routed, and expelled from the town with loss. About 2 p.m. Lieut.-Colonel —, at the head of half a battalion, entered the castle of Kumamoto.

April 17th.

The *Choya Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kioto despatched at 8.25 p.m. on the 13th April, announces that, on the previous day, a pontoon bridge was built across the river Kawajiri by troops under Lieut-General Yamada. Having crossed the river they marched to the town of the same name. Lieut-General Kawaji obtained possession of Mibune, close to Kuma-moto. A detailed account is given of the sortie of the battalion under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Oku, which fought its way from Kuma-moto, and joined the imperialists in the field on the 8th instant. At about 3 a.m. a battalion of troops was formed in rank in the castle, which they left before dawn. They crossed the Uchi-no-hashii and marched through Toricho in the city. Then they turned to the right and waded the upper part of the river Shirakawa, because the bridge to the South was occupied by the insurgents. The troops in the castle kept up a fire upon the besiegers, and diverted their attention from the escaping force. The latter, having met with little resistance through Nakamuta, Rokkason and Mibune, waded the river Midori. Close to Waifu they fell in with a body of loyalist scouts and marched to Uto along the range of hills of Sakura, until they joined the imperialists. During their march from the castle to Uto, only three lives were lost, while twelve insurgents were taken prisoners.—The insurgents, stationed on the hill of Hanaoka, west of Kumamoto castle, are very busy making intrenchments. It is said that before the Kagoshima rebels rose, Saigo had made a communication to every foreign government. Out of 800 well disciplined men, whom the commander selected as his body guard, about 200 have been killed.—The same paper, quoting the *Saikio Shinbun*, says that the insurgent army is manoeuvred in accordance with English tactics, and that three or four Englishmen are to be seen among the rebels. On the 10th inst., two sons of Shimadzu and seven others, belonging to the same clan, arrived in Kioto.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kokura on the 13th instant announces that, at about 6 a.m. on the same day, a battle was commenced on the mountain road of Sakanashi in the Owake-ken. The police force drove out the insurgents from their entrenchments. The insurgents fled in disorder for Uchino-meki leaving arms and ammunition behind them.—A bounty of thirty yen each has been given to the soldiers

recruited recently.—It is rumored among the imperialists that the rebels' ammunition will not be exhausted for a long time. The shizoku in Tsurusaki are said to threaten revolt against the authorities.—A telegram from Nagasaki, sent by Kuroda, "war spectator," to Iwakura, *U-Daijin*, at 12.30 p.m. on the 16th, announces that, as already reported, the imperialists entered Kumamoto castle at 11.26 a.m., where they found Lieut.-General Tani and others all well. Large quantities of food and ammunition have been brought into the castle. On the 13th instant,——in Osaka sent the following intelligence:—Fuchibe, Beppu, Yetsumi, and others of the rebel leaders, recently returned to Kagoshima, where they spread much excitement among the people, and daily attend at the Kencho to issue strict orders to raise new troops. It is desirable to send about one battalion of infantry and 500 police to Kagoshima, whither a new governor should also be sent immediately. All the houses in Kagoshima which were visited by the Envoy and his suite, have been entirely destroyed, and all buildings belonging to the government authorities were set on fire. During the engagement at Yajiro on the 6th instant, Kirino, late General, fought desperately, but was obliged to retreat. Before he left the fortress, he sent for reinforcements to Saigo, who is said to have replied that the difficulty of fighting against the whole army of the empire had been calculated on beforehand. No reinforcements were sent.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—In the bloody battle at Torinosu on the 9th inst.,——Imperialists were killed and wounded and —— snider rifles were taken by the insurgents. When the rebels first penetrated into Kuma-moto on the 21st February, they forced their way into the Mitani Bank at Takase and took away all the money, amounting to about —— The Osaka Kucho is well provided with fire-arms, swords and other weapons.—A telegram from Kuma-moto, despatched by Lieut. General —— at about 1.25 p.m. on the 16th, announces that the imperialists from the Yajiro road had entered Kumamoto castle on the 15th, and other troops from various directions had also effected an entrance. The insurgents retreated in the direction of Hagiya and Yabe.—Another telegram, sent from Kioto at 6.30 a.m. on the 16th, says that no rebels are to be seen in Uyeki or its neighbourhood or on any road leading to the castle.—The insurgents in Uyeki and Kidome had set their camps on fire to impede the imperialists in their pursuit, and fled in disorder towards the hills of Tachida-Yama.—It was expected that the rebel forces, who relinquished the siege of Kuma-moto, had fled for the province of Hiuga. But they obstinately held their ground on the range of hills of Hanaoka, where they have established their head-quarters, and extended their camps to the South and North. They seem to be determined to fight desperately to the last.—Mr. Itagaki, late Saigi, is expected to leave shortly for the seat of war at the head of about 4,000 shizoku of the Kochi-Ken. Out of all the forces sent to the South-West, the imperial body guards, the police, and the soldiers of the Tokio garrison troops, are most favorably mentioned for their valor. The contingent from the Hiroshima garrison, have also been well spoken of. The last mentioned have fought about twenty battles; but have not once given way before the insurgents.

April 29th.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kioto on the 18th instant announces that, no

despatches having been received there from the South-West, Lieut.-Colonel Shino sent a telegram inquiring into the condition of affairs at the seat of war. The following reply was made by Colonel Ozawa:—The insurgents have assembled at Kiyama, Yabe, Mibune, and other places, which they are ready to defend. The imperialists are now maturing their plans of attack. Details will be communicated shortly.—A telegram from Kioto, sent at 7.15 p.m. the 18th instant, announces that on the 17th about 600 policemen, attached to the 3rd division of the army of reserve, were sent to attack the rebels at Mibune. During their march the insurgents kept up a continuous fire upon them from the bank of the river, and the police, in consequence of the inferiority of their numbers, could not keep their ground, and retreated as far as the banks of the Yasegawa in the evening.—A telegram from Kumamoto, sent by Yamagata and Kawamura, "war-inspectors," at 6.55 p.m. on the 18th, says that Kiyama, Yabe, Mibune, Otsu, and many other places are each occupied by about one or two thousand rebels. They seem to have no intention of retreating upon Kagoshima.—A telegram from Nagasaki, despatched at 1.40 a.m. on the 19th, states that since the rebels retreated from before Kumamoto, nothing has been heard of their commanders. But Ikenokami, Nagayama, Kawaminami, and a few other distinguished insurgents certainly committed suicide when Mibune was first taken by the imperialists.

NAGASAKI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

March 27th, 1877.

From the latest intelligence procurable here, on which any reliance can be placed, it would appear that the Imperial forces are slowly but surely advancing on Kumamoto, and the area occupied by the Satsuma men is gradually being reduced. But as the distance from the castle is lessened, so in proportion will the struggle increase; and the insurgents, as they find themselves hemmed in, will resist, if not with the energy of hope in a cause which is doomed, at least with the ferocity which despair will create. From all accounts but few rebel prisoners are taken; those slightly hurt bind up their wounds if able to do anything further in the fray, while those severely wounded or incapacitated, take their own lives sooner than stand the chance of falling into the hands of the Government troops.

The number on the side of the Satsuma men is estimated still at about eleven thousand but they are said to be in some strait, for not only ammunition, but food and clothing. On leaving Kagoshima they had only 3 or 4 yen each, and having spent that, they now make requisitions on the farmers and others as they go on their way, and in payment issue paper money, "payable when able." Within the last week or so upwards of 5,000 Imperial soldiers have been landed south of Udo, in the Otento Sama Sea, at or near Hinaga, and are now forcing their way north in order if possible to coöperate with the main body north of Kumamoto in the relief of the castle. Up to yesterday evening, no news of the southern force having got so far as Udo had been received. Saigo is reported as being still at Kawashiri, while Kirino, having been severely wounded, is said to have retired to his own country, where he died.

About 150 wounded officers and men—sol-

diers and policemen—have arrived here from Higo within the last four days. Some are located in Walsh, Hall & Co's bungalow, on the hill; and one of the tea-firing godowns in the settlement has been engaged as a hospital. The Japanese hospital is also full of wounded men, I believe. Most of these men are wounded by ball and only few comparatively with sword cuts. The distance of the forces to the north of Kumamoto on Sunday last, the 25th, was said to be 2 *ri*; and the southern body must be at least 15 miles from the castle; and as every foot of ground now will be strongly contested, and the nature of the ground will prevent anything in the shape of a decisive battle being fought, and as it is evidently the aim of the insurgents to fight under cover wherever possible, it is not probable that the fighting will be over in less than 15 days if even so soon. The new levies of Imperialists taken from the working classes, seem to make very fair soldiers, being much more amenable to discipline than most of the samurai are. They look cheerful and willing to do their best, and are generally more useful than the martial class of olden times, when needed.

The Government is still apprehensive of some of the insurgents escaping the forces now acting against them, and succeeding in getting across to Shimabara and so on to Nagasaki. Gunboats are constantly on the look out for this contingency.

There was a rumor here that there were many wounded soldiers and policemen in Hakata without a sufficiency of medical aid. How far this is true it is difficult to judge. The Government has refused offers here of foreign assistance in this line: perhaps eventually they may be glad to accept them, if there are many serious cases among the wounded.

28th.—No news as yet to day. Nor has any intelligence reached here of the relief of the garrison of Kumamoto castle, which has now been surrounded for some 33 days, if not more. The northern Imperial forces are reported still about 2 *ri* from that place where they have been for some days past; and their onward progress seems very slow. They expected to signal the castle on the 25th or 26th; and sanguine enthusiasts anticipated that the northern army of Imperialists would fight their way up in time to coöperate by the end of the month. The few miles that lie between Udo and Kumamoto are hilly and wooded, and the only roads are small bridle paths, where bodies of determined and well armed men, can keep an army in check for days together, and every step of the 15 or 20 miles will have to be forced as long as there are any Satsuma men to fight, for they apparently do not intend to surrender.

29th.—From the last report from Higo, the advance of the Imperialists towards Kumamoto is still very slow. The insurgents are burning all the villages in which it is possible for the Imperial troops to get shelter.

There is a rumor to-day of a rising in Chikusen in the vicinity of Fukuoka and that a small engagement had taken place near there. This has not, however, been confirmed yet.

The *Tama-ura-maru* arrived last night with some fifty wounded, and others are expected shortly. The last arrivals for the hospitals look as if they were satisfied with their little experience of war and its consequences, and glad to find themselves away from the busy strife. They appear to be very well treated in every respect.

LIGHTING THE SWAMP CONCESSION.

MEMORANDUM ADDRESSED TO THE DOYEN OF
THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS BY THE SWAMP
RESIDENTS.

TRANSLATION.

Whoever has followed attentively the development of the relations between foreigners and Japanese since the first treaty, due to American diplomacy, in 1854, to the present time: whoever has studied with care the different treaties or conventions which, at longer or shorter intervals, followed the conclusion of the treaty of Commodore Perry, must have been struck with the care which the different European negotiators took, without any exception, to reserve for their countries, in case of ulterior treaties, the treatment of the most favored nation.

This is a mode of action which, as much through a spirit of wise foresight as through courtesy, all civilized nations have adopted. We would even venture to think that in the degree of civilization attained to at this day by the greater part of the nations, the non insertion of this clause in a treaty would not prevent the contracting parties from acting, if occasion should arrive, exactly as if the clause had not been omitted.

Is it possible that the negotiators in stipulating, on behalf of all their nationals, for the advantages, privileges and immunities, which were or would be ultimately accorded to foreigners in Japan, foresaw that their nationals would not enjoy at Yokohama the advantages which would be accorded to them in the ports opened later? We cannot believe it, and yet such is the case.

By virtue of the principles inscribed in the treaties, the pioneers of civilisation in Japan, the earliest foreign residents at Kanagawa, had the right to expect that, on the opening of new ports to trade, the immunities which should be granted to the future residents in those ports, should be extended to them, if they did not already enjoy them themselves.

However, it has not been so, and not only can we see, by what follows, Hiogo and Osaka better treated than was Kanagawa, but also we have had the sorrow to bear witness that the first and most important of all the stipulations subscribed to by the Japanese government, in favor of the municipality of Kanagawa, Yokohama, was trampled under foot by the Japanese authorities from the moment of the signing of the convention which contained it.

Indeed (see subjoined document No. 1) the first document which we quote in support of our allegations has: "Art. V. . . . 'The proceeds of any such sales (of Swamp lots in Yokohama) shall constitute a municipal fund under such conditions as the Consuls may conjointly agree upon;'" and document No. 2, Art. V says. . . . "The proceeds, arising from such disposal (of Swamp allotments) to be added to a municipal fund which shall be employed for the making and drainage of roads, &c., and keeping them in repair."

But, who has ever heard, in Yokohama, of a municipal fund created and fed according to the tenor of these articles? No one certainly. The truth is that the Japanese government have collected, contrary to this convention, the whole of the proceeds of the sales and the total of the ground rents: that they have never made any outlay properly controlled for our municipality: that those which they have made have only been effected after many demands; and that the works

which they have condescended to undertake have been so badly done, that it has been necessary to begin them over again constantly.

Article XII of the same convention has . . . "to avoid all further discussion about the keeping roads, drainage, cleaning of the streets, and other municipal objects for which hitherto the Japanese local authorities have been held responsible in view of the high rental paid by all foreign leaseholders, it has been agreed that the objects shall henceforth be secured by the foreign land-renters themselves, and towards the expenses that must be incurred annually there shall be a deduction of 20 per cent from the yearly rent paid by all lands leased to foreigners, to be paid into the municipal fund."

Well, we ask any person having no interest in the question, what do these words "and other municipal objects" placed after the enumeration of road works mean, if they do not comprehend, in their general sense, the lighting of the streets, in so far, be it understood, as this lighting should become possible? Surely no one would dare to maintain that the plenipotentiaries of that day, the representatives of England, France, the United States of America, Holland and Japan, had the intention of inserting in this convention words void of sense. Should we not, on the contrary, admit that, if our representatives did not put the word "lighting" in their convention, it is solely because, then, the Japanese Government, not having the material means of lighting their own streets, could not reasonably be asked to light ours?

On the other hand, is it not logical to admit that our ministers thought they were acting wisely in employing this rather vague formula, which would leave the field open to the action of their successors, in the case when, the towns of Japan arriving at the enjoyment of the advantages possessed by the regularly governed (*policiées*) towns of the whole world, there would be an opportunity to claim the benefit of it for Yokohama at a favorable time?

Document No. 3, "Arrangements for the establishment of Foreign Settlements at the port of Hiogo and at Osaka," says, Art. III. . . . "The Japanese Government are willing that foreigners of those nations having treaties with Japan should enjoy at Osaka the same facilities for leasing ground and building houses as are secured to them by treaty at the ports."

It was then understood that the residents at Osaka should enjoy the facilities which we possessed. Was it not understood that, in our turn, we should enjoy those which we did not possess, and which might be accorded to them?

The seventh article of this document says: "All the ground leased to foreigners at Osaka and Hiogo will be subject to the payment of an annual rent, calculated at a rate that will be considered sufficient to meet the expenses of keeping in repair the roads and drains, the cleaning and lighting of . . . &c."

This document bears the date of the 16th May, 1867. At that time kerosine began to arrive from America, and it was easy to foresee that gas, already in favor at Shanghai, would not be long before it was introduced into Japan; and so the representative of Great Britain, always anxious to seize the opportunity of rendering service to his nationals, hastened to propose to his colleagues to bring forward the question of lighting the streets of Hiogo and Osaka.

Is not this fact sufficient to prove that lighting—having become possible—was, in the mind of the first contracting parties, the first thing to be obtained among these "other municipal objects," thus vaguely designated solely because the future alone could show those which it was possible to claim.

And now, in granting to the residents of Hiogo and Osaka the lighting of their streets, have charges, *ad hoc*, been imposed upon them which we ourselves do not sustain?

Document No. 4, which has the force of law, says, Art. III:—"The upset price of land to be thus leased at Osaka and Hiogo shall be eight bus per tsubo, of which six bus shall be retained by the Japanese government, in reimbursement of the money already expended by them in preparing the said sites, as building ground for foreigners, and the remaining two bus shall be transferred by the Japanese government to a municipal fund to be formed at each settlement, and to be used for the construction or repairs of roads and drains, lighting the streets, or other municipal purposes. The Japanese government consent to relinquish for the uses of this fund a moiety of all money that may be realized at the public sales of land at Osaka and Hiogo over and above the aforesaid upset price."

This is the manner, then, in which were formed the first funds of the municipalities of Hiogo and Osaka, and in consequence how the municipal funds of Yokohama, levied by the Japanese government, should have been formed. But who here can tell that the Japanese authorities have devoted to the formation of a municipal fund the quarter of the upset price of our lots, plus half the excess of this upset price?

On the subject of rents we read (in the same document, Art V):—"The annual rent of the said ground at Osaka and Hiogo shall be one bu per tsubu which shall be paid in advance into the municipal fund of each place, and shall be appropriated to the repairs of roads and drains, lighting the streets, or other municipal purposes—subject however, to a first charge of one thousand five hundred and twenty four bus at Osaka, and one thousand six hundred and forty one bus at Hiogo, which sums shall be paid annually to the Japanese Government, as the ordinary land tax due on the said ground."

In the first instance we remark that the assessment of rent at Osaka and Hiogo is one hundred silver bus per hundred tsubus: here we pay twenty seven dollars and ninety seven cents for the same area. Thus the difference is not very perceptible, and we do not think that an argument could be drawn from it to explain the concession of a serious advantage not possessed by us. But where the remissness of the Yokohama municipality appears to its greatest extent is when we see the smallness of the sums subtracted, by and for the Japanese Government, from the total amount of the ground rents of Hiogo and Osaka. In point of fact, in these towns, the Government is content to take, at Osaka 15, and at Hiogo 5, per cent. only of the rents: the remainder is left entirely to the municipality.* Thus, then, at Osaka and Hiogo

* These figures are thus explained. At Osaka the foreign concession contains 7,746 tsubus, for which an annual ground rent is paid plus one third of a bu per tsubu for the maintenance of the police: total paid annually to the municipality 10,320 bus. From this sum the government take 1,520 bus, and the remainder is left at the disposal of the municipal council.

At Hiogo, the concession, containing 40,247 tsubus, pays to the municipality yearly, also at the rate of 1 bu per tsubu, 52,672 bus, out of which

the municipality has at its disposal, 1st, the quarter of the upset price of the lots sold; 2ndly, the half of the excess of this upset price; 3rdly, eighty-five at Osaka, and ninety-five at Hiogo, per cent. of the annual rent of the lots; and these resources are amply sufficient to satisfy all the requirements of the municipalities of these places.

Why should it not be the same here? At Yokohama, the municipal revenues are collected entirely by the Japanese government. By what right is it that the government do not do for us what a foreign municipality would do, if it had given us the means to have one?

In 1865 people wished to have a municipality; but, in spite of the efforts and devotion of Messrs. Gay, Piquet, Wilkin, Boyle and Hegt, appointed members of the committee of the municipal council, nothing permanent could be effected, the Japanese authorities having reserved to themselves the lion's share in the division of the proceeds of the sales. On the 18th February 1866 (document No. 5) the members of the committee assert that it is probable that the outlay proposed to be made in this year (1866) if they are properly divided, will suffice "to mend the roads, keep the concession in good order, light the principal streets, &c." We see from this that at all times it has been recognised that lighting devolved upon the municipality.

On the 7th June 1867 (document No. 6) it is decided that the funds allowed by the municipality (twenty per cent of the rent!) are not sufficient to provide for the municipal expenses; and a committee of three members is elected to propose the adoption of new measures.

On the 13th June 1867, the municipal council (document No. 7) regret to have to declare that the funds placed at their disposal are not sufficient to provide for the urgent wants of the concession: they propose a subscription.

This subscription scheme not having come to anything, the municipal council decide on the morrow (document No. 8) that nothing remains for them to do but to dissolve, and to address to the proper persons a memorandum explaining their decision.

Finally on the 18th of the same month the municipal council declare that the body is dissolved (document No. 9)

After this decision the control of the municipality was handed over to the Japanese government, and on the 4th November, 1867, a convention was arranged, accepted by Mr. Ogasawara Iki-no-kami, regulating the position of a municipal director, chosen from among the foreigners, but attached to the Governor of Kanagawa, and paid by the Japanese government (document No. 10.)

Resting upon this convention and in concert with the Japanese government, the representatives of the powers decide on the 4th June, 1868, (document No. 12) that the municipal director shall be elected by a majority of votes of the foreign residents that he shall have \$350 a month and be considered as Vice-Governor.

Thence forward it was well understood that the Japanese government, having obtained full possession of the ground rents would again become solely responsible for all municipal expenses, be they what they might.

Such in an epitome of the history of the short-lived municipality of Yokohama.

In an article of the 26th June (1868) the

the Government deduct 1,641 bus for themselves, and 500 bus for the maintenance of a public garden: total 2,141 bus. All the balance belongs to the municipality.

Japan Gazette thus speaks of it (document No. 12). . . "The Japanese, charging a very heavy quit rent for the land that they have alienated to foreigners, in it acknowledged that they included the charge of lighting, cleansing, making the roads of, and protecting the settlement, but they did it so badly, that, at length, a municipal committee was formed, which having no real foundation quickly fell to the ground."

The rents of the lots conceded to foreigners at Yokohama (Bluff not included) bring annually to the Japanese government \$32,000 in round numbers. We are fully convinced that this sum is more than sufficient for the needs of our town, lighting included, and we are especially of opinion that if the works to be effected were offered to the tenders of European architects, engineers, or contractors, compelled to employ an engineer, not only would these works be much more durable than they are generally, but they would cost the government much less than all those of the same kind which have been undertaken up to the present time.

Nor can we allow that the Custom House at Yokohama which, according to the last statement of H. E. the Minister of Finance, alone brings to the revenue three times more than all the Custom Houses of the other open ports together, should not be called upon to participate in a fair proportion in the municipal charges borne by a town, which for these Custom Houses is a fowl of golden eggs.

We are not ignorant that the very rapid development of civilization in Japan has created some financial difficulties for the state, and we should be unwilling that the claiming of what we think we are entitled to call our rights, should either hurt the legitimate susceptibilities of a friendly government or bring any serious disturbance into their monetary receipts; and so after this statement of the grounds of our claim, we will only say to the Japanese government:—

1st:—When in 1860 the first lots of land were conceded to foreigners these lots were divided into three zones, namely:—The land close to the sea, or from the Bund to Water Street; from Water to Main Street; and from Main Street to the Homura Road. These lots having been considered with perfectly good reason to have a decreasing value in the order indicated, that is to say according to their distance from the sea, they were taxed with an assessment, the higher in proportion as the tenants were closer to the water. Later, when the Swamp Concession was made, although the value of lots therein is nearly one half less than that of those which preceded them, they were not classified and the rate of rent paid for them was and is the same as that of the lots on the Bund and in Main Street

2ndly:—From the first the work of drainage, cleaning, etc., etc., was done in the first concessions. In the Swamp, up to the end of the year 1870, our streets were left in such a state of deterioration and filthiness that they were often closed to circulation.

3rdly:—In conclusion, it is matter of public notoriety that our lots are of small or no value, and that, in consequence, it is materially impossible for the inhabitants of the Swamp to pay for the lighting of their streets, in addition to the enormous rents they already pay.

On these grounds, and leaving on one side, if you please, the question of right, we beg you, as a compensation for the state of neglect in which you have left us during more than ten years, to be kind enough to grant us the lighting of our streets.

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

SPECIAL MEETING.

An extraordinary meeting of the Members of the Yokohama Race Club was held on the afternoon of the 18th instant, at the Grand Hotel, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propositions made by the Yokohama Racing Association for the amalgamation of the two clubs.

The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. J. Dodds, M. Kirkwood, E. B. Jones, J. P. Mollison, A. Evers, J. Thurburn, H. O. Jeyes, E. Abbott, C. Braun, E. B. Watson, F. A. Cope, A. Mitchell, W. J. Cruickshank, A. Winstanley, A. Glennie, E. Wheeler, M.D., C. H. Haswell, J. Walter, A. H. C. Haselwood, H. Barlow, J. F. Pinn, J. A. Fraser, C. G. Dunlop, F. Pugh, W. M. Strachan, W. R. Bennett, &c.

Mr. Fraser was voted to the chair.

The Chairman said they had met in order to comply with a notice calling an extraordinary meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of the amalgamation of the Club with the Association. A communication had been forwarded by the Association to the Club, which they had no doubt read in the daily papers. He might mention that the present meeting would not be called upon to discuss the rules of the Club: therefore it would be unnecessary to refer to them. He now called upon Mr. Foster to read a statement which had been prepared by the Committee.

Mr. Foster accordingly read as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, — At a Special meeting of the Club held in October last, a statement was put forward by the Committee (our predecessors in office,) setting forth the differences which led to the formation of the Yokohama Racing Association, and explaining the pretensions of the so-called Trustees appointed by a number of the foreign Consuls—pretensions, it is needless to remind you, which were entirely repudiated by the Club. At that meeting a Resolution declaratory of the continuance of the Club was unanimously passed by the members then present. After a most successful Autumn Meeting, the yearly business of the Club terminated with the retirement of the old Committee and the appointment of the new Stewards, who have since the 20th Dec. last continued in office, and who now crave your attention to a brief review of the chief events which have claimed their care up to the present moment.

The question raised as to the custody of the Race Course remains undecided, necessarily, until a Title Deed shall have been issued by the Japanese Government to the representatives of the various Treaty Powers. Notwithstanding the anomalous position occupied by the so-called Trustees, an amicable understanding was arrived at between the Club and the Association, and the Course has continued to be used by them both upon perfect terms of equality, although it is worthy of mention the Association has seen fit to claim full right to the enjoyment of property created by the Club.

Early in the year, your Committee arranged an interview with the Committee of the Association for the purpose of resolving upon some plan for the joint maintenance of the Course; at the same time your Committee intimated their earnest desire to fairly discuss the misunderstandings alleged to exist between the two Clubs, with a view of securing the coalition of the two bodies if pos-

sible, and thus put an end to the somewhat unfriendly feeling which appeared to be gaining ground among the patrons of racing generally in the Community. To the latter proposition the Committee of the Association consented so far as to appoint a special Committee from their own number to confer with delegates from your own Committee. Regarding the joint maintenance of the Course, the Association professed their willingness to share the expenses attending the same, but required first to obtain the consent of the "Trustees" before pledging themselves. This consent was subsequently granted, and it was agreed the Clerk of the Course representing the Club should, with the co-operation of the Hon. Secretary of the Association, continue to manage the affairs of the Course, all expenses of which were to be borne equally by the two Clubs.

It should be understood at the outset, that in initiating these negotiations your Committee had no intention of assuming any responsibility which they were not fully entitled to bear. On the contrary, their object was to ascertain from the Association how far they were disposed to respond to the Committee's proposal of a fair discussion of all existing differences. Had a satisfactory understanding been reached, your Committee would have commended to the consideration of the members such a plan for the amalgamation of the two bodies, as, in their opinion, would have comported with the dignity and general welfare of the Club. Unfortunately no such desirable understanding has been attained: for at an early conference it became quite manifest to your Committee that the Association was disinclined to recede in any respect from the position they had assumed, but required the Club to subscribe to their Rules in their entirety. An effort was then made to frame a programme under which the two Clubs might join forces at the Spring Meeting: but your Committee regrets to report that these further endeavors were alike fruitless. At this stage of the proceedings, the Committee of the Association advocated a new plan, less open to objection than their previous proposals and one which your Committee took into serious consideration; but before any action upon it was possible, the Committee of the Association withdrew it. It being apparent, therefore, that the Association were animated by no liberal spirit of concession, all negotiations were suspended, and your Committee turned their attention to the drawing up of the programme for the Spring Meeting, and they think the members are to be congratulated upon the promising aspect of the approaching events.

Having persistently abstained from yielding any one point to which the Club might fairly have tendered an equivalent, the Association now comes forward with what they term "fresh" proposals for an amalgamation: but your Committee is forced to declare in self defence that these new proposals which have been so particularly brought to your notice, embody no single proposition which has not already been the subject of deliberation between the Committees of the two Clubs.

The communication of the Association having been laid before the public with the object, it is to be presumed, of arousing their sympathy, your Committee could no longer hesitate to call an Extraordinary Meeting of the members, for the purpose of explaining the circumstances attending the whole of their negotiations with the Association. Your Committee were furthermore impelled to pursue this course that they might not remain

under the imputation (should such be made) of displaying any indisposition to consult the best interests of all lovers of true sport in this community.

Your Committee refrain from any comments upon the proposals in detail, but beg to remind the members that the Association will demand a complete and entire acceptance of the terms they have dictated. It has even been intimated that if an unconditional acceptance of them is not now made, the Association will cease from further efforts to propitiate the Club. The Club is called upon, therefore, to surrender its existence forthwith, for in your Committee's opinion a compliance with the plan proposed is tantamount to an absorption of the Club into the Association, under another name it is true, but with a complete abandonment of the principles for which the Club has hitherto contended. If the separate existence of the Club is no longer possible, the most dignified course for it to pursue would be to dissolve of its own volition. Your Committee will not admit that such a step is necessary or desirable.

When convening the present Meeting, your Committee were quite aware that no definite action could, under the Rules of the Club, be taken upon any proposition affecting its constitution. They nevertheless felt warranted in thus consulting the wishes of the members; and having laid before you an account of all that has transpired, they request your instructions to enable them to deal with the propositions presented by the Association.

Before taking leave of the subject of an amalgamation of the two racing societies, your Committee are desirous of expressing their conviction that a combination is highly desirable if it can be attained in a satisfactory manner. That it can be effected in a way acceptable to all true and earnest friends of sport your Committee does not doubt.

Your Committee respectfully submit the result of their labors, taking this occasion to assure the members that they have always endeavored, to the best of their ability, to maintain the integrity and dignity of the Club.

F. E. FOSTER,

Hon. Secretary.

C. BRAUN.

E. B. WATSON.

W. J. CRUICKSHANK.

AUG. EVERS.

The Chairman said he thought thanks were due to the Committee for the full report they had drawn up. He considered that it would have a tendency to dispel the idea prevailing among the public, that the Club had not endeavoured to bring about an amalgamation. He did not think the meeting would be inclined to an amalgamation at the present time, and thought that it would be better after the forthcoming race meeting to re-open negotiations relative to an amalgamation of the two Clubs.

Mr. Bennett asked that the whole of the correspondence which had taken place between the Club and the Association be read by the Hon. Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary said the Committee had not considered it necessary to read the correspondence, as it did not show fully all that had transpired between the Association and the Club, several verbal communications having taken place.

Mr. Bennett then propose

"That the Secretary read the entire correspondence that has taken place between the Yokohama Racing Club and the Yokohama

Racing Association, relating to what had been done to bring about an amalgamation of the two Racing Clubs." Mr. Middleton seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mollison proposed, as an amendment

"That the statements of the Committee just read by Mr. Foster be considered sufficient by the members present to enable this meeting to be proceeded with."

Mr. J. Walter seconded this.

The Chairman put the amendment first to the meeting.

The motion having been put, the amendment was declared duly carried by a majority of four.

Mr. Dodds remarked that he thought the Committee had done well to call the present meeting, as by so doing it had been shown that the Club had not altogether been to blame for the failure of an amalgamation between the two racing societies. He was in favour of an amalgamation, but not upon the terms dictated by the Association. He would propose that it be:

"Resolved that the Committee be instructed to inform the Stewards of the Yokohama Racing Association in reply to their propositions for an amalgamation of the two Societies, that no action can be taken upon said proposition prior to the approaching Spring Race Meeting or before the General Meeting of the Race Club to be held one month later. But that the Committee, at the same time, assure the Association of their desire and willingness to effect a coalition of the two Societies upon a mutually satisfactory basis."

Mr. Thurburn seconded the proposition.

Mr. Kirkwood proposed an amendment.

"That if an amalgamation be illegal, and therefore impossible, before the coming Spring Meeting, then, that, the two Clubs run together under a joint programme to be settled by the two Committees, and the prizes to be subscribed equally by each Club."

Mr. Bennett seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mollison remarked that, before the amendment was put to the meeting, he would, as an owner of ponies, object to it, as he thought it quite unconstitutional.

Mr. Cope said that he thought the Committee had not acted fairly to all members. They had made four races exclusively for a certain number of ponies that had been imported by private subscription, and the members who had imported China griffins were debarred from competing in the same, although the supposed subscription had never been made open to all members.

Mr. Foster said that the question of a joint programme had been considered by the Committee, and they had come to the conclusion that such a course of action was not feasible.

Mr. Strachan protested against the amendment being put to the meeting. The Committee had framed a programme and they were bound to carry it out; in fact they were not in a position to withdraw if they were so inclined.

Mr. Bennett thought if the members were really desirous of bringing about an amalgamation, they could make the two programmes into one and increase the value of the prizes.

Mr. Foster was of the opinion that the members had no right to dictate to the Committee as to how they should act. He thought the amendment was out of order.

The Chairman said that, after consideration of what had been said, the amendment was out of order. The meeting had gathered

for a certain purpose and it could not be alleged that the object was not made public. As the meeting had been called and its purpose specified, he considered it a slur on the Committee that such an amendment was put. He would rule it out of order.

Mr. Kirkwood asked the Chairman under what rule of the Club the present meeting had been called.

The Chairman replied that he did know that there was any rule for the calling of special meetings; but it had been called at the request of a certain number of members.

Mr. Kirkwood asked the Chairman another question, but he, the Chairman, declined to answer it, and intimated that he was not to be coerced into giving an explanation of his reasons for ordering the amendment out of order. (Applause.)

Mr. Foster having explained that the Committee had framed a scheme for the amalgamation of the two Societies, and that it would be submitted to the Racing Association after the forthcoming meeting, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and Committee, and the meeting dissolved.

Miscellaneous.

On the 12th inst. at 2 p.m., a fire broke out in Tokio, at Yotsuya, Shinjiku, Kami Machi, No. 16. A very high wind was blowing at the time, so the efforts of the firemen would have been of little avail if there had been much to burn. Fortunately, however, the situation was well outside of the city, and the direction of the wind also was such as to carry the flames across the road at right angles instead of along it, so that they soon came to an end at the open fields. As it was, between one hundred and sixty and two hundred houses were burnt. The godowns suffered more severely than usual, most of them being very badly damaged and some entirely destroyed.

The lad, George Harvey, who was recently killed on board the U. S. S. *Alert* by a fall from the main yard, was a great favorite with his shipmates, whose esteem he had gained by his willingness to oblige, and still more by his filial care for his mother, an old woman, deaf and dumb, whom he supported out of his pay. To mark their esteem for his memory, and to prevent his mother from feeling too severely the pangs of poverty in addition to the grief she must bear for his loss, they have subscribed among them the handsome sum of upwards of \$400 to send to the old woman. A tombstone to Harvey's memory will be erected in the cemetery, and the cost of it will also be borne by the officers and crew of the *Alert*.

We received by last mail a copy of the Annual Directory of the City and County of San Francisco for 1877, compiled by D. M. Bishop & Co., and published by B. C. Vandall. A valuable work, carefully collated and well arranged, and containing all conceivable information, statistical and other, relating to the great mining and commercial centre of which it treats.

It may not be altogether without interest to some of our readers to observe the importance of the business of marine insurance now carried on in Great Britain. We have before us the annual reports for 1876 of six of the limited liability marine offices doing business in Liverpool, the British and Foreign, Union, Maritime, Standard, Sea, and Imperial, the

three latter being comparatively new and small companies. In round figures the gross value of the property insured by these companies in 1876 was £81,650,000 sterling, of which sum the large proportion of 80.3 per cent., or £64,800,000, had arrived or been accounted for at the close of the year, leaving 19.7 per cent., or £15,852,500, at risk. The premiums received amounted to £910,015, or equivalent to £1.26½ per cent, while the claims paid only amounted to 8 shillings and 5 pence per cent., or £339,320. The subscribed capital of these offices amounts to £3,550,080 of which £813,302 are paid up: the accumulated funds after payment of dividends amount to £1,860,160; while the reserve fund is equivalent to 41 per cent. of the whole paid up capital. The dividend payable on 1st January last, varies from 2½ per cent., declared out of interest on investments of the Imperial, a company only one year old, to 25 per cent., paid by the British and Foreign, now in the fifteenth year of its existence, the average dividend being 12.58 per cent. Unfortunately, we are not in possession of the exact reports of six other marine companies doing business in Liverpool, but we can state their gross insurances would add over £120,000,000 sterling to the sum already mentioned, giving a gross total of property covered by marine insurance, in Liverpool alone, in the year 1876, of £201,650,000, or say one thousand million dollars.

THE M. B. M. S. S. *Shario-maru* has been sent to the Bonin Islands with rice and stores.

THE other day five Satsuma men were arrested at the Shinbashi Railway Station, and thirteen more were taken into custody in Uyeno Gardens. It is not known of what they are accused or suspected.

THE steamer *Raiden-maru*, belonging to the out Kaitakushi has recently been handed over to the Navy Department. Her repairs have been completed at Yokoska dock. She will be employed as a transport in the inland sea.

AT about 1 a.m. on the 12th inst. a fire broke out in the city of Miyagi, Sendai, and was not extinguished till about fifty houses were burned. At about 8 a.m. the same day a fire declared itself at Haramachi, Tokio, and burned about one hundred and fifty-five houses.

PAYMASTER Charles P. Thompson, U.S.N., who only arrived from San Francisco by the *City of Tokio* on the 31st ult., and had just assumed charge of the U. S. Naval Stores at Nagasaki, the other day tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The attempt was fortunately frustrated, and the wound inflicted on himself by the officer was slight, and is now in course of being healed. No reason is assigned for the act. There is a theory however, that Mr. Thompson, the late Captain Marvin, and many other officers, have felt much hurt at the recent harsh action of Congress towards the Navy; but that is certainly not sufficient excuse for high-minded men, in positions of trust and honor, to lay violent hands on their own lives. They should remember that they are the servants of a great nation, rather than of a not too perfectly constituted governing body, and leave to the sure justice of time their vindication, individual and collective, from unmerited blame.

THE shizoku who were arrested in the Uyeno Gardens on the 12th instant, are said to have confessed that they had formed a design to effect an entrance into the residence of —, an ex-daimio, at Negishi, where they hoped to

obtain a large sum of money said to be in possession of the nobleman. Then they intended to make for the mountains of Nikko, there to raise the standard of revolt. On the morning when these conspirators were arrested, Itahashi, Enotsu and other shizoku paid a visit to the house of a friend of theirs, named Uta, who happened to be absent from home. They adjourned, therefore, to dinner at the Gannabe restaurant, near the temple of Kiyomidzu, where they were arrested by the police. Uta was afterwards also taken into custody in his house, where swords, and documents said to inculcate him were discovered.

THE report that a portion of the Kumamoto garrison had cut their way through the be-seigers' ranks and arrived at the imperial head quarters, is confirmed by the native papers. It is said that Saigo is now in the field in person—he appears so far, in accordance with the wishes of his people, to have abstained from active fighting —, and that his presence inspires the most boundless confidence in his followers.

LOT No. 27, the American Legation, was sold at auction by Messrs. Bourne and Co., on the 12th inst and brought only \$2,100.

THE following letter, sent by the Committee of the Racing Association to the Yokohama Race Club, has been handed to us for publication.

To the Stewards of the "YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB."

GENTLEMEN:—We beg to address you in the hope that a fresh effort on our part may induce you to consider the question of an amalgamation of the racing interests of this place, which will do away with the present anomalous and unsatisfactory condition of affairs.

As there would seem to be an unusual interest taken by the foreign residents in the sport of racing this Spring, we feel convinced that the present is the period at which such an arrangement can be most easily effected.

To simplify matters, we proceed at once to lay before you the terms upon which we consider the proposed amalgamation can take place, which we think will be supported by the members of the Association which we represent, as well as commend themselves to the good sense of your Club.

First.—That the present members of the Yokohama Racing Association, and Yokohama Race Club, constitute themselves a Society, for the encouragement and general good of racing in Yokohama, and for the support and use of the present Race Course, and that to this Society, all foreign residents in, and Japanese officials of this country, have access, upon payment of an annual subscription of \$10, or a half-yearly subscription of \$5, towards the expenses of keeping the grounds in proper order and the buildings, fences, etc., in proper repair. For such subscription they shall have free entry to the Course and enclosure at all times, and shall be allowed to ride at races and to enter ponies in accordance with rules provided for in proposition No. 2.

Second.—That a Jockey Club be formed for the purpose of drawing up rules for race meetings in the spring and autumn of each year, and for generally managing the affairs of the Race Course.

Third.—That the Members of the two Committees of the Yokohama Racing Association and Yokohama Race Club constitute a nucleus for the formation of the Jockey Club, and that they Ballot for the first twenty applicants who may desire to become members; thereafter the Ballot to be general by members of the Jockey Club.

Fourth.—That the rules of Newmarket and of the Jockey Club of England govern all matters connected with the actual sport of racing in Yokohama.

Fifth.—That the Jockey Club draw up additional By Laws applicable to and necessary for the good of racing in Yokohama, to be taken from the rules at present existing of the Yokohama Racing Association and Yokohama Race Club, but to embody in any case the additional By Laws of the Yokohama Racing Association relating to the declaration of intending runners at the races of each day.

Sixth.—That the funds of the two present institutions, as well as all funds collected and to be collected from all members of the Society (of which the members of the Jockey Club must individually form part) whether general subscriptions or entrance and other fees, shall be placed in the hands of a Committee to be elected by the Society, from among the members of the Jockey Club, which Committee shall expend the funds to the best of its ability for the good of racing and the proper maintenance of the Course itself, and shall be accountable for such expenditure to the whole body of subscribers.

Seventh.—That the Jockey Club shall have general control of the Race Course, but that no important changes in the present rules or in the management of the Course shall take place without the same be submitted to a general meeting of subscribers, who themselves shall not be empowered to make any alterations without at least fifty of them be present at such general meeting.

Eighth.—That a fixed programme be drawn up by the Jockey Club, which shall remain in force until any change may be made in accordance with proposition No. 7, to be in force for and after the next Autumn Meeting, but that for the present Spring Meeting, the Committee of the Y. R. A. and Y. R. C. shall together draw out, upon the basis of the present published programmes a programme for four days racing, such programme to embody at intervals during the four days (in fairness to all persons who have been induced to import so called China Griffins upon such understanding) at least six races for China Griffins only, in which races all bona fide China Griffins shall be allowed to enter.

These proposals, we would wish you to believe, have been only made after due consideration for the interests of all concerned, and as the time is drawing near for the Spring Meeting and the matter is one requiring prompt action, we shall thank you for a reply at the earliest possible moment.

For the information of Members of this Association, and of the public in general, we purpose forwarding a copy of this letter and of your reply to one of the daily newspapers for publication.

(Signed) R. DE MONBEL,
" EDWARD FISCHER,
" E. DE BAVIER,
" HENRY ALLEN, JR.,
" S. J. ELDER.

Committee, Y. R. Association.

Yokohama, April 9th, 1877.

SOME TIME during the night of the 16th, a godown in the settlement was broken into; but never did a burglar fall into a warmer trap than on this occasion. After effecting an entrance through the window by forcing aside the iron bars, he quietly placed his foot in an open vessel of oil of vitriol. We do not know which to pity most, the would-be thief or the proprietor. In all probability the strong corrosive substance burned the flesh to the bone before relief was obtained. The effects of the acid seem to have effectually diverted the thief from his purpose, as no loss was sustained beyond the spilling of the acid and the damage done to the window.

The house of Mr. Martin, No. 239 Bluff, was broken into on Saturday night, the 14th-15th instant, probably soon after midnight. A parlor clock with its marble stand, a tablecloth, hearth-rug, and several small articles were carried away. The thief or thieves made their entrance through one of the windows which they forced open. The burglary was not discovered till Sunday morning when the family rose.

We have to acknowledge the receipt, from the Senior Vice-Minister of Education, of the second annual report of the Educational Department, being for the seventh year of Meiji (1874.) The report itself is a volume of nearly eight hundred pages. It is accompanied by a small pamphlet in English briefly noticing the educational results of the year under review.

BETWEEN one and two a.m. on the 17th, a fire commenced at Tokio, Fukagawa, Kuroycho. Although but little wind was blowing the flames were not got under until daylight, and a large area was burnt.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt early on the morning of the 18th instant.

THE imperial commanders, are, there is no doubt, about to employ balloons for reconnoitring the rebel positions. The apparatus and spheres of several are being made in Tokio, and a well-known foreign chemist in this town is busy preparing the water-proofing solution with which they are to be coated.

A LARGE number of residents visited the Public Gardens on the evening of the 17th inst. in the expectation of seeing, as promised, the horses imported from San Francisco for the Japanese Government. The trainer in charge received at the last moment a message from one of the directors of the Kangio rio, who in sending it either must have been ignorant of the announcement which had been made, or, knowing it, was guilty of grievous rudeness to the public, ordering that on no account the horses should be moved from their stables until he himself came down from Tokio. For ourselves, we have nothing to do, but to express sincere regret for having been made the means through which an appointment with so many people was made, only to be broken.

On the 17th, a large concourse of people, natives and foreigners, visited the Uyeno gardens to see the flower show. The weather was fine in the morning, and the visitors, of whom there were many from Yokohama, were delighted. A military band was in attendance, and played at intervals in the grounds of the Seyoken establishment, where H. E. Count Fé d'Ostiani entertained at dinner eighty guests including the principal Japanese officials in Yedo, notably Prince Higashi-Fushi-no-Miya, and their excellencies Iwakura, Terashima, Mate-no-Kuji, as well as the Foreign Ministers and the principal members of their staffs, the officers of the French military mission, and, last mentioned but not least important, several ladies. The day was the Matsuri, or anniversary of the death of the Siogun Iyeyasu, the avenue to whose temple was lined with flowers, not of the choicest description which were there exposed for sale. The appearance of the gardens brilliant with flowers, and the trim walks thronged with merry well-dressed crowds of Japanese of both sexes and of all ages, dotted here and there, with foreigners separately or in groups, was, at least while the sunshine lasted, gay in the extreme. During the afternoon, however, the sky clouded over, and in the evening rain, light at first but afterwards in a heavy downpour, fell and caused the guests who had lingered to make the best of their way homeward.

Owing to want of good arrangements, or rather through proper announcement not having been made, many hungry visitors were unable to get dinner, which was only served to the public between the hours of three and five p.m. So that many gentlemen of Tokio who had invited parties of guests to dine with them at the restaurant at a later hour found that no meal of any description could be had. One hospitable Amphitryon had six famished convives dependent on him for dinner, and he had to take them elsewhere. There is little fear, however, that they went to bed fasting. Experience teaches; and if Spring flower shows are, as would be desirable, to become annual, the management of the Seyoken will no doubt

learn from the unexpected demands made upon them to be better provided in future. The number of visitors yesterday was much greater than was expected, and the exhibition may be pronounced a success.

HAKODATE, April 3rd, 1877.—The American barque *Annie W. Weston* arrived on the 1st instant from Yokohama. The Kaitakushi steamers *Komei* and *Shimbei* are running alternately every two or three days between this and Awomori. The Swedish barque *Hedvig*, which came in on the 28th inst. from Shanghai, leaves to-morrow for that port. The Japanese schooner *Efuku*, recently reported lost, was got off the rocks on which she struck, and has been repaired. Another Japanese schooner, the *Misho*, capsized in the harbour on the night of the 27th—28th inst.

Range of temperature for past fortnight 32° to 46°. Heavy gale on 27th, 28th and 29th, commencing at E. and shifting to S. W. Barometer fell to 26.86. A small fore-and-aft schooner was launched to-day. Three others are building.—At 5h. 15m. p.m. on the 27th, there was a smart shock of earthquake.

HAKODATE, April 13th, 1877.—The American 3-masted schooner *Roving Sailor* arrived on the 6th instant from Yokohama. The Swedish barque *Hedvig* left on the 5th instant for Shanghai. The Kaitakushi steamers *Komei* and *Shimbei* are running alternately between this and Awomori. The Kaitakushi steamer *Hakodate*, which sailed on the 11th instant for Otaru, took on board the "military settlers," brought hither a few weeks since from Sapporo to garrison the fort. It is reported that she will take on board those remaining at Sapporo and Otaru, and proceed with them to Nagasaki.

Range of temperature since 1st inst., 31° to 48°. Weather for the most part fine with variable winds. A shock of earthquake was felt on the morning of the 11th instant at 8h. 30m.

DURING the night of the 16th instant a burglar broke into the Mitsui Bank in Yokohama and abstracted thence a large sum, said to be about thirteen thousand yen. He was arrested on the 18th instant. The native papers which report this omit to state whether the money was or was not recovered.

THE authorities of the Kangio rio, on taking over the horses bought by their commissioners in San Francisco and imported in the *Gaelic*, have expressed their satisfaction at the excellent condition in which they were delivered, and made a small present to the trainer in whose charge they were brought over.

Nippon Notes.

(From the *Choya Shinbun*, April 8th.)

AFTER the Press Regulations were established, it became customary to insert circles in the newspapers when it was desirous to suppress the publication of anything. But since the new regulation has come into force, which prohibits the publication of a journal until its contents have been examined by the police authorities in Tokio, and the kencho officials in the provinces, these circles have been used profusely; and frequently large blank spaces have been left or been filled up with other matter of no material import. Sometimes not a character has appeared in a whole column; and the space thus left is as useless as the *Sorencho*. In other columns

blank lines appear as numerous as the masts of the shipping anchored off the shores of Shinagawa. This has created a great revolution in newspapers; and is one of the most surprising regulations that have been framed either in ancient or modern times.

The clever editors of the *Akebono Shinbun* were the first to introduce circles in lieu of the names of high officers, and their example was speedily followed by their contemporaries. The small circles referred to may sometimes indicate the name of the person which has been suppressed, but nothing can be understood from blank spaces, which only have a tendency to excite the public. When the public perceive in the newspapers a number of blank spaces as well as a number of circles, their curiosity is aroused, and they fill the vacant columns from their imagination. A common feeling among mankind is to desire to see forbidden things, and to hear what is being said in secret. So, as our countrymen observe the circles and blank spaces in the papers, they at once begin to conjecture what the items were that were marked out, and suggest one to another that this blank has contained the number of wounded on the imperial side, while that blank on the opposite side of the paper has had an announcement, before being subjected to the official revision, showing great loss on the part of the troops, or a rising in Fukuoka and other places. It may be very foolish and create ridicule that persons should entertain these ideas, but it is only natural. During the course of a day no one is afraid to walk abroad in the streets or through the mountains, but at night nervous persons frequently mistake a tree on the roadside for some kind of monster or ghost on account of being overcome by fear. Now is the time when telegrams and express letters are received from every direction; and the blanks and circles in the papers create suspicion. True reports from the South-West we cannot obtain; and the public begin to doubt the constant cry of "Victory of the Imperialists, which is heralded daily by the papers."

(From the *Choya Shinbun*, April 11th.)

When a person only perceives what is plainly obvious to his vision at the present time, and attempts to penetrate into the future to ascertain the probable results of a certain course of procedure, he will most likely be surprised if his anticipations have not been realised. Before undertaking to carry out any enterprise, it will, therefore, be better for him to calculate beforehand what benefit or evil will be likely to accrue to himself and the public ere he embarks in it; otherwise he may at his leisure repent that he had acted without counting the cost.

Recently we have distrusted the system adopted by the Government for the levying of troops. In a late issue we commented on the action of the government in levying a body of police to send to the South, and showed the evils that were likely to arise from such a policy. The anxiety we feel for our country is not caused so much on account of the difficulty experienced by the Imperial forces in subduing the rebels, as by the fact that other than the same class of men are engaged to suppress them. The Imperialists have only to contend with one party of insurgents, who have no means of receiving re-inforcements—and though they are numerous and renowned for their prowess, the regular, well disciplined troops are sufficiently strong to suppress them without the aid of police. We have repeatedly asserted this in our paper.

According to a rumour which has been in circulation, the government have commenced

raising recruits among the shizoku of Chugoku and Nankaido and do not intend to stop until they have succeeded in obtaining 10,000. We suspected this: and when notification No. 9 was issued by the *Daijo Daijin*, we found that the rumour had some foundation; and our distrust in the whole scheme increased considerably. We fail to observe the utility of organizing such a force, when the insurgents are gradually being driven into smaller space, and have become much discouraged; and we do not understand the motives of the government.

Why is it that the government have thought proper to change the former method of levying troops? It was seen that for the whole army to be composed of samurai only was not good for the country, and in consequence a new regulation was established and the army was put on a foreign basis. It is now about five years since this new regulation came into force, and the army has been raised to 50,000 efficiently drilled troops. Since the rebellion has broken out however, the government have changed their plan of operations and are again collecting in the Solhei. In foreign countries volunteers are frequently raised in time of war; but volunteer corps will not answer in Japan as all the volunteers will consist of one class of shizoku; and on the suppression of the rebels they will be likely to cause considerable trouble from the revival of the feudal spirit.

NOTIFICATION No. 2

It is hereby notified that the Tokio Kaisei-Gakko and the I-Gakko under the jurisdiction of the Monbusho, are amalgamated, and the new institute is called the Tokio Daigaku (University of Tokio).

TANAKA FUJIMARO,
Vice Minister of Monbusho.

12th March, 1877.

THE Vice Minister of the Monbusho has also notified that the Eigo-Gakko in Tokio, under the jurisdiction of the same department, is to be called the Tokio Daigaku-Gobimon, and will depend upon the university of Tokio, in future.

A SCHOOL of midwifery has been opened for female students in the "Jugen Bio-in," Japanese Hospital at Nogé. The regulations for the admittance of twenty students to a three years course have been promulgated by the Governor of Kanagawa.

MR. FUKUCHI, manager of the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun*, has been for some time at the seat of war, as special correspondent for his journal. He recently returned to Osaka, where he was commanded by H. E. Kido to report the state of affairs in the field to H. M. the Mikado. On the 6th April, the talented writer was accompanied to the Imperial palace in Kioto by Mr. Uyemura, Mayor of that city. H. M. the Mikado, Their Excellencies Sanjo, Kido, and many other ministers and nobles were waiting for him. Mr. Sugi, Vice-Minister of the Kunaisho, escorted him to the room where the Mikado is accustomed to listen to reading. There the manager held forth on his experiences of the war for two hours from 10 a.m. until noon. When he had finished, he was hospitably entertained, and a present of 50 yen and two rolls of crape (*chirimen*) was made him on the part of the Mikado.

THE Governor of the Tokio-fu has prohibited the sale of those flaming prints, issued by some of the newspapers, purporting to represent "The penetration of the Kagoshima Insurgents into the Kuma-moto ken!" "Explosion of a mine filled with powder at Kuma-

moto!" "Bloody engagement in Kuma-moto!" and so on.

MR. NAKAMURA, editor of the *Bisaku Shinbun*, has been condemned to 15 days' imprisonment, and a fine of 12 yen, for having published an offensive letter in his paper.

H. E. COUNT Fé d'Ostiani, Italian Minister, being about to leave Japan for his new post in Brazil, will shortly proceed to Kioto in order to take leave of H. M. the Mikado.—*Hochi Shinbun*.

DURING the night of the 9th, one hundred and twenty-four houses in Tokio were entered by robbers; and the robbers of forty of the houses were armed with swords.

FOR the past few days strong winds have been blowing and fires have declared themselves in four different places in Yokohama, viz., 6th Street, Bentenbori, 3rd Street, Minami Nakadori, Bashamichi, and 4th Street, Sumi-yoshi-cho. They were extinguished, however, before much damage was done.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that His Majesty the Mikado, and Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager, are likely to stay some time longer in Kioto, as their summer clothing has been sent from Tokio.

THE Nobles' Club is now going to establish a hospital in Hakata, Chikuzen, for the wounded Imperialists.

MR. Watanabe Nobori, Governor of Osaka-fu, has issued a notification respecting the levying of fresh troops, in which he announces that, by order of His Majesty, the Mikado, applications to be enrolled, from all shizoku or heimen between the ages of 17 and 40, residing permanently or temporarily in Osaka, who have formerly served in the army and may be desirous of bearing arms in the present struggle, will be received until the 20th instant. At the bottom of the notification is a paragraph urging quick dissemination of its purport among the people under the jurisdiction of the Osaka-fu.

H. E. YANAGIWARA, late messenger to Shimadzu, has been ordered to attend at the Imperial palace in Kioto. During his absence Saito Toshitsura will act for him.

SIX subordinate officials of the *Daijo-kuwan* have been appointed censors of the press in Tokio. Their office is to examine the proof sheets of newspapers before publication of the same.

Two battalions of volunteers will soon be formed in Tokio.

SIXTY-TWO soldiers of the Osaka garrison, who deserted on disembarkation at Kobe, have been arrested, and, on the 6th instant, they were escorted to the Osaka barracks by a body of police.

NO PICTURES representing scenes from the insurrection are allowed to be sold in Osaka until after they have been approved by the censors.

ABOUT 500 shizoku, formed in Hakura into a corps for the defence of the city, are said to have disappeared.

H. E. Mr. Sanjo Saneyoshi in Kioto will shortly return to Tokio, and H. E. Mr. Iwakura will take his place in Kioto.

THE nobles of Tokio will soon leave for Kioto to inquire after the health of H. M. the Mikado.

SEVEN of the retainers of the ex-daimio Tokugawa Iyetatsu were sent by their lord to study in America. Six of them returned to Japan in the course of last year. The seventh, by desire of his teachers, remained to complete his course of instruction in painting, and has

already become a proficient in his art. One of his pictures was purchased by a certain official the other day for eighty yen.

H. E. IWAMURA, the new governor of the Kagoshima-ken, has left for Nagasaki, where a temporary district office is to be opened. Mr. Watanabe, chief secretary of that ken, and about fifty subordinates, will follow him shortly. They are to stop in Nagasaki till the rebellion is totally suppressed.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that private telegraphic communication will soon be allowed to be resumed throughout Tokio, and from the railway stations between Tokio and Yokohama.

On the 14th instant a fire broke out at Yonemachi, Awomori, which was, however, extinguished before much damage was done.

On the 16th instant, Mr. Kukuma, of the *Hochi Shinbun*, was ordered to appear before the Tokio Saibansho.

(From the *Choya Shinbun*, of the 17th April.)

What are the ideas of our countrymen on reading the extra of our paper, issued on the 16th? The castle of Kumamoto was first laid siege to by the insurgents on the 22nd February, and it was surrounded for fifty-two days, till the 10th of this month, when the rebels were obliged to raise the siege. The small garrison was beleaguered, and several battles were fought between the imperialists and besiegers. The resistance of the garrison caused great trouble to the insurgents, who could not march with their entire power against the imperialists by the various roads; and the imperialists at length arrived in the castle without much difficulty. The rebel troops, who are not much afraid of death, are less in number than 20,000. During the defence of the garrison in the strong and commanding castle of Kumamoto, the insurgents were impeded in their operations against the imperialists who were trying to relieve it. The troops on the Uyeki, Yamaka, Yajiro and other roads advanced with daily victories. It is right to say that the 3,000 soldiers in the castle considerably aided the imperialists outside in their efforts to arrive thither. They supported all sorts of hardships in the fortress for fifty-two days. Notwithstanding this, they held their ground, and no rebel was allowed to take one step in the castle. Their constancy has prevented the rising of discontented shizoku throughout the empire. The defence of Kumamoto was as important as that of Waiyo (China) by Chokio, and as that of Kongo-zan by General Kusunoki. When the insurgents first burst into the Kumamoto ken, it was at once apparent that the cause of the imperialists depended on the keeping of the castle; and the conduct of the discontented shizoku scattered throughout the empire, who were in communication with the Kagoshima men, might well have been expected to be decided by the fate of the castle. If the brave Satsuma rebels, numbering more than 15,000, who have no regard for their lives, had marched directly with their entire power against Kumamoto, the imperialists would at once have been obliged to retreat before them. But fortunately the insurgents were obliged to divide their forces, in order to attack the castle on the one hand, and to fight against the armies sent against them on the other. When they saw that they could not take the castle by force, they determined to wait for the exhaustion of the provisions. The imperialists by various roads, heedless of their unfavourable positions and their great loss, advanced over the bodies of their dead comrades, wishing to join the Kumamoto garrison as quickly as possible, because if the castle

were to be taken by the rebels, the suppression of the latter would be no easy task, and the whole island of Kiushu would be thrown into disorder. When the rumor of the fall of Kumamoto was heard a short time ago, the editor of the *Nichi-Nichi-Shinbun* and ourselves said that it was a matter of no importance that the fortress should have fallen into the power of the rebels. We wrote in this strain, however, wishing merely to still that excitement among the people which was provoked by the false rumor. But who was there who was unaware that the fate of the war depended upon the preservation or the fall of the castle? If what we heard a few days since is true, when Lieut-Colonel Oku fought his way out with one battalion of the garrison troops, the provisions in the castle were not enough for ten days, and the hardships of the garrison were unutterable. Fortunately for the imperialists, the insurgents had become greatly discouraged, while the armies on the Uyeki and Yamaka roads were marching along victoriously, giving no time to the rebels in their rear to take advantage of the paucity of their numbers. Thus they made their way as far as Kawajiri, and effected a junction with the garrison. Ten days more of siege, and the castle must have surrendered. However brave our soldiers, they cannot fight without food. Such are the narrow issues upon which the fate of great wars depend.

Now that the imperialists have joined the garrison, the insurgents have no hope of gaining the fortress as a stronghold to which to retreat, and on which to base their operations. Their strength is of no avail but to enable them to fight their one last battle. But a mighty beast, thought deprived of its lair, cannot be prevented from going to and fro, a terror to many. So the insurgents, who find themselves in the situation of those doomed to destruction, will inflict more or less injury upon the imperialists. Is not the question of how best to deal with the remaining rebels a most important one, and one demanding the very serious consideration of the government? If the imperialists really desire to spare as many as possible of the insurgents, even those who had made up their minds to fight to the last may be induced to surrender. We should not wish that the Government would punish all the confederates of the insurgents.

A LETTER translated below has been addressed to and published by the *Choya Shinbun* :—

Editors of newspapers! You have repeatedly written evil things against the shizoku, and said they are a crowd of useless eaters of rice and hangers-on. Now consider how they have fought in the engagements which have taken place in the South-West! Are not the imperial body guards and police force composed of shizoku; and are not those corps renowned for their valour on the battle field? Was not ——— published in the papers at such a time? and has it not been proved that at such a time heimen are good for nothing? Hand-to-hand fights cannot be sustained by cowards, but men of courage will struggle desperately. If the provincial garrison troops, which consist of several classes, were not aided by shizoku, ——— might have been ———. When the war is ended a reformation will take place in the method of levying troops; and the shizoku will again become the recognized defenders of the empire. Fifty days have now elapsed since the contest commenced at Kumamoto, during which time the imperialists have not suffered a defeat; but on account of the valour of the rebels, who are shizoku, they have not been able to join the Kumamoto garrison. You newspaper writers, therefore,

should not denounce the shizoku as useless eaters of rice or hangers-on. And if you repeat such insolent remarks we will decapitate you with our swords which we have preserved.

THE Club of Nobles in Tokio has already presented about 28,000 yen in money and about 230 kuwan weight of lint for the use of the wounded imperialists in the South.

MR. JAMES, in the employ of the Navy Department, has made a present of one yen to each of the sufferers by the fire which occurred in Shinagawa on the 7th instant.

A REPORT from the military hospital in Osaka has been forwarded through General Saigo, Acting War Minister, to H. E. Iwakura. It states that up to the 16th instant 1,724 wounded imperialists had been received into the hospital. Fifty-five of these are officers. Twenty-four, of whom only one was an officer, have died.

MR. Sakuma, of the *Hochi Shinbun*, has been fined twenty yen, for having violated the fifth article of the law against slander.

THE first party of about 380 volunteers, shizoku from Kawagoye, was sent to the seat of war on the 12th instant. A second party of volunteers, consisting of men between 17 and 50 years of age, has now been formed in the Sakitama ken. Most of them are primary school teachers. During their absence many of the primary schools will be closed.

On the 17th inst. Mr. Kanagaki, editor of the *Kanayomi Shinbun*, had to appear before the Tokio-Saibansho, where he was fined 5 yen for having violated the law against slander.

MR. MAYEDA, ex-lord of Kaga, has presented 5,000 sleeping gowns to the military hospital in Osaka.

At dawn on the 17th inst., a fire broke out simultaneously at two places in Tokio, namely, at Shinagawa and Fukagawa. That at the former place was not extinguished till about nineteen, and that at the latter till about two hundred and fifty houses, were destroyed.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* says that an experiment has been made before Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-miya, General Saigo, and others at the Engineering College, Tokio, with a balloon which has been constructed by the students. The balloon failed to ascend, however, and the cause of the failure is assigned to the fact that the filling of the sphere was imperfect. The experiments were postponed in consequence.

(From the *Hochi Shinbun* of 14th April.)

When it became known that Saigo was in command of 15,000 troops, much anxiety was felt respecting the course that would be pursued by Shimadzu, his sons, and the shizoku of the Kagoshima-ken; and we found it very difficult to obtain any reliable information concerning their movements. Soon after the rising of the rebels, however, their Excellencies Yanagiwara and Kuroda were despatched as imperial envoys to Shimadzu; and were escorted to Kagoshima by naval and police forces. At that time many fears were entertained that something terrible would follow the mission to Kagoshima; and it was greatly wondered at that the envoys accomplished their business in peace. Now it became evident from this that the insurgents consisted only of the Gakko-to, and the public were much relieved in consequence; and distrust of Shimadzu's clan, as well as of the shizoku who remained in Kagoshima, ceased to

exist; and the fact that the imperial envoys were permitted to accomplish their errand in peace had great influence in dissipating doubts till then entertained of the loyalty of those to whom they were sent.

As the Kagoshima insurgents only consist of members of the Gakko-to, who, then, are the troops under the command of Kishima-Utaro? According to some reports we have heard, Kishima held opposite views to those of Saigo; and his party was entirely separated from that of the Gakko-to. But ultimately Kishima united his forces with those of Saigo, Beppu, and Fuchibe, and, with a force of 15,000 men, hastily raised in Kagoshima, these commanders advanced on Yajiro. It is wonderful how they contrived to raise such a large army in the course of a few days, seeing that Saigo had already left Kagoshima with a similar number of shizoku. Still Saigo's orders are obeyed in Kagoshima, though Yanagiwara and Kuroda were permitted to transact their business in peace. It is considered that the envoys were deceived, and that the people only assumed loyalty to the Imperial Government. However, no blame can be attached to the envoys for this. Shimadzu's loyalty is confirmed, by the manner in which he entertained the representatives of the Government; and we suppose that the insurgents will not molest him for his faithfulness. When the rebels marched to Kumamoto we became distrustful of Shimadzu. But Saigo had usurped his power and influence in Kagoshima, and his orders were obeyed by both shizoku and heimin: so Shimadzu was rendered powerless to act for the Mikado.

SOME thirty women, members of the families of the retainers of the ex-daimio Aidzu, are said to have petitioned the government to be employed as nurses for the wounded in the South.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kioto, sent at 3.20 p.m. on the 17th, announces that Tabata, Chief Secretary of the Kagoshima ken, has been deprived of his rank and office. On the 16th instant, Shimadzu Chinhiko, fourth son of Shimadzu, presented himself at the Imperial Palace in Kioto, whither he was sent by his father, who forwarded by him a memorial to the ministers.

Mr. Yamaoka, *Daijo* of the Imperial Household will soon leave for Kioto to replace Mr. Sugi, who will return to Tokio.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—Rebels force their way every night into the lodgings of imperialists in Futsuka-yeki, Chikuzen, and Matsuzaki, Chikugo. They have stolen ammunition and fire-arms.

About 10,000 volunteers have been raised in the Yamaguchi-ken.

A CERTAIN heimin, named Uyeno, of the Kanagawa-ken, and one associate, purpose to export timber for buildings and ships to Tientsin, China. They have formed a company for that purpose called the Shinshisha and opened an office at Nichome, Horidome, Tokio. A branch office is to be established in Tientsin. A sailing vessel of foreign construction, of 350 tons burden, will ply from Yokohama six times a year, taking each voyage about 1,000 pieces of wood. The capital of the company amounts to about 150,000 yen and the shareholders are three thousand in number.

It is related of Saigo that when Beppu and Yetsumi went to him with 1,500 recruits consisting of old men and boys, he was very angry, and at once sent back all the boys to Kagoshima, ordering them to study there and to endeavor to become good servants to the Empire.

Local Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

RACING.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—The *Mail* had an article in its last weekly issue headed "*Equo ne credite Teuceri*," which censures both the Y. R. C. and Y. R. A., the former for being conservative, and the latter for being ultra-liberal, and recommending an amalgamation by mutual concessions—the Y. R. C. to become less conservative, and the Y. R. A. less liberal. This appears to be a novel way of settling the existing controversy between the two clubs to the satisfaction of the community. I can understand "inveterate" conservatism to be a fault in any representative body, but I cannot accept the liberalism as an evil. A community club, if its rules are good, cannot be too liberal; its rules ought, however, to be based upon the principle of preventing malpractices, and they should be thoroughly enforced. The cause of the disagreement between the two clubs is simply, that the Y. R. A. has added some rules to those in practice in the Y. R. C. which are intended solely to enforce, so far as possible, fair racing for racing sake, rather than for speculation or gambling: to prevent advantage being taken by keen calculating men of the unwary, who, in their simplicity, suppose that a horse entered for a race is always intended by the owner to compete in it if possible. There ought to be no ill-feeling on this account. The Y. R. C. ought to consider that rules and laws are not made for honest and well conducted men, but as a check on the dishonest and badly conducted. The Y. R. C., perhaps, does not require to adopt the additional rules of the Y. R. A., but the latter cannot well do without them as its members are self-elected and not admitted by ballot, and these rules have been carefully considered as necessary to enable the Y. R. A. to expel those who may infringe them, as a counterpoise to its inability to reject any who may wish to join the Association. In fact, the principle of the Association is to eject any member infringing its rules, rather than to refuse admittance to men who may be supposed capable of breaking them. The "liberality" of the Association ceases on admission to membership, and its rules must be considered more stringent than liberal. The suggestion is a little apart from the subject of this letter; but *Equo ne credite Teuceri*, would be an excellent motto for the Associate Clubs. The Trojans owed their downfall to the importation of a horse from the Greeks; and the attainment of the real ends and aims of racing in Japan is obstructed by the importation of foreign cattle. *Equo ne credite Teuceri!* put not your trust in Chinese griffins, ye racing foreigners of Yokohama, but race only with the native animals. If you heed this counsel, you will render real service to the cause to the advancement of which racing in any country should be subservient, the improvement of the breed of native horses. You would also stand a much better chance than you now do of enlisting the sympathy with, and competition in, your sport of the gentry of the country in which you reside, a laudable object of ambition, and one which if gained will do much toward the establishment and maintenance of cordial friendly relations between sporting men of Japanese and foreign

nationality. The most pleasant friendships are those which arise out of enjoyment shared.

A word to the wise,

From

CASSANDRA.

April 11th, 1877.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—My sympathies are with Cassandra; but the stable she undertakes to purge might well have daunted Hercules himself. She has concisely stated the ideal object of horse-racing; but how many of those who go in for it here give a thought to that view of the subject? Owners of racing-ponies in the East, as a rule, propose to themselves one of two things,—enjoyment or profit; and if these two *desiderata* can be combined, so much the better. They care neither for the improvement of the breed of native horses, nor for the establishment of cordial relations with the native gentry. They run their ponies to win, and, say what she may, Cassandra must admit that their object, if not laudable, is at least natural, and not necessarily sinful. Her preaching will never succeed, however earnest she may be, or however good an example she may set. Does she not remember how her refusal to fulfil her promise to comply with the desires of Apollo, angered that god? And his virtual revocation of the gift of prophecy he had bestowed upon her, by ordaining that she should obtain no credit? She predicted to the Trojans the ruin that threatened them, but they didn't believe her: she was looked upon as a mad-woman, and it is even related that she was put under restraint, and guarded. Had she lived in Yokohama, I am afraid she would have fared no better; some Ajax would be found to tear her from the sanctuary,—some Agamemnon to win her in a lottery. To this day Cassandra has no credit with the Trojans. The two clubs are like the loud and soft stops of a harmonium. Pull wire A., and Y. R. C. is silenced; pull wire C., and Y. R. A. still buzzes, but gives no clear sound. They must manage to combine their forces in some way, or farewell to all hope in Yokohama of that healthy competition which is the soul of true sport.

Yours despondently,

PRIAM.

Yokohama, April 12th, 1877.

PROFESSOR YATABE'S LECTURES.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—The lecture delivered by Prof. Yatabe of the Imperial University may rightly be viewed, I think, in the light of a challenge to the foreigner to defend that religion which he seeks to propagate in Japan. It has been somewhat loudly contended that Christianity is unworthy of acceptance by a philosophic and incredulous people like the Japanese.

1st:—because of certain "*facts*" which are opposed to it, and

2ndly:—because of the philosophic absurdity of its doctrines.

In a former letter I have shown that the alleged facts are, to use a mild term, mere misapprehensions, sometimes indeed, very gross ones too; while, further, even if true, none of them have any logical relation whatever to the real question at issue, "*Is Christianity true or false?*"

Metaphysicians of a certain school have often been accused of laying little stress upon

mere facts, and perhaps we may find that the strength of the philosophers of Japan as represented by the worthy Professor, lies not in the dry empirical world around them, but in the loftier region of pure speculative thought which they so grandly claim. Let us see, then, what they have to show there to vulgar eyes, through the medium of a Kaisei Gakko professor; and while, in stating Prof. Yatabe's argument, I desire to do him every justice, remembering that he laboured under the disadvantage of using a foreign language, I would also, on the other hand, claim some slight consideration on account of my absolute ignorance of the philosophy of Japan!

The speculative reasons adduced for the rejection of Christianity were two; and these I shall now proceed to consider in their order. It was first objected, that God is represented in the Christian writings as *resting* on the seventh day; and that this implies exhaustion. God, therefore is represented in Christianity as a *limited* being, and therefore he cannot be believed in and worshipped by the Japanese.

Probably some professional theologian may deal with the views urged by the lecturer on different grounds, and in a more satisfactory way. As for me, a layman, I seek simply to examine the argument from the stand-point of the professor himself, namely, the speculative or philosophical one.

Now, when the argument is analysed, it will at once be seen that the starting point is the assumption that a limited being (limited either in his own nature, or in our own conception of him) is not to receive worship or obedience: cannot, in short, be God. This starting point then, of a philosophical refutation of Christianity is a contradictable one! A limited God, that is to say, is speculatively conceivable, and I now therefore call on the professor in turn to make good his assumption on philosophical grounds, before his argument can have any weight whatever.

If he shall say, I argue with Christians only, then I reply, I hope I am a Christian and a peculiarly orthodox one too; yet I entirely disbelieve, and now dispute, the position which he so unwarrantably assumed.

Why might we not reverence and obey, why might it, indeed, not be our very highest duty to obey, and our very dearest privilege to love, a being, whom though we might know as limited, he might still be the purest and best, the most beneficent and powerful, the very loveliest being in the universe? We acknowledge the authority of sovereign or parent, we feel ourselves compelled to love wife and children, to serve our lord with entire affection, undoubting loyalty; and why, I ask, should we refuse to render equal or even greater homage to one, who, on the hypothesis assumed, might have vastly greater claims than theirs? Can we wonder if an argument reared on such an unsubstantial foundation should in itself be weak? I believe the objection I have made to be unanswerable, on speculative grounds at least. But, if unanswered, then Professor Yatabe's formidable works have been countermined, and with one whiff he and all his ponderous artillery are lightly blown into the air.

On the other hand, I would note, that, if the assumption is correct, then the explanation of the alleged repudiation of Christianity by the Japanese on the ground that its God is limited, is rendered not a little absurd by the fact that the gods still worshipped by the Japanese are much *more limited* than the Christian God.

To give concrete illustrations of this point would perhaps only expose me to the charge of

seeking to ridicule my opponent's national religion, which would hardly be polite.

Again, the argument now being examined goes on the assumption, not only that a really limited Supreme Being is not to be worshipped—the quite opposite of which is conceivable,—but also *assumes* that a *conception of an unlimited God is possible*. Here, remembering the frank admission of a rising legal luminary, who lectured on the same evening, that the Japanese are somewhat deficient at least in observation, I would by way of warning quote the wise words of one of the truest and keenest of modern speculative thinkers.

"In resorting to philosophy, says Ferrier, 'there is no safety except in the *closeness* and *completeness* of our observations.' * * * Overlook perhaps, but a single fact, and our reason, otherwise our faithful minister, may 'be converted into a brood of fiends to baffle and destroy us.'—(My italics).

Now I believe that Prof. Yatabe has simply overlooked the one important little demonstrable fact pertaining to all thought—not to human thinking only,—that no conception can be formed containing less than the elements subject *plus* object. So that, in a *strictly philosophical* sense, we can not think *any thought* of God, or any thing or being else, in which our own or another subjectivity does not play a limiting part. By this universal and necessary law of thought, therefore, our conception, nay, any conception, of God must be *limited*. It must, in short have the elements God *plus* subject. Even if I strenuously strive to think Him, in solitary self-contained perfection before things were, still my shadow haunts His awful throne.

Without this limiting subjective element of thought, in fact, you may as well try to think of an angle formed by one straight line, or of a stick without two ends.

I regret that I should thus be compelled by the stringent laws of thought to the rudeness of supposing that even the professor's knowledge of philosophy is limited.

Besides the above, there is a logical sense in which the term 'limited' is commonly used by philosophic writers; a sense, too, equally fatal to the objection that the Christian conceives of God as limited. An object to which two qualities are ascribed is logically more limited than that which can claim only one, and yet really the quality belonging to the first, and which the second wants, may just be freedom from limitation. In proportion as any being is conceived of as near perfection, so much the more will the conception be limited by increase of attributes.

Our notion of the poorest piece of dull, dead clay will therefore be logically less limited than that of the noblest hero, the wisest statesman, the loftiest poet. Hence too, each infinite quality ascribed to God limits every other. So far from logical limitations then proving defect, it is only by a series of them that we reach to the highest conception of perfection attainable by us. In short, while the intension (to use logical terms) is least, the extension is great. On the other hand, we narrow and thus enrich and heighten a conception, just in proportion as we increase its marks—as we deepen its intension—while, as we have seen, the reverse process empties and impoverishes it, till perhaps nothing is predicated at all but bare existence—that it is, but not what it is.

If we carefully note, therefore, the *magnitudo et vis conceptus*, it is easy to understand the relative practical values of a conception of God as the merely Absolute, Eternal, &c., and that presented to us concretely in the Christian Revelation as now active, now passive, now

moved with hate of sin, now yearning with love for his children. Only twice in the Bible is a metaphysical definition given, and then only in answer to the importunity of human unwisdom; but the reply in both cases was far too profound ever to be comprehended, although apprehensible, by limited minds like ours:—

"I am that I am," and,

"Before Abram was, I am."

Can it be that the "philosophic" Japanese have passed through a rationalistic revolt from metaphysically abstract ideas of the Deity, and have reared tiny shrines in each humble abode, the flickering rush-lights of which the ignorant and superstitious foreigner may nightly see as he passes by the open street-fronts. Fit symbol, their dull glimmer, of the unsteady, earth-born light of reason, with whose guidance only they have sought the truth? Is it from the same reactionary cause that the crowded streets of the enlightened metropolis have become lined with palm-trees and fortune-tellers, and its spacious temples crowded with the sick and blind or maimed, who, instead of seeking scientific aid, fondly pat a grimy, noseless image, somewhat less like man in his spiritual majesty and loveableness than that august Being before whom alone the poor Christian bows?

The learned professor's *assertion* that rest implies exhaustion is not quite sufficient to constitute it so. Gymnastics must be successfully studied in the university to enable any one to take such a vast leap as that. A stone 'rests' on the ground; a cloud 'rests' on a mountain; an engine 'rests' when its work is accomplished; yet we do not think of any imperfection as being thereby implied. On the contrary, it is said, "Rest in physics is 'the equilibrium of power, and so the maximum of power (*re-sto, re-sisto*). Motion is the 'yielding or letting out of power, * * a 'dispersing or spending of that static energy 'which was in the quiescence.' Moreover, the original Hebrew word translated by *rest* is held by scholars to mean *cease, cease doing*, while if refreshment after fatigue had been meant, another Hebrew word expressive of that idea was available, and would have been employed, a fact which either Professor Yatabe purposely suppressed, or was entirely ignorant of. Again, to have the idea of action set clearly before us, we must have, in contrast with it, that of rest. Either term alone, and without implied reference to the other would be an empty sound. I cannot see how we could form any idea of God's activity without its contrast, *passivity*, being also thought.

If, as Professor Yatabe's philosophical objection implies, we are not to think of God at all except as *acting* to the utmost of his infinite power, we land ourselves in inconceivable absurdity which no language can express. In short, according to this conception, *each moment and each infinite part of a moment, the Deity must be hurling countless myriads of worlds into infinite space, and ever peopling them*. Which is most intelligible, this or the scriptural conception which has been condemned?

Such rest as is meant in the Bible, with still stored up infinite power remaining, implies no shadow even of imperfection at all. Such was held at least as true, by even unchristian philosophers like Aristotle; and no other limitation, I believe, is, or was ever held, to be implied in the term, by any Christian.

The second objection to Christianity, raised by the speculative thinkers of Japan, is "that 'the doctrine of the Tri-unity of God makes '1=3 and 3=1, an arithmetical absurdity'!" I have looked a good deal at these terrible symbols, which seem to the acute professor to en-

sure such a rapid and thorough demolition of the Christian superstition, nay, I believe it to be true and valid sometimes even arithmetically, for I would again call the attention of this more than usually unobservant Japanese philosopher to the omission of an important little fact in his reasoning, namely, that such symbols in themselves have just no meaning at all. Let us look at them however as expressive of something. Say, let 1 stand for foot; and the symbols then may stand $1=1 \text{ plus } 1 \text{ plus } 1=3$. Q.E.D. Here the term sometimes means 1 foot in the sense of cube, sometimes 1 foot in length, another time in breadth, again in depth. If you take it thus, the formula is good, and expresses universal and necessary arithmetical truth. Many other examples could be given did space permit; but of what value are they in supporting the Christian doctrine? Precisely of the same value as the similar one used destructively by the lecturer, that is—of none at all. The terms are not in the same category throughout: and therefore no logical deduction can be made from them at all. As to the doctrine itself, which is a question in theology I have pledged myself not to discuss, it can be, and has been, defended on the profoundest philosophical grounds. To many minds, indeed, as to that of one of world's greatest philosophers, Hegel, it contains the very pulse and movement of all thought; and popular objections to it seem only products of the gross inadvertencies of human thinking. I am, as I have said, no theologian, but can we think God at all in the solitudes of eternal space, without having within himself that basis of all spiritual happiness, which in human language we call society? If so I would sceptically call on Professor Yatabe to construct and show me a satisfactory conception of God, capable of enduring speculative criticism, which does not contain the element of otherness, or difference, in unity. If he fails, and I await his answer, then his failure becomes so far a demonstration that the Christian idea of the Trinity is not a philosophical absurdity, but is an eternal and necessary truth.

In dealing with this entire question, the professor has shown his utter inability to place himself mentally in the stand-point of those he assails—a quality fatal to the pretensions of any one who would assume the serious role of philosopher. His scepticism, too, exceeds its function and destroys itself by seeking to build, and that without foundation. He must be content therefore to be assailed in turn; for he gives us a conception of God which is not,

Something which can be known, nor
Something which we may be ignorant of, but
Something which cannot be known.

But this then is the absolutely unthinkable, i.e. the absurd, non-sense=nonsense. This, then, is the intellectual fetish before which the modern philosopher of Japan, donning cap and solemnly tinkling bells of sounding brass, would prostrate himself in a blind, unthinking adoration even more pitiful than the narcotic poisonous Nirvana of his countrymen! For, if that which is limited cannot be God, then, either there is no God, or he cannot be known. But that which cannot be conceived, is as that which is not, nay is the absurd, the absolutely inconceivable. This is the fatal trap into which the valiant professor has so deftly and with such a triumphant, shall I say angry, snap, shut himself up. And there, like imprisoned mouse, he must for ever revolve, till either in despair of reason he shrinks into the narrower and darker cell of atheism, or faith in Emmanuel, GOD WITH US, bursts his bonds and sets him free. This is the one sole desire for himself and countrymen, with which these

words of friendly criticism have been penned by their foreign friend and brother,

F.

Tokio, April 13th, 1877.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

SIR:—Having heard that a lecture on Evolution was to be given at the Kaisei Gakko in Japanese by Professor Yatabe (whose speciality I understand is a branch of Natural Science) I went to hear it with considerable interest, and an anxious desire to do justice to any arguments that avowed anti-Christian champion had to adduce in favour of a doctrine, which, whatever can be said in its favour, certainly would seem to 'limit' God fully as much as Christianity does. There was a large and intelligent audience, chiefly of the student class. Some gentlemen spoke vigorously on subjects which I need not mention here. I would only remark on such gatherings that an engine has been set agoing which may yet prove religiously and socially quite as powerful, and perhaps not be so easily put down, as the newspapers have been. The working of this institution, therefore, thoughtful observers of the progress of this people will find yet, I am persuaded, to be a profitable study. I am happy to say, further, that foreigners seemed to be treated with perfect courtesy.

It is well, for many reasons, that such an enterprise should be associated with a metropolitan university. This ought to have a tendency to prevent mere vulgar crudities from being obtruded into notice, should in time give more tone and dignity to the addresses; and when, as is clearly inevitable, it becomes a political lever, the cry for liberty and sincere reform will be that of a comparatively educated and thoughtful class.

It is with deep regret that I have to remark of Professor Yatabe's address that it was taken bodily, even to details, patches as well as pants, table and diagrams, from Huxley, who lectured last year on the same subject in America, and who is fully reported in the *Popular Science Monthly*. A witty allusion of Huxley's, which evidently the "lecturer" no more understood than his audience, sounded exquisitely funny, when appearing in this form. All this was done without the slightest acknowledgement, explicit or implied, of the source from which the "lecture" was bodily appropriated.

This is hardly excusable even in the champion of a higher morality and purer theology than is found in Christianity; and I have no doubt will excite due disgust and condemnation in the minds of many of his audience, who were evidently capable of going to the original sources from which the professor's plumes were stolen. To their tender mercies, like the painted jackdaw, I must now consign Professor Yatabe of the Imperial University of Japan, and have no intention of encumbering your columns by any further mention of him.

Your obedient servant,

F.

Tokio, April 14th, 1877.

THE HORSES EX GAELIC.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

SIR:—With reference to an article which appeared in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 14th instant, and was copied into the *Japan Daily Herald* of the 16th, on the subject of the horses imported under my care from San Francisco in the *Gaelic*, I beg you to publish

the following facts, which will be a sufficient refutation of the glaring exaggerations contained in that article.

1st.—The grey stallion *Amador* cost \$600.2nd.—The bay Clydesdale stallion *Langdon* cost \$450.3rd.—The *Norfolk* family, five in number, *Ralston*, *Bradley*, *Clara McGearry*, *Balance*, and *Jessie Ford*, were bought from Mr. Theodore Winters of Sacramento, California, for a sum which in that market—I know nothing of Japan or England—was considered dirt cheap, namely (in silver) \$15,000.4th.—The dark bay *Regent*, which is evidently the writer's fancy, but which to my knowledge is the worst horse of the lot, cost only (in silver) \$750.

The sapient writer of the critique, who I should imagine must have learned what he knows about horses here or in Shanghai or the Fiji Islands, if not in a cow shed, says of *Amador* "he has an exceedingly coarse neck, is very 'faulty in the quarters, and has literally no body,' 'all of which defects are but too apparent in 'the native pony.'" I can only answer this by recommending the critic to take another look at the horse, and if necessary to put on his glasses before he does so. If he likes to come and visit him, he can bring a tape, or I will lend him one, and he can measure the horse. Further, I have no objection to weigh the animal if asked to do so, confident that these tests will show whether the horse has literally no body! For purposes of comparison, I would mildly remind the critic that *Amador* is a Norman draught horse, and not a "Grand National" Cup horse. Of his kind he has been pronounced by competent judges, in America, where there are one or two, to be almost perfect. He and the others, I have no doubt, will not "find their way to any temple, 'there to pass the remainder of their lives in 'inglorious ease, &c.,' and the future will show that they are not 'useless for breeding purposes.'"

In conclusion, as I do not wish to take up too much of your space, I will only mention that the horses of this importation are not intended for crossing with the native breed or inferior Chinese ponies, but with improved stock now on the farm at Shimosa.

Recommending the critic some other subject than "horse-talk" on which to exercise his pen,

I am,

Yours truly,

JOHN J. FAYLOR.

"CURTIS' HOTEL," No. 61,

Yokohama, April 17th, 1877.

SMALL CHANGE.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

SIR:—The inconvenience of being unprovided with small change when perambulating the native city, is very often experienced by thoughtless foreigners. Two gentlemen the other evening were strolling round for amusement; and coming opposite a native theatre were importuned to enter. They did so. Scarcely had they taken seats, than a drunken door-keeper rudely demanded a dollar from each. Not feeling inclined to submit to being fleeced in such a manner, the foreigners turned out their pockets in quest of small coin. The result of their search was the exhuming of a ten cent satz, but no more. This was presented to the irate door-keeper, who grew quite enraged and frantically insisted upon a dollar being given. Seeing there was a likeli-

hood of trouble, and objecting to the exorbitant demand, the foreigners rose to depart. But this was not so easily accomplished, as the drunken door-keeper laid violent hands upon one of them, and a dozen of his *confrères* gathered round. The proper charge was tendered, provided change would be brought, but nothing short of a dollar would pacify the clamorers. After some trouble the foreigners managed to work as far as the entrance, the Japanese making one final attempt to detain them, which almost resulted in a *fracas*. The moral to be learned from this is, that when gentlemen go abroad and visit theatres they should at least have sufficient small coin to pay the usual price of admission.

Yours truly,

BROWN JONES.

Yokohama, April 12th, 1877.

SAIGO A PATRIOT.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

SIR:—A letter having appeared in the *Japan Herald* of the 5th instant, accusing His Excellency Marshal Saigo of having in his native province set up an *imperium in imperio*, and comparing him to "a prowling tiger in the mountains, a man void of all honor and integrity, continually scheming and inciting others to insurrection for his own personal ambition, &c., &c.," is so totally at variance with the true facts as scarcely to need refuting.

The letter was undoubtedly written by one who is over anxious to exonerate those conscience-stricken officials, who are responsible to the civilized world for the terrible civil war that now deluges this fair land with blood.

It is well-known to every unbiassed mind, and particularly to those who know anything of the antecedents of His Excellency, that a more loyal, upright, trustworthy subject of His Majesty the Mikado is not to be found in all the empire. In January last, when despatches were continually arriving from Kagoshima, accompanied by repeated petitions from the people, addressed to the head of the Central Government at Tokio, His Excellency Marshal Saigo wrote to His Majesty the Mikado:—"I desire nothing for myself, I resign all the honors and favors which Your Majesty has so generously bestowed upon me, and I prefer, if my duty to my country will permit, to live quietly and peaceably at my home; but I cannot close my ears, I cannot stifle my inward thoughts, against the constant and continued sufferings of an oppressed and down-trodden people.

"I pray the Gods that Your Majesty may be endowed with the wisdom of your great ancestors to relieve and redress the grievances of the people, and protect the country from the avarice and ambition of wicked and evil counsellors, who speak sweet and gentle words to your ears, while their hearts are full of lies and deceit, who by their wantonness and extravagance in administering the affairs of government are disgracing us in the eyes of all nations, and causing the people to lose rapidly all thoughts of filial duty and of reverence for Your Majesty's sacred person. I am full of sorrow for my country. I humbly pray Your Majesty to dismiss those who have traitorously deceived you, and to relieve and protect your people, or the end will be the ruin of Dai Nippon."

Are these not the words of a sincere patriot, of one who has no selfish or ambitious desires

to gratify, and who is at this moment enduring every hardship, and bravely battling against a perfidious foe for freedom and the country? Truly, his great name will be written in letters of gold, never to be defamed or calumniated by idle or mercenary writers. It will forever be preserved with love and reverence in the hearts of a grateful people. The pension which His Majesty the Mikado conferred on His Excellency, and which, much against the recipient's wish, he forced him to accept, was never applied to his personal use; but hospitals and schools were established at Kagoshima, in which all the students were taught, before anything else, to be obedient and well conducted, and loyal to their sovereign and country.

Jealous of such a good man, who was beloved, respected, and honored by all, one so noble, honest, and true to his country, whom no money could bribe, no position in the gift of his sovereign could tempt, a conspiracy was entered into by some person or persons in authority to assassinate him. That this is true there is not a shadow of doubt.* It is firmly believed at Kagoshima, and His Excellency Oyama-Tsunayoshi, Governor of Kagoshima ken, before whom the conspirators voluntarily confessed their guilt, believes, and knows it is true, and hundreds of others are firm in the same belief.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the facts of this deplorable atrocity. Suffice it to say that no apology can lessen, no time can efface, the stain of this foul crime, which, though fortunately not consummated, will remain in its intention as an indelible blot upon the memory of those who conceived it.

Those who, by their reckless contempt of the grievances of the people, provoked this fratricidal strife, are now reaping the whirlwind with a vengeance; and, although in their conversation with strangers, they seem to make light of this trouble, yet behind the scenes it is acknowledged that a compromise will have to be made to stop the terrible carnage.

Indeed many of our self-made high officials are quivering in their beds, not knowing whom to trust, and expecting in every man to meet an assassin. So much for an evil conscience.

In conclusion, allow me to recommend our friend of the * * * (who seems inclined to get muddled when he commences to write of the gossip and gup which he has bottled up for the last three years) not to take for granted all he hears, even if it does emanate from "native officials and others of some intelligence;" and as for his extract from the *Choya Shinbun*, it is too ridiculous to require comment, and plainly shows a superficial knowledge of the noble, generous spirit of the people of Dai Nippon.

* ——— *

Yokohama, 14th April, 1877.

THE RACE CLUB MEETING.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

SIR:—The proverb "We live and learn" was probably never more strikingly illustrated than at the meeting of the Yokohama Race Club, held this afternoon at the Grand Hotel for the purpose of considering the advisability of an amalgamation of the Yokohama Race Club and the Yokohama Racing Association. A long statement of the doings of the Committee of

* We would point out to our correspondent that very grave doubts exist upon this subject: that, in fact, it is now almost beyond question that the so-called "confessions" were extorted—very probably, we will admit, without Saigo's knowledge or concurrence—from the wretched men who signed them.—Ed. J. G.

the Race Club for the last four months had been carefully drawn up, printed, and was read to the meeting by Mr. Foster, who acted as Secretary; but the suggestion of Mr. Bennett that the whole correspondence as to an amalgamation between the Committees of the two bodies was indignantly rejected by the Secretary on the grounds that "very little correspondence had passed between them," but that they had held a good many "quiet meetings." The minutes of these private meetings were also withheld (but we think that one, if not more, of the members present could have given the meeting a good idea of what had occurred at these private meetings), and the Chairman expressed his horror at Mr. Bennett proposing a thing, which he regarded as a vote of want of confidence in the Committee. The consequence of all this was that the correspondence was not read. Doubtless the Committee have confidence in their actions, and some of the members present (Query, were all qualified members?) supported them in their refusal to produce the required information. I cannot, however, but think that their self-confidence was somewhat shaky, and the statement read may have been perhaps a little one-sided. Of this people will be able to judge better when the Committee of the Yokohama Race Club publish their account of what has been going on.

Mr. Kirkwood proposed an amendment to Mr. Dodds' proposition, which seemed to fall like a bomb-shell in the midst of the horror-stricken "pony-owners" of the Yokohama Race Club, and the Chairman very graciously allowed them a long respite to recuperate their shattered ideas. Mr. Mollison and Mr. Strachan finally came to the rescue with indignant protests, and equally foolish assertions as to the ponies and non-ponies of the Committee; and finally the Chairman refused Mr. Kirkwood's amendment with the contempt and scorn, which perhaps, in his own idea, it merited. I have certainly seen many strange things at Yokohama meetings, but never before have I been present at one where the most important information was withheld from the meeting, and the mover of the only sensible proposition brought forward so ruthlessly snubbed. Surely there is something wrong somewhere.

Yours,

PICKLES.

Yokohama, April 18th, 1877.

Law Reports.

In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court at Kanagawa.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Saturday, April 7th, 1877.

ANNIE THERESA GARGAN vs. BRIDGET WALKER.

The plaintiff sued the defendant for the return of a cloak, or its value, \$50.

Annie Theresa Gargan, sworn, stated:—I reside at 52, Bluff, and am a dressmaker and milliner. I lost a cloak last July, which was stolen by a jinrikisha coolie, and did not see it again until last Saturday, a week to-day. I then saw it on the defendant in the street. I am certain it was the same cloak.

His Honour, to defendant:—Have you any questions to ask the witness?

Defendant:—Yes. This lady came to my house and accused me of stealing the cloak.

I never saw her before but once, when she was walking in the streets in a state of intoxication and leaning on the arm of another woman for support. She told me she recognized the lace on the cloak.

His Honour:—That is hardly a question. Have you any questions to put to the plaintiff.

Defendant:—I have no questions. This is the cloak (cloak produced.)

Plaintiff:—That is not the cloak.

Defendant:—It is; you said you recognized it by the lace on it.

Plaintiff, to Court:—That is not the cloak I saw on the defendant last Saturday.

His Honour, to defendant:—You say that Miss Gargan was intoxicated.

Defendant: Yes, she was, and had to lean on the arm of the lady she was with for support.

Plaintiff, excitedly:—I was not. (Turning to defendant.) Be careful, now; be careful, or you may get into serious trouble. (To Court) I was not intoxicated and never have been in my life. The young lady who was with me was Miss Foote; she is only about 13 years of age and to-day is at school.

His Honour, to defendant:—Was any one with you at the time you met the plaintiff?

Defendant:—No one but my two children.

The proceedings were stayed for a short time for the production of Miss Foote, for whom a messenger was sent.

Elizabeth Foote, sworn:—I reside at No. 87, Main Street. I remember Miss Gargan having a cloak last summer; it was a black cashmere cloak, trimmed with lace. I think it was last June I saw it with Miss Gargan. I saw it again last Saturday in Homura Road. It was on the defendant. When I saw her she was coming out of a furniture store. I recognized the cloak. Miss Gargan asked the defendant where she got it from, and she said from a Chinaman. Miss Gargan offered to pay for it if she would give it up. It was a different cloak to the one produced. By cloak, I mean a cape. I would know the cloak again if I saw it. I am quite sure that that cloak is not the one. I do not know the value of the cloak. Miss Gargan on that occasion was perfectly sober. First Mrs. Walker said she bought it from a Chinaman, but afterwards said she had had it made by a Chinaman. The cloak was a plain one, not figured like the one in Court. I went to Mrs. Walker's house on Monday last, with Miss Gargan. I saw a gentleman there, but do not know his name. Miss Gargan asked to see Mrs. Walker, but he said she was gone out. Miss Gargan then asked for the cloak. The gentleman said we had better go to Court. Miss Gargan said she would rather not, but would willingly pay for the cloak. There were two Japanese policemen outside of Mrs. Walker's house. I was leaning on Miss Gargan's arm at the time we met defendant in the street.

Miss Gargan, to Court:—The cloak is worth \$50. I made it myself, and the lace and trimming on it is worth \$30, and the material about \$2 per yard. It was nearly new when I lost it. I reported the loss to the Japanese police at the time.

Bridget Walker, sworn, stated:—I live at No. 131, Yokohama. When Miss Gargan spoke to me I had the jacket on; the one produced in Court. I never had a cloak and no one ever saw me with one on. I had a shawl on my arm when I met Miss Gargan. I am quite sure that is the jacket I had on; I have not got another with lace on it. No one was with me at the time I met Miss Gargan, except my two little children.

His Honour said that as the evidence was so conflicting, he should order the case to be put down for trial, by jury, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Saturday, April 14th, 1877.

Messrs. CARL ROHDE & Co. vs. G. L. CASTLE, master of the Brit. S. *Viking*.

The plaintiffs claimed the sum of \$70, for damage done to goods on conveyance.

Carl Rohde, sworn deposed:—I had consigned to me from London, by the steamer *Viking*, about 500 cases of goods, the invoice of which I produce.

The defendant admitted the bill of lading.

Witness:—On Saturday last 200 cases were on the *Hatoba*, and I was informed they were in bad condition. In consequence of this information I wrote to Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. (Copy of letter produced and also the reply of Messrs Walsh, Hall & Co. The letter asked for a survey, and the reply requested plaintiff to take delivery of those cases that were in good order and let the others remain). On Saturday afternoon the captain of the *Viking* and myself visited the goods and opened some of the boxes. Captain Castle, however, declined to admit his liability to damage. As the next day was Sunday, it was agreed that a survey should be held on Monday morning; and that I should take 140 boxes into my godown until the survey. I wrote to Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. (letter produced) informing them of our having taken the cases of glass into our godown. On Monday we surveyed the goods, and both surveyors agreed that the boxes were stained; and that the stains were caused by fresh water. The cases were rendered in consequence unmerchable. The captain still declined to admit my claim, and it was arranged to wait until the other 360 cases were landed, which was not done until yesterday afternoon. As I saw from the newspapers that the steamer was advertised to leave on Friday, I wrote a letter to Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., asking them if they were prepared to entertain my claim after the departure of the steamer (letter produced). I received a verbal reply to this letter, refusing to entertain the claim, as the captain denied his responsibility in the matter. I then wrote another letter (produced) informing them that legal proceedings had been taken. I had sold the whole of the cases "to arrive" to Japanese at \$3.75 per case; and the buyer objects to take delivery of the glass on account of the damage. I consider my claim a just one, as the bill of lading is signed by the captain; and it states that the goods were received by him in good condition, and I am entitled to receive them in the like good condition. The damage done is about 50 cents per case. The cases are stained outside and are wet inside. I cannot in anyway account for the damage being done by fresh water.

The defendant had no questions to ask the witness.

H. Francke, sworn, deposed:—I was called upon to make a survey on some window glass. I saw 140 cases in Mr. Rohde's godown which had arrived per British Steamer *Viking*. I held the survey in company with Captain Scott, and found that the cases were more or less in bad condition, and had signs of having been thoroughly wet, both inside and out. The straw was saturated with water. According to my opinion the damage must have been done by fresh water. The goods, in the state in

which I saw them, were unmerchable; and I think the claim of 50 cents per box a just one.

To defendant:—The glass itself is not damaged, but the goods are unmerchable from having been wet. The cases were not wet on the outside, but stained. I don't know that the glass was packed in wet straw or that straw is liable to steam. The cases appeared to be new ones, and were quite full, so far as I saw. The cases would probably have been unmerchable if the straw was dry inside, as they were stained outside. I cannot say that the cases were broken. They were all wet, but some more than others. The price of the glass at the time I examined the goods, I cannot say; neither do I know if it has gone down since. The cases are not quite useless after the glass is used.

R. Reiff, sworn, deposed:—The value of the glass in question is lessened through damage by water. I have experienced inconvenience myself, from the same cause, in disposing of goods to the Japanese, who refuse to take delivery if the straw is wet. The claim of course varies in accordance with the amount of damage done, and a reduction of twenty or thirty cents has often been insisted upon. But in some cases an indemnity of 50 cents is not considered excessive, especially if there is a fall in the market.

To defendant: I cannot say what the market value of the glass was when the *Viking* arrived, but the market has declined of late. Window glass rarely arrives entirely free from damage. I have never known damage to be done by fresh water. If the packing and cases are damaged the goods become unmerchable.

To Court:—I just glanced at the cases; but cannot say what damage they have received from being wet.

Felix Beato was the next witness called; and he testified that glass damaged by water was unmerchable.

The defendant called D. Scott, who was sworn, and deposed: I examined the cases in question and found they were stained on the outside. I cannot say that the damage was caused by fresh water. I did not see any fresh water, but there was some salt water, in the same part of the vessel where the cases had been stowed. The cases were properly stowed. I have heard that, when the market declines, merchants sometimes wish to leave the goods on the vessel. Sometimes cases are stained when they arrive, but not always. I saw a portion of the glass taken out of the vessel.

To plaintiff:—I could not distinguish whether the water in the case was salt or fresh. There was no salt lining on the outside of the cases. I would not take delivery of such cases without first examining them.

To Court:—The water might have been fresh, but I would not like to say for certain. I should think they could not have been damaged by fresh water on board. The cases were partly broken and did not appear to be new. My opinion is the damage was done to the goods before they were put on the vessel. If I were stowedore I would not take goods on board in the condition these were in. There was nothing on the ship which could lead me to suppose that fresh water could get in the hold.

Thomas Clegg, sworn, stated: I am chief officer on board the *Viking*. There was no possibility of fresh water getting into the hold. A portion of the glass was stored in the bottom of the hold. Another lot was stowed among dry goods on the lower deck.

There was no water near any of the cases. There was a little salt-water damp in the lower hold.

To plaintiff:—I was not on board the *Viking* when the glass was shipped.

To Court:—I took part of the cargo in while the steamer was lying in Victoria Dock. The sheds were close alongside of the ship. My attention was drawn to these goods when they were being discharged. Some of the cases seemed to be a little stained. Had I received them on board in that condition, I would have mentioned in the receipt that they were stained. I cannot say in what way the cases became stained; neither can I say from the outside of the cases whether the damage was done by salt or fresh water. The hatches were opened several times during the voyage; but the water could not have got through them. None of the other goods near the glass were wet. I conclude that the damage must have been done before the goods were shipped.

Carl Rohde, recalled:—My agents in London received instructions from my agents in Hamburg, to ship the glass by the steamer *Viking*. The glass was sent from Belgium direct to London.

The defendant began to address the Court, but, his statement amounting to evidence, His Honour informed him he could, if he wished, give evidence, with the permission of the plaintiff.

G. L. Castle, sworn:—The cases were not stained as they are now when they were taken on board. Some of them were stowed in the hold, and some on the lower deck, where it was impossible for fresh water to get at them. I think the straw must have been damp, and fomented by heat on the passage out, and so stained the cases. The straw was not saturated as has been stated, but only damp; and the cases outside were quite dry. I told the plaintiff that I would pay for any of the boxes that were broken, but would resist his claim for damage by water.

To Plaintiff:—It was winter time when the goods were shipped. I saw the cases brought on board, and they were not so stained as they are now. There have been some petty claims against me for ship damage. I allowed a claim of \$10 to Messrs. Van Ordt & Co. for the "sweating" of some copper.

To Court:—It occurred to me, when I saw the goods coming on board, that the cases were stained, and I informed the chief officer to mention it to the shippers. It appears he did not do so. The chief officer then was not the same I have now. I would not have signed the bill of lading if they were in the same condition as they are now. I account for the stains on the outside of the cases by the straw sweating and the damp oozing out. I recollect one instance of some cheese being damaged in consequence of being packed in damp straw.

This concluded the evidence in this case; but as several other cases of a similar character were awaiting the decision of the Court in the present instance, His Honour decided to hear them all before giving judgment.

After all the cases had been heard, His Honour, in giving judgment, held that there was sufficient evidence to prove that the glass had been packed in damp straw, and the damage to the glass was in consequence thereof. He therefore exonerated the vessel from responsibility and blame, and dismissed the case.

FELIX BEATO vs. G. L. CASTLE.

The plaintiff claimed \$153.75, being value of certain goods which had been damaged by water.

the steamer *Viking* for him and not delivered. The articles deficient were 25 cases of gin, 2 cases of brandy, 11 bottles of brandy and 6 bottles of gin.

The defendant stated that the two cases of brandy would be landed that evening; and for the bottles of gin and brandy he was willing to pay. His defence in reference to the 25 cases of gin was that the ship was not liable inasmuch as the non-delivery of the same was caused through stress of weather. He gave evidence to the effect that shortly after leaving the Channel a severe storm overtook the steamer; and when it had abated somewhat, a strong smell of turpentine came from the hold. An inspection showed that the ship had sprung a leak in the compartment where the gin was stowed, in which there was over eight feet of water. By the rolling of the ship, the dunnage gave way, underneath some turpentine, driers, paints &c., which consequently fell down and commenced to knock one against the other. The cases of gin also fell in with the turpentine and paints and all rolled about together until they were completely smashed. The cases of gin were completely broken, and their contents mixed with the sea water and turpentine, and in consequence had to be thrown overboard. When the vessel arrived at Penang a survey was ordered, a report of which was produced in Court.

The defendant called Captain D. Scott, who stated that he had surveyed the *Viking*; and that the cargo had been properly stowed. He was of the opinion that the damage might occur even though the goods were properly stowed.

The Court gave judgment as follows:—In this case I find that the damage and loss were occasioned by the leak in the stern of the ship. The cargo appears to have been properly stowed, and there is not sufficient evidence to show that the vessel was unseaworthy when she left port. I find therefore that the damage and loss were occasioned by a peril or accident of the seas, for which the master is not liable, and dismiss the case.

MESSRS HUDSON & Co. vs G. L. CASTLE.

The claim of the plaintiff in this case was similar to the last, though for a larger amount, viz:—\$427.75. The cargo not delivered was 210 packages, containing driers, white lead, and turpentine.

The defence was exactly the same as in the previous case, the goods having been stowed in the same place as the gin, and destroyed in the same manner and at the same time.

His Honour said that his remarks in the previous case were applicable to the one at issue, and dismissed the claim.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.
Tuesday, April 17th, 1877.

John Smith, John Glennie, R. Robieson, Adolf Tonges, Charles Essen, Edward Regan, W. Birkett, Ed. Mills and Charles Winburg, seamen on board the British barque *Punjaub* were charged with combining to disobey the lawful commands of the master.

Edward Mills, as spokesman, said that last night they worked till after six o'clock, and he went on deck about a quarter past and asked the chief mate if it was not time to leave off. The mate said there was still a girder to be discharged, and the ship had a list and must be trimmed. We had worked from six in the morning and had no warning

see no occasion to trim the ship, myself, we said we would not work after six for any man.

Ed. Alvers, chief mate, stated:—Last night Mills came to me a little after six o'clock and said something about knocking off work. I said the ship must be trimmed and there was a Japanese Government boat lying alongside waiting for another piece of machinery to fill her, and as she had two tons more on one side than the other I thought it necessary to have it looked to, and ordered the men not to stop. The ship wanted trimming and was not safe for the night. The men refused to work and I had to get the coolies to unship the girder.

To Edward Mills:—It would only have taken about 15 minutes to trim the ship. I tried to trim her before six o'clock. All hands were busy. She has not, by a foot, so much of a list now as she had last night. I did not consider it necessary to warn you at six o'clock that there was more work to be done.

To Edward Regan:—The girder was ready slung and it would only have taken 15 minutes to get it out of the ship.

I. Jelovitz, sworn, stated:—I am a stevedore. I have not much to say, only that these men refused to work about 15 or 20 minutes past six o'clock last night. The *Punjaub* brought out bridge work for the Railway. A boat wanted only one girder to put it right. This girder was put in afterwards by the coolies. The ship had a list of about 2 feet. The weather was not threatening at that time.

John Black, master of the *Punjaub*:—I went on board the ship last night at eight o'clock and the chief officer reported this circumstance to me. I made an entry in the log book (read). I did not see the circumstances myself.

One of the men explained that six o'clock was the usual time to leave off working and when the men were required to do anything after that they were usually warned at six o'clock. In this instance they were not informed and at a quarter past they stopped.

The chief officer, in answer to his Honour, said that he was never accustomed to go in this way and beg the men to work. It was about supper time and they would have had their supper when their work was done. The weather was not threatening then, but being so changeable the ship was not quite safe with the list she had last night.

Another of the accused remarked that the ship was not a bit unsafe and she had still a list, though on the other side. Nothing had been said to them about the girder or the Japanese boat.

His Honour said that from the evidence given he considered the refusal to do duty on the part of the accused was reprehensible, and he quite concurred in the opinion of the chief officer that with a boat alongside which had two tons more on one side than on the other and only wanted this girder, already slung, to put it to rights the men had no right to refuse to discharge it. He believed Mr. Mills to be spokesman and leader in this affair, was he not?

Mr. Mills.—I am, Sir!

His Honour:—Then, in slight recognition of your talents I will send you to prison for one week; the others are discharged.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law-Secretary.

Thursday, April 19th, 1877.

Asmus Backman was charged by R. Talbot, master of the British schooner *Alerta*

R. Talbot, sworn said:—I am master of the *Alerta*, and the prisoner is mate of the ship. I gave him liberty on Sunday, and on Monday morning he came on board evidently the worse for drink, though he persisted in saying he was sober. At four o'clock in the afternoon, I went on board and found him very drunk. The police were on board trying to arrest the second mate at the time. Finding the mate was unfit for duty I sent him to his berth. He was very abusive and ultimately smashed a door. He then left the ship in a sampan, but I ordered the sendos to bring him back, and again put him in his berth, but he would not remain there. About half-past eight at night I told the watch to haul the side-ladders up and then turned in. Shortly afterwards I heard a noise on deck and on going to see what occasioned it, found that the mate had again left the ship. He returned on board sometime during the night; and the following morning I called him aft and asked what he had to say for himself, and told him he might lose his certificate. Instead of expressing sorrow for what he had done he gave me insolence. He said that he considered, from what had passed, that he was free of the ship, and that he would not do any more work. I ordered him to go on tallying the cargo, but he would not; and when I and Captain Martin were down in the hold he escaped out of the ship. I came and reported him at the Consulate. He was out of the ship all day and returned about eight o'clock at night. In the morning I ordered him to come on shore with me, but he refused, so I came without him. He left the ship about a quarter of an hour after I did; and as he did not appear at the Consulate, I offered a reward of ten dollars for his apprehension.

The prisoner acknowledged what the captain had said to be true; and though he had persisted in saying he was not drunk to the captain, he was willing to acknowledge it now. He was sorry for what had occurred and was willing to return on board to his duty. He was about to return on board when he was arrested; and had not been twenty-four hours out of the ship.

In answer to His Honour, Captain Talbot remarked, that he did not believe the prisoner had any intention of deserting.

His Honour said it was a charge of desertion that he was hearing and that only, but gave liberty for the charge to be altered to "absence without leave," which was accordingly done.

Sergeant Loxton deposed to arresting the prisoner at the hatoba; and that he had a sampan ready engaged to take him to the ship.

His Honour addressed the prisoner and told him that his conduct as the first officer of a ship was most reprehensible. By the captain consenting to take him on board again, he would probably avoid a naval enquiry, the result of which would be the forfeiture of his certificate. He would be fined \$10 and costs.

REGINA vs. P. GERHARD HANSEN.

On the 16th instant, Mr. Ness, Counsel for the prisoner, applied to His Honour for leave to postpone the trial of the prisoner for forgery for a period of fifteen days. The application was granted, and the trial was set down for Wednesday, the 2nd of May.

Yesterday Mr. Dickins for the Crown moved, upon his affidavit, that the order, made in the above matter on the 16th instant, be

vacated; and that the trial of the prisoner be set down for a day not later than the 21st instant.

His Honour ordered that both counsel should appear before him at two o'clock this afternoon, when he would hear Mr. Dickins motion.

The proceedings were private, but the result is that the trial has been again postponed, this time until the 8th June next, in consequence of the absence of an important witness for the crown.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

- April 12, Brit. schr. *Tori*, Williams, 55, from Bonin Islands, &c., General, to Captain.
 April 13, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 April 13, Brit. schr. *Alerta*, Talbot, 250, from Takao, Sugar, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
 April 14, Am. ship *Hase*, Wilkinson, 862, from New York, General, to R. Isaacs & Bro.
 April 14, Ger. barq. *Jacobine*, Holmann, 417, from Takao, Sugar, to Netherlands Trading Co.
 April 16, Dan. barq. *Catarina*, Fischer, 340, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.
 April 17, Brit. brig *Leonore*, Crichton, 250, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 April 17, Frch. corvette *La Clocheterie*, Capt. Reynier, 2,000 tons, 10-guns, from Kobe.
 April 18, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Smith, 1,325, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 April 18, Ger. brig *Otto*, Adamsen, 231, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 April 20, Brit. barq. *Wandering Minstrel*, Sievwright, 361, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.
 April 20, Brit. 3-m. schr. *Syringa*, Partridge, 242, from Takao, Sugar, to Grosser & Co.
 April 21, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 April 21, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

- April 13, Brit. str. *Belgic*, Metcalfe, 2,627, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
 April 13, Brit. sloop-of-war *Egeria*, Captain Douglas, 894 tons, 4-guns, for Hakodate.
 April 13, Brit. barq. *Caspar*, Davies, 830, for Manila, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
 April 14, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
 April 15, Brit. str. *Viking*, Castle, 2,558, for Kobe, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
 April 16, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 April 17, Frch. corvette *Talisman*, Capt. St. Hiliare, 1,400 tons, 6-guns, for Kobe.
 April 18, Frch. str. *Menzelch*, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 April 18, British gun-boat *Hart*, Comdr. Royse, 584 tons, 4-guns, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. D'Iffanger, Mr. and Mrs. Faulkonet, Miss King, Miss Vincent, Mrs. and Miss Burns, Miss Freeman, Mrs. Yokohama, two Misses Honda, two Misses Funamoto, Paymaster Baughman, U.S.N., Capt. Fletcher, Lieuts. Krietmann and Chalmet, Messrs. Hanabusa, Honda, Coullant, La Groix, Kirkwood, Aldrich, E. Graves, A. Graves, Kirby, Meyer, Ward, Mighton, Burnett, Cox, Ford, Reed, Schumacher, Ozawa, Tsuchiya, Shimada, Okamoto, Takeda, Itow, Marinaga, Dunn, Tanaka, Satow, Kobayashi, Mayeda, Yamamoto, Murayama, and Sakamiye; 8 Europeans, 289 Japanese, and 4 Chinese in the steerage. For America: Capt. West and Mr. Salter.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* from Hongkong:—Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Morrison, Messrs. Streichts, Morrison, Vanek, Siches, Hodgkin, and Harcourt.

Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—Messrs. Ng Choy, A. Jamieson, A. Beauchamp, Jno. Fayler, J. Myers, 1 Japanese, and 1 Chinese. For Hongkong: Messrs. W. MacFarland, F. Wooster, C. Hill, Capt. J. H. Cromwell; and 120 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Belgic* for San Francisco:—From Yokohama: G. H. Noerzli, Lieut. Lompre, Captain Orcil, Messrs. M. Bollenhagen, Hutchison, Dryland, E. L. Ryder, A. A. Meyer; and 1 Chinese in the steerage. From Shanghai: Messrs. A. E. Salter, W. A. West. From Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Ede and child, Capt. R. W. Cairns, Messrs. Bernard Schaar, M. S. Tonnochy, A. M. Hayward; and 1 European, and 601 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* for Hongkong:—Gen. T. B. Van Buren, U. S. Consul-General.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Okuma, Minister of Finance, Mr. Iwamura, Governor of Kagoshima-ken, Messrs. E. de Mortier, J. F. Kelly, H. Ludwig, Jameson, J. H. Dunn, Ng A. Choy, O. Meuser, H. Kniffier, and 50 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Frch. str. *Menzelch* for Hongkong:—Baron Von Siebold, Messrs. Karasaki Gerou, Filippi, F. Ducrot, R. Kirkwood and Lamarque.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay* from Hongkong:—Mr. J. F. Cruickshank, M. Choy Chee, wife, and child, Mr. Cheang, and 13 Chinese on deck.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—Captain Barker, Captain Lenney, Messrs. M. A. Rotschke, M. C. Murray, M. J. E. Cass in the cabin; 13 Europeans, and 1,111 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Dumaresq, Mr. and Mrs. Cobden, Messrs. W. Coyle, J. Whyte, Ohbrich, Robertson, Wheeler, R.N., Goerke, J. H. Tillson, Dr. McLeod, Tenant, Pereira, Moorse, Rig, Oyama, Narabara, and 10 Japanese in the cabin; and 3 European, 2 Chinese, and 203 Japanese in the steerage. For America: Mr. and Mrs. Farnham, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. Macmakin, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. House, Mr. Denlon, Mrs. Bassett and Mrs. M. B. Paul.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Gaelic* reports:—Left San Francisco March 21st, at noon. Had light westerly winds to the Meridian; then strong North West and West to arrival at daylight, on the 13th inst.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

For a few days after the departure of last mail there were some signs of activity in imports which, however, speedily ceased. The market continues very dull and inactive, and quotations are quite unreliable as holders will not sell at the prices given in our table of quotations.

The ship *Haze*, with kerosine and general cargo has arrived from New York. Transhipped cargo ex *Copernic* and *Peshawar* from London, *Glaucus* from Liverpool, and *Iraouaddy* from Marseilles is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings—		
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.30 to 1.60	Importers holding for an advance. No immediate enquiry.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.60 to 2.40	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.40 to 2.40	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00 to 2.55	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.30 to 2.40	Little doing.
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10 to 1.70	
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.55 to 2.65	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.60 to 2.30	
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.12½ to 0.14½	Quiet.
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65 to 0.87½	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	6.70 to 8.00	
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.73 to 0.85	
Taffachelass "	1.70 to 2.15	No sales.
COTTON YARN.		
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	28.00 to 32.50	During the first few days after departure of last mail, there was a fair demand which has now ceased.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	30.00 to 34.50	
Nos. 38 to 42 "	36.00 to 38.00	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.		
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.50 to 16.50	Nothing doing.
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	10.50 to 11.50	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. "	3.75 to 5.00	
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.00 to 7.00	
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.50 to 7.00	Very quiet.
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½ to 0.18½	
do. (Figured) "	0.22 to 0.30	
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.90 to 1.60	
Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50 to 0.55	Unsaleable.
Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.65 to 0.75	
Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.40 to 0.70	
Italian, 32 in. "	0.25 to 0.34	
Blankets, 6 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.38 to 0.45	Good qualities saleable. Some demand.
METALS AND SUNDRIES.		
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	3.20 to 3.75	Quotations unchanged. Demand limited to pig and plate iron.
do. Nail-rod "	3.00 to 3.50	
do. Hoop "	4.50 to 5.00	
do. Pig "	1.50 to 2.00	
Lead "	8.00 to 8.25	Fair business. Very small stock of all classes of sugar particularly Formosa which is more enquired after.
Quicksilver ... .. "	.....
Coal ... .. "	.....
Sugar, ... .. "	.....
do. Jim pah. 1 "	7.30 to 7.80	
do. Khuh pah. 2 "	6.70 to 7.00	
do. Kok pah. 3 "	6.30 to 6.60	
do. Kung fun. 4 "	5.80 to 6.10	
do. Formosa (bags) "	4.30 to 4.35	
do. (baskets) "	4.00	
do. Amoy Brown "	3.80 to 3.80	

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Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK:—Business in silk is almost suspended. Buyers are alarmed at the aspect of European affairs, and will not operate except at considerably reduced prices: dealers are anxious to sell, and willing to accept almost any offer. All quotations are purely nominal.

TEA:—Operations in this staple have almost come to a stand still, supplies of Old Crop having ceased to come in, and the season being rather late. Only one or two musters of New Leaf so far have been shewn, but these only represent "garden musters."

No amount of Tea can be expected to go forward before steamer leaving this at the close of May,

DESCRIPTION.								PRICES PER PICUL.		REMARKS.
SILK:—										
Mayebashi and Shinshiu	Extra	700		}
	Best No. 1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 to 650	
	Good all round	...	...	...	...	...	...	550 to 600	
	Fair medium 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 to 550	
	3 and inferior...			
Oshiu, Extra			}
" Best	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Good	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamatski, Best	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Good	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sodai,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harimichi 1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakida, Extra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good			}
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Filature:—										
Tomioka, No. 1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 2...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 3...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEA:—										}
Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Choice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUNDRIES:—										}
Rice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 2.00 to 2.05 per picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.20 to 3.50 "	
" Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Large green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.30 to 2.50 "	
Cuttle Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00 to 17.00 "	
Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.00 to 46.00 "	
Isinglass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.00 to 33.50 "	
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.00 to 40.00 "	
Wax, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.00 to 12.00 "	
" Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.00 to 45.00 "	
Gall Nuts	8.00 to 9.50 "		}
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50 to 1.75 "	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80 to 2.35 per catty.	
" (100 a 120 " " )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.30 to 1.60 "	
Tobacco, Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.50 to 9.25 per picul.	
Rape Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.00 to 12.00 "	
Shell Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 36.00 "	
Camphor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00 to 16.25 "	
Beche-de-mer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.00 to 41.00 "	
Coals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00 to 6.50 per ton.	

EXCHANGE.

Business in exchange has been very limited: rates have risen gradually, closing steady as quoted.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 1½d.	
" do.....Sight.....4s. 0½d.	
" Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 1½d.	
" Documents 6 do.....4s. 2d.	
" Continental 6 do.....4s. 2d.	
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.20	
" do.....Sight.....5.10	
" Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.25 nom.	
" Documents 6 do.....	

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....74	
" Private.....10 days' sight.....75 nominal.	
" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....1 discount.	
" Private.....10 days' sight.....2 per cent dis.	
" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....98½	
" Private.....30 days' sight.....100½	

Gold Yen, 405. Silver Yen, 409. Kinsatz, 413.

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
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Per O. & O. Str. "Gaelic."

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, MAY 10th, 1877.

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BIRTHS.

On the 22nd April, at No. 107, Bluff, the wife of Captain E. W. SIKEMEIER of a son.
On the 22nd April, at Takanawa, Tokio, the wife of ALFRED MILNES, Esq., B.A., (Lond.) of a son.
On the 28th April, at No. 55, the wife of Mr. E. W. HOHNHOLZ, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th instant, at H. B. M.'s Consulate, Hiogo, by A. A. ANNESLEY, Esq., H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, and afterwards at the Union Protestant Church, by the Reverend H. J. FOSS, CHARLES HENRY COBDEN to FRANCES HELENA PEERS GREEN.

DIED.

On the 30th ultimo, at the residence of her son, Takanawa, Tokio, Madame Goro Moyo, aged 62 years.

Summary.

OUR last MAIL SUMMARY was despatched per P. M. Steamer *City of Tokio*, which left this port at daylight on the 22nd ultimo. Since then we have received the following Mails, namely:—American, per *City of Peking*, on the 23rd ult: French, per M. M. Steamer *Tanis* (due on the 25th ult.) on the 27th: English, per P. & O. Steamer *Malacca* (due on the 1st inst.) on the 30th ult. Latest dates are:—London; letters, March 16th, telegrams, May 8: New York; letters, March 24th, telegrams, May 8: San Francisco; letters, April 3rd. The M. M. *Menzaleh*, with the Marseilles Mail of March 25th, and the Oceanic with San Francisco Mails of the 16th ultimo are hourly expected.

For several days after the date of our last no news of active engagements was received from the scene of insurrection. It appeared that the imperial forces and those of Saigo, alike wearied of strife, were taking

some hardly earned repose after the campaign which ended in the relief of the siege of Kumamoto, and the withdrawal of the insurrectionary armies from the province of Higo into Hiuga. The war news published in the native papers was confined to narratives more or less highly colored, like the war prints in the picture-shops, according to the fancy of the narrator, of events which had occurred during the famous siege, and little anecdotes of the achievements of such and such a warrior. Now, however, fighting has recommenced. Another campaign, which is likely to be as lasting as the former one, has been opened. The imperialist forces occupy Kagoshima town and fortress; and imperialist men of war float in the waters of the harbor and its approaches. Several actions are reported to have taken place already in the neighborhood, in which the imperialists are credited with what advantages have been gained. Meanwhile disaffection appears to be spreading rather than diminished. A serious rumor assigns to Itagaki, late sangi and a very influential nobleman of Tosa, the design of marching to the capital at the head of an army of reformers, with a view to persuading the government to institute a representative assembly. It he cannot gain his end he is willing, in his own words, "to be a martyr for freedom." All things point to this, namely; that until representative government is instituted this unhappy country will be a hotbed of discontent, dissension, and revolt.

IN order to induce defection in the rebel armies the imperial Commander-in-chief has promulgated offers of amnesty to insurgents deserting their banners. A scale of rewards for the arrest of insurgents, or information leading to their arrest, has also been published. Neither measure seems to have been productive of great results.

GENERAL Saigo, Acting War-Minister, has left for Kioto. General Kuroda has resigned his command in the South, on the pretext of resuming his duties as President of the Agricultural Department. He returned on the 8th instant to Tokio, where he was received with great pomp.

THE Emperor is expected to return from Kioto to Tokio very shortly. He will make the journey from Kobe hither by sea. The Empress Dowager left Kioto for the modern capital on the 7th instant, and is travelling by easy stages along the Tokaido.

WHEN the P. M. S. S. *City of Peking* was twelve miles from her anchorage in Yokohama harbor, which she had left at daylight on the 24th ultimo, to go on to Hongkong, she ran aground, in foggy weather, off Rubicon Point. The U. S. S. *Alert*, and the P. & O. S. S. *Massilia*, were sent to her assistance. Their aid was not required, however, in float-

ing her, as she was lightened, and got off without difficulty by her own engines at high tide.

THERE have been several movements among the foreign men-of-war on this station. H. B. M. S. *Audacious*, the flag-ship of Admiral Ryder, and the German Frigate *Elisabeth*, have arrived in this harbor. The U. S. S. *Alert* has suddenly received orders to go down to Australia. She will probably leave to-morrow.

PROFESSOR VANEK, the conjurer, has been performing in Yokohama. The amateurs of the *Tennessee's* crew have given two performances to crowded houses, in aid of the Temperance Hall funds.

ATHLETIC sports have been held:—of the Yokohama Amateur Athletic Association in Yokohama, of the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club in Kobe, and of the Amateur Athletes in Tokio. The Yokohama Rowing Club have held a meeting. The Cricket Ground is open for the season, and Cricket and Baseball matches have been arranged. Two race meetings are to be held, in the course of the two next weeks. The Band of the *Audacious* and *Tennessee* occasionally perform in public; so that of out-door amusements there is no lack.

A RACE in which great interest is evinced, is arranged to be rowed on the 12th instant, between the barges of the two flag-ships, H. M. S. *Audacious* and U. S. S. *Tennessee*.

ROBBERIES, and attempts at robbery, are becoming unpleasantly frequent. Fires are still reported, more or less destructive in extent, but as the spring advances they become less numerous.

A FAREWELL banquet has been given to Count Fé d'Ostiani, Minister for Italy, and to Mr. St. Quentin, late *Chargé d'Affaires* for France. The former, whose successor is on board the *Menzaleh*, has further received the decoration of the first class of the order of Meiji.

MR. ELI T. SHEPPARD, who arrived in the *City of Peking*, has assumed the duties of his post as adviser to the Foreign Office.

SOME of the Japanese newspapers express anxiety as to the designs of Russia in this direction. When intelligence of the declaration of war between that country and Turkey was received, one native journal, at least, said that acquisition of some of Turkey's territory by Russia might be followed by schemes of Russian conquest in Japan.

THE Staff of the Foreign office, who since the burning of their handsome building on the 1st February have occupied offices in the Public Works Department and the Ohamagoten, successively, will shortly take possession of the offices formerly devoted to the use of the Educational Department.

PERSIA AND BAGDAD.

THE claim, curtly noticed in latest European telegrams, said to have been advanced by Persia to Bagdad, makes another link, and a badly twisted one, in the tangle which the thread of the Eastern Question has become, and which under the bungling fingers of Western diplomates has been so unravelled that now the swords of Muscovite and Mussulman are drawn, one on each side, to cut it.

The pachalic of Bagdad is a triangular strip of territory, having its apex to the South-East on the Persian Gulf. It lies between latitude 30° and 38° N., and between longitude 40° and 48° E.: is bounded on the North by the pachalics of Diarbekir and Van: on the West and South by Syria and Arabia; and on the East by Persia. Its extreme length is 550 miles: its extreme breadth 350 miles; and its population is estimated at 2,000,000. The rivers Tigris and Euphrates, which join their time-honored and historic streams at the town of Korna in latitude 31° N. and longitude 47° E., water what were once its fertile valleys. The territory is divided, under the present rule, into three parts. 1. East of Tigris, comprising the districts of Khuzistan (Susiana) and Khurdistan (a part of ancient Assyria). The former country is still rich in grain and fruit. 2. West of the Euphrates, a barren, uncultivated tract, sparsely peopled with nomad tribes, and losing itself in the great Syro-Arabian desert. 3. The district between the two rivers, the northern portion of which is known as Algesirah, or the Island (the ancient Mesopotamia), and the Southern as Irak-Arabi, ancient Chaldea and Babylonia. The last of these divisions, which is now a desert tract, was in ancient times luxuriously fertile, the seat of mighty empires and inhabited by industrious and wealthy populations. It has claims to be considered the cradle of our race, and has witnessed some of the most stirring scenes in the old world's eventful history. Misgovernment and the incapacity of its rulers during a long succession of centuries have reduced it to its present condition. In the better cultivated districts of the pachalic rice, wheat, maize, barley, hemp, flax, and tobacco are produced in some quantities; while Bagdad dates, so well known to commerce, are brought to great perfection. The population is composed of Turkomans, Armenians, Turks, Jews, Arabs, and Kurds; and the life of open violence led by the two last races, their contempt for all law and order, their sanguinary mutual wars, have rendered their names notorious, and made them, one would think, undesirable subjects for any weak government. Its principal cities are Bagdad, Bassora, and Mosul.

Bassora, though not a seaport town, is the water outlet for the trade of the pachalic. It is situated on the western bank of the Euphrates, about midway between the mouth of the Tigris and the Persian Gulf, from which it is distant seventy miles. The population is about 60,000. To the town the river is navigable for vessels of 500 tons.

As for the capital, the city of Bagdad, it is built on both banks of the Tigris, and its population is estimated at 40,000. Travelers have over and over again dilated upon the beauty of its external aspect, its verdant circling groves of date trees, with domes of minarets and mosques glinting through the foliage, and the disappointment which follows a closer inspection, and a walk through its filthy and malodorous streets.

What picturesque and fairy-like associations are not connected with the names of Bagdad and its famous ruler, the Caliph Harun the just! Their poetry, however, vanishes with the distance which lends enchantment to the view. Its bazaars are still famous, and well stocked with the produce of Eastern and Western marts, but its trade has greatly decreased since Persia began to trade with Europe by way of Trebizonde on the North and by the Persian Gulf on the South. Notwithstanding this, and though Kurds and Arabs still lurk on the roads which issue from the city, to waylay and rob travellers and caravans, Bagdad still carries on an extensive traffic with Aleppo and Damascus, and has valuable manufactures of red and yellow leather, silks, and cottons. Steamers ply on the majestic waters of the Tigris to and from Bagdad, whose greatest interest after all to England centres in the fact that here is one of the principal stations of the Anglo-Indian telegraph.

Such is the country of Bagdad, which, under a powerful and intelligent government, might have become one of the most prosperous in the world, a garden almost as beautiful as that of Eden, which lay in or near it. It would hardly benefit by cession to Persia, notoriously one of the weakest governments in the world. Still Turkey could ill afford to lose it, as by its loss, apart from the deprivation of a valuable pachalic, she would be bereft of all communication with the Persian Gulf.

That such a claim as the one of Persia to Bagdad, if put forward at all, has been advanced by the Shah, who is generally understood to be much under the influence of Russia, in obedience to an impulse having its origin in the Court of St. Petersburg, can hardly be doubted. The objects of Russia in urging such a move are not hard to find. Turkey's embarrassments would be increased in Asia, and her power in Europe consequently weakened if the demand of Persia were insisted on. And with Persia as an ally Russia would be able to meet the Turk in Asia. Whether, as a dimly foreseen or hoped for ulterior result, Muscovite diplomatists, by this move, are working towards an outlet for their country in the Persian Gulf may be matter for speculation; but is hardly worth considering at present. The annexation of Persia by Russia would hardly be allowed. At present what is most evident is that this claim, which does not appear to have any support from justice or reason, has introduced another complication into a difficulty, the solution of which appeared sufficiently remote and puzzling without it.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

FROM the telegrams to hand by the mail from Hongkong per *Gaelic*, it will be seen that fighting between the Russians and Turks has commenced in earnest. As was expected, the Russians were the first to commence hostilities; and they seem to have sustained a severe check in the pachalic of Kars. This territory has before now been the scene of struggles between the two nations which are again in arms against each other. The famous defence of Kars by the Turkish soldiery for six months, from June to December, 1855, under General Williams, was one of the most brilliant passages in the history of the Crimean War. In 1828 the dependency was wrested for a time from the Turks by the Russians under Paskievitch. The pachalic is

about one hundred miles North-East of Erzurum in Asiatic Turkey, close to the Russian border; so that the Muscovite forces have on that side invaded the enemy's territory. The Turks with their formidable ironclad fleet have not been inactive. Poti, which they are now bombarding, is a fort of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Trans-Caucasia, and a military post of great importance, besides having a large export trade in wine, honey, wax, wool, silk, and skins. It is situated close to the embouchure into the Black Sea, and on the South bank, of the Rion river. Guirgevo, which the Russians are occupying is situated on the left bank of the Danube directly opposite Rutchuck, and forty miles South-West of Bucharest, of which town it is the port. It is no stranger to the clangor and horrors of war. It was the scene of a signal victory gained by the Turks over the Russians on the 7th July, 1854. The Dobruscha is the North-Eastern district of Bulgaria, occupying the important military position between the Black Sea and the Danube. It, too, has long been a famous battle ground, from the times of the Roman and Byzantine campaigns to those of the Crimean war.

Thus it appears that one Russian army is trying to advance through European Turkey, and another through Asiatic Turkey, with the intention no doubt of converging upon Constantinople. The latter army, which is spoken of as having already crossed the frontier at Alexandropol (Gumri), is the one which has been routed at Batoum, and it has five hundred miles of hostile territory to march through before it can arrive at Scutari. Who can say that it or its successors ever will arrive there? It may be true that the invading force numbers 150,000 men, but it will have opposed to it, in addition to the Turkish armies, the hundreds of thousands of a martial and fanatic population. As for the invasion of Turkey in Europe, should, as seems probable, the Russians have succeeded in passing the Danube to the East of the Turkish positions on that river, they will be in a country which their forefathers have often reddened with their blood; and the Turks of to-day are ready to offer as strenuous a resistance to the invader, as Suwaroff experienced from their great-grandfathers. Be the result of the war what it may, it will only be arrived at after a desperate struggle, and one which the diplomatists of the powers did wisely, if they wrought futilely, to try to avert. It is hard to say what complications may or may not be thickening the political atmosphere of Europe at the present moment. While sincerely hoping that the spread of the quarrel, and the implication of other nations in the war may be avoided, we cannot but recall the comment of the *Times* which we quoted some weeks ago, "If there is to be war, there must be a great war, and "any power that interferes must be prepared to wage a great war." Of course there will be no interference so long as other interests are not attacked or menaced; but it would be hard indeed to guarantee that in the heat of strife they shall neither be assailed nor threatened.

We have just published in pamphlet form the text of the Convention of Yedo, June 25th, 1866, including a revised tariff, and appending the Bonded Warehouse regulations and a tariff of storage charges. This will be found a most useful desk companion, as it shows in the tariffs all the alterations and reductions, many of them very important ones, to the date of publication.

A CLOSE SEASON.

We have repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that the shooting regulations are of little value in providing for the preservation of game, if the Japanese authorities will not enforce a close season in the markets. On the very morning of the 1st of May, two months after most foreigners by tacit consent discontinued shooting, and six weeks after the expiry of last season's licenses, the market was stocked with pheasants. Is not this too bad? It appears, however, evident that Japanese sportsmen would not continue to shoot or snare birds for public sale if foreigners would not buy them. As the authorities do not appear to care to do anything more than they have done in gaining their point of making foreigners take out and pay for shooting licenses, we make one more despairing appeal to housekeepers, caterers, and even French cooks at the principal hotels to put their veto on the slaughter. We will not draw odious comparisons; but will assume for the residents of all the foreign nationalities a *solidarité* in the gastronomic barbarism of eating pheasants out of season. Who knows but that the feverish colds, headaches, and lassitude which are now so prevalent among those who have and those who have not pheasants at their tables, may be brought by the dust-laden south wind, as a general vengeance for the infraction of one of the first prandial laws by some among us? Those upon whom the Tower of Siloam fell were not the most exemplary of sinners in their town and time. Perhaps the editor of the *Echo* thinks that his fellow-citizens are among the prime offenders in the matter of encouraging the intempestive massacre of pheasants. Without expressing any direct opinion ourselves thereon, we will translate his remarks for the impartial benefit of "all whom it may concern."

The Japanese Government have promulgated shooting regulations. They have bound all foreigners who choose to follow this amusement to furnish themselves with a license, passably dear, and which only conveys the right to shoot during the period in which the destruction of game only in a certain measure tends to the destruction of the different kinds. So far nothing could be better. They are masters in their own country, and although one may be permitted to think the cost of a license exorbitant, especially for this year, in which one has been compelled to pay for three months the price which one will probably henceforward have to pay for six, there is not much to be said on the subject, since the measure taken is perfectly legal. But what residents can hardly understand, and what they find thoroughly unjust as well as awkward, is that, while their shooting is prohibited during the hatching and brooding time, a thing perfectly rational, the native authorities tolerate on the part of their subjects what they forbid in foreigners, who, let us take care to admit, have always had the good sense not to attempt to kill game in Spring and Summer. And if even it were only a question of a stray shot fired here and there in defiance of prohibition, we might pass the matter by in silence. But it is not only of sporting derelictions in the close season that we want to speak here. That to which we wish especially to call the attention of the authorities, is poaching with nets and snares, which is carried on to such an extent that every day the Yokohama market is abundantly provided with game of all kinds. If the Japanese government had in view, by their game laws, the prevention of a rapid destruction of game, we must concede that their negligence

in regard to the enforcement of this law is most prejudicial to the end they wished to attain. We are here but the echo of a concert of complaints on the part of all the community. We are persuaded that our *confrères* of the English press will not fail to support our legitimate observations; and we are pleased to believe that the government, informed of what takes place, will take measures to put a stop to an abuse which is in all respects deplorable."

There is nothing in this which we have not repeatedly urged ourselves, in our comments from time to time upon the game question, and our assertion of the imperative necessity, if the breed of pheasants in Japan is not to become extinct, of a rigidly enforced close season. Seven weeks ago we pathetically deplored the fact that pheasants were being murdered out of time to stock the market, and implored foreign residents not to encourage the evil by the indulgence of a depraved appetite. The grievance is not one whit abated even at this day; so for more reasons than one we are pleased to reproduce the somewhat tardy but much needed remonstrances of our French contemporary.

STRANDING AND FLOATING OFF OF THE "CITY OF PEKING."

A passage having been kindly accorded to our representative on the 24th ulto. by the Captain of the U. S. S. *Alert*, he proceeded in that vessel in the afternoon to Rubicon Point, where the *Alert* arrived shortly after half-past five. The *Massilia* had arrived some time previously. Captain MacDonald, Lloyd's Surveyor, Mr. Harman of the Pacific Mail Company, and Mr. W. L. Merriam of the Imperial Japanese Post Office, were also passengers in the man-of-war, and Mr. F. E. Foster, general agent of the company, was in the *Massilia*. The big steamer was found lying end on to the shore, the stem pointing almost south, on a smooth bank of sand. Her time as taken from Captain Tanner's log is as follows:—The *City of Peking* got clear of her buoy at 5.19 a.m. on the 24th instant. At 5.25 actually left the harbor: at 5.37 passed the light-ship: at 6.28 made land ahead, and at 6.30 took ground inside of Rubicon Point.—So that the time between the vessel leaving the light-ship and getting aground was exactly fifty-three minutes, in which period she had run fourteen miles.

The morning was very foggy; but Captain Tanner and the officers of the *Alert* both agree in stating that the fog lifted just as the steamer left, or in the six minutes which elapsed between her clearing the buoy and leaving the harbor, and but for this break the captain would not have left when he did. He was well clear of the shipping, and had got his course set before the fog thickened again. The real cause of the accident was that the ship had travelled faster than she was given credit for, having in fact covered fourteen miles when she was thought to have gone only twelve; and just before land was made the engines were slowed and the course was about to be altered. The fog then lifted again and the rocks off Rubicon Point were made on the port bow. Had the helm been ported here the vessel must have gone on the rocks; and this the Captain saw at a glance. The engines were reversed, the helm put hard a-starboard, and the monster vessel was grounded gently upon a shelving but perfectly smooth bed of sand. So imperceptibly

was the ground taken that the passengers imagined that the ship had been stopped by the captain to take in despatches. Intelligence of the accident was at once taken to Yokohama by the chief officer of the ship, and help was sent as stated in our notice of the matter yesterday.

When the *Alert* came to the vessel four large lighters were alongside, and cargo was being rapidly discharged by an army of coolies under the direction of Mr. Brown and other servants of the company. Captain Tanner expressed his satisfaction at having such efficient help at hand as that at his disposal in the man-of-war; but also said confidently, that when the ship should be lightened and the tide was at its highest his own engines would bring him off. This opinion was certainly not shared by all on board; but it turned out to be correct notwithstanding. In the course of the night eight hundred tons of cargo had been discharged into the lighters and four hundred tons of water taken from the tanks. Then the plan and time of action were decided on. It was settled by Captain Tanner, in concert with the captains of the *Alert* and the *Massilia*, that an attempt to force the vessel off should be made about three p.m., when the two aiding vessels should be ready, if necessary, to attach hawsers and aid the *City of Peking's* engines in a supreme effort. It may be easily imagined, when the large stake at issue is taken into consideration, that much anxiety was felt on board, and a restless night passed by those interested even as mere spectators. By three o'clock all was ready on the big ship, and the *Alert*, which throughout was handled in a most masterly manner by Captain Barker, her new commander, was close by, under steam, ready to pass on board and make fast the sixteen inch hawser with which she was provided. The P. & O. tug was alongside the *City of Peking* ready to take off to the *Massilia* another hawser of equal size. These precautions were unnecessary, however, but owing to a misunderstanding which, with Captain Rand's explanation is quite conceivable, the *Massilia* remained at anchor till the last moment. This vessel, by-the-by, had great difficulty in finding a safe berth, and at last had anchored two cables lengths off the stranded steamer in thirty fathoms of water, and necessarily had an immense quantity of chain cable out. Immediately that the tide served, the *Peking's* powerful engines were set going at full speed—reversed motion—; and without apparent effort she glided from her sandy bed as smoothly as though she were being successfully launched. Those on board did not at first even realize that she was moving. The immense hawser with which she was moored to a two-ton anchor at some distance from her stern, slackened so rapidly, though it was being wound on a winch, that it was believed to have parted. All doubt was however set at rest in a brief moment. The great ship was bearing down, stern on, with alarming rapidity to the port broadside of the *Massilia*. The action of the engines was instantly reversed, and the damage, no longer altogether avoidable, from the imminent collision, reduced to a minimum. The *City of Peking* no more felt the shock that followed than she would have felt the impact of a feather, but the crackling and rending of timber and iron, and the smashing of glass, on board the *Massilia*, testified that that ship had not escaped scatheless. Very fortunately, however, the paddle-box was not touched, and the wheel was unhurt, the destruction

being confined to the deck houses, about seven in number, on the port side forward of the paddle boxes. One of the strong iron supports of the sponson was torn in two, and the lamp room was in much the same condition as the traditional china shop when the bull has finished his gambols. In addition to the ship's ordinary lamps this room contained a great number, some seventy or eighty we believe, of lamps newly purchased by the Mitsu Bishi Company. All these were reduced to shreds *statim et instantur*. This damage was the only *contretemps* which occurred during the most successful operation of getting the *City of Peking* off the beach. It is certainly not serious; and is principally unfortunate that the *Massilia's* services were really not required, and that, while she had been at first ordered to return to Yokohama at midnight, she had ultimately, in reply to a request telegraphed to Mr. Rickett, the agent, been allowed to remain by the grounded vessel till morning. As soon as the *Alert* discovered that the *City of Peking* was again in deep water, and that the *Massilia* required no assistance, her head was turned towards Yokohama. On her way back she met the flagship *Tennessee*, with Admiral Reynolds on board, on the way down to render aid if required. On the *Alert's* report of matters, however, the flag ship steamed round and the two vessels returned in company to this harbor whither they were quickly followed by the *Massilia*. The loaded lighters were towed to Powhatan Bay; and thither the released big vessel steamed and in the course of the day took in again her cargo, resuming her interrupted voyage towards Hongkong at 4.30 p.m., having providentially escaped a very serious danger. All on board seemed pleased to testify to the coolness and judgment of Captain Tanner, of whose seamanship and ability to command a large steamer also the officers of the *Alert*, some of whom have sailed with him—the Captain is a U. S. naval officer—speak in the highest terms of praise; but the question still remains whether even twelve knots an hour in these waters on a foggy morning is not a dangerous rate of speed.

We omitted to mention that, on hearing of the accident, M. Conil, the agent of the M. M. Company, immediately offered the services of the *Tibre* to the P. M. S. Co.'s agent, Mr. Foster, and Mr. MacRitchie, on behalf of the Light-house Department, was no less prompt in placing the *Meiji Maru* at the disposal of the company. We cannot better show how complete has been the narrow escape of the *City of Peking* than in quoting Captain MacDonald's report of the result of a survey held by him the morning the vessel was taken off the beach. He writes:—

"Being informed that the P.M.S.S. *City of Peking* was stranded on the mainland, inside and about half a mile from Cape Kanonsaki in this Gulf, I yesterday came on board and found her lying on the beach, bows on, having got on shore during a fog. She was on hard sand and took the ground evenly fore and aft. I remained on board during the night, and after they had lightened her by about 1,200 tons in cargo and water, succeeded in getting her off at half-past three o'clock this a.m. I sounded the compartments fore and aft half an hour after she floated, and found she was making no water; and from the position in which she was on the ground, together with the water being perfectly smooth, I am of opinion she has received no damage to her hull,

and consider her to be a first class risk to prosecute her voyage.

"On board the *City of Peking*,

"off Yokoska, Yedo Bay,

"April 25th, 1877.

"WM. MACDONALD,

"Surveyor for Local Offices.

"Govt. Surveyor for British Shipping
"at Yokohama."

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF YOKOHAMA.

FIRST DAY.

The Spring Meeting of the above Association commenced on the afternoon of the 27th of last month. The weather was not all that could be desired, as the rain clouds which threatened in the morning had not blown off, and the wind was occasionally boisterous. Still, the rain which fell the previous day and during the night laid the dust and left the running path in very good order. After the last Autumn Meeting it was proposed to send an invitation to Athletic Societies in the other open ports; and at the annual business meeting, held in the latter part of December last, the proposal took a definite shape, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Societies at Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong, which he accordingly did. But the overture was a failure, as excuses were tendered from all the societies. This is much to be regretted; for if a few athletes from elsewhere had come to contest the honours, the interest of the meeting would have been greatly enhanced. The alteration of the second rule of the society so as to admit non-resident officers of the army and navy as competitors on payment of the usual entrance fee, partly counterbalanced this, however, and resulted in bringing out some naval athletes. This also made up for the non-appearance of one or two local amateurs who have from various causes been prevented from competing at the present meeting. The attendance at first was not large, but as the afternoon progressed more visitors arrived on the ground. After a few events had come off the Grand Stand was tolerably well filled, many ladies being present and taking much interest in the sports. During the afternoon the Secretary announced the receipt of a letter from Lady Parkes, kindly consenting to be present at to-morrow's meeting and to give away the prizes. The usual concourse of natives lined the fences, and seemed to be highly pleased with the proceedings. The excellent band of H. B. M.'s S. *Audacious* contributed its share of amusement by playing at intervals the various pieces in the programme published in our issue of yesterday. The following is a summary of the different events of the day.

1.—100 YARDS FLAT. Handicap.

Two Prizes.

FIRST HEAT.

A. J. Smith ...	7 yards ...	1
F. C. Pike, R.N. ...	4 " ...	2

Two out of the four entries only came to the post. Smith had three yards advantage over his antagonist, which he increased somewhat after the first few yards had been travelled, owing to Mr. Pike tripping. The latter quickly recovered himself, but failed

to overtake his opponent who won by about 2 yards.—Time 11 seconds.

SECOND HEAT.

A. J. Watson ...	Scratch ...	1
E. B. D'O. Aplin, R.N.,	3 yards ...	2
A. H. Dare ...	2 " ...	3

This heat resulted in a victory for Mr. Watson. The time was better than in the previous race by half a second. Time 10½ secs.

THIRD HEAT.

F. Walker ...	5 yards ...	1
E. F. Kilby ...	6 " ...	2
J. Dodds ...	6 " ...	3

This was a gift to Mr. Walker. Mr. Dodds ran well for more than three parts of the distance, and then gave up struggling, allowing Mr. Kilby, who had been running a couple of yards behind, to take second place. Time, 10½ secs.

C. P. Hall won the 100 yards at the last Autumn Meeting in 11½ secs., but we hope to see better time to-morrow in the Final Heat.

2.—THROWING THE HAMMER, 16 LBS. Handicap.

One Prize.

A. J. Smith ...	Scratch ...	1
A. Lingham, R.N. ...	Scratch ...	2
A. Owston ...	8 feet ...	0
H. A. Vincent ...	10 " ...	0
E.B. D'O. Aplin, R.N.,	8 " ...	0

The contest in this event lay between Mr. Smith and Mr. Lingham, the two scratch men, who tied at 68ft. 3in. It was agreed that all should throw again, which was accordingly done. Those who were handicapped stood no chance, as both Smith and Lingham exceeded their previous throws, the former winning with a throw of 75 ft. 8in., the latter throwing 74ft. 5in.

The last time the hammer, 16 lbs., was thrown was at last Spring Meeting, when F. J. Smith won with a throw of 79 feet 8 inches, having 10 yards given him.

3.—150 YARDS FLAT. Handicap.

Two Prizes.

FIRST HEAT.

F. Walker ...	5 yards ...	1
A. T. Watson ...	Scratch ...	0

Mr. Walker got much the best of the start in this event, and Mr. Watson, after running a few yards, gave up. His competitor, finding he had the race in his own hands, eased off, though he passed the post in 16 secs.

SECOND HEAT.

A. Lingham, R.N. ...	5 yards ...	1
E. F. Kilby ...	8 " ...	0

Two started for this race, and Mr. Lingham succeeded in winning by a couple of yards. Both athletes ran slowly at first, but soon put on steam, the winner doing it in 16½ sec.

This was won last autumn by F. Walker in 16½ secs.; and we fancy him in the final heat to-morrow.

4.—GRIFFINS' RACE. 440 Yards Flat.

A. Barry, R.N. ...	... ..	1
H. A. Vincent ...	... ..	2
F. Vivanti ...	... ..	0
F. O. Pike, R.N. ...	... ..	0

All the Griffins who had entered but one came to the post. At the start Mr. Vivanti made the running at a rattling pace, and in the first hundred yards succeeded in establishing a strong lead, Pike running second, Barry third and Vincent last; but before the race was half over several changes had taken place, and Barry assumed the lead. Vivanti and Pike began to show symptoms of dis-

ss, and Vincent took second place. Still never stood a chance of winning, as Barry d by this time gained a long lead which he maintained to the last, winning in 63½ sec.

We were glad to see this race in the programme, and think there should always be such a scratch race, which is an invaluable guide, for future events, to the handicappers.

5.—THROWING AT WICKETS.

Throwing at the wicket is certainly not one of the things that our local athletes are proficient in. Many were the vain attempts to knock down the stumps. At length Mr. Walker took one of the outside sticks. Shortly afterwards Mr. Scott succeeded in flooring a stump. These were the only two who hit the wicket at all, and they had three more throws when they each succeeded in scoring. In the final throw off Mr. Scott took the wicket and won, his opponent missing.

H. J. Snow won this last Autumn, and D. Scott, Junr. (the present winner) in the Spring of 1876.

6.—LADIES' PURSE. 600 Yards Flat. Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama. Entrance free. Handicap.

A. T. Watson	... 25 yards ...	1
A. H. Dare	... Scratch ...	2
A. Owston	... 30 yards ...	3
E. F. Kilby	... 40 " ...	0
F. Walker	... 15 " ...	0
A. J. Smith	... 50 " ...	0

This event was the next on the programme, and the race of the day, and brought a good field of six to the post.

The race was an excellent one. In passing the post the first time, Smith was leading; Walker spurted down the straight, and got up to within a few yards of the leader, evidently intending a "fank," which did not succeed, as he was immediately passed by Watson and was nowhere afterwards. Watson here made the pace very hot. Passing the dressing-room, Dare looked dangerous, and in the next hundred yards ran through his competitors. But by this time Watson had established a strong lead which he maintained to the finish, winning by about fourteen yards. A splendid race ensued between Dare and Owston for second place the former securing it by about a yard. Time 79½ secs

At the close of the race the purse was presented to the fortunate winner by Mrs. Cobden, who expressed the pleasure she experienced in presenting it. Though a stranger in Yokohama, she had heard of the Yokohama athletes, of whom by the next meeting she hoped to be able to speak as "our" athletes.

Mr. Watson replied that he had no idea while in the race that such an honor was for him. When, however, he came to the home stretch, and saw so many fair faces in the Grand Stand, enthusiasm gave wings to his feet, and brought him, he could hardly explain how, in the fortunate first.

7.—100 YARDS. Race for Boys under 12 years of age. Entrance free.

Three Prizes.

The boys' race brought about twenty little fellows to the post, and some trouble was experienced in getting them off. At length they started Tommy being first, Bragu second, and Charlie third.

E. Brooke was the happy winner last Autumn.

8.—120 YARDS HURDLE RACE; over 10 flights.

A. Barry, R.N.	... 10 yards ...	1
A. H. Dare	... Scratch ...	2
A. J. Smith	... 3 yards ...	3
A. Lingham, R. N.	... 5 " ...	0

This was a capital race. The jumping was first-class. Barry, who had 10 yards start from the scratch man, ran well. Dare caught up well, however, both jumping the last hurdle together; but Barry recovered himself first, and in the run in managed to put a couple of feet between him and his antagonist, which the latter failed to recover. Time, 19½ secs.

F. J. Smith, with 10 yards start, won in the Spring of last year in 20½ secs.

9.—HIGH JUMP. Handicap.

J. Martin, R.N.	... 7 inches ...	1
A. J. Smith	... Scratch ...	2

The high jump only brought out two competitors. Smith succeeded in jumping 5 feet, but having to give 7 inches to his opponent, who jumped 4 feet 6 in., he lost the prize.

H. J. Snow, with 7 inches given him, was the winner last Autumn, and cleared 5 feet 4 inches, including his allowance.

10.—880 YARDS FLAT. For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the men-of-war in port. No entrance fee. Five entries or no race. Three prizes.

R. Pinfield	... H.B.M.'s S. Audacious...	1
J. Ruse	... " "	2
J. Johns	... " "	3
A. Keats	... " "	0
E. Botting	... " "	0
J. Gilbert	... " "	0
H. Clement	... " "	0
J. E. Sullivan	... U. S. S. Tennessee ...	0
D. McDonald	... " "	0
J. P. Johnson	... " "	0

This was a well contested race. At the start the lot went away at a rattling pace, which soon caused a couple to fall out of the race altogether. When about three parts of the way round the first time Ruse took the lead and Pinfield second place. A capital race ensued between these two all the way from that point to the goal. In coming into the straight on the run home, Pinfield challenged the leader, and after a struggle deprived him of first place, and raced to the finish in capital style. Time 2m. 31½s.

The last time the Association gave a prize for this distance to non-commissioned officers and men serving on board the men-of-war in harbor, was in the Spring of 1875, when M. Logan of the U.S.S. *Monocacy* won in 2 mins. 30 secs.

11.—HALF-MILE FLAT. Handicap.

Two Prizes. First Prize, "The Secretary's Cup." Presented.

A. H. Dare	... Scratch ...	1
F. Walker	... 20 yards ...	2
A. Owston	... 40 " ...	3
A. J. Smith	... 60 " ...	0

This was the last race of the day and one of the best. Walker was apparently the favorite. The pace was a hot one from the start, Walker and Dare forcing the running. In passing the goal the first time, Walker was leading, Owston second, Dare third, Smith having given up. When opposite the Stand in the second round, Dare deprived Owston of second place, and ran close up to Walker. In crossing the bottom of the course, Dare went to the front and was never afterwards collared. A capital race ensued down the stright for second place, which Walker secured. Time, 2m. 10½s.

The Half-mile race last Autumn (Ladies Purse), was won by F. Walker, but no time was taken. Last Spring this distance (prize also a Ladies' Purse) was done in 2 min. 8½ secs. by A. H. Dare from scratch.

To-day's meeting must be pronounced a very successful one, having come to a close without a single hitch or accident. In concluding our report we have only to add that Mr. Jeyes officiated as Starter, Mr. Dodds as Judge, and Mr. Pinn as Time-keeper.

SECOND DAY.

The pleasure of witnessing the sports on the second day was considerably enhanced by the improvement in the weather, which, with the exception of the occasionally boisterous wind and the dust it raised, was delightful. The attendance yesterday—in the latter part of the afternoon—was moderately good but to-day it was exceeded greatly, the stand being crowded with ladies. Sir Harry and Lady Parkes arrived after the second race had been run. At the close of the sports Her Ladyship, according to promise, gave away the prizes to the successful competitors.

12.—FINAL HEAT. 100 Yards flat.

F. Walker	... 5 yards ...	1
A. J. Watson	... Scratch ...	2
A. J. Smith	... 7 yards ...	0

The final run off for the 100 yards flat was the first event of the day, and, as was anticipated, it excited considerable interest. This was looked upon as a certainty for Walker, as he had such an easy thing of it yesterday, making the same time as Watson, who had to-day to give him five yards. The result proved that the prognostication was a correct one, for Walker got well off at the start and soon collared and passed Smith. Watson lost ground at the commencement, and was never dangerous, though he succeeded in securing second place. Time 10½ secs.

13.—FENCING.

One Prize. Presented.

A. Lingham, R.N.	... " ...	1
A. J. Smith	... " ...	2

Only the two above named gentlemen put in an appearance for the fencing bout. Mr. A. F. Nègre had entered but did not contest. Mr. Smith was evidently overmatched, and did not touch his man until he had himself been hit three times. After that the bout was rapidly fought through, Mr. Lingham touching apparently whenever he pleased. At the close he had scored nine touches to his opponent's three.

14.—FINAL HEAT. 150 Yards flat.

F. Walker	... " ...	1
A. Lingham, R.N.	... " ...	2

As both competitors started on even terms, with the exception of three yards penalty imposed on Walker as the winner of the 100 yards race, it was not difficult to single out the winner, for Walker yesterday did the distance with perfect ease in 16 seconds, while Lingham at his best pace took 16½ seconds to accomplish it. In these short races Walker seems to be let in too easily; but his style of running while training and when competing are so different that it is impossible to say whether he has improved since last meeting, or been overlooked in the handicapping. The race itself was scarcely worth calling a race, for Walker recovered the three yards he had given his opponent in the first twenty paces, after which he went easily, evidently waiting for Lingham, who finally gave up. Time, 16½ secs.

15.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

One Prize.

C. P. Hall ...	...	...	...	1
F. Walker ...	...	...	...	2
A. J. Smith ...	...	...	...	0
E. F. Kilby ...	...	...	...	0

Walker was the first to throw and threw the ball such a distance that neither of his competitors succeeded in passing it in their first attempts. Hall, however, in his second throw succeeded in beating it by several feet. Walker in his third beat his first; but Hall won by a foot and a half. The throwing cannot be considered good, especially when a strong wind in favour of the throwers is taken into consideration, and was afterwards beaten several yards by Lingham and another gentleman. The distance covered by Hall was only 80 yards.

H. J. Snow, with a throw of 91 yards, won this last Autumn.

16.—440 YARDS FLAT. Challenge Cup.

Two Prizes. 1st Prize, Champion Cup. Presented by J. J. Dare, Esq. Open to Members of the Association only. To be won three times at half-yearly Meetings of the Association before becoming the property of the holder. No Handicap. A Silver Medal will also be presented to the winner at each meeting.

A. T. Watson

This was the first race of the kind for which a prize has been given by the Society, and was the result of a suggestion made by Mr. Watson at the last annual meeting. The best runner is frequently overhanded, and races of this kind should bring the best athletes together. Thus it was a very great pity that this, the first Challenge race, should have been a failure, as it actually was from the fact that only Mr. Watson came to the post. Mr. J. J. Dare was prevented from competing, having met with an accident, and the remaining athletes most probably thought that after Watson's exhibition in the Ladies' Purse yesterday they stood but little chance of winning. We hope that races of this kind will not fall through in future in consequence of the failure to-day. Possibly a law precluding the possibility of a walk over would be a good interpolation in the Association's rules. Watson ran all the way but no time was taken.

17.—150 YARDS FLAT. Handicap. For Honorary Members of the Association and Visitors. One Prize. Entries taken on the ground.

Dodgson ...	...	7 yards ...	...	1
Harcourt ...	...	Scratch ...	...	2
Armstrong ...	...	3 yards ...	...	0
Court ...	...	3 " ...	...	0
Hodgkins ...	...	5 " ...	...	0
Anson ...	...	5 " ...	...	0

This race brought the above to the post. A good start was effected, but Dodgson, who was limit man, was never reached by the others, and won with plenty to spare. Time 17½ secs. Harcourt second.

In a similar race last Spring the time was 17½ secs.

18.—ONE MILE FLAT. Handicap.

Two Prizes. 1st Prize, presented by Lady Parkes.

F. Walker ...	...	Scratch ...	...	1
A. Owston ...	...	25 yards ...	...	2
A. J. Smith ...	...	75 " ...	...	3

Great regret was manifested at Mr. Dare having scratched for this event. Owston was considered by some as the probable win-

ner, though Walker was the general favourite. Smith started but after the first round sat down to rest a while. Walker in the run down the back straight the second lap took the lead which he maintained to the finish, though in the run home the last time Owston made an effort to wrest it from him; but his opponent had too much "go" in him, and putting on a spurt won by several yards. The time was very bad, being 5 m. 30 sec.

F. Walker was the winner of the mile race last Autumn also, doing it in 5.17½ secs. from scratch.

19.—LONG JUMP.

For this event there were no competitors.

20.—TUG OF WAR. Open to Teams of 12 Men from the Men-of-War in port.

This was rather an amusing affair, especially to the Japanese, who roared again when the *Tennessee* men appeared with foolscaps on their heads, and their features decorated with burnt cork. Twelve men from the *Audacious* were the first to contest for the honours with their American cousins. After a brief struggle, however, the niggers got their opponents on the run, and amidst the plaudits of the spectators pulled them over the line. Twelve men from the *Vigilant* were then brought against the *Tennessee*, but they also gave way and the men from the American flag-ship were declared the winners.

21.—CONSOLATION. Once round. For all who have started but not won a prize at this meeting. Entrance free. The prize to be subscribed for by the winners at this meeting.

E. B. D'O. Aplin ...	...	...	...	1
Pike ...	...	...	...	2
Dodds ...	...	...	...	0

This event was a gift to Mr. D'O. Aplin, who won by about 20 yards. Time, 60 secs.

This race is always "once round." Why not change it sometimes? However, we like to see some scratch races, for it makes it better for future handicaps, giving the handicappers some data to go upon. The Consolation is further generally a good race, and sometimes is done in excellent time, as for instance in the autumn of 1875, when it was won by A. T. Watson in 57½ secs. the quickest time on record.

22.—STEEPLE CHASE. Handicap.

Two Prizes.

A. Lingham, R.N. ...	60 secs. ...	...	1
E. F. Kilby ...	60 " ...	...	2
A. Owston ...	60 " ...	...	3
A. Barry, R.N. ...	80 " ...	...	0
A. H. Shirley, R.N. ...	80 " ...	...	0
F. Walker ...	60 " ...	...	0

An immense mixed crowd gathered around the water jump to witness the steeplechasers take the leap. On the pistol being fired Barry at once went to the front and took the jump very prettily followed by Walker. Only one of the others succeeded in clearing the leap; and he unfortunately slipped and fell on landing. The remainder took the water as if it was their natural element. On returning Barry was the first to make his appearance, closely followed by Shirley. He took the hurdle bravely, but did not attempt the water leap again, plunging into the pool and struggling through. Shirley was second and Owston third. Lingham, however, entered a protest against Barry on the ground that he did not go over the course. The dispute was finally decided in favor of Mr. Lingham.

At the conclusion of the Steeple Chase the prizes were distributed by Lady Parkes who expressed the deep interest she felt in the proceedings. Her Ladyship complimented the successful competitors, and hoped that the present would not be the only occasion when they would have the honour to carry off prizes. The gentlemen thanked Her Ladyship, after which cheers were given for the ladies, and the officers of the *Tennessee* for permitting their excellent band to attend, and a most successful meeting was brought to a close.

THE YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB REGATTA.

Aquatic sports are apparently but little appreciated in Yokohama by the general public, if we may judge from the interest manifested in the racing on the 3rd instant and, indeed, it must be admitted that the programme this year has not been of a very enticing character. This is owing to several reasons, some of which we are acquainted with, and others which we can only surmise. Some months back an effort was made to get up an interport race, which, if it had been attended with success, would have increased the pleasure of the present meeting a hundred fold. But, unfortunately, this attempt fell through, owing to uncontrollable adverse circumstances; though the challenge which had been sent to the respective neighbouring Rowing Clubs, was accepted by one, viz: that of Hongkong. However it was ultimately found absolutely necessary to give up the idea.

The weather was everything that could be desired for the occasion; but at the appointed hour for starting there were no visible signs that anything unusual was about to take place. The English hatoba presented its usual aspect—a few foreigners loitering about, and two or three score of Japanese coolies lying half asleep on the wall or standing in knots of twos and threes, who arousing themselves occasionally, however, fixed their gaze upon the Boat House, this being the only symptom by which a stranger might have anticipated that something uncommon was going to occur. Along the Bund were a few stragglers; but there were few if any lady spectators. We regret this because the efforts of the various societies in the community to afford an agreeable diversion from the monotonous routine of every day life, deserve the sympathy and countenance of the public, even though the programme offered should not be a very liberal one; and in nearly every instance, when the public turn out *en masse*, is it a foreshadowing of a series of successful meetings.

FIRST RACE, FOR CANTON FOUR.

WHITE BOAT.

C. P. Hall.
G. W. F. Playfair.
F. E. Lewis.
H. O. Jeyes, (stroke.)
J. Rickett, (cox.)
Colours, Red.

BLACK BOAT.

E. F. Kilby.
J. S. Van Buren.
A. H. Towse.
A. Milsom, (stroke.)
H. B. Henley, (cox.)
Colours, Blue.

Shortly before four o'clock signs of life appeared about the Boat House, and a few minutes after that hour the crew of the white boat took their seats and rowed gently towards the starting point. When opposite the hatoba they rested on their oars for a brief space, as if waiting for the appearance of their competitors in the black boat, and then resumed their journey. Shortly afterwards the crew of the black boat made their

appearance in Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson's steam launch, with their boat in tow. The course marked out for the different events to be rowed over was supposed to be a mile in length, but it was evidently considerably more. The starting point was about a quarter of a mile beyond the Pacific Mail Coal Sheds, where two boats had been moored; and the goal was opposite the English hatoba between the P. M. lighter and a boat, on which the judge was stationed, moored on the inside of it.

About twenty minutes to five o'clock the contending boats were in position, each being kept there by a line attached to the moored boats and held lightly by the respective coxswains. All preliminaries having been arranged, and the challenge of the starter responded to, the word "go" was given. The lines were simultaneously dropped and away sped the Canton Fours. Thinking they would be easily overhauled, the steam launch was allowed to fall considerably in the rear, and consequently found it a difficult undertaking to come up with the racers. The black boat was on the inside, and so had a slight advantage, as the water was a trifle smoother there than where the white boat was rowing. It soon became evident that the race was going to be a tight one. Both crews were rowing 31 strokes to the minute, but after travelling some distance this was increased to 32. Still no change took place in the position of the boats, and when they were opposite the Grand Hotel they were racing bow to bow. Both boats had all the way on it was possible for their crews to give them and the pace was a hot one. Soon after this, however, symptoms of fatigue became manifest in both crews, more apparent, if anything, in the black boat, and the white boat managed to show a trifling lead. Still the race was by no means decided, for the black spurted and recovered a little, but again relapsed and finally lost a well contested and pretty race by half a length. Time 7 minutes 20 secs.

SECOND RACE.

CHAMPION PAIRS.

C. P. Hall,	H. A. Towse,
H. C. Litchfield.	H. O. Jeyes,
H. B. Henley, (cox.)	J. Rickett, (cox.)

The contest between the Canton Fours being over, the crews for the second and last race of the day took a passage in the steam launch, with their boats in tow, to the starting point. Mr. Litchfield was the only fresh man out of the four, he not having contended in the previous race. Mr. C. P. Hall took bow oar in one boat, with Mr. Litchfield stroke and Mr. Henley coxswain. In the other boat Mr. H. O. Jeyes took the bow oar, Mr. H. A. Towse stroke, and Mr. Rickett coxswain. A good start was effected, and both boats went away at 34 strokes to the minute. They kept on even terms until nearly opposite the Coal Sheds, when Mr. Henley's boat forged slightly ahead. This lead was increased to a length shortly afterwards, through the stroke of the other boat unfortunately "catching a crab." He quickly recovered himself, but some seconds passed ere the craft sped on its way with that steadiness which was noticeable before. The speed of the boats now increased, both rowing 35 to the minute, but though Mr. Rickett's crew made some determined efforts to wrest the lead from their opponents they never once succeeded. About a quarter of a mile from the goal, the bow oar of the last boat held out signals of distress, and it was evident that the previous race had taken a good deal out of him, for it was with the greatest difficulty that he

contrived to keep time with the rapid stroke of Mr. Towse, who rowed with much dash. The other crew were on better terms with each other, and eventually won the race by a little over two lengths. Time 10.05.

This event closed the sport for the day. Mr. Dodds acted as starter and time-keeper, and Mr. J. J. Dare as judge.

CALIFORNIAN INDUSTRIES.

THE following extracts from a letter recently received by a gentleman in this town from a former resident of Yokohama who is now in San Francisco, will be found of interest.

SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA,
March 6th, 1877.

I have acquired all the information necessary, and I'll now enlighten you and our friend as to the conclusions I have arrived at as to this being a desirable place of settlement for us Easterns, and English, or rather British, at that:—

The climate is delightful, and varies only six or seven degrees during the year; but a warmer or colder temperature may be obtained by going south or north, or further back among the hills. The seasons are dry, the summer being without rain, and the ground then becomes brown, dusty, and parched up. Stock then subsists upon the dried up herbage, which is not bad for sheep as they thrive best on dry, scanty pasture. Farmers depend for their crops upon the wet season or winter, which begins about October. Very little rain falls, and irrigation is resorted to where practicable; and the heavy dews coming in from the sea serve to start the crops and pasture, so that during the winter the country wears a green coat and is park-like and beautiful. Thus winter is the most enjoyable time of year. During this period sheep and lambs should fatten, and the lambs obtain strength to stand the short feed of the dry season. Should the wet season prove dry, stock die off unless they can be driven to other pasture; but as California is now overstocked and there are no unoccupied pastures, the result of a dry season is death of the stock. The present season has been very dry, but very light showers of rain having fallen, and grain which should have been put in in January is in many places not yet sown; and should there not be some very considerable rains the crops will be small. Stock owners have destroyed their lambs when born, as there is no hope of rearing them through the absence of pasture, and the certainty of there being a poor hay crop, and a deficiency of summer feed. Sheep are being sold at from 10 to 75 cents: in fact sheep farmers are taking what they can get.

Californian wool fetches a very low price, being very greasy and catching up much dirt in the summer. Clover bur, which they eat during the summer, is also very injurious to the wool and detracts from the price. Again, two shearings have to be made during the year owing to the change of feed from green in winter to dry in summer, which causes a break in the staple or two kinds of wool in the one fleece: there is consequently double cost for shearing.

Sheep farming has been a good thing when they could be pastured on free land, but all lands worth anything are taken up, and Arizona is looked to as the future stock country when the Indians are disposed of. There is an immense quantity of land in California utterly worthless, being the mountain ranges, bleak, arid, and snow covered. The valleys and gulches are very rich and are productive of great crops of grain, but these are all taken

up and are held at from \$25 to \$100 an acre. The farmers generally work their own lands and work like coolies too. As to their wives and families, hired labor is too expensive, so my host, who has 320 acres of hill land, with his son drives the plough, milks the cows, feeds the pigs, cuts down his timber which he splits into logs and sells at about \$3 a cord in Santa Cruz. A farmer here is a laboring man, and such only does it pay to farm; nineteen out of twenty make only a bare living from the farm produce, the soil producing nearly all their requirements, and the natural increase in the value of the land, owing to the continually increasing population, makes up for the loss of profit from the farm. Farm lands at \$50 an acre do not pay for cultivation. Fruit, vine, and raisin culture pays in some instances, but last season many grapes were thrown to the pigs, and it is no use making wine which nobody buys. Of course wine-making is in its infancy, and, in course of time, practical vignerons who make it a speciality may succeed. The same with raisins: there is an immense market; but, to obtain prices, a certain standard is necessary. Here in California everybody is on the experiment; a man no sooner succeeds in some speciality than it is overdone and the quality depreciated, or the production is too large for the local markets; and when it comes to competing in foreign markets the producer must accept a very low price from the exporter, as it only pays the latter to export because he gets his goods for next to nothing.

Hog farming I believe is the safest thing to go into, and answers best on the reclaimed or *tulé* lands on the river banks. The *tulé* being of natural growth and good food, pigs are allowed to root for themselves, are then fattened on corn, and sent to market. *Tulé* lands, however, are good for other purposes, and where they are leveled and protected from freshets are worth \$100 an acre. But ranches are always for sale, and anyone desirous of going in, could readily procure suitable land at a reasonable rate. Hog raising does not require that the land should be secured by levees, as being only used as a hog run, there would be nothing for a flood to destroy.

The farmers are, as a rule, a very low class, being in fact laborers, and are no society except for themselves. Of course there are shrewd intelligent men among them, but I should not care to have no other society. I cannot say that I am favorably impressed with Californian manners and customs. In an interview I had with the secretary of the Farmers' Association at San Francisco, he admitted that nineteen out of twenty farmers were not paying expenses.

Our Consul, Mr. Lane Booker, advised as the best investment, to deposit sums in the Savings Banks; their system is an exceedingly safe one and they pay interest in the shape of a half-yearly dividend according to the profits realized, 12 per cent has been the prevailing dividend per annum for several years past (originally 15 to 18 per cent) but rates are now down to 8 per cent. One to one and a half per cent on money may be made per month, but then one must be on the spot to look after matters.

—, who used to be in Yokohama, are running exchange shops in San Francisco just as the Chinese do in Yokohama. These shops are very numerous here owing to the varied price of money and currencies.

The conclusion I have arrived at as to settlement in California is unfavorable, as far as sheep farming is concerned. Australia or New Zealand is preferable; and should I settle in that pursuit one of those countries shall be my choice.

NEW STREETS AND NEW TRADESMEN.

(From the new Tokio Hanjoki.)

Since the restoration of the Imperial authority, many new things have been introduced into this capital, and they find increased favor from day to day, and month to month. The most remarkable among them are the newly opened streets for traders. Formerly the total number of streets in the capital was not more than eight hundred and eight, but there are now, according to recent calculations, one thousand three hundred and seventy three streets. Thus, five hundred and sixty-five are newly constructed ones.

Since the new regulations for the land tax have been enforced, every lot of land, however small, possessed by private individuals, being subject to the tax, many wide lots, owned by daimio, are now partitioned out with new streets and lanes through them. Atagoshita, where formerly stood the noble yashiki of great daimio, and of smaller vassals of the Bakufu, with no tradesman's house among them, now contains the most populous of the streets newly opened for trade, and no trace of former magnificent structures is visible between Shiba Kiridoshi and Shinbashi, now wholly occupied by various shops, built as closely together as the teeth in a comb. Ogawa-machi and Jimho-cho are the next in importance, and Kugigara-cho and Hama-cho are very prosperous, being situated in the centre of the capital. Besides these, there are many more in Yamanote, the hilly part of the town, Honjo and Fukagawa. In the time of the Bakufu, all the yashiki of the daimio and nobles were brilliantly decorated and strictly guarded; no tradesman was allowed to enter the gate without a passport, but now all such old customs are entirely abolished, and a new policy is adopted; the main as well as the outside buildings of a yashiki are let to tradesmen and laborers, while the landlord is compelled to reside in one corner.

Therefore, the watch-house close to the front gate is occupied by cart-drawers, and such like laborers; and the innermost apartments, formerly used by noble ladies, is the dwelling of carpenters and masons, while the pond and artificial hillocks are inclosed in the gardens of a new restaurant, and the wide drawing-room is taken possession of by countrymen who sojourn in the capital. The armory has been converted into a pawnbroker's godown, and the fencing room into a theatre. Buck-wheat sellers go out of the front gate, ringing bells, and shampooer come in by the rear gate, whistling unceremoniously. The watch-tower has been changed to a beef-shop, and the pleasure house is owned by showmen. The stable has fat horses no more in its stables, but contains cows which are milked daily, and the kitchen has good meats, but they are for sale. Vegetables grow thickly where stood the tea drinking hall, and mulberry and tea trees are planted, where the stage for lyric performances was formerly erected. Thus no ground is left unused, and the altered view of a yashiki is complete.

As to a petty kazoku, his wife takes a broom herself to perform domestic duties, having no other servants than one man and one woman.

Trade appears very brisk in those new streets, but the tradesmen are almost all shizoku and kazoku, who have no experience in it. So there are many who go away,

after losing their entire fortune in the new profession. This is owing also to the reason that they wish ambitiously to gain a large profit, without the least knowledge or fixed purpose. It is not rare to see a shop opened to-day and closed to-morrow.

A new tradesman sits in his shop, leisurely reading newspapers and histories, for he has nothing close to do. His account books and abacus are on a shelf, covered with cobwebs. Having tired of reading, he slumbers, his arms round his knees; and yawns, stretching his arms, when he is startled by the noon day gun: then he stands upon his legs and winds up the large clock, hanging on the wall: then he duns his wife for dinner, and orders the maidservant to cook the beef. He finishes his drinking and eating, but no customer calls for his goods which are half buried in dust on the shelves. However, very late in the afternoon, a samurai stops for the first time before the shop asking, "have you such and such an article, and what is the price?" The tradesman is very loath to bow down his head, but sits quietly, as he answers proudly, "yes, I have; but it is not very cheap, so you may buy it if you like." "Don't put on a false price, banto," says the customer, "you can surely make it cheaper. Make it so and so, without cheating me." The other feels very indignant at such words, and says to himself, "you may be a samurai, but so am I. I shall not degrade myself for you, though I have become a tradesman;" so he cries out angrily, "I don't urge you to buy anything that you don't want. You may go to any other shop, if you like, but don't speak to me too rudely, since my goods are not much dearer than others."

"I am perfectly at liberty to go to other shops," replies the other, smiling, "without your advice," and turning round as he goes out continues, "your proud features and foreign-ent hair, convince me that it is not long since you became a tradesman. Indeed, you are the perfect model of an obstinate and reckless samurai. You fool! you will lose your entire fortune if you go on in that style!"

Next comes in a woman, saying, "give me some paper." So he is obliged to give her the article demanded, but does it very unwillingly, and mutters as he grasps the one sen left by the customer, "I sell a thing worth one sen, and get a profit of only one rin. How hard it is to trade. I am insulted by a woman for a single sen!" Thus he complains equally in either case, whether he sells anything or whether he does not. His wife confines herself in one room, where she consumes hours together at her toilet and dress, which shows that she still assumes the air of a high-bred lady. She has her *osau* maid-servant, whom she orders about, even to pick up her chopsticks, which she lets fall at dinner. Also, she reads novels, then, tiring of them, plays the samisen, and takes tea and baked potatoes; and, unconscious that her fortune is vanishing, says to her *osau*, very discontentedly, "don't you hear that the theatre at Shintomicho is very good this time, attracting thousands of spectators? And our lady (meaning her late mistress) has already been there. Really, I am jealous of her. Ten years ago, I used to go to the theatres every time when they changed the performances: but such is the change of the world, that the wife of a samurai is now compelled to examine the rice box herself. Sad, is it not? Certainly my life will be shortened," she continues to murmur, "if I continue in this toilsome routine. I think I had better sell my hair ornaments and go

to the theatre once more." "No, we must not think about theatres," puts in the husband with a frown, "you know that the fund which I received from the government, on giving up my pension, has been more than half spent already, and the remainder is converted into these goods, which are sleeping in the shop, and I have not sold as yet as much as one tenth of the whole. Really, I don't know how we can live soon, and I feel as if my breath were getting shorter. I think," continues he gloomily, "that trade is what I can not do well, so, if I don't abandon it, now, we shall be starved to death at last."

"Very well then," replies the short sighted wife, "let us sell all the goods we have, and with half of the sum thus obtained you can manage to get a situation in the government service, which can be easily obtained, I hear, according to the amount paid for it, and not according to the man's qualifications. Do try it, as it is the easiest!" After such a consultation, the poor couple sell their goods, close their shop, and the man goes from friend to friend, praying for their magnetic influence, to get him a situation; but, before any good result is produced, his fund is entirely spent during his wandering about, and he finds himself utterly exhausted in courage, despair stricken, his clothes torn, food scarce. He again seeks a dwelling in a house in a newly opened street, but, this time, he is compelled to live in a *uradana* (back street). Next he is a jinrikisha-man, who draws in his carriage a tradesman, whom he once had looked upon with contempt, while his wife goes out to buy some *miso*, (food made of beans) with a basket in her hand! Thus, for the first time, they are awakened from the dream of idle life, and they find the difficulty of self-support. A proverb says, "Be in trouble once, and send abroad your dear son." Good, indeed, I see the truth of this in the case of this new tradesman.

A SKETCH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL TANI.

(From the *Akebono Shinbun*.)

Lieut.-General Tani Kanjo is a native of Tosa, Shikoku. In his early years he was named Moribe. He learned the Confucian doctrine in the school of Mr. Yasui of Yedo. He was a boy of great ability and talent, and was well taught and much liked by his instructor, who treated him as his own son. And the boy, the future brave defender of Kumamoto Castle, regarded the kind teacher as his father. All his acquaintances admired his good conduct and prompt improvement. Having completed his education, he was allowed to return to his native country, where he was appointed Shokansatsu (sub-inspector) of police by his lord Yama-nouchi-Yodo. After a few years, he was ordered by his lord to travel through every province and report upon the systems of the various daimio giving full information. He rendered great service to the public affairs with which he had to do. This was the time in which the retainers of Mito killed I-i-kamon-no-kami, Prime Minister of the Tokugawa Shogun, at Sakurada-Gomon, Yedo. Fighting was then about to commence between the Mito and I-i clans. Much excitement prevailed in Yedo and the neighboring towns. Mr. Tani, the future Lieut.-General, being in Yedo, was sent by his lord to the Karo of the late Prime Minister. He completed the difficult mission with which he was intrusted, and induced the Karo to cease from his unreasonable conduct towards the Mito house. Ow-

ing to his ability, bloodshed between the two large clans was averted. In 1867, when the Imperial edict was issued against the Tokugawa Shogun, and the Daimio raised forces for the Mikado, Mr. Tani as Lieutenant, followed to Osaka the troops which were ordered to march for the Eastern provinces on the Tosando. He arrived in the city of Kofu with a company of artillery on the 5th March, 1867. On the following day a bloody battle was fought at Katsunuma, where he assisted in routing the Tokugawa retainers of Shinchogumi, commanded by the famous General Kondo. Afterwards he fought many battles with the Tokugawa men at Nibu, Yasutsuka, Okuwa, Imaichi, and several other places in Owu. In one campaign, he marched victoriously as far North as the boundary of the Aidzu dominion, where he captured a fortress on the mountainous road of Honari, guarded for the Tokugawa party by the united armies of the Northern Daimio. He was the first man to enter the castle-city of Aidzu. On the restoration of tranquility, a large pension was awarded him for his brave conduct, and he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General, and appointed governor of the castle of Kumamoto. In March of the 7th year of Meiji an insurrection broke out in Saga close to Kumamoto. There were only two battalions in the castle. Lieut.-General Tani sent one to Saga, and stopped in the castle with the other. At that time, much excitement prevailed in Kumamoto and other ken throughout Kinshu. The shizoku of Kumamoto were, then, anxious to join in the Saga rebellion, but they saw that they could take no arms, as long as the Lieut.-General was stopping in the castle. So they concocted various schemes which they hoped would oblige him to leave the fort, and sometimes they talked evil against him. Notwithstanding all, however, he remained in the fortress which was strictly guarded. He said to the Governor Yasuoka that he was sorry he could not leave the castle for Saga, but if he did it would be taken by the shizoku in his absence; and upon its preservation depended the peace of the whole of Kinshu. Thus the shizoku could do nothing; and the entire province of Higo was kept in good order by his talent and ability. This last time, he checked the insurrection, by defending himself in the castle. Further, his meritorious services in Formosa are well known by everyone. At the close of the expedition, he resigned the military service. But he was again appointed Governor of Kumamoto castle on the death of Lieut.-General Taneda, who was killed there by the rioters last year. He fought for about fifty days with the insurgents, and his resistance is rightly held to have principally contributed to the suppression of the insurrection. He is not only a good soldier, but also an accomplished master of Japanese and Chinese literature.

A SKETCH OF NAGAYAMA YAICHI.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* gives the following outline of the life of this distinguished rebel:

Nagayama Yaichi, who committed harakiri at Mibune, was one of the men most renowned in Kagoshima for physical strength. He was formerly named Nagayama Mansai, and served the Shimadzu clan as an instructor in the art of preparing powdered tea. Oyama Tsunayoshi was employed in the same service with him. He was an adept in the art of fencing, and could draw a

long sword while sitting, a very difficult feat to perform. He could do this, divide a rain drop falling from a roof, and put the sword back into the scabbard before the following drop fell from the roof. All the preparers of tea, who are compelled by law to shave their heads, wished to emulate his brave conduct and abandoned the priesthood. Nagayama, who was in addition to his above accomplishments, a man of ability and talent, made himself conversant with the arts, and his proficiency in handwriting and his skill in various subjects were matter of common report. When Choshu first rose in Kioto against the Tokugawa Shogun, he was there with Kirino, and served to the utmost of his ability the cause of the Mikado and his country. During the civil war between the Mikado and Shogun, he was a war inspector of the fourth division of Shimadzu's troops. He gained many battles. He used to rush into the fight regardless of what was before him. In the first engagement at Shirakawa, he was severely wounded and obliged to leave the seat of war. He was cured at the hospital in Yokohama. Having become convalescent, he again took the field in Owu. Tranquility having been restored throughout the empire, he returned to Kagoshima, where the future rebel commander, Saigo, was then *daisanji* of the Shimadzu clan. By him Nagayama was appointed colonel. He was afterwards in the service of the Agricultural Department, as commander of troops in Yezo. He returned to his native country, owing to the ill health of his mother. On her recovery he returned to Tokio and resumed his duties. About this time a popular desire to declare war against the Coreans prevailed, and Saigo, Kirino, Shinohara, and many other high officials, natives of Kagoshima, resigned their posts and returned to their homes. Many of the troops stationed in Tokio followed them to the South-West. But Nagayama held opinions different to those of Saigo and others. His brother, who then followed Saigo, came to take leave on his departure, and then the elder Nagayama tried to dissuade him from "going back to our native country with Saigo and the others." But after a few months, he himself was obliged to return home on private business and to resign his post in the government. In Kagoshima, he did not keep company with the *gakko-to*. Kirino was his intimate friend. A few days before the latter took up arms overtly, he sent two eloquent men, Fuchibe and Etsumi, in order to persuade him to join Saigo and his party. Nagayama refused peremptorily and sent the messengers back, forbidding them ever again to enter his house on a similar errand. When this was reported to Kirino, he visited Nagayama in person and succeeded in inducing him to take part with him. During the siege of Kumamoto, he commanded one battalion of the rebel army. On the raising of the siege, he retreated to Mibune, where he committed harakiri with two other distinguished insurgents.

THE TWO SIEGES OF KUMAMOTO.

On the 15th of April the castle of Kumamoto was relieved by the imperialists. The provision of food was not then more than enough to support the garrison for five days. On the 22nd March, a desperate battle was fought there, and at one moment the castle was in danger of being taken by the insurgents, who seemed to have considered that supplies were already exhausted in the castle.

Since that day, no battle took place at Kumamoto, round which the insurgents remained at a safe distance. About 450 of the garrison troops were killed or wounded. Skirmishes were fought daily. Lieut.-General Tani, governor of the castle, was for the second time in his life in the same position of difficulty. During the Saga rebellion he was in command of the Kumamoto garrison. Only two battalions were then with him in the castle. One half of them were sent out to meet the rebels in Saga. Lieut.-General Tani remained there with one battalion of infantry, consisting of Saga men. Many soldiers were deserting the castle to join the rebels; so the governor closed the gates, and allowed nobody to pass them. At that critical moment, a rumor to the effect that the ex-lord of Kumamoto was to be taken to the castle, as a hostage, provoked much excitement among his retainers. Many thousand of the latter assembled at his residence, and a few hundred shizoku joined the garrison. But, on that occasion, the governor was not so hard pressed as he was this time. The strong castle of Kumamoto was built by Kato, who fought many bloody battles with the Coreans and their Chinese allies. He was in the service of the Tokugawa Shogun, Iyeyasu, and built the castle as a rampart against the Shimadzu clan. This was about 300 years ago. He might have foreseen that his castle would be attacked by rebels in the present day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 20th ult. a fire broke out at Bizencho, Tokio, at about 1 p.m. There was no wind blowing at the time, so that the firemen were able to extinguish the flames in a comparatively short space of time; not, however, until more than fifty houses had been destroyed.

THE *Cosmopolitan Press* of the 11th ultimo, made its appearance upon paper of a bright yellow color, conspicuous indeed but unpleasant to eyes unaccustomed to such brilliancy in journalism. The cause of the anomaly is thus explained by our contemporary:—

"Having lent our Japanese friends the stock of paper we had in hand, and which they were unable to return as they promised in time for our own requirement, we are obliged to use that within our reach. Notwithstanding the color of the paper, our opinion is not jaundiced when we say that a little more attention might have been paid to our request for a modest supply from our neighbors. *De minimis non curatur.*"

The Editor in another paragraph comforts himself with the hope that other sheets may look blue some day.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that the Finance Department had on the 21st ultimo expended yen 7,900,000 in expenses connected with government resistance to the insurrection in the south.

ROBBERIES or attempts at robbery are again becoming frequent. On Sunday morning, 22nd ult.—it is thought between four and five o'clock—Mr. Van Oordt's house, No. 23, on the Bluff, was broken into. The wine cellar was entered and a few bottles of wine and brandy were stolen, the thieves getting away with their inconsiderable booty undiscovered.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kioto, received at the Port Admiral's office in Yokohama, announces that the insurgent troops show signs of great dis-

couragement. Their principal camps are at Otsu, Yabe and Kiyama. About 2,500 insurgents were buried in the neighborhood of Kumamoto, and about 5,000 or 6,000 at least, were wounded more or less severely. The rebels on the Hinaku road, about 25 ri south from Kumamoto, were pursued by the victorious imperialists as far as Hitoyoshi. Their complete discomfiture is expected shortly. A despatch from Nagasaki says that insurgent bands have appeared in the rear of the imperialists, and a battalion and a half of Imperial troops were sent toward Hagihara, Miyanohara and Mukaizaka at dawn on the 17th instant to meet them. An engagement took place near the mountainous road of Mukaizaka. The insurgents were driven back as far as Kawadoko, where they were finally routed with great loss, and fled in disorder, leaving three cannon and large quantities of ammunition on the field. Thirteen imperialists were killed and wounded. The victorious troops camped for the night at Hagihara. A telegram of the 22nd ult. from Nagasaki announces, that at about 8 a.m. on the 20th, three brigades left the castle to attack Mibune from three directions; a force under Lieut.-General Kawaji from the rear: one under Lieut.-General Yamada on the right: and the third commanded by Lieut.-General Takashima from the front. The insurgents at Mibune held their ground with desperation. But at about 9 a.m. (next day?) they were driven out and many were killed or taken prisoners. At 12 m. Lieut.-Generals Yamada and Kawaji marched along the river Togawa to attack the insurgents in Kiyama.—Mr. Hayashi, Vice Home Minister, has been ordered to proceed to Kumamoto.

We very much regret to have to record an accident to the fine steamer *City of Peking*, which left here on the morning of the 24th ultimo for Hongkong. About one o'clock the same day news was received to the effect that the steamer had touched the ground off Kanonsaki. It appears that the vessel left her anchorage at 5 a.m. weather being very misty though calm; while steaming slowly down the bay she took the ground off Kanonsaki and remained. Assistance was sent for, and the chartered steamer *Massilia*, of the Mitsui Bishi Co., was at once despatched, and was followed by the U. S. ship *Alert*. The *Massilia* towed down two large lighters and another was sent with the Company's tug boat, the object being to discharge cargo forthwith and to use every effort to get the vessel afloat without loss of time. The *City of Peking* is a vessel of 5079 tons gross measurement; 423 feet in length by 48 feet beam and 30 feet depth of hold. She is commanded by Captain Tanner, and had on board about one thousand tons of through cargo from San Francisco, and sixty from here. Passengers numbered 5 in cabin, and 166 steerage. Several wild rumours have already been spread over the settlement, but so far as is known at present the position of the ship is not dangerous if the weather remains calm. (The particulars of the stranding and floating off are fully reported above, page 3.)

DURING the night, of the 24th ultimo, in Tokio, at about 11 o'clock, a fire commenced at Fujimi-cho, Kudan. The flames, however, were quickly extinguished, four or five houses only, it is stated, being burnt.

ANOTHER seige of Kumamoto is threatened by bands of insurgents.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* states that the native traders of Yokohama have formed a Chamber of Commerce, whose meetings will be held once a month.

THE attendance on the second night at Professor Vanek's magical entertainment was unfortunately not so large as the first; but the prestidigitateur sustained the fame which he has acquired and so richly merits. The programme was, as promised, an entire change from that of the first performance. The entertainment commenced with "The Wonders of the Electric Repertoire," which excited the admiration of the audience, who marked their appreciation by frequent rounds of applause. The statement in the professor's hand-bills that his marvellous experiments of the mystic art must be seen to be believed, is not at all an exaggeration. The decapitation illusion was executed with consummate skill. The spectators, to many of whom it was new, regarded it with a mixed feeling; and, sooth to say, it is a ghastly exhibition—one, however, which must always be viewed with interest, and will bear repetition, and so we hope that Mr. Vanek will repeat it.

GENERAL SAIGO, Acting War Minister, accompanied by his Military Secretary and suite, left on the 28th ultimo in the *Nagoya Maru* for Kobe, whence he will proceed to Kioto.

MR. DE GEOFFROY, Minister of France, Madame de Geoffroy and two children, Monsieur de Montherot, Secretary of Legation, and the personal suite of the Ambassador, landed on the morning of the 26th ultimo from the M. M. steamer *Tanais*. No salutes were fired; and the landing was effected in a very quiet manner. The ministerial party are for the present located at the Oriental Hotel in this port, no suitable establishment being ready for their accommodation here or in Tokio.

THE "Centennial Wanderers" scored a complete success at their entertainment on the evening of the 26th of April, which was so well attended that the hall was considerably too small for the number of visitors. It is very easy to be wise after the fact, and to say that so and so would better have been done than what was done. Probably had so large an audience been expected as actually attended the performance of the "Wanderers," the Gaiety Theatre would have been secured: those who obtained seats or only standing room, the latter being a considerable proportion of the whole, would have been more comfortably located: many who actually went away from the door would have gained admission; and nearly all would have had a better view of the stage. The Hall which serves admirably for a concert or lecture room, is not adapted for spectacular representations with large audiences, its limited space being practically reduced by nearly one half when a stage is projected from the rear wall into the room. We incline to think that, after the experience of the 26th and the popularity which the performers then made for themselves, a mixed performance in the Gaiety Theatre, such as they gave on that occasion, would draw a good house, and produce a respectable treasury in aid of any charitable institution which they might wish to benefit; and probably no local institution is in greater need, as certainly none is more deserving, than the Temperance Hall. The opening chorus, given by the troupe of ebon minstrels, was sung in excellent tune and

time, and with real taste and feeling; and some of the subsequent songs by individuals would certainly not have disgraced any company: while the colloquy between "Brother Bones" and "Mr. Johnson" was amusing, and tinted and rendered piquant with well adapted local "gags." The Irish character songs, Professor Slab's remarks on the Eastern question, and Mr. Irving's "Echoes from the Rhine," elicited much mirth, and earned applause both fast and furious. The two comic trifles "Looking for employment," and "West on the Walker," are well within the strength of the company who presented them, and who certainly show good taste and sense, as well as modesty, in selecting such pieces instead of more ambitious ones in which failure might result. Mr. Cuthbertson was kind enough to give his services, and his piano accompaniments were very well executed. We can only hope that the financial management of the Hall is as well satisfied with the pecuniary result of the experiment, as performers and audience have occasion to be with entertainment.

THE approaching return of H. M. the Mikado from Kioto to Tokio is announced in the native journals, which state, further, that preparations are being made in Yokohama, at the Port Admiral's office and elsewhere for his reception.

THE news from the seat of war is very meagre. No fighting is reported since the 21st instant, on which date the imperialists are said to have carried the town of Otsu, and to have driven out the rebels from Kiyama. Six battalions are to be sent, as soon as transport can be secured, to Kagoshima. Shimadzu Hisamitsu has been summoned to Kioto. The report of the death of Shinohara has been contradicted. The medical staff appears to be quite insufficient for the care of the wounded, of whom there are now 2,000 in Nagasaki, where also eight or nine men are buried every day.

By kind permission of the officers of the U. S. Flag-ship *Tennessee*, Mr. and Mrs. Vertelli gave a mixed entertainment on board that vessel. Mr. Vertelli first performed on a trapeze suspended from the mainyard-arm, 65 feet above the water, in full view of all the shipping, after which he gave an exhibition in magic, mystery, and ventriloquism. The officers and sailors were highly pleased with the entertainment, and gave substantial evidence of their gratification by presenting their entertainers with a purse of \$150.

THE regulation compelling the managers of newspapers to submit proof sheets, before publication, to the delegated police authorities will be no longer enforced, at least for the present.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. L. T. Farr, Acting Superintendent of Foreign Mails, we are enabled to inform our readers that the Postal Union treaty will come into effect as regards Japan from the 1st June next, instead of from the 1st of January, 1878, as previously stated.

It would appear as though Saigo himself did not look forward to any very prompt termination of the Civil War, particularly if it be true, as stated by a correspondent of a native journal, that he told his family when bidding them farewell that he expected to return to Kagoshima in about three years time.

MR. ST. QUENTIN, first Secretary of the French Legation, and until the arrival of Mr. de Geoffroy *ad interim* Chargé d'Affaires, sailed for Europe by the mail of the 2nd instant, on leave of absence.

We have received the first number of a new journal, named the *Tokio Sakigake*, published by the Yushinsha company, No. 6, Sakaicho, Tokio. The subscription is moderate enough: for one copy, one sen, for one month nineteen sen, and for three months forty-eight sen.

It seems a little strange that to warn persons, of more than, say, seven stone weight, against riding down the steepest of the Bluff hill roads in jinrikisha, with one weak coolie drawer, should be necessary. In spite of the frequent accidents, some of them really dangerous, some merely ludicrous, which have proved the peril of the practice, it still continues. Three capsize, the final one resulting in some cuts and bruises, were necessary to induce one gentleman of mere medium weight to walk instead of riding down Hegt's hill. A famous Russian songstress of very pronounced proportions, after descending the same hill like an avalanche, was propelled through a Japanese shop, which she and the carriage demolished, at the foot of it, and remained unconscious for a long time from the effects of a shock which seriously injured her; and one very weighty and influential still resident male member of the community, if report tells truth, had a narrow escape with his life from a similar accident. Few people who frequently walk up or down that hill, but must at some time or other have seen a hand-cab master of its drawer, careering towards Homura with the velocity of a sledge down a "Russian mountain," the coolie straining and panting, and barely able to keep his refractory vehicle in the road, while the fare, white with apprehension and clasping the seat with either hand, can do nothing but sit and meet his fate. If the jinrikisha gets too much way at the top of the hill the unfailing practice of the drawer is to take it, shafts on, into the bank to his right, when naturally an overturn is inevitable, with but rarely very serious results. In the great majority of cases, however, the carriage does not become uncontrollable till lower down the slope, when the bank resource is no longer available, and then the coolie has no alternative open to him. He must only try to keep the middle of the road, yell, as loudly as his sorely tried lungs will allow him, to people to get out of the way,—which it is only rendering them justice to say they do promptly enough,—and take his chance of clearing the corner by the fish pond, which accomplished he is safe, and his passenger can breathe once more. In such a ride a long period of agony is compressed into a few seconds; and the wonder is that people who have once experienced the trial ever again run the risk of it. That they do so and frequently is only another to add to the many proofs already existing that the love of gambling in some form or other is one of the most tenacious of human affections. All this is *à propos* of the fact that a jinrikisha recently overpowered its drawer, became the driver in fact, in descending that same hill, and, being overturned somewhere near the bottom, precipitated the fare, a lady, on to the road, with sufficient violence to bruise her seriously, and leave her with scarcely breath enough to enable her to reach her home.

Attention is drawn to the translation in our Nippon Notes of a thoughtfully written

article in the *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun* on the subject of ship-building. *Rem acu tetigit*. If the Japanese wish to create a commerce of their own they must discontinue the effete system of junk building, except, as the native writer indicates, for river traffic, and construct vessels on approved foreign models. They are about to export timber for ship-building to Tientsin: let them turn their attention to ship-building at home.

The following will illustrate the wonders of telegraphy:—

A telegram was forwarded through the Great Northern Co. at 6.30 p.m. on the 27th to Europe by a firm here, who on the morning of the 28th ultimo at 11 a.m. received the reply dated 27th ultimo 3.30 p.m., the answer apparently having been sent before the telegram was written. The difference in time here and in Europe—9 hrs. 20 min.—explains this anomaly, but the actual time between the despatch of the message and receipt of the reply, sixteen hours and a half, shows how closely the telegraph now connects the most distant parts of the globe, and reflects great credit on the working of the Great Northern line.

The Yokoska arsenal, which has been so well established by the French officers detailed for the service, is passing entirely into Japanese management. None of the engagements of the principal foreign officials are being renewed on their expiration. A few of the very subordinate members of the French staff will be retained in an anomalous position, as advisers, for a few years longer. The other day Mr. Francois, who was at the head of the construction department, left the service; and now among the passengers by the *Tibre* for Europe we notice the name of Mr. Thibaudier, Naval Engineer, who since the departure of the director, Mr. Verny, has been virtual chief of the department. A few days ago, Mr. Thibaudier was admitted to an audience with Mr. Iwakura, who, on the part of His Majesty, testified to the retiring officer the appreciation in which his services had been held by the Government. The decoration of the Japanese order of merit has recently been conferred upon Mr. Thibaudier.

A LETTER from Sapporo, published in the *Akebono Shinbun* and dated 9th April, states that throughout the entire island of Yezo, at the time the letter was written, good order prevailed and business was in a prosperous condition. Heavy falls of snow still took place, and the thermometer registered between 35° and 40°. Ever since the commencement of the insurrection, the Kaitakushi in Sapporo has been guarded by a body of troops and police; and Hakodate and Otaru have also been well guarded. The cultivation of waste lands in the island has progressed considerably, and various kinds of corn and vegetables, the seed for which was sent from Tokio, are thriving. The prosperity of the silk manufacture in the capital is almost equal with that of Tomioka, in Yoshu: and the manufacture of lager beer has become a success since last winter, when it was first attempted; so much so, indeed, that the manufacturers are anticipating an extensive sale in Tokio after this month. Further, mulberry wine and some other liquors are about to be manufactured. The factories now in course of erection will shortly be completed. The price of rice is about six yen per koku. The education of the young is being looked after, [several schools having been established.

A primary school in Sapporo has a daily attendance of about 600 of both sexes. The season for herring fishing has commenced auspiciously; and it is expected that a noticeable change for the better will be observed throughout the island.

A DARING attempt was made recently by some would-be thief to enter the residence of Mr. Elfin, No. 109, Creek side. He first forced open the shutters of one window and then attempted to take out a pane of glass, but failing, he tried another. Not succeeding in this either, the next thing he evidently did was to wrench off an iron staple, used for keeping the shutters open, and with that instrument he endeavored to prize open the window from the bottom. Failure again attending his efforts, he turned his attention to another window, going through the same process and with a like result, the window being too strong. With a perseverance worthy of a better object, the midnight marauder forced open the shutters of a third window; and, with the assistance of the lever he had used before, contrived to break open the window itself. Unfortunately for him, this window had a heavy weight attached to it; and on being released from its clasp the sash flew up with a loud bang, awaking Mr. Elfin who instantly rose, and the thief made off without any spoil.

THE international barge race to be rowed next Saturday between crews from H.M.S. *Audacious* and the U.S.S. Flagship *Tennessee*, promises to be the most exciting contest ever witnessed in Asiatic waters. Both crews are hard at work and may be seen taking long stretches in the outer harbor morning and evening. A marked difference is noticed in the stroke of the respective crews, the *Audaciouses* rowing as high as 45 to the minute, while the *Tennessees* never go beyond 36. In this connection it is remarked by old "stagers" that the British crew show about the same style of rowing as the crew of the fast shell-cutter of H.M.S. *Ocean*, who were champions of the Station in 1869-'70; while the Americans seem to have adopted the stroke of Admiral Rodger's famous barge *Daring*, belonging to the U.S.S. *Colorado*. Neither of the last named boats possessed finer lines than those of the boats used by the contestants in the forthcoming match. As the *Audacious'* crew have thus far shown the highest rate of speed, and as they have also the advantage of rowing sixteen oars against the *Tennessees'* fourteen (the latter receiving no time allowance) the former are the favorites, at slight odds, among the shipping—the men of the *Tennessee* and *Alert* excepted. The most friendly feeling exists between the two crews; and as the race is sure to be honorably contested, it will, whoever prove victors, serve to strengthen the spirit of generous rivalry which should ever exist between British and American sailors.

THE *Viking* left for Amoy on the afternoon of the 6th inst. taking the large cargo of 38,000 piculs of rice.

A PORTION of the native press, in noticing the war between Russia and Turkey, expresses anxiety as to how it may affect Japan. The writers formulate the fear that should Russia succeed in overcoming the Turks, she will then turn her attention towards the extension of her territory in the East, and swallow up Japan!

ON the recommendation of Captain Jas. A. Greer, U. S. N., now commanding the *Lackawanna*, and formerly commander of the *Tigress* during the cruise of that vessel in the Arctic Seas in search of the *Polaris*, Mr. George R. Willis, at present yeoman of the *Tennessee*, has received a medal of honor from the Navy Department. The medal is granted in recognition of a gallant service performed by Mr. Willis during a furious gale off the coast of Greenland, a service for which none of the watch would volunteer, and which he, as quarter master of the watch, successfully accomplished, probably, at the risk of his own life, saving the vessel and the lives of his comrades.

A WRITER in the *Akebono Shinbun*, in an article translated into the *Japan Mail*, revives the question to which of the two countries, China or Japan, Loochoo is tributary. In this connection the writer suggests the old remedy for domestic strife, namely, a foreign war. He says:—

"There is still another trouble which foreign intercourse has brought upon us, in which Japan is more directly involved. Okubo visited China in 1874, and there settled the differences which existed between that country and Japan with regard to Loochoo, it being then admitted that China had no claim to the vassalage of that state and should leave it unmolested for the future. But we now hear that the question we thought settled has been re-opened, and that China puts forward her old claims to tribute from Loochoo.

"Now I am unacquainted with the details of the discussion which took place at Peking in 1874, but it will not be out of place to say a few words on the general question. If the Chinese Government were at present to put forward any unreasonable claim, is there no course open to Japan but to combat it by mere discussion? Of course, if China were in the right and we were in the wrong we should have to frankly admit it, and so the matter would end; but if China should persist in endeavouring to force us to submit to such unreasonable terms as she chose, there would be no honourable course open to us but to take to arms and defy her.

"Now such is the state of the Loochoo question at present, and I am therefore led to point out to our people that we should do our best to finish our suicidal civil war and amalgamate our forces in readiness to resist a foreign enemy.

"Turkey is a feeble nation, despised by other Powers, but when another nation acts towards her in such a way as to affect her dignity as an independent country, her people fly to arms, their Sovereign places himself at their head, and they hasten to meet the foe. Then let our people show a similar disposition, in order, at least, to show that they are not a jot less patriotic than the Turks."

ROBBERIES in the settlement have become rather frequent of late, and the robbers are bold enough to commit their depredations in open day. On the afternoon of the 7th instant some thief walked into Christ Church parsonage, and entered the bedroom of the Rev. W. F. H. Garratt, whence he took a Brahmin cash-box and its contents. The community would do well to be on the alert and place valuables out of the reach of thieves as far as possible.

H. E. COUNT FÉ D'OSTIANI, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Italy in Japan, has received from H. M. the Mikado the rank and decoration of the first class of the Japanese order of merit.

Mr. U. S. Consul Shepard writes from Hankow under date of the 14th April, that he arrived from Ichang at 11.30 a.m. that day, having come in a native boat. He accomplished his mission successfully. He received the utmost courtesy and attention from the Chinese authorities and the people.

Nor a word of disrespect was heard from any quarter, but every kindness was shown to him. He left the U. S. S. *Monocacy* at Ichang, as the river was falling daily, and she could not come down. Mr. Shepard arrived at Ichang on the 1st at 10 a.m., and the port was that day formally opened by the native authorities at 11 o'clock. On Monday he called on the Fan-tai, and on Tuesday on the Tao-tai, and three other officials returned the call. The Tao-tai agreed to secure on shore a house for temporary use as a Consulate, asking a day's time in which to find one,—put up a flag-staff and issue a proclamation. Having thus done everything, Mr. Shepard went on shore at 11 a.m. on Tuesday accompanied by Capt. Fife of the *Monocacy*, and a party of his officers and the Band. They were met by the Tao-tai and four officers, and at 11 o'clock the flag was waved, the band playing "The Star-spangled Banner," and the *Monocacy* firing a salute. On Friday Mr. Shepard left Ichang in a native boat and was given the escort of a native gun-boat to Hankow. No other flag was represented at the formal opening of the port.—*S. C. & China Gazette*.

NIPPON NOTES.

(From the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun*, April 25th.)

Our country, Japan, is situated in the eastern ocean and consists of a group of several islands. Not only has nature provided conveniences for the transport of merchandise, but the richness of the soil enables large quantities of various articles to be raised; and we have a right to say that it is a country resting under the favour of heaven. Notwithstanding these advantages, our shipping is so coarsely and badly constructed, that the vessels are not able to withstand the storms which occur at sea, and so are prevented from traversing the ocean. Living on such lovely islands as we do, is it not sad that our miserable system of constructing junks is not improved upon?

In the middle ages the constitution of our government, as well as our knowledge of the arts and sciences, was scarcely worth mentioning, and certainly not to be compared to that of the present time. But in regard to ship building we excelled, as is easily proved by tradition and history. When the Tokugawa clan held entire power, and its influence swayed the whole of the empire, the third Shogun, Iyemitsu, issued a proclamation regulating the building of large vessels as well as the navigation of the seas. This was probably done from political reasons; but it had the effect of checking the enterprise of the people in regard to navigation and the construction of ships, which caused considerable injury to the country. But it is of little use to advert to that now as it belongs to the past, that which at present concerns us most is the gradual improvement of our shipping, the construction of which should be regulated by law. Will our readers please read our remarks and say whether they are right or not? How is it possible for the natural productions of a country to be augmented if there is no convenience for its export? And how can such a country become rich and prosperous? The foundation of the wealth of a nation is the facilities it affords for transport. Every country differs in its requirements, but one of our greatest needs is an improvement in the mode of building ships. By looking at the fifth annual report of the Postmaster General, it will be observed that between Jan., 1875, and Dec. of the same year, four hundred and fifty-seven vessels

—including those of foreign construction—were wrecked in the Japan seas, and one hundred and eighty-eight men were drowned or rescued from floating wrecks; but among these only three lives were lost through vessels of foreign construction being wrecked. Some proportion of these wrecks may be attributed to the unskillfulness of the navigators, but the majority were caused through the feebleness of the vessels which were not sufficiently strong to withstand the fury of the waves. Alas! many valuable lives were sacrificed and many bodies buried in the bellies of the fishes, and large quantities of useful and costly articles were lost in the depths of the sea. Our greatest desire at the present time is to see the Government pass a law prohibiting the construction of junks, according to the present system, in the future, and make it compulsory on the people to build vessels according to foreign style. Some persons may say, in refutation of our argument, that if junks were abolished, great injury would be done to the country: that shipowners would lose their capital: carpenters and all others engaged in the construction of junks would be thrown out of employment; and the benefit that would be derived from the reformation would by no means counter-balance the injury that would result from the abolition of junk navigation. We do not mean it to be inferred that we advocate the sudden abolition of traffic by junks, but think that ten or fifteen years should be taken to effectually put a stop to it. At the expiration of that period, no junk should be permitted to traverse the seas, though they might be allowed to navigate rivers; and a junk constructed this year might be serviceable for river navigation ten or fifteen years hence. But those vessels requiring to be repaired this year should not be permitted to navigate the ocean. If provisions regulating the construction of vessels are not enforced at the present time, no improvement will take place in our shipping for many years hence.

Now, supposing that the present shape and feebleness of Japanese junks were changed, the benefit that would be derived would by no means be inconsiderable, for, 1st. The facilities for the transportation of merchandise would be increased so that the productions of the eastern and western corners of the empire might be obtained in any part of the country at a reasonable cost. 2nd. The number of lives which are annually sacrificed would be greatly reduced, as well as the quantity of merchandise which is lost. 3rd. Our people would become skillful in navigation from a desire to compete successfully with Europe and America. 4th. Vessels strongly constructed might, in time of need, be converted into temporary men-of-war. Now is it not foolish to attempt to frustrate the achievement of four such benefits?

The transformation in the construction of our ships would probably interfere with the employment of carpenters for a time; and shipowners would very likely lose some of their business. But the former would soon become accustomed to the new work which they would find to do, for it has been sufficiently demonstrated that Japanese carpenters can, under an able director, build large and handsome European houses, and they would learn the art of ship-building as readily. And the loss that would result to the ship owners might in a measure be met by the Government. On some other occasion we may more directly deal with this part of the subject. If the arguments we have adduced are correct, then it is obvious that no great disadvantages would result from a complete reformation in our shipping, but on the contrary four great benefits

would be derived from it. Why, then, shall the government not promptly issue regulations for the construction of ships, and so lay the foundation of the future prosperity of the empire?

THE *Akebono Shinbun*, referring to the resignation by General Kuroda, of his post of "War inspector" writes as under:—General Kuroda, Sangi and President of the Agricultural Department, petitioned His Majesty the Mikado to be allowed to resign his post of War inspector because he saw that his services in that capacity were no longer of any value to the Mikado and country. Since his appointment at the commencement of the civil war, he had escorted the imperial envoy to Kagoshima, where he did his best for the advancement of the government cause. On his return, he left at the head of troops for Yajiro, intending to attack the insurgents in the rear and effect a junction with the Kumamoto garrison from that direction. As he had hoped, he routed the rebels in many battles and relieved the garrison at a critical moment. Having completed this great work, he thinks that it is time for him to return to the discharge of his responsible duties in the Agricultural Department.

According to the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun*, General Kuroda returned on the 18th ultimo, to Nagasaki whence he sent his petition to the government.

SAIGO is said to be very busy establishing his head-quarters on the summit of the Takachiho in Hiuga, where he is building fortifications.

GENERAL SAIGO, Acting War Minister, will shortly leave for Kioto and is expected to visit the seat of war.

OFFERS of amnesty have been held out by the imperial generals to those of the rebels who may desert their own standards, and embrace the imperialist cause.

AN official scale of rewards to be paid to persons giving information which may lead to the arrest, or themselves arresting rebels, has been issued from the imperial head-quarters at Matsubashi.

THE branch office of the Daijo-kuwan in Osaka was closed on the 19th ultimo.

THE wife of Mr. Minami, Consul for Japan in London, went to San Francisco in the *City of Tokio*, en route to London.

THE visit of Shimadzu's son and his followers to Kioto was undertaken merely to thank His Majesty the Mikado for having sent an envoy to Kagoshima; and nothing was said in reference to the insurgents. On the 16th inst., the Prince sent the following short document to the Mikado:—"The desires of H. M. the Mikado have been communicated to our people with great respect. But, notwithstanding instructions to the contrary, many have left their homes. In our present situation we could do nothing to oblige them to remain. This reply we make to His Majesty the Mikado with great respect."

A FORCE of 206 policemen newly enlisted in the Niigata-ken, arrived in Tokio on the 22nd ultimo.

DURING the civil war between the Mikado and Tokugawa clan, twelve battalions of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and one battalion each of artillery, engineers and commissariat, retainers of the ex-Daimio Ki-i, served on the side of the Mikado with great credit. They were well disciplined. Orders

have been sent to enroll them again, and Lieut.-Colonel Shirage has left for the province of Ki-i in order to organize them. They are to garrison the castle of Osaka, which is at present unguarded.

HER Majesty the Empress Dowager is expected to return to Tokio via the Tokaido during the first decade of May.

ABOUT 100 imperialists in the military hospital in Osaka, who had been wounded but not seriously, having expressed great anxiety to return to the seat of war have been allowed to do so.

DURING the summer months the office hours of the Home and Finance Departments commence at 8 a.m. and end at 2 p.m. daily.

THE resignation of General Kuroda, "War inspector," was accepted by the Mikado on the 22nd inst. The General resumes his duties in connection with the Kaitakushi (Agricultural Department.)

AT about 2.30 a.m. on the 24th ultimo, a fire broke out at Zaimokucho, Shidzuoka, on the Tokaido, and was not extinguished till about twenty houses and one godown were burned to the ground.

NOTICE has been given that Her Majesty the Empress Dowager left Kioto for Tokio on the 7th instant.

DURING the absence of General Saigo, Acting War Minister, who would leave for Kioto in the *Nagoya-maru*, his duties will be discharged by General Ida.

A BALLOON ascent was to have been attempted on the 25th ult. at the Engineering College, Torano-mon, Tokio. We have not yet heard with what success the experiment was attended.

MR. KAJIYAMA, ex-Governor of the late Kagawa-ken, is very busy enlisting about 20,000 shizoku in the Yamaguchi-ken. About 500 raised in the Akita and Miye districts are expected to arrive in Tokio within a few days.

A DIVISION of the imperialists has been ordered from Yajiro to Kagoshima.

SEVEN military hospitals have been established in Kumamoto, and about one hundred nurses sent there from Osaka.

ON the morning of the 24th ultimo a fire broke out at San-chome, Tokio, which destroyed about twenty-five houses.

THE Club of Nobles propose to open a bank with a capital of 18,000,000 yen in Tokio. The proposed site of the establishment is at Kobikicho.

KATSURA YEMON, a former governor of the Miyazaki-ken, has styled himself Governor of Kagoshima, and issues orders on behalf of Saigo.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* says:—A telegram, sent by Lieut.-Colonel Tanaka in Kumamoto to Mr. Ando, Chief of police in Tokio, at 3.50 p.m. on the 25th, ult., announces that on the same day Mr. Kawamura, War inspector, and Lieut.-Generals Oyama and Takashima, left Kumamoto for Kagoshima at the head of a large force of imperialists.—An insurgent who was taken prisoner by the imperial troops, asserted that on the 2nd April all the hospital patients and staffs were removed from Kawajiri to Kiyama and Mibune. About 1,800 wounded rebels were transferred; and 400 or 500, who were considered past recovery, were decapitated.

ON the 26th ult. a fire broke out at San-chome, Tachibanacho, Tokio, and destroyed two hundred and eleven houses. One life was lost. A large sum of money was subscribed on the spot by some nobles and gentlemen for the sufferers.

GENERAL KURODA, President of the Agricultural Department, has arrived in the *Genkai-maru*.

ABOUT 700 policemen, newly enrolled from among the retainers of the ex-daimio Mayebashi, and Kawagoye, are expected to arrive in Tokio.

ITAGAKI-TAISUKE, ex-Sangi, has been ordered to attend at the imperial palace in Kioto.

SINCE the commencement of the war in the South-West, 18,652 rifles are said to have been expended.

THE man-of-war *Chikuba-kwan* left for Kagoshima harbour on the 25th ultimo, and the *Seiki-kwan* followed next day.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* states that Katsura Yemon, the distinguished rebel commander, who established himself as Governor of Kagoshima in place of Oyama, and succeeded in raising 3,000 recruits, is a member of one of the three highest houses in the Shimadzu clan. He is the third son of Shimadzu Seyemon and became connected with the Katsura clan. At one time he occupied the responsible position of private secretary to Shimadzu. He did not take an active part in the late civil war; and after peace was restored he was appointed Governor of Miyazaki ken.

Tabata Tsuneaki, late Chief Secretary of the Kagoshima ken, and who committed suicide, was kareai to Katsura. Although not distinguished for any great deeds, still he was a good statesman. When Saigo left the city of Kagoshima at the head of his army, Tabata thought that he, Saigo, was acting rightly and rendered him all the aid that lay in his power. But on the arrival of the Mikado's envoy in Kagoshima, he found that he had been deceived by Saigo, and expressed great regret that he had been induced to assist him. Afterwards his ex-lord, Katsura, returned from the seat of war and enlisted a large number of men and established himself Governor over Kagoshima. He compelled the Secretary to work under his instructions. He felt that if he lived he could not refuse, because he had in former times received many favours from Katsura, so he committed suicide.

(From the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

NOTIFICATION No. 17 B.

To Fu and Ken.

When the Kagoshima insurgents penetrated into the Kumamoto-ken, the local officials began to remove the Government money in their care to a safe place. Before all the paper money was transferred, however, the insurgents approached the office, and to prevent its falling into their hands it was destroyed. It consisted of one, two, five and ten yen notes, numbers unknown, amounting to 37,500 yen in all. They were cut in pieces and covered with mud. But it is reported from the Kumamoto-kencho that the hide was discovered by the insurgents, and it is expected that the pieces of the notes have been joined together, and the notes thus restored put into circulation. Persons are informed that the notes were cut into three pieces which were then torn in two by hand; and those through whose hands notes which have been apparently so treated should pass are requested to communicate with the Finance Department, with a view to tracing them to those who issued them.

MATSUKATA MASAYOSHI,

Acting Minister of the Finance Department.

25th April, 1877.

THE *Choya Shinbun* has the following letter addressed to the Kumamoto garrison during the siege, and shot into the castle, attached to an arrow, from the insurgent camp:—

The government authorities have wished to assassinate us, and have violated the law of the country. Now Saigo Takamori, Commander-in-chief, and two other leaders, have arrived here (Kumamoto) at the head of large bodies of men to judge them for their crimes. You, the garrison troops, do not know the righteousness of our motives, and you obstruct our march by closing the gates of the castle against us. We shall kill you all within a few days. But still we sympathize with you. So if you should not use your firearms against us, we will spare you. All the Imperialists on the Yamaka, Takase, and other roads have already been routed; and arms have been taken up against the government authorities in several provinces throughout the country, as well as by the bees whose nest has been disturbed. Still, notwithstanding this, you are defending, at the risk of your lives, a small castle where no reinforcements can arrive. We hope that you will promptly make up your minds.

FROM THE

CAMP OF THE SATSUMA MEN.

March, 1877.

THE *Choya Shinbun* states that a full meeting of ministers and other high officials was held on the 27th ultimo.

ENLISTING soldiers and police in the Akita and Owake ken, in the North, has ceased. Those recruits who have recently arrived in Tokio from various ken have been ordered to return to their homes.

At about 10 p.m. on the 27th ult. a fire broke out at Sanchome, Minami, Shinagawa, and destroyed thirty three houses.

H. E. OKI, Minister of Justice, has been, with Prince Arisugawa-no-miya, Commander-in-chief, deputed to conduct the trial of ex-Governor Oyama and other offending officials of the Kagoshima-ken.

THE *Choya Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kumamoto, sent by Lieut-General Kawaji at 3.40 p.m. on the 27th ultimo, announces that out of 900 policemen commanded by Shirayama, 300 remain in Kumamoto castle, and the rest had been sent back to Tokio in the *Tokio-maru* on the 28th.—A despatch from Kobe says that Kuroda, President of the Agricultural Department, Yasuda, Chief Secretary, and others arrived in Kobe in the *Gen-kai-maru* on the 28th instant.—Saigo, now in the province of Hinga, is very busy raising money to renew the war.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that H. E. Uyeno, Minister for Japan in London, sent a telegram at 2 p.m. on the 24th ultimo, stating that the *Kongo-maru*, one of the three men-of-war, ordered by the Japanese government in England, had been successfully launched.

ABOUT 600 shizoku in Inaba were enrolled in the imperial forces. A few days before they were to leave for the South-West 200 of them deserted. Ikeda, their ex-lord, was sent on the 24th to instruct them not to swerve from their loyalty.

A HALL intended for public meetings has recently been completed in Tokio. At one o'clock p.m. on the 28th ult. it was officially opened. Mr. Chida, Chief Secretary of the Tokio-fu is chairman, and the members consist of kucho, kocho, and secretaries.

On the 28th ultimo a great farewell banquet was given by the Japanese government to Their Excellencies Count Fé and

Monsieur St. Quentin at Ohamago-ten, Tokio. His Excellency Iwakura, *U-daijin*, and the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of various departments were present.

H. M. the Mikado is about to present two medals to H. M. the Emperor of Russia in token of the friendship existing between them.

THE *Hiroshima-maru*, which recently arrived in Yokohama, had among the passengers a policeman of the second-class, who was fettered and guarded by six policemen. As the boat in which he was being landed from the ship neared the English hatoba he sprang into the water. As his hands were bound, he sunk instantly. Several sailors jumped in after him and succeeded in bringing him to the shore. He was immediately transferred to Tokio, where he will be tried on a charge of being an insurgent spy.

A review of troops was held in the extensive plain of Komaba, close to Tokio, before Prince Higashi-Fushimi-no-Miya on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. Sakuma, of the *Hochi Shinbun*, appeared before the Tokio-Saibansho.

On the 26th ultimo Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager visited the exhibition in Kioto.

A COLLISION took place between the *Neisei-maru* and *Risho-maru*, close to Uchi-seto, in the Inland Sea. No serious damage was done to either vessel, and the former has arrived in Kobe.

Mr. K. Narutomi, Vice Consul for Japan in Sakhalin, will shortly leave for his post.

A LETTER from Nagasaki says:—About 300 wounded Imperialists arrived in the *Sumida-maru*. A surgeon from a British man-of-war in port was permitted at his own request to visit them, and expressed his approbation of the treatment they received.

THE *Osaka Nippo*, started in Osaka during last year, has greatly improved. Its ordinary circulation is 2,000 copies daily. But lately so many officials and soldiers have been stopping in Osaka, besides about 7,000 wounded imperialists who are quartered there, that 9,000 copies of the journal are published daily.

On the morning of the 29th ult. two fires broke out in Tokio, one at Iwamoto-cho, Kanda, and the other at Babacho, Shinagawa. The former was not extinguished till about 338 houses were burned. The latter was not so extensive.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* of the 26th ultimo, publishes the following letter under the heading of "Friendship with Foreign Countries":

Who will not favour his native country? Who does not desire to see his country increase in wealth and prosperity? If there is such a man he must be a fool, void of the instinctive feelings of a human being, and unable to distinguish between right and wrong. Both civilized and uncivilized people stand up for their native country; and they should be industrious so that its prosperity might increase. Moreover, one of the first duties of a nation is to promote its independence, which should not be neglected for a single second. Having expressed these sentiments we will now record our opinion relative to the friendship between Japan and foreign nations, a subject which is not to be considered unimportant.

It is now about 2,500 years since our empire was established, during which we have never been reproached with living under foreign jurisdiction, to our honour and renown be it said. But after it was agreed that our country should be opened for trade with foreign

countries, the civilized nations of Europe and America came to us and introduced various arts and sciences. On the one hand, therefore, we must consider that we owe our present state of civilization to our connection with foreigners; but on the other hand this connection has brought about a sad state of affairs. In considering the relations between Japan and other nations, we find that large sums of gold and silver have poured out of the country. Clever foreign merchants deceive tradesmen in the interior, and extract a very large profit from commercial intercourse with them. They also oblige us to concede to them advantages in many other things; and, besides, they show how they despise us by holding the power of justice in their own hands by virtue of the extra-territoriality law. In other words, foreigners profess to be friendly with us, but in reality took upon us as a set of barbarous savages, if not as their subjects: and they are evidently waiting for the decline of our country, their individual avaricious desires to extend their dominions being only obstructed by the fact that if any one nation were to attempt a conquest it would at once draw upon itself the animosity of other nations. But the only way in which we can maintain our independence is to augment our productions, obtain the power of administering justice, and improve the condition of our shipping so as to be able to navigate the oceans and trade with Europe and America. The people should not rely upon the government to effect all this, but should individually contribute to the prosperity of the country.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says:—Katsura Emon, who made himself governor of the Kagoshima ken, is now very busy raising money and rice in the provinces of Satsuma and Osumi, and manufacturing gun-powder and rifles. During the middle decade of April, he sent out about 1,500 bags of rice and 3,500,000 cannon and rifle balls to Nabeoka; Hiuga, on the Takanabe road. During the siege of Kumamoto, food and salt could hardly be come by, and fire-wood was entirely exhausted. Two wooden towers within the inner walls of the castle were pulled down, and the pine trees in the enclosure were cut down to make fire-wood.

About seven oxen, having an average value of from 25 to 32 yen each, are daily killed in Kumamoto for food for the government troops stationed there.

THE Ministers, who removed a short time ago from Osaka to Kioto, will re-open a temporary office in the former place. Mr. Iwamura, the new governor of Kagoshima, and his staff, who have been remaining in Osaka during the last month, have finally left for the scene of their duties.

THE *Choya Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kumamoto announces that Lieut-General Kawaji left for Kagoshima on the Ajigita road on the 28th ult.—A despatch from Mr. Yamagata, War-Minister, states that the insurgents on the Yajiro road occupy a strong and commanding position about half a ri from Sashiki. The latter place is occasionally visited by a number of rebels who reconnoitre the camps of the imperialists. No place, south of Hinaku, is left unoccupied, and the rebels on the Yabe road have outposts in the village of Suge. The Imperialists are in possession of all the strongholds, and carefully reconnoitre, in their turn, the insurgents' positions.

THE *Akebono-shinbun* states that on the 27th ultimo, Admiral Kawamura, War-Inspector, and Lieut-Generals Oyama and Takashima, landed at Kagoshima.

THE Hochi Shinbun says: A telegram from Nagasaki, despatched at 10 a.m. on the 30th, announces that at dawn on the 29th, the *Kasuga, Riujo, Chikuba, Seiki* and *Thabor*, arrived in Kagoshima, where about 7,000 troops have landed. Arimatsu (who is he?) has been arrested. The rebel troops are encamped at about ten ri distant from Kumamoto. All is quiet in Nagasaki. The whereabouts of the insurgents, who retired from Yabe, is unknown.

Five shizoku and about fourteen heimin in Matsumoto, Shinshu, were arrested on the 24th ultimo, having been discovered in some conspiracy against the existing order of things.

THE Choya-shinbun publishes the following letter, written by Mr. Shinagawa, of the Naimusho, who was in the castle of Kumamoto, during the siege:—

On the 18th of February of the 10th year of Meiji, I landed at Koshima, which is under the jurisdiction of the Kumamoto-ken, and arrived at the Kencho at about 10 p.m. the same day. The insurgents had then advanced as far as Sashiki. I immediately sent a telegram to Kioto, addressed to the *Sangi* Okubo and Ito, stating that an expedition against the rebels should be speedily organized. At about 11 a.m. on the 19th Feby. a fire broke out accidentally in the castle, and all the towers and other buildings in the castle were burned to the ground. About 800 koku of rice, as well as large quantities of various other kinds of provisions were destroyed. Many of the local officials had been very busy gathering together the rice and other things for the garrison troops, which they purchased at extremely high prices. Six or seven boys who were in the service of the garrison deserted during the confusion caused by the fire, and it is suspected that they were the cause of the conflagration. There was no time to repair the damage done as the rebels were close at hand; and three cannon were fired in the castle as a signal to the people that trouble was coming. The kencho, whose office was situated at the south of the castle, was removed to Mibune. On the morning of the same day, I received a telegram from Kioto, announcing that an expedition to Kagoshima was ordered by H. M. the Mikado, and that Prince Arisugawa-no-miya was appointed commander-in-chief. On the 20th, the rebel troops arrived in the town of Kawajiri, two ri south from the castle. The entire city of Kumamoto was afterwards entered and set on fire, and it continued burning for about two days and two nights. The bridges at the entrance to the city were cut down by the Imperialists, in order to obstruct the way of the insurgents. The next day, about half a battalion of the garrison was sent to expel the rebels from Kawajiri, where the first battle was fought between the imperial and insurgent troops. The former were driven back in a short time. I again closed the temporary kencho at Mibune and entered the castle with Tomioka, governor of the Kumamoto ken. At this time the telegraph wire was cut, and Izaka of the kencho was sent to the branch telegraph office in Kurume. On the 22nd February, the castle was entirely surrounded by the insurgents; and, in the first attack made upon it, Lieut-Colonels Hanayama and Yogura were wounded. The latter afterwards died in hospital.

It was the 22nd February that the insurgent forces first attacked the castle. A severe battle was afterwards fought at Fujisaki, which is to the west of the castle. Utsunomiya, the rebel commander of the seventh bat-

talion, was killed in that engagement, and two Lieut-Colonels, Hanayama and Yogura, were wounded. The latter was mortally wounded and afterwards died in the hospital. Awoyama was sent from the castle to Minami-no-seki in order to despatch telegrams to Kioto and Tokio concerning the battles which had taken place. He found that place completely surrounded by rebels and was obliged to return to the castle without accomplishing his mission. At 3 a.m. on the 23rd March, the attack on the castle was renewed from the South-West, and continued throughout the whole of the day, ceasing about 5 p.m. During the same day, the garrison troops placed some cannon on the summit of the Hanaokayama, which is a hill situated at about ten cho West from the principal part of Kumamoto castle. The entire castle and the city can be seen from the summit. General Kato, the founder of the castle, is said to have allowed the citizens and others to take away stones and sand from the hill, hoping it would eventually be carried away. Tents were established in an extensive plot in the neighbourhood of the principal towers of the castle which were destroyed by the conflagration on the 18th February. I and other civil officials were stopping there. An attack was made from the West and East during the night of the 23rd. At dawn on the following day, the insurgents commenced to bombard the castle from the hill Dan, and at about 8 a.m. they approached to Fukisaki and opened a tremendous fire upon it. About sixty soldiers were wounded up till that day. During the night, two officials were sent out to attempt communication with the imperial men-of-war, which were anchored off the coast of Kojima; and Awoyama was again sent to Minami-no-seki. On the 25th February, the rebels encamped by godowns and clay walls in the city, which had not been destroyed by the fire. Some of them were seen to be armed with bows and arrows. The supply of sake was already exhausted in the castle. The soldiers repeatedly endeavoured to seize some that was stored in the godowns in the city, but they were prevented by the besiegers. Thirty-seven soldiers had been killed by the 25th. On the 20th firing was heard in the direction of Uyeki, which lies about two ri North from the castle; and the same evening tremendous firing was also heard along the coast. During the night fire-works were displayed to keep the soldiers from going to sleep. On the 27th a number of soldiers went out of the city as far as Kiomachi, where they seized twenty-four casks of sake and three bags of beans. At 3 p.m. half a battalion, consisting of soldiers and police, rushed from the castle and attacked the entrenchment of the rebels in Tsuboi, east of the fortress. They succeeded in destroying it, and after accomplishing that feat retreated. Major Ohaku was slightly wounded, and Ikebe, police officer, was killed in this affair. The following day about twenty bags of rice were captured at Aramuma. All the beef had been consumed, so horses were killed and eaten. On the 1st March the rice in the castle was examined. About 600 koku were found, which was considered enough to support the soldiers for twenty-three days; about 29 koku being used daily. On the 2nd March, about 50 bags of rice were seized in Tsuboi and Kiomachi. The insurgents from Hanaokayama kept up a continual bombardment upon the castle. From the commencement of the war, fifty-two soldiers were killed up to the 5th, and 182 wounded, more or less severely. Skirmishes took place during the 8th, 9th and 10th. At about 5 p.m. on the 12th, an attack

was made upon the insurgents stationed on the hill of Dan, and lasted until 3 p.m. on the following day. It was a bloody battle and the rebels were finally driven back with considerable loss. About 100 bodies were found dead on the battle-field. Four men were taken prisoner, and 200 rifles and many other things were captured by the victorious troops. About 90 of the latter were killed and wounded. On the 14th the castle was again attacked. The following day a body of the garrison made an attack upon the enemy's camp at the monastery of Honmioji, where the temple was set on fire, and the troops then returned to the castle, having seized about 150 bags of wheat and buckwheat meal. On the 16th, about 130 bags of rice were again captured by the imperialists. The following is a list of the killed and wounded from the 22nd Feby. to the 19th March:—120 were killed. Out of these, 10 were officers, 38 police, and the rest soldiers. 349 were wounded more or less, of whom 9 were officers, 92 police, and 247 soldiers. A strong wind blew on the 21st and no battle took place. A man, named Furuki, was sent to the imperialists at Minami-no-seki, in order to inform them of the condition of the castle. A body of police, who rushed out of the castle on the 20th, returned after three days bringing satisfactory information of the condition of the imperialists outside. On the 27th one battalion attacked the insurgents at Kiomachi, and their entrenchment was destroyed and the rebels driven out in disorder. On the 28th, a messenger from the imperialists arrived in the castle and informed us that they were to join us within five days. The insurgents dammed up the water of the rivers Tsuboi and Imogawa, which run to the West and East of the castle. The building of the kencho was nearly destroyed by the bombardment. On the 7th April, the supply of food was nearly exhausted; but the soldiers were not discouraged, hoping that the Imperialists, who approached them as close as two or three ri, would unite with them in a few days. On that day, the water of the rivers Tsuboi and Imogawa was found swollen about twelve feet high, and prevented the garrison from rushing out by the West, South, and Eastern roads from the castle. And the Uyeki road on the North was guarded by a large number of the rebels, who had constructed several entrenchments. Thus the garrison could not go and collect any food from the outside of the castle. On the 7th, it was found that there was sufficient food to support us for eleven days by making it into gruel. We ate gruel for breakfast and supper, and millet for dinner. On the following day, one battalion of the garrison was sent out to join the imperialists on the Uto road, in order to decrease the population in the castle. On the 14th, the castle was rescued from its critical position. The garrison gave expression to the joy they felt so loudly that their cheers resembled the rumbling noise of thunder in the distance. On the 15th April General Yamagata and many others entered Kumamoto. All the kencho officials are well.

THE Choya Shinbun publishes the following letter which bears the signature of Mr. Akita Takamori living at Sanju-Kenpori, Tokio:—

Ye newspaper writers! I beg leave to tender you a little advice. Since the war was commenced in the South-West, all of you at all the newspaper offices take the utmost pains to report the various items of news concerning the war in your daily papers. I express my congratulation for your thoughtfulness for your readers. But during the seventy days

which have elapsed since the commencement of the war between the imperialists and insurgents, nothing else has been published in your daily columns. These contain cruel and blood-thirsty narratives from first to last. I become so tired of them that I am compelled to yawn. It is not proper to mention only the events which are occurring in a corner of the South-West. Is there nothing else throughout the empire which is worth discussing in the papers? Now, I wish your consideration to be directed to that point. I do not mean that the war news is of no consequence. The most important and credible intelligence from the seat of war should be published in your papers without hesitation. But it is very annoying to know that the journals will be filled with nothing but accounts of battles. If you find my words unpalatable, I beg your pardon for them.

THE *Choya Shinbun* says:—A telegram sent from Kumamoto, on the 30th ultimo, announces that the Kagoshima kencho officials were busily engaged enrolling troops to be sent as reinforcements to Saigo.—The imperialists, who effected a landing there on the 29th, arrested five or six officials, to take the places of whom, newly appointed officers were then momentarily expected. The management of public affairs had been undertaken by the imperialists. No insurgents appear as yet to have returned to Kagoshima.—Kuroda, *Sangi*, had an interview with H. M. the Mikado in Kioto on his return from the South-West. He gave an account of the battles which had been fought; and a dinner was given in his honor. Kataoka, the Mikado's chamberlain, who was sent to the South-West, in order to inquire after the health of the wounded imperialist soldiers, returned with Kuroda.—Since Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, Commander-in-Chief, promulgated his edict that those who deserted the cause of the insurgents would be pardoned, about three hundred are said to have laid down their arms, and joined the imperialists.—On the 28th ultimo, Shimadzu's sons and their suite left Kobe for Nagasaki.

On the 1st inst. a fire broke out in two places in Tokio, one at Hongo and the other at Hanakacho, Kanda. Both of them were extinguished before much damage was wrought.

In Kumamoto and the neighborhood, paper money issued by the insurgents is current. The local edict prohibiting its circulation is disregarded.

Two branch telegraph offices are to be opened in Mumanoseki. About twenty operators have been detailed from Tokio for the service.

On the 23rd ultimo, funeral rites in honor of the imperialists killed in Fukuoka were held at Matsubara, Hakozaki.

THE *Mai-Nichi Shinbun* states that during the night of the 27th ultimo, three foreign men-of-war were discovered anchored in the harbour of Bimitsu, Hiuga. (This is evidently absurd.)

It is rumored that the staff of the War Department is to be removed from Tokio to Osaka.

EACH of the officials of the War Department having received instructions to contribute lint of the weight of 300 *monme*, the amount has been supplied by each individual, and the whole quantity will shortly be sent to the South-West.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, April 17th.)

The imperial forces have accomplished their first attempt to suppress the insurgents, and

have established communication with the Kumamoto garrison, as our readers will have learnt from our issue of the 16th instant. A period of fifty days elapsed from the first bloody engagement until the siege of Kumamoto castle was raised. Shall we not congratulate the Empire of Japan, the Mikado, authorities, generals and soldiers on the result?

In taking a passing view of recent events we may state that the castle of Kumamoto was garrisoned by a division of imperial forces during the siege, who were momentarily expecting succour. The imperial troops on the Minami-no-seki road, fought many desperate battles in their attempts to relieve the castle; but the commanding positions occupied by the insurgents enabled the latter to obstruct the advance of the former, though they were only a short distance from the castle. Notwithstanding the fact that day after day passed without bringing the hoped for relief, the garrison of the castle were not at all discouraged. But their provisions began to run short, and they had but sufficient to last them a few days. In this extremity, as it became very important to reduce the number of occupants in the castle, Lieut.-Colonel Oku, a shizoku of Togatsu, led a battalion of the garrison out of the castle and fought his way through the rebels to the imperial camp. Who can help being astonished at such wonderful intelligence? Now that the castle has been relieved, plenty of provisions have been conveyed to it.

Previous to this a detachment of imperial troops landed at Yajiro, in the rear of the insurgents. Generals Yamada, Takashima and Kawaji, marched respectively along the Uto, Mibune and Kosa roads. The roads being wide and the ground level, the forces suffered much at the hands of the insurgents, who made sudden attacks as the troops were marching. Besides this, Fuchibe, Beppu and Yetsumi made their appearance in their rear with about 1,500 men, whom they had raised in Kagoshima. Notwithstanding these impediments the generals continued their march. General Yamada was the first to arrive at Kumamoto, having in the meantime been joined by Lieut. Colonel Oku with a battalion of the garrison of the castle. The other generals soon followed him. From the accounts which have come to our ears, it appears that the imperialists did not suffer much as they approached the castle, for the insurgents at Kidome, Todorogi, Mukaizaka and Torinosu had left their camps; and the road to the castle was entirely undefended, it being supposed that they fled before Yamada to Hiuga.

It cost the imperial troops many bloody battles to effect communication with the castle, but at length the insurgents left their camps without any suspicion of their having done so being entertained.

In our opinion the rebels retreated to suit their convenience, and if so, it is time the imperialists re-knotted the strings of their helmets. What are the intentions of the rebels? As we have already remarked, they will unite their forces to oppose the imperialists; and in that case they will be as terrible an enemy in the future as they have been in the past. If they should not, then their retreat has been the result of the death of Saigo, who may have been killed in battle or committed suicide. Again, if the retreat was through fear, then it has been with a view of joining forces with Fuchibe, who raised about 2,000 men a short time ago. We trust that the imperial troops will soon pursue the insurgents and not allow them the opportunity of entrenching themselves. It is no time for them to be taking rest in Kumamoto.

(From the *Choya Shinbun*, April 19th.)

We find that we have been greatly mistaken in our opinion that Saigo would fight his last battle at Kumamoto. Traitors in ancient times when they became discouraged through repeated failures, and when their power was exhausted, would have a final battle and then perish. How is it that the veteran traitor Saigo, whose talents have rendered him a formidable foe, has not followed such examples? Our opinion that he would fight his last battle at Kumamoto has proved to be wrong. When the veteran beleaguered the castle of Kumamoto on the one hand, and successfully opposed the efforts of 30,000 imperial troops to effect communication with the castle on the other, the general opinion was that he would ultimately fight a decisive battle and leave his dead body upon the field. It was not thought that he would endeavour to retreat; and the imperial troops were of the opinion that communication with the castle was cut off until most of the rebel troops had fallen; and the day in which communication with the castle would be established would be the last of the insurrection. But when the imperial troops advanced upon the castle they were surprised to find that the enemy had left their camps empty, and that the birds were quietly in possession of the trees. We are not yet very well acquainted with the geography of the seat of war, but it seems that while the imperial forces were marching on Kawajiri and thence to the castle, the insurgents who were besieging Kumamoto were joined by the other rebels who had occupied the various roads and beat a successful retreat. They were scattered over a large area of ground, yet they contrived to unite and retreat in good order, carrying all their ammunition, fire-arms and wounded soldiers with them: nothing was found by the imperialists. No doubt the rebels saw they could not successfully check the advance of the imperial troops, and so resolved to beat a retreat. This unexpected move caused some to entertain the opinion that Saigo was dead. But how could this be? It is much more difficult for an army to retreat than it is to advance. The insurgents were scattered over a large area of country and if they had not been under the command of a skilful soldier, they would undoubtedly have been thrown into confusion in retreating. We feel sure, therefore, that Saigo is not yet dead. According to telegrams from the South the insurgents retreated along the Hiuga road. Are they determined to make a stand against the imperialists at this place, and excite the people to revolt, or will they proceed to Kagoshima? Doubtless they will do one or the other. The imperial forces are very fatigued from their efforts to unite with Kumamoto castle; and the insurgents are now many *ri* from them, and their suppression will cause a great deal of trouble yet. What is the best plan for restoring tranquility in the South-West. An ancient sage has remarked that to allow an enemy even the respite of a day, is productive of serious consequences.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following letter received from the South-West:—

During the administration of Mr. Yasuoka, late Governor of Kumamoto-ken, who was murdered by local rioters last year, the Min-ken-to—a popular independent association, formed for the purpose of advocating the institution of a representative government—petitioned him (the Governor) to elect the *kucho* for the ken by the votes of the people, but he would not accede to the request. Shortly

afterwards the Governor called a public meeting for the purpose of considering the question of increasing the salaries of the Kucho and Kocho. The meeting was decidedly against the proposition, on account of its constituents having lost confidence in those officials. Notwithstanding the fact, the Governor took upon himself the responsibility of going against the wishes of the people and did increase the stipends of the officials. This act on his part caused much discontent. The people became more and more excited; and their ill humor was increased by the alteration of the land tax which took place at that time; as well as by the extreme power given to the police authorities, whose arbitrary conduct, combined with other grievances, caused the people to look upon the government authorities as a pack of wolves. Most of the kucho and kocho are shizoku who retain their former power and influence: and no accounts of expenditure of public money are placed before the people for their inspection. The Minken-to continually condemned the administrative policy of the authorities, and so excited the distrust of the people. In the meantime rumours were circulated respecting the doings of the Kagoshima shizoku, and the people of Kumamoto sympathised greatly with them; and when the insurgents first penetrated to Kumamoto they were cordially welcomed. But they soon lost popularity on account of their exaction of money and other things from the citizens, who returned to their allegiance to the imperial government.

An ancient sage has remarked that neither the barking of a dog nor the crowing of a chicken is to be heard in a neighborhood where war has been waged, and the truth of this is exemplified in Kumamoto, nothing of which remains but the castle; and the visitor trembles with fear at the terrible scenes presented to him. The residents of the city are scattered all over the ken, having taken with them a few articles of clothing and some necessary pieces of furniture. On a junction being effected with the imperial forces by the garrison, the people began to return to the city, only to find their houses destroyed, no trees in the gardens, while the godowns, in which they had placed their valuables before deserting their homes, had been broken open and pillaged during their absence. Nothing escaped the ruthless foe; and the people wander in and about the ruins the very picture of gloom. We are anxious that relief should be afforded these persons with the quickest despatch.

One day we happened to be in a room where a number of Kumamoto kencho officials of low rank had congregated together, and they all expressed the opinion that all the shizoku in Kumamoto who had in any way assisted the insurgents should be arrested and killed. They argued that it was desirable that none should escape lest they should again revolt. They also stated their conviction that it would be much better to kill the wounded insurgents who were lying in the hospitals. No sympathy is shown for these by the imperialists.

The Assistant Secretary of the Home Department, Mr. Ishii, and a number of others are busily engaged extending relief to the homeless in Kumamoto.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following letter from the seat of war, giving an account of the engagements which took place on the Uto road prior to the relief of Kumamoto:—

At dawn on the 19th March, six men-of-war arrived off the coast of Sunokuchi, Higo,

and opened fire upon the rebels. A strong imperial force of soldiers and police, commanded by General Kuroda and Lieut.-Generals Takashima, Yamada, and Kawaji, landed at Hinaku, which was guarded by about 300 insurgents. A division of the imperialists occupied the strong and commanding position of Hatoyama and fired upon the rebels, who scattered in disorder without making any resistance. At about 1 p.m. the same day, the imperialists entered the castle city of Yajiro, without loss of life. Early on the morning of the following day, half a battalion of the imperialists was sent to each of the villages of Miyahara and Kagami. The insurgent forces were encamped along the northern bank of the river Hikawa. At about 4 p.m. the same day a battle commenced, and lasted till dark. On the 21st it was renewed, and after a desperate struggle the imperialists crossed the river and expelled the insurgents with loss. Many houses, north of the river, were burned. On the 22nd a skirmish was fought. Having taken advantage of the foggy morning on the 23rd, the insurgents attacked and captured Matsu-moto and Hashi-shita, which the imperialists retook after a desperate contest. No battle was fought on the two following days. On the 25th the imperialists marched as far as the river Sunagawa and passed the night in the village of Ogawa. They met with no resistance. On the following day they passed along the mountainous road of Toyofuki and entered the village of Hisagu. In the latter place, they found themselves surrounded by insurgents. It was now too late to retreat. The rebels, armed with swords and lances, hewed their way into the imperialist ranks with the terrible vigour of wounded tigers. None could stand before them and the imperialists retreated in disorder and with considerable loss to Ogawa. No engagement took place during the following two days. On the 30th the imperialists separated into two parties, one leaving for the Shabagamiyama and the other for Toyofuku. Both parties advanced victoriously and re-united at Hisagu, where they were routed on the 27th. On the following day a battle was commenced at Shimoku, close to Hisagu. The insurgents gave way without showing much resistance. On the 1st April Lieut.-Generals Yamada and Takashima marched along the main road, and Lieut-General Kawaji by a by-way. They entered Uto in pursuit of the insurgents. The insurgent hospitals in Kawajiri have been removed to Kosa, and a large number of the wounded insurgents were ready to be transported to Kagoshima by sea. Two or three junks, containing a considerable number of the wounded, were found sailing off Koriura by one of our men-of-war, which fired upon and sunk them, and with them the poor wounded rebels. On the 2nd, the imperial headquarters were removed from Kagami-mura to Matsu-bashi. On the following day a division of the imperialists marched about one ri South from Uto, where about 500 insurgents barred their way in the strong position of Kuma-no-sho. No active operations were tried between the 3rd and 11th April. At dawn on the 12th, the imperialists divided into two parties, commanded by Lieut.-Generals Yamada and Takashima respectively, marched. One crossed the river Midori and a bloody battle followed. The other division also crossed the same river, but lower down. The advanced posts of imperialists fired upon them before the crossing had been effected. So, the insurgents at Kawajiri understood that the im-

perialists were upon them; and so prepared to make a desperate resistance. If the fire had not been opened, the imperial troops would have relieved the garrison of Kumamoto before the 15th. About sixty (*sic*) imperialists were killed and wounded.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—The number of the insurgents, who withdrew from around Kumamoto on the 14th instant, is as follows:—8,000 left by the Uyeki road, 3,000 from Kawajiri and 2,000 from Kumamoto. About 2,000 insurgents are encamped at Kiyama and the others at Yabe, Otsu, and Mibune. Saigo is said to be in the Kiyama camp. No battle has taken place since the 19th instant.

It appears that active fighting has been resumed.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Katashita, despatched at 3.5 p.m. on the 21st instant, announces that at dawn on the 20th instant the Imperialists there were sent against the insurgents' fortresses in various directions. They re-united at Mibune at about 12 m. The commanding and mountainous positions of I-ida, and Kumizaka were captured by the Imperialists. The insurgents were expelled with great loss. Many were taken prisoners. Seven of the victorious army were killed, and thirty-seven were wounded more or less severely.—A despatch sent from Osaka at 2.15 a.m. on the 22nd says that on the 21st inst. the Kumamoto garrison troops attacked and seized Takenomiya. The insurgents at Otsu were also routed by General Miura in a night battle on the 20th, and General Oyama has taken Hotakubo and Shin-nambu.—A telegram sent from Kioto on the 21st announces that Tabata, ex-Vice Governor of the Kagoshima ken, has committed suicide. Katsura-Emon, at the head of the Finance department of the insurgents, has recently returned to Kagoshima to raise money. About 3,000 men have been enlisted there by an order from the Kencho, and were sent out to join Saigo on or about the 19th instant. Before the rebel troops withdrew from the siege of Kumamoto, their wounded soldiers were sent back to Kagoshima, which they leave again for the seat of war as their wounds are healed. The Kencho has issued several edicts, for raising soldiers and money for the insurgents.—Another telegram from Osaka, despatched at 11.20 a.m. on the 22nd, states that Lieut.-Generals Nodzu and Miyoshi at the head of the 1st and 2nd divisions attacked Kiyama on the 21st and carried it at night. The routed insurgents fled in disorder for Yabe.—The man-of-war *Moshun* *kawan* left for Saga in Hinga, where the insurgents seem to have established their headquarters. Their Excellencies Okubo, Minister of the Home Department, Kido, *Naikaku-konin*, and Ito, *Saigi*, who have been in Osaka, left for Kioto, where they will open a temporary office. The conduct of the veteran commander of the insurgents is worthy of admiration. All the deserted rebel camps around Kumamoto and other places were found in good order and nothing was destroyed there. His orders seem to be well obeyed throughout the insurgent army. Two men-of-war are cruising off the coasts of Sadowara, Hinga, and the island of Sakura.

The *Mai-nichi Shinbun* says:—The Imperialists, who were encamped at Kinoha, were sent back as far as Mumanoseki on the 17th instant. The insurgents are said to be marching for the province of Bungo along the Hinga road. In that case, they will attack Mumanoseki and Uwajima. During

the 18th and 19th instant, about 543 wounded Imperialists were brought to Osaka from the South-west. About 50 of them are officers. Lieut.-General Tani, commander of the Kumamoto garrison, will shortly arrive in Kioto with Mr. Yamagata, War Minister, in order to report upon the state of affairs in the castle during the siege.

(From the *Choya Shinbun*, April 17th.)

In referring to the question as to whether "the province of Satsuma is part of Dai Nippon and therefore part of the dominions of His Majesty the Mikado, we cannot reply without a great deal of consideration. Previous to the treacherous conduct of the Kagoshima insurgents, we were aware that they selfishly held special power; and that neither Government orders nor the laws of the nation were observed if contrary to their wishes; and we repeatedly drew attention to this, as our readers will probably remember. We were surprised to hear from a Buddhist priest who has recently returned from Kagoshima the following account of the customs and habits of the people. He says: "Everything in Kagoshima is executed and dated according to the ancient calendar, with the exception of the Government affairs transacted by Oyama; but though he worked according to the new calendar, his wife observed the old. The shizoku regard heimen as so much dirt; and the latter are not allowed to wear high clogs or build a house of two stories. Fortunately for them, the special privilege of the shizoku to kill heimen on the slightest provocation was abolished on the foundation of the present Government. But the privilege is still accorded to them of beating and kicking the heimen. The latter consider themselves very fortunate in being allowed to live, and submit to the kicks and cuffs. Notwithstanding the prevalence of such barbarous customs, people speak of establishing representative institutions. Neither shizoku nor heimen care anything for the central government, and they look upon Shimadzu and Saigo as their sovereigns. Each shizoku shows in his haughty face that he thinks that the present Government was established through him and his fellows. Since last January, the shizoku have been very busy repairing swords, lances, and fire-arms. They were much incensed against the Government for having killed the traitors, Eto and Mayebara." Are these men not subjects of Japan? We know not by whom they were invested with influence so much greater than that wielded by others.

The officials of the War Department, have subscribed to a common fund and sent 15,000 pounds of tobacco, 15,000 salmon and 10,000 bottles of beer and spirits for the use of the imperial forces in the South.

A temporary court of justice is to be opened in Fukuoka.

ONE of the three "directors of the war" will soon leave Kumamoto at the head of a corps of police, newly recruited in Saga, for Kagoshima, by land; and another will take passage for the same place with two battalions of soldiers and 500 police in the *Jinjo*, *Nisshin*, and *Kasuga-kawan*.

Mr. Watanabe, Chief Secretary of the Kagoshima-ken, will leave for Osaka with about one hundred subordinate officials on or about the 23rd inst. A temporary office is to be opened at Nichome, Imabashidori, Osaka. About eight hundred police are to be enrolled, with whom and with his personal suite, Mr. Iwamura, Governor of the Ken, will leave for Hakata. Each of the civil officials has been ordered to take his sword with him.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that a certain foreigner has stated that on the 6th instant Saigo died from dropsy.

SUMITOMO, a wealthy merchant of Osaka, has discovered large quantities of antimony in his mines in the province of Awa.

A HALF-HOLIDAY was given yesterday in the War Department to the officials, who received presents of sake and fish in recognition of their good services. This is the first holiday observed in this department since the outbreak of the Kagoshima insurrection.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kioto, on the 1st instant, announces that a despatch sent by Kono, judge of the Fukuoka Saibansho, says that, of the ringleaders of the Fukuoka rising, four were condemned to decapitation, ten to hard labour for ten years, and 350 to hard labour for periods varying between one year and ten years. Another message from Kioto, states that the insurgents at Sashiki and Hinaku on the Yajiro road show a very bold front. Lieut-General Yamada has marched at the head of the 3rd and 4th divisions against them. Yabeguchi and Mamibara are occupied by the imperialists.

THE *Choya Shinbun* gives the following numbers of the police officers killed in the South-West:—3 at Futamata, 14th March; 3 at Twarazaka, 15th; 1 at the same place, 17th; 2 at Nijutoge, 18th; 3 at Kurokawa-guchi on the same day; 2 at Tawarazaka 20th; 2 at Yajiro-guchi the same day; 1 at the same place on the following day; 1 at Tawarazaka, 23rd; 5 at Yajiro-guchi the same day; 1 at the same place on the 30th; and seven at Katashita on the 3rd April, 31 in all. The following is a list of police privates, killed in battle:—9 at Kinoha, and Kawabata on the 14th March; 13 at Tawarazaka, 15th; 2 at the same place 17th; 27 at Kurokawa, 18th; 7 at Nijutoge the same day; 9 at Tawarazaka, 20th; 8 at Yajiro, 21st; 25 at the same place, 23rd; 8 at Tawarazaka the same day; 2 at Yajiro, 26th; 1 at Tawarazaka 28th; 3 at Muromi 30th; 12 at Katashita, 3rd April; and 12 at Mibune, 12th; 124 in all.

THE expense of the Japanese Section of the Paris exhibition of 1878 is estimated at about 150,000 yen.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that private telegraphic communication throughout the empire is allowed to be resumed.

ON the 30th ultimo, a fire broke out at Ichome, Omachi, Awomori. A strong wind was blowing, and the flames were not arrested till about 400 houses were destroyed including the telegraph office. Seven Japanese junks anchored in the harbour, were also burned. There is said to have been a large loss of life; but to what extent is not stated.

THE residences of Their Excellencies Sanjo, Okubo, Kido, Ito and others in Osaka, are all guarded by police.

H. E. Mr. Okuma, Minister of the Finance Department, will return from Kioto to Tokio in a few days.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that the sum of 12,275,981 yen had been expended by the Finance Department in connection with the expedition to the South-West up to the end of last month.

HIS Majesty the Mikado is expected to return to Tokyo in June.

It is rumoured, says the *Choya Shinbun*, that the Koreans have assaulted some of the members of the Japanese Legation in Fusan; and seized a quantity of rice stored in the godowns of the Legation.

A number of Loo-Chooans of high rank have deserted their homes and gone to China.

THE *Choya Shinbun* writes:—According to a telegram from the South-West, four men-of-war and two transports arrived in the harbour of Kagoshima at about 11 o'clock p.m. on the 26th April. Seven battalions of soldiers and police landed. Numbers of the rebels are coming back to Kagoshima, where much excitement prevails. The imperialists are in sufficient force only to garrison the castle of Kagoshima. But as they will effect no good by remaining there, more troops are to be sent, and on their arrival the imperial army thus re-inforced will advance on the Oguchi and Akume roads in order to attack the insurgents.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says that nine soldiers who were afraid of being sent to the front inflicted wounds on themselves. They were sent to hospital. While there, they began to quarrel among themselves; and each one reproached the others with their cowardice. They were tried by court martial, and on the 28th ultimo were shot.

THE Navy Department intends to enroll about 500 marines before the 10th June next.

THE Fifteenth National Bank, established by the Nobles' Club, will be opened on the 15th or 16th instant.

THE kuwazoku school building belonging to the Nobles' Club, at Sanchome, Kanda-Nishikicho, Tokio, is nearly completed. The expense of the construction was first estimated at about 60,000 yen. But it is expected that about 130,000 yen will be required to finish the building. Mr. Mori, ex-lord of Choshu, *Jusanmi*, will be its director. Seven Japanese and two or three foreign teachers are to be employed there. The monthly expense is estimated to be 3,000 yen. On the return of Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager, the ceremony of opening the school will take place, it is expected in their presence.

GREAT FIRE IN SHIMOTSUKE.—THE *Hochi Shinbun* publishes an account of a great conflagration in the province of Shimotsuke, in the east of this island. An extensive area, about three *ri* in length, and one *ri* or more in width, recently covered with forest trees and villages has been laid waste. This terrible fire originated in a charcoal kiln, on the hill Okazawa, belonging to a resident of the village of Awano, Togogori, Shimotsuke. Its proprietor was working there on the 11th of April. At about 3 p.m. he took off the cover of the kiln, in order to see whether the fire was in good order or not. At that very moment a gust of wind blew into the kiln and scattered the fire here and there. It immediately lighted the shrubs and trees close to it. In a few minutes the hill, which was well planted with valuable trees, was covered with flame. About 150,000 or 160,000 trees, hinoki, sugi, and others were burned. Sparks of fire flew as far as the village of Kasuwo and destroyed forty-four houses, one Shinto temple, three Buddhist temples, and one water mill. One life only was lost. Many policemen and firemen came to the fire from distances of five or six *ri*. About 3,000 men were employed in extinguishing the flames, which were got under by about 6 p.m. the same day. The Kencho has ordered the sufferers to be supplied with food for two weeks.

A MR. YOSHINO, a native of Tsushima, who returned from Corea to Tokio on the 27th April, writes in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* on

the subject of Corea as follows:—

The rumors that the Coreans are turbulent are quite without foundation: the people are at peace throughout the country. Owing to the bad crops last year, rice is very dear, as much as thirteen yen having been paid for one koku. Out of about two hundred Japanese trading establishments in Fusan, only two, the Okura and Tomiya companies, are from Tokio: the rest are from Tsushima, Nagasaki and Hakata. Our settlement was surrounded by a strong fence until last year, till after the making of the treaty of friendship between the Coreans and ourselves. Before that no Japanese was allowed to cross the fence, the three gates in which were strictly guarded by Corean authorities. But they are now removed, and both Japanese and Coreans pass to and fro through them freely. Fusan has become a very bustling place. According to the convention, Japanese residents in Fusan can go as far as the city of Torafu, which is within treaty limits. But we are often annoyed by the natives on our way to that city, who stone us, and obstruct our road by putting long sticks across. The women, who used to hide from us, have become accustomed to our sight. Everything imported from Japan, is purchased by the natives. They are very fond of Japanese rice, muslin, silk, painted pictures, portraits and other things. Merchants from Osaka, Shimonoseki, Hakata, and Nagasaki bring over large quantities of rice in Japanese junks, about twenty of which were anchored in Fusan harbour when I left. They take many days to sell off their cargoes, because no larger quantity than 100 koku of rice can be purchased by one native tradesman. The export of gold-dust and silver was prohibited. But owing to the famine, the Corean government was obliged to allow traders to pay those articles away to Japanese. "Seiki-sui," an eye medicine made by Mr. Kishida of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, has obtained a good reputation throughout the country. Large quantities of it are to be sent to Fusan.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says:—About 2,000 insurgents deserted their camp at Mibuno on the 21st April. Most of them are shizoku of Kumamoto. They were commanded by Ikebe, who is said to differ in opinion from the Kagoshima rebels. Since that day, the insurgents have shown much discouragement and about sixty of them are said to have committed harakiri, seeing that they had no chance of success. A letter from Kumamoto, dated the 24th April, states:—The rebels, who have no courage to attack the imperial troops, are encamped at Otsu, Yabe, and Kiyama. Saigo is spoken ill of among them. He is looked upon as a mere puppet. Kirino and Beppu issue all orders. About 2,500 insurgents were buried in Kumamoto.—No place in the province of Higo but has been the scene of a battle. About 25,000 houses were burned in Kumamoto. Of the Kencho authorities, five were killed by the rebels, and many others are absent, and it is not known what has become of them.

THE Higaji-Honganji, principal monastery of the Monto sect of Buddhists has sent five priests to the South-West with about 100,000 yen and many useful things, to be applied to the relief of those whose houses and property have been destroyed in the war.

H. E. Mr. Matsukata, Vice-Minister of the Finance Department, has been appointed director of the Japanese section at the French exhibition of 1878.

ABOUT 527,500 yen have been expended in enrolling new members in the police force.

THE sick in hospital at Fukuoka have been removed to Nagasaki, where the Joto Saiban-sho, the Ei-Go Gakko, the Normal School and all the temples are turned into hospitals.

THE *Choya Shinbun* says:—A private telegram was received from Kumamoto on the 3rd announcing that the insurgents had all withdrawn to Hiuga, where their forces are encamped in Hitoyoshi and Miyako-no-jo. On the 2nd, the fourth division of the imperialists was sent to Kagoshima. On their landing there, all the imperialists in Kumamoto will march in pursuit of the rebels. No operations will be undertaken before that time.

A TELEGRAPH line has recently been completed between Tokio and Niigata, and a branch telegraph office established in the town of Takasaki.

A GREAT festival was held in honour of Shiura-jonin, founder of the Monto sect and the Higashi Honganji monastery, in Kioto for eight days from the 22nd to 28th April. On the 25th, Mr. Yanagiwara, the Mikado's chamberlain, was sent to the monastery, taking as a present from His Majesty one roll of brocade.

A HEAVY rain, lasting for three days, fell in Owari at the close of April. The banks of the river Kisogawa were overflowed for a distance of about 600 yards. About twenty-seven villages suffered more or less by the inundation. Many houses were destroyed, but no lives were lost.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that His Majesty the Mikado will leave Kioto for Tokio on or about the 18th inst.

THE *Choya Shinbun* publishes the following curious paragraph concerning the reading of a document for the repose of the souls of the "potato eaters," as it calls the insurgents:—

On the — day of — in the 10th year of Meiji, I am holding a wooden cup, filled with water, in one hand, while in the other I retain the branch of a tree. Oh! Oh! The potato eaters of the South-West, lawlessly and wickedly rose up against the imperial authorities and have left an offensive and reproachful name behind them which will not be wiped out for a hundred years. I now offer a sacrifice for the repose of the souls of those troublesome fellows who were killed. Alas! what wretched fellows you were. Were you not content with the authorities? and did you forget the favours you received from His Majesty the Mikado? Were you fond of killing men, regardless of law and order? What was your intention when you acted so unreasonably. Your dead bodies now lie and rot along the roadside, while your souls are, perhaps, wandering to and fro over the potato yard in the South-West. If you say that you are brave and will fight to the last, unlike the cowardly heimen, I have nothing more to say. But as you formed part of the 35,000,000 of people who populate our country, I sympathise very much with you, and am sorry that the honour and renown you acquired by faithful service to the Mikado, have been lost; and that the stain on your names will not be washed off for a thousand years. I would desire, however, to rescue your souls from eternal torment, and so read my document before your spirits. I am very sorry for you.

NANASHI YUKAN,
Residing at Teppodzu, Tokio.

NOTIFICATION No. 490.

Notice is hereby given that information has been received from the Minister of the Imperial Household, that Her Majesty, the Empress Dowager, will leave Kioto and return to Tokio by the Tokaido on the 7th instant.

NOMURA-YASUSHI,

Governor of Kanagawa Ken.

4th May, 1877.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram, received at 10.20 p.m. the 3rd instant, announces that, according to the statement of some coolies who were employed by the rebels at Hitoyoshi, the road between Hitoyoshi and Mamihara, for a distance of twenty ri, is strictly guarded by the insurgents. They built a fortress on Gomayama, which is about five ri from Mamihara. A large number of rebels are in Hitoyoshi, where they are very busy manufacturing gunpowder and ammunition and repairing their cannon and rifles. The third division of the Imperialists advanced as far as Minamata on the 2nd instant.

THE Kanagawa Kencho has received a notice from Kioto to the effect that His Majesty the Mikado will leave Kioto for Tokio by sea.

A number of Imperial Naval officers arrived at Yokohama in the steamer *Tonegawa-Maru*, and visited H. B. M. S. *Audacious* on the 4th instant.

THE *Choya-Shinbun* writes:—Yabe, the place where many of the insurgents are encamped, lies about eleven ri south of Kumamoto; and Hitoyoshi, another insurgent camp, is about twenty-six ri South-West from the castle.

On the 27th April a number of prisoners were released from the castle of Kumamoto and ordered to return to the rebel camps. A letter was given to the released men to take to the insurgents, the contents of which were to the effect that they, the prisoners, would explain satisfactorily the action of the imperialists during the rebellion.

A TELEGRAM from Kioto, despatched at 5 p.m. on the 4th instant, says that a large number of rebel troops are assembled at Kamakajiki.

THE foreign office, which now occupies a part of Ohamagoten, will shortly be removed to the building lately occupied by the Monbusho, close to the Kanda-bashi.

On the 4th inst. the editor of the *Kanayomi Shinbun* was condemned to pay a fine of five yen for violating the press laws.

FROM the Military arsenal at Koishi-kawa, Tokio, have been sent to the branch office in Osaka, from the 16th February to the 26th April, 26 cannon, 22,478 cannon balls, 25,644 rifles and 38,166,963 rifle cartridges. Besides this large quantities of fire-arms and ammunition from the branch arsenal in Osaka were sent to the South-West. About 150,000 cartridges are made daily at the principal arsenal.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—The castle city of Shitoyoshi in Higo contains only about 800 houses, and lies about 16 ri distant from Yajiro. Communication between Shitoyoshi and Yajiro is held only by the rapid river Kumagawa. To go down stream from the former to the latter place takes only one day; but three days are occupied in the reverse journey. There is no road between

the towns, except a very narrow and bad one, close to the bank of the river, which is not available for the passage of large bodies of troops. Besides this, the road between Hitoyoshi and Saso for about 13 ri passes through a very mountainous country. About 5,000 insurgents, commanded by Hirino and Murata, are in the strong and commanding position afforded by the castle-city.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kioto, despatched by General Saigo at 5.5 p.m. on the 5th instant, announces that about 1,000 insurgents are advancing for Gamo and 1,000 more for Kajiki. They are thought to have been in Yokogawa. The fourth division of the imperialists, which arrived in Kagoshima on the 4th, was ordered to land at Higetami, and to make an attack upon the rebel troops in Kajiki. This was reported by Yamagata in Kumamoto. But no telegram from the South-West has been received announcing the recommencement of war.—Another despatch says that Mr. Iwamura, the new governor of Kagoshima, and his suite, landed there on the 5th instant.

THE *Choya Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kumamoto castle announces that the commanders of the rebel army have established their head-quarters at Hitoyoshi and that their forces are encamped at various strong and commanding places on the Okuchi road. They appear to have regained courage. The third division of the imperial troops left the castle for Kagoshima on the 3rd instant.

A JAPANESE post-office will soon be opened in Fusan, Corea.

OUT of 350 rebels in Fukuoka-ken, who were condemned to hard labour a few days ago, 50 will be sent to Osaka, 63 to Sakai, 80 to Wakayama, 73 to Shidzuoka, 36 to Hiogo, and 48 to Kanagawa.

ON the 5th instant about 40 shizoku of the Ishikawa-ken arrived in Tokio to join the police.

A SAILING vessel named the *Shiramine-maru* has been built by the Agricultural Department at Hakozaki, Tokio. On the 4th inst., she made a trial trip in the bay of Shinagawa. She will soon be sent to Hokkai-do.

ON the 30th ultimo, two Japanese junks were wrecked off the coast of Kishiu. Several lives were lost.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that a large and strong fortress has been erected by the rebels on the boundary of the provinces of Hinga and Bungo.

ON the morning of the 5th instant a fire which broke out at Kubota-machi, Yonezawa, was not extinguished till about thirteen houses were burned.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* says that H. E. Mori Arinori, Japanese Minister in China, will leave Peking for Japan on or about the 17th instant.

HIS Majesty the Mikado will return in the *Meiji-Maru*.

THE city of Kagoshima is filled with various idle rumors. On the landing of the imperialists there, the citizens became much excited and feared that Kagoshima was to become a scene of strife. Many of them have deserted their homes, taking their household goods and clothing with them. The shops are all closed, to the great inconvenience of the imperialists.

THE *Mai-Nichi Shinbun* says, that a few days ago, a robber forced his way into a Chinese house on Lot No. 171, in the Settle-

ment, and stole about 2,838.82 yen in paper money, 141 yen in silver, and 100 dollars. The tracks of muddy shoes were found on the floor of the house where the robbery was perpetrated.

H. M. the Empress Dowager visited the Buddhist monastery of Nishi Honganji in Kioto on the 3rd inst.

HER MAJESTY the Empress Dowager left her palace in Kioto, en route to Tokio, at 8 a.m. on the 7th, and arrived the same day on the town of Otsu on the Tokaido. The weather was delightful. Large crowds of both sexes assembled on the roadside to see the procession.

Mr. Sakuma, editor of the *Hochi Shinbun*, has been condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment for having violated the twelfth article of the press regulations.

LAW REPORTS.

IN THE DANISH CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. BAVIER, Esq.,

Saturday, April 21st, 1877.

RICHARD CONNOR v. E. EWALT.

This was a claim of \$20 for damages done to the pilot boat of plaintiff on Friday the 13th instant.

Plaintiff said:—My statements can be proved by witnesses whom I intend to call. My principal standpoint is that defendant's boat had none of the lights which it should have carried according to regulation.

James Cook, sworn:—I was in charge of Mr. Connor's boat at the time and was on board. I am in his employ. On the evening of the 13th, about 12 miles from Cape Idzu, a pilot cutter ran into us and carried away my jib-boom and did other damage. I thought it was the *White Cloud* and found I was right in my conjecture; for next morning I passed close to him. He showed no lights when he ran into me.

To defendant:—I only found out next morning that the boat was yours. It was in sight all the while. I endeavoured to avoid collision by luffing up. There was something to prevent us steering a straight course, because you crossed our bow.

To Court:—We could, although it was dark, see the loom of her sails.

Examined by plaintiff:—Our masthead light was hoisted directly after sundown. The collision took place between half past seven and eight. The red light was visible. The boat was on the larboard tack, and to leeward. If we had not luffed, the *White Cloud* might have run into us amidships. I saw no light on board her after collision. I could have seen it had there been one.

Plaintiff's head Japanese boatman stated that on the evening of the 13th instant the boat *White Cloud* collided with the *Eddie* and carried away the jib-boom. The *White Cloud* seemed to be going to pass clear but changing her course suddenly the collision was inevitable. The *Eddie* tried to keep clear but failed. The *White Cloud* showed no lights. They saw her coming. The collision occurred through this sudden change of course.

Richard Wilkinson, master of the American ship *Haze*, sworn:—I saw these two boats run right under the ship's bows. One of them had lights the other had not. I was afraid the ship would run foul of them, and I ordered the man at the wheel to put

her hard down and luff her up. The wheel was then turned up again so that the ship would not round altogether. In the meanwhile one of the boats hailed me and almost immediately afterwards the pilot came on board. It was defendant, and he took charge of the ship. In a few minutes the other man came on board and claimed that he had hailed me first and wanted the other man to go. I had engaged the *Dane* however because he got on board. The collision I did not see nor did any one on board the ship. Plaintiff went back to the boat that had the light, so I suppose it was his.

Charles Albert, seaman on board the *Haze*, sworn:—Two pilot boats hailed us on the 13th April, one of them, Connor's, having lights, the other none. The one with the light hailed once, the other did not, though the owner came on board first and piloted the ship up to port. Defendant's boat had no light.

Two of plaintiff's *sendos* now gave evidence, much to the same effect as that of the other boatman.

This closed plaintiff's evidence. Defendant called

Zenchino, *sendo* on board the *White Cloud*, who stated:—Both boats left Nanatsu on the 13th instant at 4 o'clock. We saw a ship at some distance and sailed in her direction. When about 1 *cho* from the ship we both steered straight for it. The *Eddie* got in our way and we ran foul of her. The collision took place about seven o'clock. Our boat had no light up because it was not dark enough. We were about 50 feet from the big ship at the time of the collision. I did not look for lights on board her. I did not hoist a light after the collision. I saw a lamp on board the other pilot boat. We were in sight of each other up till the time of the collision.

Another Japanese sailor corroborated the testimony of the previous witness in every particular, except with regard to the light. He did not know whether the other boat had a light or not.

Judgment reserved.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before MR. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice President.

Saturday, April 21st, 1877.

C. BRAUN vs. KAJIRO SHOKITSU.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendant be compelled to take delivery of certain goods to the value of \$6,000.

Mr. Dickens appeared for the plaintiff.

This case was resumed this morning from the 28th of March, when it was adjourned for the production of a witness for the plaintiff.

On the Court assembling, Mr. Dickens expressed his regret that the case should have taken so long, and on behalf of the plaintiff he was willing to abide by the decision of an arbitrator if the defendant was equally bound, if the Court should think fit to make such an order. The witness for whose presence the case had been suspended was now in Court and could be examined if necessary.

The proposition made by Mr. Dickens being put to the defendant he declined to entertain it.

The Japanese witness, Echizenya, was then examined and deposed that Kashiwo had offered to take the goods if a reduction of 25 cents was made. The witness told him that he himself had no power in the case, but he would report the offer to the plaintiff, which he did, but he, plaintiff, would not entertain such a considerable reduction. He said that he had seen the goods and compared them with the sample produced by Kashiwo and they were on the whole as good, though some four or five out of fifty might have been inferior. He corroborated the statement about the goods not being purchased by any single sample, but by the average of the 500 pieces. It was very difficult to get a large quantity of shirtings without any difference.

The examination of this witness concluded the evidence.

Mr. Dickins' arguments, which were in writing, were to the following effect, viz., that in this case the only question was, were the goods tendered of the kind contracted for? It was plain that they were. The contract said "goods same kind as those bought in July 1876." Those bought in July 1876 were of the same mark, same weight and were by the same manufacturer, as those in question. There was nothing said in the contract about "quality," and the plaintiff had nothing to do with quality; nor was any mention made of any sample, so that it was ridiculous to contend that the goods were bought on sample. But even if the plaintiff was concerned as to quality and had sold on sample, the defendant was in no better position. The defendant had even then to prove that the goods tendered were not equal to sample, and on that point he had given no evidence whatever. He had said that some of the goods tendered were not equal to one particular piece, which he alleged was a piece taken out of the 500 pieces bought in July 1876, but which he did not produce. Neither did he attempt to prove that the piece in question was taken out of the 500, and the plaintiff denied that it was. When the 500 pieces were bought there was no thought of the present contract, and why, then, should a piece out of that lot be retained to compare with those bought under a contract not then contemplated? But even if the piece in question really was one of the 500 the defendant's position was no better. It certainly was not true that the present contract was made on that or any other one piece—even if by sample—but on the whole 500 pieces, or at least some 50 or a hundred taken at random out of the 500 should be produced for comparison with the goods now tendered; and if those now tendered were on an average below those brought for comparison, then if the contract was on sample let the plaintiff lose, in the reverse case, let him win. The defendant had said that it was a hardship that he should be required to produce the whole or a great number of the 500 pieces for comparison, but it was a much greater hardship for the plaintiff to have the goods he tendered refused because they did not happen (if such was really the case, which had not been proved) with one single selected piece, probably an accidentally superior piece, for in all masses of goods there are invariably a few pieces here and there much better than the rest. Besides, the defendant could not complain of his own contract composed and written by himself. He had got what he chose to contract for, shirtings of a certain mark, weight, etc.; any how he must prove that the shirtings offered were not what was contracted for. It was plain that he was the only person who could

prove anything about that matter, as the 500 pieces of shirtings passed into his hands. As to the alleged offer by the plaintiff to make an allowance, Mr. Dickins said, that in the first place he never in any way admitted any inferiority in the goods tendered; and, next, what he had said was that he would abide by any allowance Echizenya might think proper if the defendant would bind himself to accept his decision. But the defendant had refused this. The offer of the plaintiff was made, not because of any inferiority because none existed, but simply because it is always better to compromise a dispute than fight it out in Court; and also because he felt some compassion for the defendant as the market had gone down very much. The evidence of Nazomi was almost entirely false as shown by the statement of Echizenya and the plaintiff. As to the letter of the *banto*, the plaintiff had nothing to do with it. He never authorized it, and never even knew that it was written until quite lately, and the *banto* had stated that it was written in the defendant's own house and under the defendant's influence; and the fact that he had placed the matter in his lawyer's hands before the letter was written, showed that he could not have authorized any such letter. Besides, after all, the letter meant nothing. It simply referred to the possibility of some allowance being made. Nothing was easier, and it was a common trick all over the world—than to repudiate a contract in a falling market by saying the goods were not up to the sample, etc, but in all such cases the repudiator is bound to prove by ample and certain evidence that the goods were not up to sample; and of this there was absolutely no proof whatever offered by the defendant.

The plaintiff regretted very much to have had to bring this case into Court, and was quite willing if the Court should think fit to nominate Echizenya as arbitrator to accept the decision of that gentleman, the defendant being equally bound to accept such decision. The want of confidence felt by foreign merchants in Japanese merchants, owing to the constant practice of the latter of repudiating contracts whenever the market falls, was very serious and greatly injured trade. It was to be hoped that the firmness and justice of the Court would deter the Japanese merchants of Yokohama from continuing so baneful and dishonest a practice.

Judgment reserved.

Friday, May 4th, 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA v. TONG HING HONG.

This was a claim for \$5,000 and interest, on a bill of exchange.

Mr. Montague Kirkwood appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendant appeared in person.

On the Court sitting, His Honour announced to Mr. Kirkwood that the defendant's answer to the petition had been forwarded to him, through H. B. M.'s Consulate, but Mr. Kirkwood replied that he had not received it and asked for a copy. This was not produced in English, but His Honour explained that the defendant's answer amounted to this: that he had been about 10 years in commercial relation with the drawer of the bill of exchange, which was endorsed on the understanding that its equivalent was to be forwarded in goods, which goods were never received. He had received a notice from the Bank, but under the circumstances he did not think that he should be held

responsible for the bill. The Bank had accepted his refusal to pay the amount, and in compliance with a request from the Bank he had written a letter to the drawer.

Mr. Kirkwood replied that the defence was no defence at all. The Bank had never promised to release defendant from responsibility, but had told him to get the money from the drawer, if possible.

The Court asked Mr. Kirkwood to explain the circumstances of the case in connection with the drawing of the bill of exchange, which he did. It was, he said, for \$5,000, dated, 19th February, payable 30 days after sight, and so falling due on the 24th of March. It was accepted by the defendant on the 19th of February. When it fell due it was duly presented to defendant for payment, under instructions from H. B. M.'s Consulate. The reply then was, "I no can pay." At the request also of the Bank it was presented to the defendant through the Governor. When requested by H. E. to pay, his reply again was "I no can pay," in evidence of which Mr. Kirkwood produced a document signed by the Governor in the presence of two witnesses.

The defendant said that his stamp to the document in question was only an acknowledgement that he had seen it, and did not amount to an acceptance of the bill. But he would ask the Bank to take into consideration his inability to pay, and request that the drawer in Hongkong should be made to pay it. To his letter to the drawer no reply had been received.

He finally admitted that he was liable for the payment of the amount, but pressed for clemency from the Bank, as he was entirely out of funds from the heavy demands he had to meet of late.

Mr. Kirkwood informed the Court that his instructions were to press for payment from the defendant. If, after judgment had been given against him, his effects did not realize the amount due to the Bank, then he should institute proceedings against the drawer, Quen Fat Hong, in Hongkong, for the balance.

His Honour informed Mr. Kirkwood that judgment would be given in favour of the plaintiff, a notice of which would be given him in writing; and the date of the judgment would be from the time it was given in due form, which would be to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

IN H. I. R. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. PELIKAN, Esq., Vice-Consul.

Messrs. VAN OORDT } Assessors.
ALEX. BOGOMOLOFF }

E. EBELL, Interpreter.

Wednesday, April 25th, 1877.

George Hansen, one of the men implicated in the Hongkong and Shanghai bank-note forgery of last January, and who at the time represented himself to be a Swede, but afterwards was proved to be a Russian subject, and whose real name was Johan Frederick Hellston, was brought up for trial.

Mr. Ness appeared for the prisoner. All witnesses except Mr. Walter, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, were requested to leave the Court.

The charge of attempting to utter forged notes was read over to the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. John Walter was examined and stated that he had been sworn in the British Court. He then testified to the arrest of Williams.

In answer to Mr. Ness:—He had no personal knowledge that this prisoner ever attempted to pass a forged note.

Mr. A. H. C. Hazelwood was next examined and said that of his own knowledge he could not say that the prisoner had passed any forged notes, as he had not seen him do so.

Anton Williams on being called testified that he knew that the prisoner went one day to Tokio to try and get a \$500 note changed, but he did not know whether he got it changed or not. He was acquainted with the fact that bank-notes had been forged; and prisoner knew the same. He knew that prisoner knew it, because Bennett had shown them on one occasion when Hansen was present.

Mr. Ness objected to the manner in which this witness was being examined, as answers were being put in his mouth.

Witness continued and gave evidence concerning Bennett giving him a note to change, and five others to Hansen. He said he knew that the prisoner had received them because he had said so.

Mr. Ness said this was not admissible evidence, and requested the witness to state what he knew and not what he had heard.

On being cross-examined, the witness said that the prisoner was told on the evening of the 6th by Bennett that the notes were forged. He became rather confused about the date when the prisoner went to Tokio to change the notes, but finally said it was after dinner on the 6th.

The Court put a question to the prisoner, but Mr. Ness objected, remarking that he appeared for the prisoner.

The cross-examination of the witness was then continued, and he admitted that he had been charged with attempting to pass a forged note. Mr. Ness asked him if he had any expectation of being released if he gave evidence against Hansen and the other prisoner, but he declined to answer; and on the prisoner's counsel pressing the question, he said that he expected he might get released if he got the others convicted because he had less to do with it than the others.

To the Court the witness said that he had stated in the British Court that the prisoner knew the notes to be forged when he attempted to utter them; but could not say how it was that he had received a good note first and the forged ones afterwards.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Ness, the witness said that he knew the notes were the same as Hansen had taken to get cashed, but he could not point out any mark by which he could distinguish them: finally he admitted that he did not know whether the notes were the same that the prisoner took to Tokio.

Anton Kirchhoff was the next witness, and stated the circumstances attached to the prisoner leaving the *Tennessee*. He said that he had given him five bank-notes to change, but he did not change them. There was no one present at the time he gave the notes to the prisoner. He did not tell him that the notes were "forged," as at that time he (witness) did not understand the term, but he told him that he had made them himself. The prisoner was a friend of his. It was about eight days before the attempt to cash them that the notes were shown to Hansen.

In answer to a question put by the Court, the witness stated that he had shown the notes to the prisoner just as a curiosity and nothing more. The prisoner asked him for the notes on the day he, witness, was ar-

rested, and said that he wanted to get them changed.

In cross-examination the witness said that it was not on the 6th of March when the notes were shown to the prisoner. The day they were shown was eight days before he (witness) was arrested. He admitted that he met the prisoner on several occasions; and that it was Gerhard Hansen who gave Hansen the real note, but he had no knowledge of Hansen trying to pass a note other than the five. As to the prisoner attempting to cash the forged notes, the witness had no personal knowledge respecting it. The prisoner had received some notes previous to the time when he, witness, gave him the five, but he could not say whether the prisoner was aware that they were forged. Anton Williams had one of the notes, and two were hidden in the house. In respect to the first notes that the prisoner had received, the witness stated that he had received them back, and probably they were among the five that he subsequently received; and the reason why he gave the prisoner the five notes was that he might get them changed.

The prisoner made a statement to the effect that he never received more than five notes from the witness.

Witness said that prisoner had told him while in prison that he had torn some notes up, but the prisoner denied ever having spoken to him while in custody.

The witness stated that when the prisoner returned from Tokio after trying to sell the photographic apparatus and change the notes, he did not ask him whether he changed the notes, because he did not feel sufficient interest in the matter. He alleged that the prisoner was to receive \$500 if he succeeded in cashing the notes; at all events he had said so himself. On being asked how far the prisoner was concerned in the forgery, the witness said that he did not know that he had anything to do with it, so far as he understood the word "forgery." The real bank-note from which the forged ones were made had been changed by the prisoner according to his own statement.

Anton Williams was recalled and questioned about the reason for showing the notes to the prisoner, and replied that they had been shown for the purpose of ascertaining if they were good enough to pass. The conversation meant "business" and they were not joking about it. Witness did not know whether the notes were sufficiently good to pass, because he had never seen a good one.

Recess till two o'clock.

On the Court resuming at two o'clock,

Yong Pou King, a Chinaman, was produced as a witness, but attempts at an examination in English as well as in Japanese utterly failed from his ignorance of both languages, so he was allowed to leave the Court.

George W. Elmer was then examined and testified to helping to arrest the prisoner together with the others implicated in the forgery case. He said that when Williams was arrested he, Williams, did not at that time say anything about the prisoner at that time. The witness here explained that he had made a mistake in saying that he had assisted in arresting the prisoner: he had assisted in arresting the others but not the prisoner, though he had searched the prisoner's things. After explaining what occurred at the time of arresting Bennett the witness was allowed to go, the prisoner's council having no questions to put to him.

Walter Loxton, sergeant of police, corroborated the previous witness's statements concerning the searching of the prisoners and the arrest of the others. He did not arrest George Hansen.

Police Constable Toms then testified to arresting the prisoner. Afterwards

Peter Gerhard Hansen, to the request of the Court to state what he knew of the case, replied that he was a crown prisoner and declined to say anything likely to criminate himself. He was then asked to give a general statement, and said he did not know where to commence. Finally he related how he became acquainted with the prisoner through an introduction from Bennett. When Bennett and Williams were arrested, the prisoner had told him that they were arrested for attempting to pass a forged note. He recollected giving the prisoner a \$500 bank note to change, but could not say what the number of the note was. The witness then explained to the Court how it was that he had engaged Hansen to change the \$500, having been induced to do so on Bennett's representation. He refused to say whether George Hansen knew that the notes were forged.

The Court asked the witness how it was that he had been afraid to change the \$500 bank-note himself, and he replied that he had his reasons, but did not think he was called upon to explain those reasons to the Court.

In answer to a question put by the prisoner's Counsel, the witness stated that he had never offered Hansen \$500 to change forged notes. He made a statement to the Court that Bennett had been asking George Hansen to swear in the English Court that he, witness, had offered him \$500 for the purpose mentioned.

J. Mansbridge, turnkey in H. B. M.'s gaol, was examined as to the probability of the prisoners holding communication with each other, and stated that every precaution had been taken to prevent anything of the kind, though he would not swear that they had not spoken to each other.

Bennett was recalled, and on being questioned relative to having a conversation with the prisoner while in gaol, denied it. Gerhard Hansen remarked, "Oh! you cannot believe what he says; he will say anything."

A Japanese witness repeated his statements made at the British and Danish Courts respecting the prisoner taking a \$500 bank-note to him for the purpose of getting it cashed, and his reason for declining to accede to the request was because he had not sufficient money.

Another Japanese identified the prisoner as the person who called at his shop in Tokio for the purpose of buying a watch, and who tendered a \$500 bank-note in payment. He had not seen the prisoner from that day until the present time, and finally admitted that he was not quite certain that the prisoner was the same man, though he was very like him.

Peter Claussen, a public house keeper, was called and the Court remarked that, as he had been subpoenaed at the instance of the prisoner, Mr. Ness was at liberty to examine him.

Mr. Ness replied that he was not aware the witness had been called at the instance of the prisoner, and had no questions to ask him.

The witness stated to Court that he had seen George Hansen several times during the 6th.

The Japanese witnesses already examined were recalled, one of whom stated that he was quite certain he had seen the prisoner between 5 and 6 o'clock in Tokio on the evening of the 6th; and the other said he had seen him between 4 and 5 o'clock on the same day.

Mr. Ness informed the Court that Williams had stated in his evidence that he had met the prisoner not later than 5 o'clock.

Williams was recalled and stated that he had not said that he saw the prisoner about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th.

Mr. Ness asked His Honour to refer to his notes and he would find that the witness Williams had said that he met the prisoner at the time stated.

His Honour complied with the request and found that the statement made by Mr. Ness was correct.

This concluded the evidence, and on Mr. Ness being asked if he had any remarks to make, he stated that on account of the difficulty in speaking a language not understood by His Honour and which had to be interpreted, he preferred putting his remarks in writing.

The Court agreed to this and proceedings were stayed until 2 o'clock the following day.

Thursday, April 26th, 1877.

In the case of John Frederick Hellston, alias George Hansen, charged with attempting to utter forged Hongkong and Shanghai bank-notes, the Court resumed its sitting at 2 p.m. this day.

The argument of Mr. G. P. Ness, Counsel for the prisoner, which had been handed in writing, had been considered. It is as follows:—

To justify a conviction it is necessary to prove two things against the prisoner; 1st, an attempt to utter a false note, and 2ndly, a knowledge on his part that the note alleged to have been presented for exchange was false. In both of these points the case has conspicuously broken down. On the first point no note is produced and recognised by any one as having been presented for exchange by the prisoner; and whether he presented any note or not it is impossible to say that he attempted to utter a false one. It is true that some Japanese witness says he saw the prisoner in his shop and heard him enquire about exchanging a \$500 note, but whether that note was good or bad he can't tell. It has not been produced in evidence, nor has it been in any way traced. If it had been traced, and had the Japanese witness been able to say definitely, which he refused to do, that the prisoner was the man who passed it, doubtless it would have turned out that the note in question was the good one Gerhard Hansen gave him. Another Japanese witness states that the prisoner went to his house also to exchange a note, but in this instance also the note was not identified, and indeed the witness says he does not know it to be false; and this, too, was no doubt the good note referred to. But it seems from the evidence of these two Japanese that they have mistaken the man: they both say they saw him on the evening of the 6th, while Williams and Claussen both testify to his being in Yokohama at that time, and in this respect confirm the prisoner's statement. On the second point, that of attempting to utter false notes, knowing them to be false, if (as I maintain it has been shown) he did not attempt to utter false notes at all, of course he did not utter them knowing them to be false; but I would nevertheless

point out that by the evidence he never had any knowledge of the existence of false notes until after the arrest. The only testimony tending to show any such knowledge is Williams', but his may be dismissed with the remark that he is interested in a conviction, for it depends he says upon the conviction of the prisoner and others whether he himself is released or not; besides, his statement shows that the prisoner's knowledge of the existence of false notes dates from the interview with himself and Bennett, being posterior to the alleged attempt to utter. The only statement in Bennett's evidence tending to prove such knowledge is the allegation that the prisoner told him Gerhard Hansen had promised him \$500 for exchanging notes, but this is flatly denied by Gerard Hansen and the prisoner, and it seems in the highest degree improbable that so large a sum would have been offered. The only evidence which the Court can look at in considering the question of the prisoner's guilt or innocence is that which has been produced in Court before them to-day. That evidence fails to prove the existence of false notes at all, it fails to connect any notes, good, bad, or indifferent, with the prisoner, and it fails to establish any knowledge on his part even of the existence of false notes previous to the date of the alleged utterance. On one and on both of these grounds the prisoner is entitled to claim his release.

In answer to questions by the Court, the prisoner stated that he had tried to change a note in Tokio; but he did not know that the notes were of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, or that they were forged. He had nothing further to add.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of trying to change a note knowing it to be forged, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment from date of sentence.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before M. PIERRET, *Consul*,
Messrs. REYNAUD and GERARD, *Assessors*.

Saturday, May 5th, 1877.

DOURILLE vs. BOUVET.

This was a claim for \$40, with interest, for arrears of rent of a property No. 164, for the months of March and April last, detained by the defendant on the ground that a wooden house, said to belong to Messrs. Hecht Lilienthal & Co., close to his leasehold, was an obstruction to him, and that measures for its removal should be taken by the proprietor of the lot for which rent was claimed.

Mr. H. Degron, who holds the plaintiffs' power of attorney, and instituted the suit, appeared for plaintiff. Defendant appeared personally.

A letter, dated 30th March, from Mr. Bouvet to Mr. Degron, was read in which the former requested that the wooden shed adjoining the property which he occupies should be removed, and expressing wonder that the Japanese authorities tolerated its existence. At the risk of being ordered to pay the rent by a court of law he would decline to pay until it was removed.

Mr. Degron having stated his claim,

Mr. Bouvet, the defendant, read a statement to the effect that the wooden shed was a nuisance to him and an injury to his business. He held that if the attention of the Municipal Director were drawn to it it would be removed, and that it remained through

the neglect of the proprietor's agent. In conclusion, he begged that his proprietor should be ordered to pay him an indemnity of \$50 for the prejudice done to his business by the existence of the shed in question, and \$50 a month until the cause of offence be removed.

Mr. Degron urged that the rent due should be paid; and that, afterwards, if Mr. Bouvet had any claim against the proprietor, it should be made the subject of an action, if necessary. Meantime it had nothing to do with his claim. In support of his view he cited several analogous cases which have been decided lately, in various Consular Courts here, in which the tenants of certain houses refused to pay rent on the ground of alleged grievances. In each instance they had been ordered to pay their arrears, and to seek their remedy, on the other hand, in proper course; and a similar judgment, he argued, should be given in this instance.

The Court, having retired to deliberate, in a short time returned, and gave judgment for the plaintiff \$40, the amount of two months' rent due, and costs of Court.

J. J. DARE vs. SALABELLE.

This was a claim arising out of the refusal of the defendant to bear the expenses of the transfer of lot No. 155, Bluff, to the plaintiff.

Both parties appeared personally.

In June last year Mr. Dare purchased from Mr. Salabelle the Bluff property No. 155, and handed a cheque for the amount agreed upon as purchase money, \$1,500, to Mr. Huot, acting for Mr. Salabelle, who was unwell at the time. He did so with the understanding that the costs of the transfer in the French Consular Court should be borne by the seller. This Mr. Salabelle denied, and, while expressing his willingness to execute the transfer, held that, according to the French Code, the purchaser should pay the costs. The Court gave judgment upon a letter from Mr. Dare, admitted by defendant, in which it was implied that all costs should be borne by the seller. Mr. Dare having paid into the Consulate the costs of the transfer, the Court ordered that that amount should be refunded by Mr. Salabelle.

IN H. B. M.'S COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Acting-Law Secretary*.

(Tuesday, May 8th, 1877.)

EDGAR ABBOTT vs. JOHN BAIKIE.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$99, commission on chartering the schooner *Ching Too* from Yokohama to Hakodate.

Edgar Abbott, the plaintiff, was sworn, and deposed that, on the 2nd of May, the defendant called at his office in company with Captains Partridge and Sievwright and asked him if he could do anything in regard to chartering his vessel. Witness requested to be informed if his vessel was consigned to any one else, and received a negative answer. Upon his making enquiries, one of plaintiff's constituents informed him that the vessel had been offered for charter by another firm. On defendant calling again at plaintiff's office he, plaintiff, accused him of putting the vessel into other hands. Defendant then, in the presence of two witnesses, declared that his vessel was entirely free. Upon this representation plaintiff endeavoured to obtain a charter, and was so far successful as to receive a tele-

gram from a firm offering to charter the vessel. He then communicated with the defendant who, however, never took any notice of his communication. The vessel being placed entirely in the hands of plaintiff, he considered that defendant had no right to give her over to others.

In answer to the Court, the witness stated that defendant did not obtain employment through him. But the vessel having been placed entirely in his hands, he concluded that he was justified in making his present claim. He based his claim of \$99 on the ground that he charged 5 per cent commission for obtaining a charter, but in the present instance he had reduced his claim considerably. The charter witness believed was for \$2,500; and the reason he had reduced his claim was that the case might be tried summarily.

Richard Partridge, Master of the *Syringa*, stated that he recollected being in the plaintiff's office on two occasions in company with Capt. Baikie, but confessed that he had forgotten the exact conversation that took place on the first occasion. On the second occasion he, witness, informed plaintiff that the defendant had placed his vessel in other hands. The defendant was present and stated that he had not done so, and that his vessel was entirely free. The witness stated that he did not think it was right for a captain of a vessel after putting his ship in the hands of an agent, to give her into other hands.

At this stage of the proceedings the case was adjourned at the request of the plaintiff untill two p.m. in order to enable him to produce another witness.

On the Court resuming this afternoon, His Honour announced that he thought that, as the defendant would shortly be returning from Hakodate, it would be advisable for the case to be tried by a jury. He should not give his reasons for making such an order, as he had no desire to influence the jury one way or the other.

An order was then made that the case be put down for trial by jury on a day to be named on application of either party.

The plaintiff asked His Honour for permission to produce the testimony of Capt. Sievwright this afternoon at four o'clock, as he was going away to-morrow morning, and that both his and Captain Partridge's evidence be read to the jury on the trial. Application granted.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Wednesday, May 9th, 1877.

F. A. COPE vs. ASAYA MOCHIMON.

The plaintiff claimed damages for loss sustained by him through the re-sale of goods purchased by the defendant at auction on the 20th March and not taken delivery of.

The plaintiff was asked by the Court if he had anything to add to the statements made in the petition, and replied in the negative.

His Honour then read the petition to defendant, and questioned him concerning the case. He made a statement to the effect that, on the 12th and 13th April, he went to the plaintiff's office with the money. On both occasions the plaintiff was not there; but he explained to the boy in charge of the office what he had come for.

Mr. Cope said he had a witness in Court who would prove that the defendant had not

called at the office on the days mentioned. Moreover, when an article was bought at auction it was the universal custom to take delivery of it at once, and not to wait for a period of twenty days before doing so; and, besides, on the 12th and 13th he, plaintiff, had been engaged in the office from early in the morning until evening. The following day was the 14th, and he believed that the defendant, or some one else, did call on that day. However, he had left word with his boy to tell him, if he called, that the goods had been sold and he, plaintiff, intended to sue him for the deficit. It was compulsory on his part to sell the goods before the departure of the mail. They were sold privately, not by public auction, for the largest amount that could be obtained for them.

The defendant said that he could produce a witness who accompanied him to the plaintiff's on the days mentioned by him.

His Honour then informed the plaintiff that the case would be postponed until the 12th instant at 10 a.m., and requested him to then produce any witnesses he might have; as well as a copy of the auction regulations.

Mr. Cope replied that the regulations referred to had already been forwarded to the Court through H. B. M. Consulate.

TRAINING NOTES.

After sundry attempts, and with the assistance of the watchman on duty, I have been able to reach the course in time to see some ponies at work, and will report in the order they appeared. A little before daylight the sporting Doctor took his two bay ponies for their gallop, and, notwithstanding the whip, &c., as far as I could judge in the imperfect daylight, they need not be feared. Next came *Tallapoosa*, and although he was reported lame and blistered last week, he did his work in masterly style, simply sailing round the course in 2.23, and, according to my book, this pony cannot be beaten this meeting at anything over three quarters of a mile. Then came *Mavis*, who has also been reported groggy forward, and did his work, twice three quarters of a mile, in very good form. He looks the very pink of condition, and ought to be hard to beat for short distances. Next *Hoolet*, and an old favorite of the same string. The old pony galloping on the grass made but a poor show against *Hoolet*, notwithstanding the fact that the latter was kept on the outer circle by the rails. He gallops in fine style and is in perfect condition; and, I think, although he did nothing in Shanghai, that this is the best pony in the country this Spring up to a mile and a distance, and that the two trial plates in both race meetings are a gift to him. Next in order came two China griffins, who went very well indeed, and are certainly the pride and the pick of the private subscription squad. Then came *Lintie*, who looks as strong as a house and goes in capital form. He will take a deal of beating at any and all distances. In fact, this stable ought to carry everything before it in China pony races this spring. The natives of this string will also be well represented by sundry and numerous griffins, who do good time, especially one small bay who shews both speed and staying qualities; and I hear is expected to take the place of the *Little Man*. *Jim Hills* has improved very much, and will make it very hot for the old cracks in the long distances. *Typhoon* is so so—may be all right or all wrong—so I don't intend putting my money on him. Then came *Tartar Emetic* and *The Squirt*, and

really it would be hard to say which went best; but certainly both deserve a prize for their perseverance. Next in order came the "Cherry and Black" ponies. One was reported sick, and was left at home, and two were said to be lame and put on the course, but were very humanely sent back again to the stable. Next in order came *Little Fish* and his stable companion, who gallops like an overgrown calf, and I am certain that neither of them will even burden their owner with cups or plates. Yet I certainly think their jock deserves great praise and credit for his courage and perseverance. The *Devonshire* colt then put in an appearance, and unless he is spoiled by too much attention and food will decidedly win something. What with his strength and fine dashing style, in a three mile and repeat race he ought to be hard to heat.

Mr. Nicola's ponies, as usual, are in fine order, and as fit as fiddles, especially *Moscou*. This pony seems to improve every meeting. *Lodi* looks and goes in his old easy style, and *Mohstolz* looks better than he has done since he ran second for the Champion. The China griffin in this stable moves in fine form, and is more like *Yankee Doodle* than anything I have seen here since those days.

The *Mongolians* next came under my eye. The dun still is the pick of this flock. Although *Consolation* has evidently improved since last meeting, yet this pony seems to lack that dash which leads to victory. *Transit* and *Uncas* I have seen nothing of; but I suppose their wary trainer has a surprise in store for us with them both. In addition, this stable has three China griffins. The brown one seems to stay best, although the small white one has the best way of going; but I think they will hardly be fit to do much damage this meeting. *Stalemate*, and a fine plucky little Japanese griffin that goes straight and ought to pull off the Griffins' plate, complete their lot, but one, their pride and chief joy, *South Mongolian*, a very dark pony indeed. The "Blue and White" nags came next. Amongst the old ones, *Dibs* certainly looks too fat, and altogether too big, as he will have a better class of ponies to meet this time than he had last, and unless he is reduced by one half in good time you may expect to see this good old pony defeated. *Favori* never was a first class pony in my opinion; but he is going as well as I ever saw him. *Mandarin* takes merry spins occasionally, and seems to go well but he will have tough work in beating such cattle as *Mavis*, &c. *Gladiator*, had he been shot a year ago, I think, would have saved his owner some money and his trainer a deal of trouble. The griffins in this stable seem even more backward than the others, and are I think but an ordinary lot. Perhaps the quantity may make up for the quality of them. Mr. Sinbad's string look well. I have not seen *The Judge* gallop, but he looks very nice indeed, and is likely to cause some more surprises. The *Raven*, too, looks well, and with his short legs and stout barrel ought to suit this course; but he has more work cut out for him this meeting to beat *Bracmar* and *Tallapoosa* than he ever was able to accomplish, in my opinion. There are some really useful griffins in this stable, which will make some of the old mokes travel, if they are brought out fit on the day. I certainly never had a good idea of the Japanese pony *Daimio*, and I do not think he has improved at all since last meeting. The "Cliff" stable have some good looking ponies, which are said to go well; but as I was either too early or too late to see

them at work I cannot say anything further about them, but would question much their ability to win in good company. A sad sort of gloom seems to have come over the "Red and White" Stable. They are very much fewer and finer than ever, yet I should rejoice, and I know many would join me, to see the old ponies *Tilleded* and *Trustee* come to the fore again. I certainly would not approve of trusting a Japanese betto out of sight to train ponies, nor allow him to gallop them with blankets, two months before racing them. The new stable "Yellow and Black" has two fine racing-looking ponies, which certainly shew speed, but I think lack condition for this meeting. I had almost forgotten the "Blue and White" native ponies, who all look very fair indeed. The *Doctor* goes very well one day, and very badly the next which is unsatisfactory. The *Moor* and *Nick* I think look best, and although they do not shew a great turn of speed, they are in good order and should win something. *Oyama* I do not think up to his last year's condition. He has, I hear, been seedy; and the griffin I don't like. He seems heavy and does not take kindly to his work, and shews a decided affection for timber. I hear of a very fine China griffin from Tokio, of which great things are expected, but have not seen him. There are several other outsiders, but nothing very dangerous; and last but not least are the string under the care of the Colonel. The chesnut looks a useful pony, and although he does not make good time has a very dashing way of moving; and the grey griffin has improved immensely and ought to make his mark in some of the mile races. *Sovereign* and *Doncaster* look too fine and light to face the hill, and certainly have not the speed for the shorter distances; but there is no knowing what they may do under the able guidance of the Colonel.

As I said before, two of the old *Mongolians* are dangerous. I mean those that have carried the colours to victory on former occasions; yet I shall pin my faith on the "Tartans," whenever they shew forth in the programme. For choice of griffins for short distances I take *Maccaroni*, and for long distances one of Mr. Sinbad's lot: next a *Mongolian*. *Shizoku* is first favorite for the "Native Griffins," and *Jim Hills* is best amongst the old ponies, although Mr. Nicolas' lot will take a deal of beating. I was nearly omitting a very old favorite, *Crusader*. He looks and goes as well as ever—once round in 2.25, some say 2.23, I say 2.28; and he is altogether so very handsome. Praying for fine weather, I look forward to witnessing the best meeting ever held in Japan; and promise to keep you posted should I learn anything further.

DAYLIGHT.

THE INSURRECTION.

Rumors of trouble, no longer confined to Satsuma, are published in the native papers: The *Choya Shinbun* says that the shizoku of the Kochi ken are agitating for the establishment of a representative assembly and are ready, if necessary, to support their demands by force of arms. The government officials in Kioto hold daily meetings to discuss the best means to preserve peace among them:—The *Mai Nichi Shinbun*, on the same subject, quoting the *Gakumin-shinshi*, reports that Itagaki-Saisuke, ex-Sangi, of Kochi, has commenced recently to collect all the men of the same opinion with himself, and has an-

nounced the determination to proceed with them to Kioto in order to urge the government to establish a representative assembly. If the government should refuse to comply with his desire, he will, he says, be a martyr for freedom. Those who share his views are said to number already about 1,000 in his country, Tosa.

The insurgents of Kagoshima have built batteries along the naturally strong and commanding mountain range between Hinga and Bungo.—Of the police in Kioto, about 200 will soon be sent to the South-West.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram, sent from Kobe on the 6th, announces that according to information from Kagoshima, the insurgent troops, encamped at Okuchi, about 3,000 in all, had marched to Ibiki, Tonikata and other places. About 1,000 are encamped at Yamo. They are thought to be concerting an attack upon Kagoshima, which is now occupied by the imperial forces. The fourth division of the imperialists, who arrived there at dawn that same day, have been ordered to remain there.—A later despatch from Kioto says that about 2,000 rebel troops had advanced as far as the villages of Oyamada, Ishiki, Takeda, and Kamimura, close to Kagoshima. Large numbers of the insurgents had also entered Kajiri, Kuniwake, Shikine, Fukuyama, and other places. Some of the imperialists in Kagoshima will soon be sent to Akune by ship, whence they will attack the insurgents in their rear. At Demidzu on the 4th about eighty shizoku surrendered to the Imperial forces.—A telegram from Kumamoto, on the 7th, states that on the morning of the 5th a battle was fought at Kagoshima. The imperialists had built a fortress on the summit of a hill, in the rear of Kagoshima castle. A strong fence was erected about half way up the hill. The imperialists did not fire till the rebel troops had approached the fence, when a tremendous discharge was opened upon them and their commander, Nosé, was killed. They were driven back with considerable loss. A district of about one ri and a half in length of the castle city of Kagoshima has been destroyed by fire by the imperialists, a destruction which appears to be as cruel as useless.

One more telegram from Kioto, despatched on the evening of the 7th instant, announces that at 4 a.m. on the 5th, about 2,000 insurgents crossed the river Kofu in Kagoshima, and about 500 others attacked the imperialists simultaneously on the hill Shojo and the shores of Murishiro. At noon, they were repulsed with considerable loss and fled in disorder for Ishikidake. The imperialists had only two men killed. Yet another despatch from Kioto, on the 8th, says that Major Shidzuma had engaged the rebels at Yamano in the Kagoshima ken at about 11 a.m. on the 6th. The insurgents were routed at about 2 p.m. the same day. Ten rebels were captured and many were wounded, while the imperialists lost only three men.—A telegram from Kumamoto on the 8th states that on the 4th a battle was commenced at Ishizaka on the border of Satsuma, and was gained by the imperialists after about one hour's contest. The imperialists will march towards Kagoshima by this road.

SHANTUNG FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Shantung Famine Relief Fund at Shanghai has been sent to the Honorary Secretary of the fund here, by whom it has

been handed to us for publication. It will be very gratifying to the contributors to know that the Relief Committee have now "ample funds on hand and in prospect to meet the wants of the people:" that "thousands of lives" have been saved by timely charity; and that good harvests are anticipated, which will afford relief more lasting than that of foreign help to a distress which has been grievous.

Shanghai, 20th April, 1877.

A. J. WILKIN, Esq.,

Hon. Secretary,

Shantung Relief Fund,
Yokohama.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 7th inst. has come to hand, informing me of the telegraph of a further contribution to the above fund from your place of \$1,200.

Mr. Cameron, our honorary treasurer, has also advised me of the receipt of the telegram.

Your inclosure of the list of subscriptions has likewise been received, and I have sent it to the *Daily News* office. It will appear in to-morrow's paper, I believe.

Your Committee and the Community in Yokohama have done nobly, and your kind action in the matter is warmly appreciated.

There is every prospect of a good harvest this year in many parts of the country, and in the course of two months we expect the burden of the affair will have been got over. Meanwhile we seem to have ample funds on hand and in prospect to enable us to meet the wants of the people, and we have the gratification, acknowledged on all sides, of having saved thousands of lives.

The appeal from every quarter has been of the most liberal kind, far surpassing our expectation, but not greater than the exigency of the case. We doubt not much good will come out of it, and it is to be hoped that the Government and the country at large will recognize that we are really their best friends. Hereabouts the natives express far greater confidence in us and in our form of working in this instance, than in the authorities. It is well perhaps that such an occasion has been furnished for doing what we have done, though it is dreadful the sufferings through which the people have passed.

In due time all our operations will be published, and at present we are most thankful that our friends in Japan generally have been so helpful, and responded in such an excellent manner to our appeal.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

WM. MUIRHEAD,

Hon. Secretary, Shantung Relief Fund.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

- April 22, Ger. 3-m. schr. *Friedrich*, Hoyer, 396, from Copenhagen, Gen-ral, to Order.
- April 23, Brit. str. *Viking*, Castle, 2,558, from Kobe, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
- April 23, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Tanner, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
- April 23, H. B. M.'s flag-ship *Audacious*, Capt. P. Colomb, 3,774 tons, 14-guns, from Kobe.
- April 24, Brit. barq. *Sea Star*, Brotherton, 690, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
- April 27, Frch. str. *Tinai*, Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
- April 27, Jap. str. *Hirosima-Maru*, Burdiss, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- April 27, Am. schr. *Mary Jane*, Brinkmeier, 159, from Kobe, General, to E. C. Kirby & Co.
- April 27, Ger. schr. *Benedicta*, Jansen, 250, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.

April 30, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Edmonds, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 April 30, Brit. 3-m. schr. *Ching-too*, Baikie, 304, from Takao, Sugar, to Order.
 May 1, Brit. 3-m. schr. *Iris*, Taylor, 259, from Takao, via Amoy and Tamsui, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 May 2, Brit. schr. *Pato*, Slocum, 65, from Hongkong, Salt, for Hakodate.
 May 2, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 May 2, Ger. frigate *Elisabeth*, Capt. von Wickede, from Europe via Manila.
 May 6, Am. bark *Annie W. Weston*, Winsor, 762, from Hakodate, Ice and General, to H. Allen, Jur.
 May 8, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 May 8, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 May 8, Brit. barq. *Bothwell Castle*, Heath, 650, from Newcastle, N. S. W., Coals, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 May 9, Ger. schr. *San Francisco*, Lanke, 263, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

April 23, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 April 23, Brit. barq. *Laurel*, Johnson, 638, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by E. Abbott.
 April 24, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Tanner, 5,079, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 April 24, Brit. schr. *Alerta*, Talbot, 250, for Amoy, Rice, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
 April 25, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Smith, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 April 25, Ger. barq. *Jacobine*, Holmann, 417, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by Netherland Trading Co.
 April 26, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 April 27, Jap. str. *Meiji-Maru*, Peters, 1,010, for Hakodate, despatched by Lighthouse Department.
 April 28, Brit. str. *Massilia*, Rand, 1,083, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 April 28, Brit. schr. *Zori*, Williams, 55, for North Pacific, despatched by Captain.
 April 28, Brit. schr. *Beatrice*, Jordan, 67, for Kurile Islands, despatched by Captain.
 April 30, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdiss, 1,870, Troops, for Kobe.
 May 2, Frch. str. *Tibre*, de Girard, 1,003, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 May 3, Brit. brig *Leonore*, Crichton, 250, for Amoy, Rice, despatched by E. B. Watson.
 May 3, Dan. barq. *Catharina*, Fischer, 300, for Amoy, Rice, despatched by E. B. Watson.
 May 3, Ger. brig *Otto*, Adamson, 250, for Amoy, Rice, despatched by E. B. Watson.
 May 4, Brit. 3-m. schr. *Iris*, Taylor, 259, for Amoy, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 May 4, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 May 4, Brit. schr. *Pato*, Slocum, 59, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

May 5, Am. schr. *Mary Jane*, Brinkmeir, 159, for Kobe, General, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.
 May 5, Ger. 3-m. schr. *Friedrich*, Hoyer, 396, for Petropaulovski, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
 May 5, Brit. barq. *Punjab*, Black, 882, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Kniffler & Co.
 May 6, Brit. str. *Viking*, Castle, 2,558, for Amoy, Rice, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
 May 9, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Edmonds, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 May 10, Brit. barq. *Sea Star*, Brotherton, 690, for London via Nagasaki, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
 May 10, Brit. barq. *Wandering Minstrel*, Sievwright, 361, for Niigata, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Denton, Mrs. Barrett and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Farnham and 2 children, Mrs. N. A. Hawes and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Fenton and daughter, Mrs. J. W. Paul, Miss Metcalf, Mrs. Tomots, Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. McMakin, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child, Captain Lenny, Dr. McLeod, Messrs. J. G. Gup, W. J. Tennant, J. G. Littlefield, E. Klinck, M. Giurechick, A. R. Brown, Stickler, C. Murray, R. W. Jamie, E. C. Kimball, R. J. Bull, E. B. Livingston, U.S.N., Geo. Burnett, and G. A. Cox.

Per Am. str. *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—Messrs. C. Schmidz, N. E. Pell, Marshall Bazing, I. Murata, S. Taneda, E. T. Sheppard, G. Farley, W. H. Hyde, M. A. Little, J. Cunningham, J. F. Goodfellow, Mrs. E. M. Douglass, Wallen Gay, F. Low, A. F. Freeman, E. D. Jones, J. K. Thorndike, F. Kagatoni, Miss C. Emerson, G. D. Kois, S. Lemaneffsky, J. T. Sheppard, A. A. Fisher, C. B. Bernard, R. Bourke, E. H. Parker, R. Lilly and wife, F. Norikoff and C. Westcott. For Hongkong: Messrs. A. K. Honey and J. L. Anderson.

Per Am. str. *City of Peking* for Hongkong:—Mr. W. H. Brereton and Misses Brereton.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay* for Hongkong:—1 European, and 9 Chinese on deck.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—General Suigo, Lt. Col. Watanabe, Mr. E. C. Kirby, Revd. C. Carrothers, Mrs. Nickel, Messrs. Freeman, F. Low, Dammann, E. H. Smith, Schneider, Tillson, Dr. G. B. Hill, Captain Lemaneffsky, Captain Thorndike, Messrs. Parker, W. H. Morse, A. Little, W. W. Hyde, A. A. Fisher, G. D. Kies, C. Jubin, Endicott, Cunningham, H. R. Smith, Goodfellow, Bourke, J. J. Gray, and 29 Japanese in cabin.

Per Frch. str. *Tamais* from Hongkong:—Monsieur de Geoffroy, Minister Plenipotentiary for France, Madame de Geoffroy and 2 children, 3 servants, Monsieur de Mouterot, Secretary of Legation, Messrs. Orny, Wolff, J. Davison, C. Mallet, Doctor Boyet, Hippley, Brodie and Salvery Auguste.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Sir Henry Norman, D. B. Smith, H. Mandaley, S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Mourilyan and child, Cunningham, Ed. Blanchett, A. Gillingham, L. Kniffler, Mr. and Mrs. Powers, J. D. Carroll, E. H. Hunter, Stanley, and 17 Japanese in cabin; and 3 Europeans, 1 Chinese, and 186 Japanese in steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Locock, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony and 3 children, Mrs. Hornby Evans, Mrs. Chaplin Ayrton and child, Mr. Hodgkins, Mr. de St. Quentin and servant, Messrs. M. Thibaudier, Wachtels, Brodie, and Haeks.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Miss Wyman, Capt. Black, and servant, Prince Ei, Rev. Mr. Wright, Mrs. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Berry, Dr. and Mrs. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. James, General Raben, Miss Raben, Mrs. Youd, Lieut. Nicolson, Capt. Rathbone, Messrs. C. W. Kinder, Jardine, Keswick, Duplaquet, E. Cocks, J. B. Watson, A. R. Watson, Paul Ranley, 11 Japanese in the cabin; 2 European sailors, and 140 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Hayashi and son, Rev. T. H. Gulick, Dr. and Mrs. McCartee, Miss King, Miss Minnie Crawford, Mrs. Brent, Mrs. E. de Ojeda, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brooke, Miss Hoar, Rev. Bishop Williams, Messrs. Inouye, Osada, Benson, Kookee, Kassai, Kookota, Kano, Cunningham, Kniffler, Ow Yuen, Bongor, Winckler, Jones, Hayashi, Okizuki, Sheppard, Cruickshank, Gillingham, and C. J. Strome.

Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* from Hongkong:—General T. B. Van Buren, U. S. Consul General, Jno. Gargan, Ten Japanese, and Two Chinese. For San Francisco:—Rev. N. A. McDonald, D. T. Bradley, D. D. Allen, Fred. Wooster, C. Hill, and 497 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Ness, Mrs. Wachtels and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Mayama, Prince and Princess Yanagiwara, Mrs. Kagawa, Prince Yamanouchi, Payt. Thompson, U.S.N., Messrs. Ishikawa, Yamaguchi, Walts, Irving, Osborne, Wauchope, Kirby, Sutherland, Smith, Johnson, Machida, Katayama, Nagaoka, Asakaya, Hirano, Yasmura, Wakao, Otakasaka, Matsunami, Yokota, Kusunase, Shimizu, Katayama, Shiraiishi, Yoshizumi, Fukada, Ikeda, Ito, Takakura, Machinaga, Hayakawa; and 296 in steerage. For San Francisco: Dr. Wickoff, U.S.N.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Captain Black, Lieut. Dicken, Lieut. James, Lieut. Weldon, Lieut. Wheeler, R.N., Messrs. W. E. Cocks, J. Stephens, R. Primick, C. Griffiths, J. Perrott, G. Westcott, R. Fennimore, and 3 Chinese on deck.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Peking* reports:—Sailed from San Francisco April 3rd, at 12.15 p.m. To April 9th had light variable winds and fine weather; then to April 17th fresh gales from S.W. to West, with head sea; then to April 19th fresh gales from S.W. veering to S.W. and West with fresh gales; and thence to Yokohama light variable winds and fine weather. Arrived April 22nd, at 4 a.m.

The French steamer *Tamais* reports:—Having experienced strong Easterly winds, a heavy cross sea with rain and fog, from noon of the 23rd till the evening of the 26th.

The British steamer *Malacca* reports a very pleasant passage throughout.

The British steamer *Gaelic* reports:—Left Hongkong at 3 p.m. on the 1st instant, and had fine weather with variable winds to Oosima, thence strong N. E. winds to arrival, at daylight on the 8th instant. The *City of Peking* arrived at Hongkong on the 1st May at 10 a.m. French mail was not in.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

The import market is in about the most depressed condition it has been in since the ports in Japan were opened to foreign trade. The small demand existing arises out of speculation, a few native merchants taking up goods, which are in a manner forced on the market, at prices which must result in serious loss to the sellers.

The German schooner *Friedrich*, with general cargo, from Copenhagen, and the British barques *Sea Star* and *Bothwell Castle* from Sydney, N. S. W., both with coal, have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex steamers *Indus* (M. M.) and *Indus* (P. & O.) from London, *Anchises* from Liverpool, and *Sindh* from Marseilles, is to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings— 7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.30 to 1.60	} Importers holding for an advance. No immediate enquiry
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.60 to 2.40	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.40 to 2.40	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00 to 2.50	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.30 to 2.40	} Little doing.
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10 to 1.70	
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.55 to 2.65	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.60 to 2.30	
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.12½ to 0.14	} Quiet.
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65 to 0.87½	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	6.70 to 7.50	
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.73 to 0.85	
Taffachelass "	1.70 to 2.15	} No demand.
COTTON YARN.		
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	28.25 to 32.40	} The transactions which have taken place have been principally purchases by natives on speculation and in anticipation of an advance.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	32.75 to 34.50	
Nos. 38 to 42 "	36.00 to 38.25	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.		
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.50 to 16.50	} No demand in this market for goods of this class
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	10.50 to 11.50	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. "	3.75 to 5.00	
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.00 to 7.00	
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.50 to 7.00	} Very quiet.
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½ to 0.18½	
do. (Figured) "	0.22 to 0.30	
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.90 to 1.60	
Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50 to 0.55	} Unsaleable.
Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.65 to 0.75	
Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.40 to 0.70	
Italian, 32 in. "	0.25 to 0.34	
Blankets, 6 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.40 to 0.45	} Good qualities saleable. No business.
METALS AND SUNDRIES.		
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	3.20 to 3.75	} Quotations unchanged. Demand limited to pig and plate iron. That for nail-rod entirely subsided.
do. Nail-rod "	3.00 to 3.50	
do. Hoop "	4.50 to 5.00	
do. Pig "	1.50 to 2.00	
Lead "	8.00 to 8.25	} Small business. Stock limited.
Quicksilver ... .. "	.....
Coal ... .. "	.....
Sugar, ... .. "	.....
do. Jim pah. 1 "	7.90 to 8.00	}
do. Khih pah. 2 "	6.50 to 7.70	
do. Kok fah. 3 "	6.20 to 6.60	
do. Kung fun. 4 "	5.50 to 6.00	
do. Formosa (bags) "	4.20 to 4.30	}
do. (baskets) "	4.00	
do. Amoy Brown... .. "	3.50 to 3.80	

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK shows no change. During the last twenty days there has been no business whatever; prices though nominally unchanged depend for their increase or decrease upon advices from Europe. The unsold stock consists of about 3,000 native bales, chiefly Oshius,

TEA:—Our new season 1877-8 opened on the 3rd instant, with settlements of new leaf to the extent of 125 piculs at prices ranging from \$50 @ \$56 per picul. Supplies have come in freely, and total amount of new leaf settled to date must amount to 1,000 piculs. Rates are to-day slightly easier, but so far no settlement has been reported under \$43 for quality certainly not grading higher than "fair fine."

It is rather premature to pronounce on the likely quality of the first crop, but from musters already to hand it would appear much the same as last season's, with the disadvantage of having opened the market from \$3 @ \$4 per picul dearer, in comparison with prices ruling last year.

The *Gaelic* will take from Yokohama about 2,700 half-chests new crop.

In "Old Teas" there is nothing worth commenting on: stocks are exhausted.

DESCRIPTION.	PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK :—		
Mayebashi } Extra	700	No Business.
and } Best No. 1 and 2	600 to 650	
Shinshiu } Good all round	550 to 600	
Fair medium 2½	500 to 550	
3 and inferior... ..		
Oshiu, Extra		
„ Best		
„ Good		
„ Medium		
Hamatski, Best		
„ Good		
„ Medium		
Sodai,		
Harimichi 1 and 2		
Kakida, Extra		
1 and 2		
Good		
Medium		
Filature :—		
Tomiooka, No. 1... ..		
„ 2... ..		
„ 3... ..		
TEA :—		
Common		
Good Common... ..		
Medium... ..		
Good Medium		
Fine		
Finest		
Choice		
SUNDRIES :—		
Rice,	\$ 2.05 to 2.10 per picul	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	3.20 to 3.50 „	
„ Brown		
„ Large green	2.40 to 2.50 „	
Cuttle Fish	17.00 to 17.50 „	
Mushrooms	42.00 to 44.00 „	
Isinglass	28.00 to 30.00 „	
Sharks' Fins	35.00 to 38.00 „	
Wax, White	11.00 to 12.00 „	
„ Bees	36.00 to 45.00 „	
Gall Nuts	8.00 to 9.00 „	No quotations.
Sulphur	1.75 to 2.00 „	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	2.25 to 2.50 per catty.	
„ (100 a 120 „ „)	1.60 to 1.90 „	
Tobacco, Common	6.50 to 9.50 per picul.	
Rape Oil	11.00 to 12.00 „	
Shell Fish	25.00 to 35.00 „	
Camphor	16.00 to 17.00 „	
Beche-de-mer	39.00 to 42.00 „	
Coals	4.00 to 6.25 per ton.	

EXCHANGE.

We have again to report but a very limited business in exchange; Business in exports, as is usual at this time of the year, has been small, consequently there have been but few Private Bills on the market. The demand for Bank Bills has been moderate. Since our last, rates have been as low as 4/0¼ for 6 months' Bank Bills, but they have recovered slightly the last few days.

N LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0½d.	ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....74½
" do.....Sight.....4s. 0d.	" Private.....10 days' sight.....75½ nominal.
" Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 1½d.	" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....1½ discount.
" Documents 6 do.....4s. 1½d.	" Private.....10 days' sight.....2½ per cent dis.
" Continental 6 do.....4s. 1½d.	" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....97
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.10	" Private.....30 days' sight.....99
" do.....Sight.....5.02½	
" Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.17½ nom.	
" Documents 6 do.....	

Gold Yen, 402. Silver Yen, 409½. Kinsatz, 409½.

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
UNITED STATES and EUROPE *via* San Francisco or Suez.

Per Pacific Mail Steamer
"City of Peking."

YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1877.

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BIRTH.

At Kobe, on the 6th instant, the wife of CARL RASCH, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd April at the Parish Church, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, by the Rev. Canon Crosthwaite, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Bamskill, GEORGE MILDWAY DARE, of Yokohama, Japan, to ANNIE DOROTHEA CAROLINE, only child of Edward Earnshaw, Esq., J.P., of The Cloisters, Knaresborough.

DIED.

On the 20th instant, at 7.30 P.M., at the "Eureka Hotel" No. 128, Capt. C. SCHMIDT, late Commander of the Imperial Japanese Steamer *Gembu-maru*, (Kuroda), age 84 years, a native of Kiel, Holstein, Germany.

Summary.

THE last MAIL SUMMARY was dated 10th inst. for despatch by the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, which left for San Francisco at daylight on the 11th. Since then we have received the following mails:—

M. M. str. *Mensaleh*, M'seilles 28 Mar. arrd. 10 inst.
O. & O. str. *Oceanic*, San F'cisco 16 Apr. " 11 "
P. & O. str. *Sunda*, London 30 March " 13 "
M. M. str. *Tibre* London 6 April " 21 "

And despatched the

O. & O. str. *Gaelic* for San Francisco 11th May.
M. M. str. *Tanais* " Marseilles 16th "
P. & O. str. *Sunda* " London 23rd "

THE *Flying Spur*, *Argentino*, S. S. *via* Suez Canal, and *Candia*, S. S. *via* Suez Canal, all from London with general cargo, and the *Scaufell* from Newcastle N. S. W. with coal, have arrived.

THE progress of events in the South has been summarised in an article to which we refer. Details of the occurrences meagrely reported in the native papers, will be found under the heading of "Nippon Notes." The skirmishing, so often reported as battles and engagements resulting in victory for one or the other of the contending armies, still con-

tinues with varying success. The seat of war has been removed from before, and the vicinity of, Kumamoto, to the valleys between Yajiro, the head quarters of ARISUGAWA-NO-MIYA, the imperial commander-in-chief, and Hitoyoshi, the place chosen by SAIGO for encampment.

THE return of the MIKADO from Kioto to Tokio has been postponed indefinitely. The Empress Dowager is expected to arrive in Tokio in a day or two.

OKUMA, Finance Minister, has returned to his post at the capital. It is rumoured he is about to endeavour to raise another loan, chiefly for the purpose of defraying the heavy expenditure arising from the costly war now being carried on in the South, but the report is said to be without foundation.

THE Minister KIDO, one of the MIKADO's Chief Advisers in the Council of State, is seriously ill, and his life is almost despaired of. He can ill be spared at this juncture.

COUNT FR D'OSTIANI, Minister for Italy left for Europe on the 18th instant, and has been succeeded by the Count BARBOLANI.

MR. E. PIQUET, one of the senior residents of Yokohama, took his departure on the 16th instant. His long residence and many good qualities earned for him the respect and esteem of the community, and his departure, probably not to return, is much regretted.

THE condition of business is so bad that merchants are glad of any pretext to absent themselves from their offices. The past week has therefore been devoted to holiday-making. Saturday, the 12th instant, witnessed an event which caused much excitement, not from its importance, but the unexpected result of the contest. The barges of the U. S. S. *Tennessee*, and H. B. M.'s S. *Audacious*, in friendly rivalry challenged each other to a race of about three miles. The latter's boat's crew was the favorite if there was any distinction made by those versed in aquatic affairs. The race was rowed under the somewhat unfavorable circumstances of a fresh north-westerly gale and rather lumpy sea, circumstances, however, supposed to be in favor of the heavier built boat of the *Audacious*. From the start the *Tennessee* barge took the lead, was never afterwards headed, and beat her opponent with any amount to spare.

A NOTIFICATION of some importance has been published by order of H. B. M.'s Minister. The law regulating the liability of sureties to contracts in Japan, provides that the bondsman shall not be called upon to make good his liability in event of default on the part of the principal, until three years have elapsed. By consent of the Japanese Government an express stipulation providing for immediate recourse to the surety may now be inserted in any contract or agreement.

THE 16th, 17th and 19th, were devoted to the race meeting. Beautiful weather, good attendance, and good racing made the scene as lively as could be wished on the first and second days, but on the 18th the rain poured in torrents and the last day's sport was necessarily postponed to Saturday the 19th, which closed a very successful meeting considering the disadvantage of having another to follow on the 24th, 25th and 26th instant. The Race Club refused to entertain the overtures made by the Association, hence the double meeting.

THE weather is unusually backward for the time of year; the average rainfall for the five first months of the year is far from made up, and we have before us a prospect of a wet and uncomfortable summer. On Sunday the 13th the thermometer at 2 p.m. indicated 81° Fahrenheit, and at 7 p.m., five hours later, it had fallen to 50°

A CASE of some interest has been decided in H. B. M.'s Provincial Court. The plaintiff, Howles, formerly a partner with one Black, an American, claimed \$15,000 damages from his former creditors and their assignee. The facts of the case are few and simple. The plaintiff in June 1870 called a meeting of his creditors and invited them to assist him in the settlement of his affairs. The creditors appointed an assignee who acted to the best of his ability in the protection of plaintiff's property a portion of which had been illegally removed, was afterwards restored and subsequently seized and removed by the then U. S. Consul. This and sundry other matters gave rise to much litigation, and as it was not possible to apply the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, then not in force in this place, and expenses for wages, rent, and other pressing matters were accumulating, the creditors resolved to dispose of the stock and plant of the debtor, which was done after being advertised for a lengthened period. The plaintiff never objected to the sale, but after the lapse of sufficient time to bar the creditors' claims against him, he preferred the present action to recover damages for the loss sustained by him in consequence of the illegality and oppressive nature of the creditors' acts. The jury, after a patient hearing extending over two days, the defendants calling no witnesses, found for the defendants, and judgment was recorded in their favor with costs.

A PERSON named HEINTZ, a native of Luxemburg has been apprehended and remanded by His Netherland's Majesty's Consul on several charges of fraud. The prisoner is said to have occupied a good station in life, and to have been formerly in the Belgian guards.

THE latest news from the seat of war indicate a series of small engagements, in which the imperial arms were successful.

THE JAPANESE POSITION.

THE events of the past few days call for more than the passing attention their appearance in the columns of a daily newspaper is calculated to excite. On the departure of the last mail native opinion inclined to the belief that the insurrection was at an end, that the government was to be partially reconstructed, and that an amnesty would be extended to SAIGO and his followers. His Majesty the MIKADO was announced to start on his return to Tokio on the 17th instant, and the Finance Minister OKUMA preceded him. Amongst the people a feeling of confidence in the early restoration of peace and the establishment of the government on a firmer, because better, basis, gave a somewhat mild impetus to business, and, generally, the horizon seemed relieved of some of the storm clouds which have so long lowered upon it. What intelligence gave rise to this impression, how it originated or how it was sustained, is beyond our comprehension, but it is with regret we have to record that the improvement, such as it was, was transitory, and that the present moment shows the country to be in a position similar to that she has occupied during the past three months.

A brief review of the occurrences of March, April and May shows that the ideas enunciated by this paper on the 26th February were not without a certain amount of prophetic truth. We pointed out that the southern movement was not directed against, nor even remotely intended to subvert, the constitution of Japan; we believed then, as we believe now when events have justified the opinions then formed, that the ministry of this country had to a considerable extent forfeited the confidence of an immense proportion of the people; that SAIGO's object was to present a memorial to the MIKADO praying for reforms in several departments of the state, and for some modification of the enforced commutation of the pensions of the Samurai. Immediately after this article a report was current in the capital that SAIGO had personally appeared in Kioto and presented to the MIKADO a memorial containing eleven demands, all of which were categorically refused. That SAIGO himself had waited upon the MIKADO was manifestly absurd, but that a memorial similar to that mentioned had been received, considered, and rejected by the MIKADO seems highly probable: of the nature of its contents none except the framers, and the immediate advisers of the throne can possibly be acquainted; the native press is silent on the subject—silent under the iron hand of a severe censorship, and men competent and sound in judgment, accustomed to form opinions upon current events, have carefully held their peace. On the 28th February the *Osaka-Nippo* announced that OYAMA, the governor of Kagoshima, desired to memorialise the government for permission for SAIGO to lay certain matters before the MIKADO, a request which apparently was not granted. Early in March came the improbable story of the projected assassination of SAIGO; the foundation for this accusation against the government was certain confessions said to have been made by a number of the lower classes of policemen and ex-schoolmasters, so improbable and wild that in the absence of further evidence in support the so-called confessions were unanimously scouted as slanderous and false. Towards the middle of the month of March an imperial commissioner was despatched to Kagoshima with a message to SHIMADZ', by whom he was hospitably and favourably received. On the

return of the envoy to Kioto, he took with him OYAMA, governor of Kagoshima, who, on his arrival at Kobé, was degraded from his rank and sent a prisoner to Tokio for trial. Detained in the capital and treated more in the manner of a felon of the worst class than as a man charged with a political offence, his trial has been delayed upon pretexts which may be substantial, but are seemingly inequitable and unfair. On the 4th April the *Hochi Shinbun* announced that the trial of OYAMA would be conducted by OKI, Minister of Justice, but for various reasons a subordinate officer, TAMANO, a judge of the second rank, was appointed to preside and declined the office. Up to this time the trial or examination of OYAMA is still pending and apparently far from conclusion. On the 16th April SHIMADZ' CHINHIKO, fourth son of SHIMADZ', had an audience of the MIKADO, and, according to the *Mai Nichi Shinbun*, presented to the Ministry a memorial from his father. Towards the close of April an event of unusual significance occurred; KURODA, Sangi and President of the Agricultural Department, and a major-general in the imperial army, announced his determination to resign his command. In addition to his ordinary military duties his ability and loyalty had caused him to be nominated "war inspector," and his conduct procured for him the respect of his colleagues, as evidenced by his reception in Tokio on his return subsequent to his resignation. The *Akebono Shinbun* is responsible for the reasons alleged to have been urged by General KURODA for his retirement from active service; the language is simple and quaint; there is a freshness about it quite charming, but we, in common with many others, are apt to think the interests of the Agricultural Department might well have been subordinated to the salvation of the imperial government of which KURODA is so distinguished a member. In his petition to the MIKADO he prayed permission to resign his post of war inspector "because he saw" that his services were no longer of any value "to the MIKADO and country. Since his appointment at the commencement of the civil war, he had escorted the imperial envoy to Kagoshima, where he did his best for the advancement of the government cause. On his return he left at the head of troops for Yajiro, intending to attack the insurgents in the rear and effect a junction with the Kumamoto garrison from that direction. As he hoped, he routed the rebels in many battles and relieved the garrison at a critical moment. Having completed this great work, he thinks that it is time for him to return to the discharge of his responsible duties in the Agricultural Department." In the meantime fighting has been going on. The strength of the government exerted to its utmost, and beyond the most sanguine expectations of its warmest supporters, has proved unequal to the suppression of the rebellion. News of bloody battles resulting in victory for the imperial troops have been published from time to time, but putting aside the undeniable fact that the native papers can only publish matter approved of by the government censors, there is further evidence wanting to justify any belief in the reports. A battle closed by the approach of night and the exhaustion of the contending forces, cannot be called a "victory"; and in the absence of details of the rout, pursuit, and the destruction of the worsted army, we must conclude in reason that the so-called "victories" were in reality engagements involving the sacrifice of much human treasure for a hollow and worthless result.

This abridged and necessarily imperfect sketch of the stirring events of the past three months must serve as a bridge to connect the commencement of the insurrection with the present time. We see the government of this country using its utmost endeavours for the suppression of a rebellion against it, founded on real or imaginary wrongs but its instigators still claiming a right to be heard upon the merits of their alleged grievance. We see the rebels, instead of being reduced to subjection as was supposed, still able to keep the field as belligerents of a character formidable and apparently as strong as before. We hear of the cruel waste of the lives of men who should never have fallen in the inglorious strife of civil war; of the expenditure of at least ten million dollars of treasure; of the growing discontent which is spreading over the whole country: of the qualities and patriotism of SAIGO and the course which should be followed in event of his capture and the dispersion of his armies, but still greater than these we hear of the unwillingness of the MIKADO's chief advisers to use further endeavours to stifle the popular voice by force of arms.

The movements of the insurgents announced by telegrams from Kumamoto on the 12th instant, were evidently beyond the control of the imperial forces; in a number of engagements which we hesitate to dignify by the name of battles, the insurgents were entirely successful in making themselves masters of several important positions. After the abandonment of the siege of Kumamoto, Saigo retreated southward, and after a perilous and fatiguing march he entered Hito-yoshi a naturally strong and commanding position, entirely surrounded by mountains, where he is believed to have established his head quarters. The telegrams of the 13th are not more encouraging, the imperial forces apparently meeting with a succession of small reverses. On the 14th news were received to the effect that messengers sent to Hito-yoshi by the ex-Daimio Hosakawa to instruct his retainers to remain loyal, returned after a fruitless mission. IKEBE, the commander of the Kumamoto division of insurgents had levied taxes in Hito-yoshi, and had constituted himself director of the arsenal in that place, where a supply of ammunition for two years was said to have been seized by the rebels, who were much elated in consequence. The imperial forces under ARISUGAWA-NO-MIYA are encamped at Yajiro, about 40 miles north of Hito-yoshi, and it is in the valleys which lie between the two places that the chief engagements of the second campaign are expected to take place. The intentions of the government are wholly unknown, but rumour credits them with actually deliberating upon the best method of settling the political difficulties in a manner calculated to appease the turbulent and warlike men who have placed SAIGO at their head. That early peace is probable is supported by the advice reported to have been tendered to the government by KURODA in favour of a compromise with the insurgents, combined with the fact that the utmost the government can hope to do is to confine the rebellion to the limits of the island of Kiusiu and so prevent its extension to the main-land.

It has been asserted that the tone of the foreign press in Yokohama is hostile to the government. This is an error which must be controverted. Japan has made extraordinary progress towards establishing her claim to be admitted into the comity of nations. In doing so successfully she must not complain if with the advantages of international intercourse she must accept some of the, to her,

disadvantages, amongst which may be mentioned the criticism of the press which civilized nations practically set no limits to. It is by means of the foreign press that Japan will be best known in foreign countries; it is by the same medium that her actions and motives will be brought before the world to be examined and weighed by the potent tribunal of public opinion, and it is not too much to assert that the government would be materially strengthened and supported by a modification of her own press laws, granting freedom of opinion as a vent to those excited and quarrelsome men who will otherwise relieve their feelings by turbulence and rebellion.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY, OR NATIVE VERSUS FOREIGNER.

“Thus it is evident that foreign intercourse has been a great benefit to us. Still in connection with this, when we contemplate all its bearings there are matters giving occasion for great sorrow of heart. If we examine the returns of our trade we shall find that the imports greatly exceed the exports, which is to our disadvantage, as well as that by craft the foreign merchants are always cheating our innocent traders and so get all the profits.”—*Akebono Shinbun translated by the Tokio Times.*

THERE is a certain class of individuals who delight to make assertions and to give to them the publicity which the very limited means at their disposal will permit. In doing so they display a reckless indifference to the truth of the charges they so unblushingly bring forward, which would be wholly inexcusable if their narrow comprehensions could grasp the fact that ordinary men, readers of newspapers in particular, possess the faculty of discrimination between mendacity and truth; between accusations intended for the public benefit and those which are the offspring of a diseased and prejudiced mind. The passage we have quoted is an example of our meaning. The author is evidently a young man of gushing spirit and sentimental nature. His patriotism is gratified by the fact that the safety of Japan is assured by the jealousy of each of the foreign powers acting as a check on the cupidity of the others, nor does he omit the suggestion that the military resources of the empire should be strengthened “so that we may not be despised by foreign powers.” He touches upon trade, and enunciates a theory, culled no doubt from the *Tokio Times*, and eminently worthy of the able protectionist who writes for that journal, and adds “We should likewise build many large ships and send our products to foreign countries.” Enough of these absurdities; of the sentimental and utterly false assertion that the “innocent Japanese trader” is the prey of the rascal foreigner; and of the evil influence the presence of foreigners exerts upon the innocent native. The time has arrived justifying our presumption that the people of Japan have seen so much of foreigners as to be able to judge for themselves of the wisdom of prolonging and encouraging the intercourse, which is being surely, though slowly, extended for the common benefit. The duty of a newspaper, which may not be unfairly compared to the law of any country in which the rights of liberty and property are made paramount to all other considerations, is therefore clearly to assist in the development of a proper understanding; in the correction of abuses, of wrongful or dishonourable actions, and

illegal or improper transactions; to be the medium by which the attention of the community shall be called to matters which reflect upon the general body; to be a fearless and honest exponent of public opinion, and to throw the light of publicity upon those occurrences of ordinary life which affect, not only the individual, but the people: these are amongst the most important of the burdens which the conductors of a journal take upon themselves. The law is made to support and protect the honest member of the community, not to interfere with his conduct or his affairs, and equally are newspapers limited to the same rule and principle. It is with regret, therefore, that we have observed for some years the practices of some of the foreign journals in reproducing, without a sign of disapprobation statements which, if pointed at an individual, would undoubtedly subject the author to a suit in a court of criminal jurisdiction. To stab in the dark, or to shoot from behind the protecting shelter of a thickset hedge or stone wall, is the act of a despicable coward, and we cordially recommend the *Akebono Shinbun* to either substantiate the sweeping allegation that foreign merchants are cheats or to withdraw it altogether with a sincere apology for the grievous error fallen into.

We have been forced into this dissertation by the unpleasant comparison suggested by the *Akebono Shinbun* between the commercial morality of the innocent native and crafty foreigner. In our issue of the 12th instant, we called attention to certain practices existing in Manchester justly stigmatised as dishonest, but we pointed out that those practices were confined to a few persons constituting a class of adventurers as easily distinguishable from the real merchant, as the gambler at a faro table is distinguishable from a banker. The comparison we are compelled to make is between the usages of native and foreign merchants in carrying out contracts, with their conditions express and implied, for the purchase and sale of goods. We have numerous authentic instances of transactions in which foreign merchants have been placed in positions greatly to their loss and disadvantage, of which the following are examples: 1. During a rising market with good prospective indications A, a Japanese merchant, contracted with B, a foreign merchant, for a quantity of iron; delivery to be made within seventy days. On the fiftieth day the market for iron declined and continued to do so until the seventieth day when the market price was below that stipulated for in the contract, and early on the seventy-first day the iron contracted for arrives after a voyage protracted by unusual weather. A repudiated the contract on the ground that the condition precedent as to arrival within seventy days had not been complied with. The hardship of this proceeding is not apparent at first glance, but is appreciable when the following circumstances are considered: by non-arrival of the iron in the stipulated time B, is precluded by the express terms of the contract from enforcing its performance, nor can he complain if A refuses to carry it out. So far so good; and now we will substitute a rising for a depressed market, and say that the market value of B's iron on the eightieth day is in excess of the contracted price; the iron arrives ten days later than stipulated, but A insists upon delivery. He has not a shadow of legal right—he is only an “innocent trader,”—but he insists upon delivery. B declines, and finds, that in consequence of his adherence to his contract all dealers in iron shun him for ever

more. The innocent Japanese trader takes advantage of foreign law when it is in his favor; should it not be in his favor he declines to recognize it, and enforces a self made law by an arbitrary combination against the crafty foreigner.

2.—C, an extensive Japanese broker or merchant wants a speculation. He cautiously ascertains that there is a scarcity of 8-lb. shirtings, or some other class of goods not in steady demand, and forthwith resolves upon his line of action. He instructs several of his friends who become his co-plotters, and simultaneously they enquire at the houses of foreigners for the particular goods resolved on. Finding there are none to be had they grow bolder, and offer higher prices, until the “crafty” foreigners, (whose motto is competition not co-operation) finding that a margin of profit sufficient to justify the adventure exists, severally telegraph home for a supply of the “goods for which there is a sudden demand at profitable prices.” Two months afterwards the goods arrive in sufficient quantity to enable C to carry out his scheme; the sudden demand is no more; not a purchaser can be obtained at anything like cost; the goods are stored in the hope of an improvement which is certain never to appear, until at last the holders in despair realise at a loss of from five to even seventy per cent. On enquiry it is discovered that the innocent C and his comrades are the purchasers, and that their profit lies in the difference between the sacrifice made by the importer, and the reduction from actual cost at which the consumer is willing to take over the goods.

The subject is too important to dismiss in one article, and we shall have occasion to conclude it in a later issue.

MANCHESTER GOODS IN EASTERN MARKETS.

A USEFUL lesson might be learnt by some of the Lancashire manufacturers, if they were not impervious to all teaching, from the following extract from the report of Mr. J. A. MAN, the Imperial Chinese Commissioner of Customs at Newchwang, on the trade in piece goods for the year 1875 at that port. He says:—“Complaints as to ‘deterioration in the quality of English piece goods continue, I regret to add, with good and sufficient reason. Stronger pens than mine have animadverted upon the ‘suicidal folly of the course pursued by certain unscrupulous coteries at home. In this place I venture to point their testimony. Lancashire is surely stretching to extreme tension the sole cord in which her present practical monopoly finds strength—the hatred of change that lies embalmed in the Chinese character, and gives force and meaning to the conservatism met with in all the references of daily life. No din of machinery resounds through the streets of Shanghai and Canton, and the chance of forcing honesty in work by ceasing largely to import is in the future. Yet the native merchant has a tolerably adequate remedy at hand. By no law other than the ‘old custom’ of his class is he obliged to deal in certain brands or with particular manufacturers.”

Here in Japan, where no such servile adherence to “old custom” prevails as in China, the danger run by the home manufacturers, in adhering to the “old custom,” a pernicious and dishonest one, of sending out over-sized and clay-filled calicoes and

other piece goods, of losing their trade altogether is even, one would think, greater than in other parts. Although in the past, the practice of weighting goods with thirty per cent. of dirt, which washes out in the first washing, has brought large profits to the predecessors of the modern piece goods merchant, yet now the maxim that "honesty is the best policy" is making its truth very evident in this particular trade. China has, from the early days of more extended European intercourse with that country, held the unenviable notoriety of being easily head of the class of adulterants. Tales of the sale by Chinese trader of pigs, of weight rendered fictitious by the insertion in their bodies, if dead, of "pig" lead, if living, by the copious injection of still cheaper water, are familiar as household words in the mouths of certain trade moralists, who say nothing of American speculation in wooden nutmegs, and British sale of clay for cotton. The result of the last mentioned trade, as pointed out by the *Daily News*, is briefly thus. "China, with its hundreds of millions of people dressed in cotton garments, ought to afford a splendid market for Lancashire produce. It was believed, on the conclusion of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which a number of fresh ports were opened to foreign trade, that a great and speedy development of the trade in piece goods would take place. But those expectations have not been fully realised. The trade has increased, but not in anything like the ratio expected. There is no possible doubt that the Chinese have, in many instances, given up foreign cotton goods in disgust, because they have found them so extensively adulterated. To no other cause can be ascribed the diminished favour in which they are now held." So far from the trade increasing, the consignments to China for 1875 were below the average of the preceding five years by half a million pieces. And, added to this, come the ominous facts that India is beginning to show to the front as a vigorous rival producer; and that, despite of their labouring under the disadvantage of dear and scarce labour, of navigation laws that have crippled the carrying trade, and of prohibitive tariffs, the American manufacturers have been able to place piece goods on the China market in considerable quantities. These goods, says Mr. MAN, "compare most advantageously with the adulterated, short packed rubbish that is ruining the reputation of British mills."

Again, the Commissioner hints significantly at the present absence of machinery at Shanghai and Canton. How long, if the present system of home manufacture is allowed to continue, can that absence be guaranteed to last? The *Daily News* states that already "the advisability of starting cotton mills at the former port has been discussed, and, as there is the raw material and plenty of cheap labour on the spot, the idea is by no means utopian. The cotton mills in India have been successful, and there is no reason why they should prove a failure in Shanghai."

We hold, with our contemporary, that it is to be hoped, in the interests of Lancashire, that the experiment will not be ventured upon, but some of the manufacturers of that country are certainly going the right way to work to induce the Chinese to start the enterprise. They have the means of prevention in their own hands. Even now it is not too late to recover lost ground, and strengthen their hold on the great market afforded in the Far East for good unadulterated fabrics. They should

study the wants of their customers, make cottons in the widths and of the strength required, and they would then doubtless not only retain, but largely increase, their present trade. But if they will not heed the friendly remonstrances so repeatedly addressed to them, it is to be feared that they will soon lose their virtual monopoly of the markets of China. "Both manufacturers and merchants should strive to avert such a contingency occurring, the former by carefully avoiding the use of China clay and other similar ingredients for giving a factitious value to their goods, and the latter by steadfastly refusing to receive consignments of such rubbish."

Having now pointed out the opinion prevailing in China about the quality of the cotton piece goods upon which the trade of England with that country so largely depends, it may not be amiss to correct an error which has received much more credence than it deserves, and which, if accepted in Japan, would tend to seriously affect foreign trade, already small and depressed, to a greater extent than the real facts of the matter at issue would warrant. There is a class of adventurous speculators not possessed of many scruples about right and wrong; but there is a much larger class of honest merchants who will not condescend to those practices which must eventually bring loss and discredit to the promoters. The chief market of the world for piece goods which are commonly known as "Shirtings," "Turkey reds," &c., is admittedly India: China follows, and Japan holds but an insignificant third place in the list. Small as the imports to this country are, the goods are of a make which challenge criticism in the great majority of cases, and there is no reason to suppose that the rule defining the best policy is likely to be departed from by the merchants trading in this place. The broad assertions of statisticians are sometimes based upon grounds which are weakened, if not at once removed, by the application of practical rules of business. The opinions of Mr. MAN have been formed from his observation of a particular class of business, and his desire to detect the fraudulent from the honest goods. The rule, however, is unchanged, in spite of the seeming evidence against it, that practices such as those pointed out are the transactions of adventurers, and not of merchants whose business, not alone for the moment but for all time, depends upon its being honestly carried on.

ATHLETICS IN TOKIO.

A VERY pleasant afternoon was spent in Yedo on the 7th inst. to witness some Athletic Sports, which were got up with an idea of forming an Amateur Athletic Club. The weather could not have been better than it was for recreation, and, considering the short notice the competitors had, the Tokio Athletes are to be congratulated on their "form." The stewards deserve great praise for the satisfactory manner in which everything was carried out, and we hope soon to hear of an Athletic Club in Tokio. There must be lots of spare ground in the capital where it would take very little money to form a running path. We have noticed many suitable lots of about the circumference of a quarter of a mile, and as level as a billiard table. A cinder path is not an absolute necessity—of course cinder is better than grass—but if the path has to be of the latter,

it must be carefully kept, keeping the path, or as our American Sports would say, the track, short, is of paramount importance.

The Sports were held on the vacant space opposite the Naval College, where a course of a quarter of a mile was marked out on the grass.

The 100 yards flat was a capital race, as was also the 150 yards flat. These short distances brought out fair fields; and we hope it was only owing to the shortness of time for training that as good did not compete in the longer distances. The long jump brought out a good man in Hall, who cleared 19 feet. He no doubt could have beaten this, but did not try again, as he hurt his knee slightly in the hop, step and jump. This is the best long jump on record here, in Japan. Yokohama had better look to its laurels!

Mr. St. John acted as judge, Mr. Marrable discharged his duty of starter with correctness, having only one false start, and Messrs. St. John and Johnstone were the handicappers. Great credit is due to these gentlemen for the way they brought their men together. This task is always a hard one, and where previous performances can not be referred to, the task is harder. Below, where a full return of the sports appears, the close finishes of some of the races will show that the handicappers were not far out. We wish the Tokio Athletes every success in forming a club, and hope to see them compete in the Autumn in Yokohama.

1.—100 YARDS FLAT.—Handicap.

Ward, 3 yards	-	-	-	-	1
Tempest, 6 yards	-	-	-	-	2
Esdale, 2 yards	-	-	-	-	3
Hall, scratch	-	-	-	-	0
Fennell, 9 yards	-	-	-	-	0
Gorman, scratch	-	-	-	-	0
Charlesworth, 6 yards	-	-	-	-	0
Platt, 6 yards	-	-	-	-	0
Peacock, scratch	-	-	-	-	0

7 out of the 9 started. After a very close race Ward won by 1 yard.

2.—THROWING THE HAMMER.—(16 lbs.) Handicap.

Charlesworth, 11 feet	-	-	-	-	1
Hall, 5 feet	-	-	-	-	0
Ward, scratch	-	-	-	-	0
Gorman, 4 feet	-	-	-	-	0
Esdale, 5 feet	-	-	-	-	0

The scratch man made the best throw, 78.10, J. Hall 72.10, Charlesworth 68.10, who with his handicap, 11 feet, won by 1 foot—the rest nowhere.

3.—HOP STEP AND JUMP.—Handicap.

Hall, scratch	-	-	-	-	1
Ward, 6 feet	-	-	-	-	0
Gorman, 3 feet 6 inches	-	-	-	-	0
Charlesworth, 4 feet 6 inches	-	-	-	-	0

J. Hall won, covering 40.1½, the rest nowhere.

4.—150 YARDS FLAT.—Handicap. Two Prizes.

Ward, scratch	-	-	-	-	1
Gorman, scratch	-	-	-	-	2
Esdale, 3 yards	-	-	-	-	3
Hall, scratch	-	-	-	-	0
Charlesworth, 8 yards	-	-	-	-	0
Fennell, 12 yards	-	-	-	-	0
Platt, 9 yards	-	-	-	-	0
Tempest, 7 yards	-	-	-	-	0

After a splendid race Ward won by a foot: same distance between 2nd and 3rd men.

5.—LONG JUMP.—Handicap.

Hall, scratch	-	-	-	-	1
Charlesworth, 2 feet 6 inches	-	-	-	-	2
Ward, 3 feet	-	-	-	-	0
Gorman, 2 feet	-	-	-	-	0

Hall won with a jump of 19. Charlesworth 16, with handicap 2.6, making 18.6—rest nowhere.

6.—HURDLE RACE.—Handicap.

Hall, scratch	-	-	-	1
Charlesworth, 12 yards	-	-	-	2
Platt, 12 yards	-	-	-	3
Peacock, scratch	-	-	-	0
Esdale, 6 yards	-	-	-	0
Ward, scratch	-	-	-	0

Hall and Esdale were the favorites for this, but Platt knocking down the 3rd hurdle balked Esdale who came to grief.

7.—PUTTING THE SHOT.—(16 lbs.) No follow allowed.—Handicap.

Hall, scratch	-	-	-	1
Ward, 4 feet	-	-	-	0
Gorman, 4 feet	-	-	-	0
Charlesworth, 3 feet 6 inches	-	-	-	0
Strange, 4 feet	-	-	-	0

This was won by Hall, with the best "put" on record in the East, 40.1½, the rest nowhere.

8.—200 YARDS FLAT.—Handicap.

Ward, scratch	-	-	-	1
Gorman, 3 yards	-	-	-	2
Tempest, 11 yards	-	-	-	3
Hall, 3 yards	-	-	-	0
Esdale, 6 yards	-	-	-	0
Platt, 12 yards	-	-	-	0

4 started and Ward won by a foot.

9.—440 YARDS FLAT.—Handicap.

Ward, scratch	-	-	-	1
Esdale, 13 yards	-	-	-	2
Gorman, 8 yards	-	-	-	3
Tempest, 20 yards	-	-	-	0
Platt, 23 yards	-	-	-	0

Gorman and Ward were the favorites for this; but Gorman being out of form could not "go" the pace. Ward caught Esdale about 50 yards from home, when a hard race ensued, but Ward putting on a spurt won by 1 yard.

10.—HIGH JUMP.—Handicap.

Esdale, scratch	-	-	-	*
Charlesworth, 2 inches	-	-	-	*
Gorman, 1 inch	-	-	-	0

Gorman failed at 4 feet 3 inches. Charlesworth cleared 4.4 and failed at 4.4½. Esdale cleared 4.6 and failed at 4.6½, making a tie between the latter two. As neither cared to jump again, being tired, they tossed for it, and Esdale won the toss. This is a curious way to decide. It ought to have gone to the Scratch man without tossing.

11.—POLE JUMP.—Handicap.

Charlesworth, scratch	-	-	-	1
Strange, scratch	-	-	-	2
Esdale, 6 inches	-	-	-	3

Esdale cleared 6 feet 6 inches and failed at 6.9. Strange failed at 7.6. Charlesworth won with 8 feet, 9 inches less than last year.

12.—CONSOLATION.—200 YARDS.

Tempest	-	-	-	1
Platt	-	-	-	2

Tempest took the lead and kept it throughout, winning by about 1 yard.

YOKOHAMA RACING ASSOCIATION.

SPRING MEETING.

First Day—Wednesday, May 16th.

THE first day's racing began under favorable auspices; the weather, which in the early morning was cloudy and unsettled, gave place to sunshine and genial airs, and at noon was all that the most sanguine could desire. A goodly number of spectators assembled to witness the first event, and the stand offered accommodation to a number of ladies who honoured the races with their patronage. DON MARIANO ALVAREZ and Mr. LOWDER officiated as judges, Messrs. BARNARD and BAYNE as starters, and Mr. ELDER as clerk of the Course.

The first event fixed for 12.30 was delayed until one o'clock by the fractious conduct of *Mongolian Lamb*. This pony threw his rider twice, but we are glad to announce the gentleman sustained no serious injuries.

The band of the *Tennessee* was in attendance, and filled up the intervals between each event with some very excellent music. The rain-fall of yesterday made the course rather heavy, but every hour witnessed an improvement.

The following declarations were posted:—

<i>Mongolian Brave</i>	} Scratched throughout.
<i>Transit</i>	
<i>Telephone</i>	
<i>Lodi and Sport</i>	

1.—THE TRIAL PLATE.

Value, \$100. For China Ponies that have never won a flat race here. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Hoolet</i> (late <i>Hoozee</i>)	1
10st. 8lbs.	
Mr. Robertson's <i>Chance</i>	2
Mr. Riyoshi's <i>The Snark</i> , c.c.	3
Mr. Earnest's <i>Raethia</i> (late <i>Ta Phairson</i>)	0
10st. 5lbs.	
Mr. Sinbad's <i>Davenport</i>	0
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Lamb</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0

For the first event of the season five out of the eighteen ponies entered came to the starting post; and from this lot *Chance* and *Hoolet* were considered the probable winners, though *Davenport* had some friends. *Mongolian Lamb* came out for the purpose of contesting the race, but as soon as his rider mounted, and before he was fairly in the saddle, he played up and threw him. After some trouble the jockey was once more in the saddle, but was not more fortunate than before, for the pony rushed madly behind the stables and again threw him. It was then decided to go without the *Lamb* and the other ponies were brought to the post. The start was very unsatisfactory, *Chance* getting away with much the best of it, followed by *Hoolet*. On going up the hill the latter challenged the brown pony and a neck and neck race ensued until nearing the trees when *Chance* made a valiant effort to get away from his opponent and showed in front for an instant, but an instant only, as the tartan colours again went up level, and in the race down the straight, went to the front and were never afterwards collared, winning by a couple of lengths. Time, 2 min. 14½ secs.

Mr. Robertson's *Favori* won the first event at the meeting of the Association last Nov. in 2 min. 19½ secs.

2.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.

A Sweepstakes of \$10 each (with \$50 added) for Japan Ponies, being *bonâ fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Five furlongs.

Mr. Douglas' <i>The Crescent</i>	1
Mr. Robertson's <i>Rebel</i>	2
Dr. Buckle's <i>Spendthrift</i>	3
Mr. E. Jaffray's <i>Professional</i>	0
Mr. E. Jaffray's <i>Exile</i>	0
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Shizoku</i>	0
Major Arda's <i>Monarque</i>	0
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Dumfounder</i> 10st. 6lbs.	0

A field of eight faced the starters, and it must be admitted that they were anything but a handsome lot. *Rebel* was thought most of, but the result proved a disappointment to his backers. The start was again very indifferent, indeed, a couple of ponies getting away very badly. *Monarque* cut out the running and put several lengths between him and his competitors; but on climbing the hill the ruck came closer, and *Monarque* running to the outside of the rails lost all chance of the race. *Crescent* now assumed the lead and after a most determined contest with the *Rebel*, succeeded in just winning.

The general opinion was that *Rebel* had secured first place, and the judges' decision caused some apparent dissatisfaction. Time; 1 min. 20½ sec.

The "Griffins' Plate" last autumn was carried off by one of the representatives of the Japanese stable *San-no-he*, after a well contested race with Mr. Robertson's *Othello*, in 1 min. 24 secs.

3.—THE LUSITANIAN CUP.

Presented, value \$. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Braemar</i> , g.c., 10st. 8lbs.	1
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>C. Mongolian</i> , g.c., 10st. 11lbs.	2
Mr. Riyoshi's <i>The Snark</i> , c.c.	3
Mr. Earnest's <i>Title Deed</i> , r.e.	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Judge</i> , g.c.	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Minister</i> , g.c.	0
Mr. Ola's <i>Mohatots</i> , bk.j.	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Mandarin</i> (late <i>Cochecho</i>), g.c.	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Dibs</i> , g.c.	0

Although this race was open for all ponies, Japan was unrepresented, except by *Mohatots*; the remaining ponies who confronted the starter were old favourites, out of which *Chief Mongolian*, *Braemar*, and the game little *Dibs* were reckoned the most probable to pass the judges' post first. An effort was made by the starters to get the ponies away on even terms, but their efforts were rendered futile by the fractiousness of the horses, and when they did go it was to a very bad start. *Braemar* got away with the lead and made the best of it. Just before reaching the trees, however, *Chief Mongolian* went through his horses and challenged the leader. An exciting race up the hill followed, the representative of Mr. Fairplay's stable having a slight lead. On entering the straight, *Braemar's* rider called on the pony and he answered to the appeal by at once rushing to the front. The *Chief* was put under the lash but compelled to accept second place. The *Snark* who had been running well, came in a good third.—Time 1.38½.

The "Lusitanian Cup," which was the third race on the programme last Autumn, was won by *Mandarin* with *ense*, *Title Deed* being second. The time on that occasion was 1 m. 39 secs.

4.—THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.

Presented, value \$. For Japan Ponies. Winners of any open Race excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Mr. D. de Ding Dong's <i>Jim Hills</i>	1
Dr. Buckle's <i>Spendthrift</i>	2
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Distemper</i>	3
Mr. Ola's <i>Moscou</i>	0
Mr. E. Jaffray's <i>Exile</i>	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Nick</i>	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Doctor</i>	0
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Heimin</i> (late <i>Stalemate</i>) 10st. 8lbs.	0

The "Professional Cup" took the place of the "Club Cup" run for in the Autumn of last year, and the distance was reduced from five furlongs to half a mile. On that occasion only *Doctor* and *Moscou* competed, when the latter won in 1 min. 21½ secs. To-day all the ponies entered for the event started. *Spendthrift* went away with the lead at a rattling pace, with *Moscou* and *Jim Hills* close up. Up the hill, *Jim Hills* ran up to the leader, but shortly afterwards apparently collapsed, and took third place. Down the straight, *Moscou* challenged Dr. Buckle's pony, but could not manage to wrest the lead from him. When about 150 yards from the post, *Jim Hills*, whom it was thought had shut up, came with a rush and was cleverly landed a winner, by half a length, of the best contested race, so far, of the day. Time, 63½ secs.

5.—THE ASSOCIATION CUP.

Presented, value \$100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile and a half. To be won by a Pony the *bona fide* property of a member of the Association at the date of presentation.

Mr. Robertson's <i>Dibs</i>	10st. 8lbs...	1
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Raven</i>	10st. 8lbs...	2
Mr. Earnest's <i>Trustee</i>	10st. 5lbs...	3
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Owl</i> , 10st. 5lbs.		0
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>S. Mongolian</i>	9st. 13lbs...	0

Five ponies contested this event, and all got well away together with the exception of *Mongolian* who was left at the post and did not start until the others were nearly a hundred yards on their way. His stable companion, *Mongolian Owl*, cut out the running, with *Trustee* second, *The Raven* third and *Dibs* running an easy fourth. This position remained unchanged until passing the Stand, when the black pony passed *Trustee* and in the hollow assumed the lead, the *Mongolian Owl*, having shot his bolt, soon after subsided to the rear. Mr. Sinbad's pony, by the time he reached the five furlongs, had put a few lengths between him and *Trustee*. *Dibs* was on the quarters of latter and looking dangerous. At the half mile Mr. Earnest's pony gave place to *Dibs*, who was rapidly lessening the distance between him and the black. The latter was evidently doing his best, and it became apparent that he would have to succumb to the grey. The hill proved too much for him and *Dibs* went to the front and was never afterwards collared. *Trustee* was a good third. The *Mongolians* gave up. Time, 3.32½.

The Cathaya Cup, which was the first and only mile and a half race at the last meeting, was won by Mr. Whitney's *Sequin*, in a field of five, in 3 min. 30½ secs. By the by, one mile and a half races do not appear to be in favour with our sporting community as we observe that in the last meeting of the Y. R. C. there was not a single race of that distance.

6.—THE AKINDO CUP.

Presented, value \$. For Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Don Carlos' <i>Kickapoo</i> (late <i>Kangaroo</i>), 10st. 8lbs.	1
Mr. D. de Ding Dong's <i>Typhoon</i> 10st. 2lbs...	2
Mr. Robertson's <i>Oyama</i>	10st. 2lbs... 3

This was a splendid race and resulted in a take in for the knowing ones. The old pony *Typhoon* started as first favourite, and he seemed to be in as good fettle and as plucky as ever. *Oyama* ranked next in the estimation of the spectators, while the rather awkward looking *Kickapoo* had but few friends. He will have more in future. As an exception to the rule of the day, the start was a good one. The ponies, however, soon singled out in Indian file, with the favourite in the van, closely followed by *Oyama* and *Kickapoo* bringing up the rear. This position was maintained until the trees were reached, though the ponies had got closer together. Ascending the hill a blanket would have covered the three. Mr. Robertson's pony now fell back and gave place to *Kickapoo*, who hung tenaciously on the girths of the favourite. Down the straight a most exciting race took place, the two ponies running neck and neck, but eventually *Kickapoo* contrived to reach his nose slightly in advance of *Typhoon*, and was declared the winner. Time, 1 min. 39 sec.

7.—THE HACHI-BAN CUP.

First Prize, Presented, value \$100. For China Ponies. Winners of three Races in

Japan, in 1876, to carry 12 stone 10 lbs. Winners at this meeting, 12 stone; other Ponies, weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Douglas' <i>Crusader</i>	10st. 5lbs ..	1
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Chief</i> , 10st. 8lbs.		2
Mr. Robertson's <i>Favori</i>	10st. 5lbs...	3
Mr. Earnest's <i>Raethia</i> (late <i>Ta Phairson</i>) {		0
10st. 5lbs.		0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>Antidote</i>	10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Dwarf</i>	9st. 13lbs ..	0
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Satisfaction</i>	10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Riyoshi's <i>Sovereign</i>	10st. 11lbs.	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Gladiateur</i>	10st. 11lbs.	0

A good field came out to contest the Hachi-Ban Cup. Some difficulty was experienced on starting, but eventually the ponies got off pretty evenly and for the distance they had to run, at a hot pace. Passing the stand three ponies were racing neck and neck, the others close up with the exception of *Favori*, whose Jockey was evidently riding a waiting race. At the five furlongs *Favori* went through the ruck and challenged the three ponies who were racing together in front. From this out the race was well contested, *Crusader* finally winning by a short distance. Time 2 min. 54½ secs.

8.—THE CLUB GERMANIA CUP.

First Prize, Presented, value \$. For Japan Ponies. Winners of two Races at any previous meeting, 12-lbs. extra; other winners, 8-lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Five furlongs.

Mr. D. de Ding Dong's <i>Jim Hills</i> 10st. 4lbs ..	1
Mr. Robertson's <i>Moor</i>	10st. 2lbs... 2
Mr. Ola's <i>Mohstolz</i>	10st. 6lbs... 3
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sandboy</i>	10st. 4lbs... 0
Count Tristan's <i>Daimio</i>	10st. 6lbs... 0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Rebel</i>	10st. 6lbs... 0

The Club Germania Cup this year has been divided into two events, one for Japan ponies and the other to be run to-morrow for China ponies. Last Autumn this race was the opening one of the meeting, and was only for China ponies. The distance was a mile; and the race was carried off by *Favori* in 2 m. 19½ seconds. For this event to-day six started; Mr. Robertson's pair took the lead and raced neck and neck until the straight was reached. *Jim Hills* who did not get off very well was running fifth, but before the summit of the hill was gained he had lessened the distance between him and the leading ponies. Down the straight the race was severely contested by *Oyama*, *Mohstolz* and *Jim Hills*. The latter by an extra effort winner by a neck; the same distance intervening between the second and third ponies. Time, 1m. 21½ sec.

9.—THE CELESTIAL CUP.

Presented, value \$. For China Ponies, being *bona fide* Griffins at date of meeting; winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Mr. Peter's <i>Skeldadlle</i>	10st. 2lbs ..	1
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Wolf</i> , 10st. 2lbs.		2
Mr. Earnest's <i>Bébé</i>	10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Sheikh</i>	10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Consul</i>	10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Ola's <i>Maccaroni</i>	10st. 8lbs ..	0
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Dusty Miller</i>	10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Riyoshi's <i>The Snark</i>	10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Riyoshi's <i>The Boojum</i>	10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Tennessee</i>	10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Bravo</i>	10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Chance</i>	10st. 2lbs...	0
Don Carlos' <i>Telegram</i>	9st. 13lbs...	0

The last event of the day brought out the largest number of competitors and resulted in a pony winning who it was thought before the start, did not stand the shadow of a chance. The race was closely contested, *Skeldadlle* who had a Japanese mount, winning. Time 62½.

Last Autumn the Celestial Cup was carried off by *Dibs*, carrying 11st. 7lbs., without any special effort, and completing the distance, one mile and a quarter, in 3 min 06 secs.

Second Day—Thursday, May 17th.

THE exceedingly pleasant weather ensured a large gathering of the beauty and fashion of Yokohama and Tokio on the second day of the Race Association's meeting. The fine band of the *Tennessee* was again in attendance. The fractiousness of *Mongolian Lamb* caused him to be withdrawn from all his engagements after his escapade in the COMMUNITY CUP.

1.—THE COMMUNITY CUP.

Presented, value \$150. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Braemar</i> , g.c. 10st. 8lbs...	1
Mr. Robertson's <i>Dibs</i> , g.c... 10st. 8lbs...	2
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Lintie</i> , g.c... 10st. 2lbs...	3
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Tallapoosa</i> , d.c., 10st. 8lbs.	0

The Community Cup last Autumn was run for over a mile and a quarter course, and was carried off in the commonest of canter by Mr. Robertson's *Dibs* in 3 m. 06 secs. In this meeting the distance was reduced to a mile, and the race was carried off by a different stable. In a longer race the winner of this event last Autumn would have stood a better chance to-day; as it was, he gave the winner all he could do to win. As in the first event yesterday, Mr. Fairplay's *Mongolian Lamb* was entered, but he again threw his rider, in the saddling paddock, who had a very narrow escape, the pony kicking him in the mouth; fortunately the blow was a light one. With a recommendation to be shot, the pony was reconducted to his stable. The field was now reduced to four ponies, the tartan colours being favourites. The start was fair and *Braemar* immediately cut out the running with his stable companion *Lintie* on his quarters, *Dibs* third, with *Tallapoosa* at his girths. No change took place till the half mile was reached, when *Tallapoosa* ran level with *Dibs*, who put on more steam and lessened the gap between him and the leading ponies. When the trees were reached *Dibs* was called upon, and passed *Lintie*. *Braemar* was still leading, and finding *Dibs* so close upon him his rider put him to his utmost speed, and a splendid race down the straight resulted in his winning by nearly a length. Time 2.14.

2.—THE SILK CUP.

Presented, value \$. For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Major Arda's <i>Monarque</i>	10st. 6lbs...	1
Mr. Robertson's <i>Moor</i>	10st. 2lbs...	2
Mr. Robertson's <i>Rebel</i>	10st. 6lbs...	3
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sorcerer</i> (late <i>Moh-ichido</i>), {		0
10st. 8lbs.		0
Count Tristan's <i>Daimio</i>	10st. 6lbs...	0
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Ecile</i>	10st. 4lbs...	0
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Professional</i>	10st. 4lbs...	0
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Shizoku</i>	9st. 12lbs...	0
Mr. Alexander's <i>Griffin</i>	10st. 0lb...	0
Mr. D. de Ding Dong's <i>Young Rapi</i> , 10st. 0lb.		0

At the last meeting of the Association the Silk Cup was one of the most valuable races, a handicap open for all ponies, and was won by *The Judge* after a splendid struggle with *Mandarin*. The course was one mile and time 2 m. 20 secs. To-day it was exclusively for Japan ponies. This event should have come off at one o'clock; but was delayed until 1.40. The first start was false. One of the ponies could not be pulled up until

he passed the stand; another ran nearly the same distance before being brought to obedience, and a third threw his rider. This caused a further delay of some minutes. At length they were got off, though very badly. The race resulted in a victory for *Monarque*, with Mr. Robertson's two ponies second and third. Time—62 secs.

3.—THE MITSU BISHI CHALLENGE CUP.

Presented, value \$200. To be won at two consecutive meetings by a Pony or Ponies, the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners; to be held by the last winner at each meeting until finally won. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile and three quarters.

Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Mong'ln Chief</i> , 10st. 8lbs...	1
Mr. Robertson's <i>Dibs</i> 10st. 8lbs...	2
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Braemar</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	3
Mr. Earnest's <i>Trustee</i> 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Dwarf</i> 9st. 13lbs...	0

The result of this race was most unexpected, as it was generally thought it would lie between *Dibs* and *Braemar*. At the start *The Dwarf* showed in front for a short space and then was passed by *Braemar*, *Dibs* third, *Mongolian Chief* fourth. After passing the trees *The Dwarf* went once more to the front, and the *Mongolian* came up alongside of him. Passing the stand, the two were running neck and neck and *Braemar* half a length behind with *Dibs* close up; several lengths separating *Trustee* from the others. In the hollow *Mongolian Chief* took the lead, *Braemar* running second and *Dibs* a good third, and this order was maintained until the trees were reached when the three ponies got so close together that it was difficult to distinguish which was first. On entering the straight, however, *Mongolian Chief* was seen to be still in front, *Dibs* second. The run in was a capital one, *Dibs* coming up well at the finish, losing by a bare half length. Time 4.10.

4.—THE LADIES' PURSE.

Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama and Tokio, value \$. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Chief Mong'ln</i> d.c. 10st. 11lbs	1
Mr. Riyoshi's <i>The Snark</i> , c.c. 10st. 8lbs...	2
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Dusty Miller</i> s.c. 10st. 5lbs...	3
Mr. Earnest's <i>Title Deed</i> , r.c. ... 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>Davenport</i> , g.c. ... 10st. 11lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>Antidote</i> , g.c. ... 10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Riyoshi's <i>The Boojum</i> , g.c. ... 10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Mandarin</i> , g.c. 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Tennessee</i> g.c. ... 10st. 2lbs...	0

After one false start the lot got away very badly. *The Snark* appeared in front, but was not permitted to hold that honourable place long, for *Chief Mongolian* came through his ponies with a rush and challenged the leader who immediately gave place to the dun, who won easily; *The Snark* second and *Dusty Miller* a good third. Time 60½ secs.

After the race the rider was presented to Mrs. ALEXANDER CENTER, and received the congratulations and approval of the ladies of Yokohama and Tokio, and in addition a delicate specimen of fancy work substantially lined.

The grateful recipient murmured the customary thanks in which the words "honour," "happiness," "sincere," "delighted," &c., held their usual places.

5.—THE NAVAL CUP.

Presented, value \$. For all Ponies, being *bona fide* Hacks and that have never won a flat or a hack race. Ponies entered are disqualified from entering for any other race at the meeting except for Nos. 1 and 6

on the third day. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Alexandre's <i>Luck's All</i> b.j. ... 10st. 2lbs...	1
Mr. Alexandre's <i>Petitpas</i> , ... 10st. 5lbs...	2
Mr. Riyoshi's <i>Doncaster</i> c.c. ... 10st. 5lbs...	3

Doncaster was the favourite for this race, but in the contest he proved to be deficient in bottom. He went away with the lead but was soon collared by *Petitpas*, and after passing the trees fell into second place and shortly after to the third. *Petitpas* now was leading but in the straight was forced to succumb to *Luck's All*, who won easily. Time, 1.41½.

6.—THE HACHI-BAN CUP.

Second Prize. Presented, value \$100. For China Ponies. Winners of three flat Races in Japan, 12 stone 7 lbs.; of No. 1 this day, and of two races at this meeting, 11 stone 7 lbs.; and of one race and non-competitors at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Hoolet</i> (late <i>Hoozee</i>) } 10st. 8lbs. }	1
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Wolf</i> 10st. 2lbs.	2
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Raven</i> 10st. 8lbs...	3
Mr. Robertson's <i>Favori</i> 10st. 5lbs...	0

Four ponies only came to the post *Hoolet* being the favourite. A very good start was effected, *Favori* taking the lead. Before the stand was reached, the favourite deprived Mr. Robertson's pony of first place; *Mongolian Wolf* third, and *The Raven* bringing up the rear. No change occurred until reaching the five furlongs, when *Favori* spurred and went to the front, but *Hoolet* soon collared and passed him. Opposite the trees, *Mongolian Wolf* challenged the leader and raced him neck and neck for some distance, but in the run in, the favourite came away easily and won hands down; the *Wolf* second, *Raven* third and *Favori* last. Time, 2 min. 54 secs.

7.—THE LEDGER CUP.

Presented, value \$. For Japan Ponies. Winners of any open race 12 lbs. extra: other winners 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. D. de Ding Dong's <i>Jim Hills</i> 10st. 4lbs...	1
Mr. Robertson's <i>Moor</i> 10st. 2lbs...	2
Don Carlos' <i>Kickapoo</i> (late <i>Kangaroo</i>) 10st. 8lbs.	3
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sorcerer</i> (late <i>Moh-ichido</i>) } 10st. 8lbs. }	0
Dr. Buckle's <i>Spendthrift</i> 10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Shizoku</i> 9st. 12lbs...	0

A false start sent *Shizoku* a gallop on his own account, nearly reaching the Stand before being pulled up. As soon as the runaway returned to the starting post another attempt to get the ponies off was more successful. Dr. Buckle's colours showed to the fore, but before half the distance was traversed *Sorcerer* gave way to better ponies. The *Moor* led into the straight with *Jim Hills* close up, both ponies being severely punished. The struggle was a tight one, the *Moor* holding his own gallantly until just on the post when *Jim Hills* contrived to put his head in front and won. Time, 1.38½.

8.—THE TOKIO CUP.

Presented, value \$. For China Ponies. Non-competitors and winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Lintie</i> ... 10st. 2lbs...	1
Mr. Robertson's <i>Favori</i> 10st. 5lbs...	2
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>S. Mongolian</i> 9st. 13lbs...	3
Mr. Earnest's <i>Raethia</i> (late <i>Ta Phairson</i>), } 10st. 5lbs. }	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Judge</i> 10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Mandarin</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Riyoshi's <i>The Snark</i> 10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Ola's <i>Maccaroni</i> 10st. 8lbs...	0

This event was won by *Lintie* after a well contested race with *Favori*; the latter got off very badly at the start and had to recover much lost ground. He struggled gallantly, but notwithstanding his efforts, he had to accept second place, a length behind *Lintie*. Time—1 min. 38½ secs.

9.—THE CLUB CUP.

Presented, value \$. For Japan Ponies. Non-competitors and winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Robertson's <i>Oyama</i> 10st. 2lbs...	1
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Professional</i> ... 10st. 4lbs...	2
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Exile</i> 10st. 4lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Nick</i> 10st. 0lb...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Doctor</i> 10st. 6lbs...	0
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Shizoku</i> 9st. 12lbs...	0
Mr. Ola's <i>Mohstots</i> 10st. 6lbs...	0
Count Tristan's <i>Daimio</i> 10st. 6lbs...	0
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sandboy</i> 10st. 4lbs...	0

Soon after the start for this event an accident occurred which threw two of the horses out of the race. *Professional* crossed in front of *Sandboy* and caused him to collide with *Nick* so severely that both Dr. Buckle and Mr. Herhausen, their riders, were thrown. The latter was on his feet instantly, having escaped injury, but the former was not so fortunate as he had a shoulder dislocated. The race was won easily by *Oyama*. Time, 1.20.

10.—THE CLUB GERMANIA CUP.

Second Prize, Presented, value \$. For China Griffins at date of meeting. Winners excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile.

Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Sheik</i> 10st. 2lbs...	1
Mr. Riyoshi's <i>The Boojum</i> 10st. 2lbs...	2
Mr. Robertson's <i>Chance</i> 10st. 2lbs...	3
Mr. Earnest's <i>Bébé</i> 10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Consul</i> 10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Satisfaction</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Sport</i> 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Bravo</i> 10st. 5lbs...	0
Don Carlos' <i>Telegram</i> 9st. 13lbs...	0

The last event of the day was won by Mr. Sinbad's *Sheik* in a field of nine, to the surprise of nearly every one. It was nearly dark when the race was run and therefore impossible to observe the changes which took place in the positions of the ponies. Time, 2 min. 18 secs.

Third Day—Friday, May 18th.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE.

Value \$75. For all Ponies. Over six (6) hurdles. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Robertson's <i>Doctor</i> , bk.j. ... 10st. 6lbs...	1
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Satisfaction</i> , b.c. 10st. 5lbs...	2
Mr. Riyoshi's <i>Doncaster</i> , c.c. ... 10st. 5lbs...	3
Mr. Sinbad's <i>Antidote</i> , g.c. ... 10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Tim Whiffler</i> , bk.j. 10st. 12lbs.	0
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Owl</i> , g.c. } 10st. 5lbs }	0
Don Carlos' <i>Kickapoo</i> (late <i>Kangaroo</i>), b.j. } 10st. 8lbs }	0

Antidote declared 5 lbs. overweight. *Satisfaction* was the first on the course, and from the manner in which he took his preliminary jump gained a few friends, though his chance of winning was generally considered to be small. *Tim Whiffler* and *Kickapoo* were the favourites, but in the race neither were placed. All the ponies took their leaps well, and on passing the three quarter mile *Tim* led. In jumping the next hurdle, however, he nearly unseated his rider. From this either the pony or his jockey seemed to lose courage as he got all behind. Several changes took place; once *Doctor* was seen ahead, then

Doncaster, then the black again went to the front and eventually won a good race by a length and a half from *Satisfaction*, who came up well at the finish, and but for landing awkwardly at the last hurdle, would probably have carried off the event. *Doncaster* was third, and *Tim Whiffler* fourth.

2.—THE CONSULAR CUP.

Presented, value \$. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three furlongs.

Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , d. c. } 10st. 11lbs	1
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Mavis</i> , br. c., 10st. 8lbs...	2
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Professional</i> , c. j., 10st. 4lbs...	3
Mr. Earnest's <i>Raethia</i> (late <i>Ta Phairson</i>), } g. c., 10st. 5lbs	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>Antidote</i> , g. c., ... 10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Exile</i> , bk. j. ... 10st. 4lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Mandarin</i> , g. c., 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Tennessee</i> , g. c., ... 10st. 2lbs...	0

Much time was lost in getting the ponies away; and after all the start was a bad one. *Mavis* got the best of it with *Professional* running him closely. The dun, however, soon ran through his horses and won with ease, beating *Mavis* by a couple of lengths. *Professional* was a good third. Time, 47 secs.

3.—THE OWNERS' CUP.

Presented, value \$. For all China Griffins beaten at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Robertson's <i>Chance</i> , br. c., ... 10st. 2lbs...	1
Mr. Robertson's <i>Bravo</i> , g. c. ... 10st. 5lbs...	2
Don Carlos's <i>Telegram</i> , g. c. ... 9st. 13lbs...	3
Mr. Robertson's <i>Tennessee</i> , g. c., ... 10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Sport</i> g. c., ... 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Consul</i> , g. c. ... 10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Ola's <i>Maccaroni</i> , g. c. ... 10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Dusty Miller</i> , s. c., 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Riyoshi's <i>The Snark</i> , c. c. ... 10st. 8lbs...	0

This race resulted in a victory for Mr. Robertson's stable, which was well represented. The race was a very good one though it was evident that *Chance* could have won by a longer distance than he did. The only pony which threatened to wrest the laurel from Mr. Robertson's ponies, was *Telegram*, who lost much ground at the start through his fractiousness, though he made a very respectable third. Time, 1 minute 43½ seconds.

4.—THE SPRING STAKES.

For China Ponies. Compulsory on winners on 1st and 2nd days at this meeting. A sweepstakes of \$10 with \$5 extra for every race won at this meeting. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of \$5 to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent; 2nd Pony, 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Braemar</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	1
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Hoolet</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	2
Mr. Robertson's <i>Dibs</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	3
Mr. Douglas's <i>Crusader</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Peter's <i>Skeddadle</i> ... 10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Chief</i> , 10st. 8lbs...	0

From his running on Thursday *Dibs* was thought most of for this event, especially as the course was very heavy; though, in fact, all the ponies, with the exception of *Skeddadle*, had numerous friends. *Crusader* took up the running at the start, with the others close to him, and kept the lead to the half mile. Then *Dibs* and *Hoolet* ran up to the leader, the first named showing in front for a brief space, but *Hoolet* snatched it from him; again *Dibs* made an effort and got slightly in advance of the white pony. On entering the straight however, *Hoolet* shook himself free of his tenacious neighbour. *Braemar* who had been

lying back now came with a rush and beat *Dibs* and *Hoolet* on the post. Time, 2 min. 55 secs.

5.—THE NIPHON STAKES.

For Japan Ponies. Compulsory on winners on 1st and 2nd days at this meeting. A sweepstakes of \$10 with \$5 extra for every race won at this meeting. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of \$5 to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent; 2nd Pony, 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One Mile.

Mr. D. de Ding Dong's <i>Typhoon</i> , 10st. 2lbs...	1
Don Carlos <i>Kickapoo</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	2
Mr. Robertson's <i>Oyama</i> ... 10st. 2lbs...	3
Mr. Douglas's <i>The Crescent</i> ... 10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Nick</i> ... 10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Shizoku</i> ... 9st. 12lbs...	0
Dr. Buckle's <i>Spendthrift</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	0

Typhoon was a decided favourite for this event, and well sustained the confidence reposed in him. At the start *The Crescent* got all behind, and after going a short distance pulled up. *Spendthrift* raced to the five furlongs, then showing a perceptible inclination for the rails, was pulled up. The race was now left to the other five, or, more correctly speaking, to four of the ponies, for *Shizoku* was hopelessly in the rear. Just before the trees were reached, *Typhoon* and *Kickapoo* went up level with Mr. Robertson's ponies, who had been running first and second, and an exciting struggle commenced. The favourite, however, soon shook himself free of his competitors and entered the straight with a good lead, which he increased in the run in. *Kickapoo* second, and *Oyama* third. Time, 2 min. 19¾ secs.

6.—THE TITLE DEED PLATE,

with \$50 added.

A Handicap for China Griffins having run at this meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Winners of any race after the publication of the handicap 3 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

Mr. Robertson's <i>Chance</i> ... 10st. 10lbs...	1
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Sheik</i> ... 10st. 2lbs...	2
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Dwarf</i> ... 9st. 10lbs...	3
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>Mong'ln Wolf</i> 10st. 10lbs...	0
Mr. Riyoshi's <i>The Boojum</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Consul</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Sport</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Satisfaction</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	0

This was one of the prettiest races notwithstanding *Chance* ultimately won with ease. *Satisfaction* made the running for some distance and looked dangerous. However when the others put on all speed he collapsed. The race after passing the trees until entering the straight was so closely contested that it could not be seen with any degree of certainty which pony was first. *The Sheik* and his stable companion with *Chance* alongside, came out of the ruck. The brown pony, however, when close home was called on by his rider and instantly went to the front, winning hands down. Time 2 minutes 21 seconds.

7.—THE TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA BANKERS' CUP.

Presented, value \$. For all beaten China Ponies at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Tallapoosa</i> , 10st. 8lbs...	1
Mr. Robertson's <i>Favori</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	2
Mr. Robertson's <i>Bravo</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	3
Mr. Earnest's <i>Pile</i> ... 10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Raven</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Minister</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Gladiator</i> ... 10st. 11lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Mandarin</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. W. Fairplay's <i>South Mongolian</i> , 9st. 13lbs...	0

When *Mandarin* was brought on the course a dog—a number of these animals were on the course—ran through his legs and frightened him so that he became perfectly unmanageable and bolted all round the course at a hard gallop. This escapade reduced his chance of winning to a minimum. He started but was nowhere. *Tallapoosa* was the favourite for this event, and though he allowed some of the other ponies to get several lengths in advance, when the straight was entered he came away and won as he liked. Time, 2.37.

8.—THE VISITORS' CUP.

Value \$. For all beaten Japan Ponies at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Robertson's <i>Moor</i> ... 10st. 2lbs...	1
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sandboy</i> ... 10st. 4lbs...	2
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Distemper</i> ... 10st. 6lbs...	3
Count Tristan's <i>Daimio</i> ... 10st. 6lbs...	0
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Exile</i> ... 10st. 4lbs...	0
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Professional</i> ... 10st. 4lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Nick</i> ... 10st. 4lbs...	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Rebel</i> ... 10st. 6lbs...	0

Moor got off well at the start and was never collared, though *Sandboy* pushed him well at the finish. *Professional* got a dozen lengths in the rear at the start, but ran a good fourth, and with a good start would most probably have past the post first. Time, 1 min. 21½ secs.

9.—THE ORIENTAL CUP.

Value \$100. A Handicap for all Ponies. To be handicapped by the stewards at the close of the second day's racing, when entries will be received. Winners of Nos. 4 and 5 of this day excluded, and winners of any other race after the publication of the handicap 3-lbs. extra. Entrance \$10. Second Pony to save entrance fee. One mile.

Mr. Fairplay's <i>Chief Mong'ln</i> , d. c., 11st. 12lbs...	1
Mr. Robertson's <i>Oyama</i> , bk. j. p., 10st. 12lbs...	2
Mr. Robertson's <i>Favori</i> , g. c., ... 11st. 10lbs...	3
Mr. Robertson's <i>Dibs</i> , g. c., ... 12st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Raven</i> , bk. c., ... 10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Judge</i> , g. c., ... 11st. 4lbs...	0
Mr. Earnest's w. <i>Trustee</i> , c. p., ... 11st. 0lbs...	0
Mr. R. Jaffray's <i>Satisfaction</i> , b. c. p., 10st. 6lbs...	0
Mr. Sinbad's <i>Davenport</i> , g. c. p., 10st. 6lbs...	0

The last event on the programme brought a good field before the starter. *Dibs* was a strong favourite, though the great weight he had to carry proved too much for him to win with. *Chief Mongolian* took the lead shortly after starting and was never headed, winning by a length from *Oyama*. A neck separating second and third horses. Time, 2.19.

BETTOES' RACE.—For China Ponies. One mile.

<i>Antidote</i>	1
<i>Bébé</i>	2
<i>Mandarin</i>	3
<i>Doncaster</i>	0
<i>Tennessee</i>	0
<i>The Raven</i>	0

BETTOES' RACE.—For Japan Ponies. Five furlongs.

<i>Nick</i>	1
<i>Kickapoo</i>	2
<i>Daimio</i>	3
<i>Sandboy</i>	0
<i>Moor</i>	0
<i>Doctor</i>	0
<i>Tim Whiffler</i>	0

A PERSON named Heintz who was apprehended in Nagasaki and succeeded in escaping from the steamer on her arrival here on the morning of the 16th instant, was recaptured two days afterwards. At the preliminary hearing at H. N. M.'s Consulate, the prisoner was remanded for further investigation.

NAVAL BOAT RACE.

The race between the Admirals' barges of the British and American Flag-ships, *Audacious* and *Tennessee*, which was expected to result in a very exciting contest, came off on Saturday afternoon, 12th instant. The *Tennessee's* barge, *Magic*, is a sister boat to the celebrated barge *Daring*, and of the two, is considered the better. She is built of oak and cypress, and was constructed by the maker of the *Daring*. Her length is 31 feet 4 in. and breadth not quite 8 feet: she carries a crew of 14 men; and while as buoyant on the water as a duck she is easily manageable. The barge of the *Audacious* is a much heavier boat. She was built on purpose for the Prince of Wales when he visited Canada. Admiral Ryder was then Captain of the *Hero*, the vessel which conveyed the Prince; and on returning to England H. R. H. presented him with the boat. She is built in three watertight compartments, and is therefore a life-boat. Her dimensions are, length 36 feet 1 inch, breadth 8 feet 1 inch, depth 2 feet 5 in. weight two tons.

The present race was brought about through a challenge from the *Tennessee*, and was fixed to take place at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Much interest was evinced in the contest, both boats having raced before, though not together, and both being winners—the *Magic* having never been beaten. The *Audacious* barge was beaten once in Shanghai by a French boat, but carried all before her in Hongkong. Notwithstanding the roughness of the weather, quite a number of visitors congregated on the men-of-war, amongst whom was a fair average of ladies, to witness the contest. Others braved the perils of the water, and in sampans and open boats submitted patiently to be tossed up and down and to an occasional sprinkling of salt water. As the hour approached for starting, the sides of the merchant vessels and all the men-of-war were lined with anxious spectators; whilst those who could not get a satisfactory view on deck went aloft. By half-past four o'clock both boats were manned and on the water; the *Magic* being under the guidance of Geo. R. Willis, with a crew of fourteen men. The *Audacious* barge had a crew of sixteen men, with Basant coxswain. Two finer looking crews it would be difficult to find. All equally stout, healthy and hardy looking fellows, it would be difficult for a stranger to say, with any correctness, which of the two crews was the better; and as the two boats lay tossing about on the water it was not easy to distinguish which was the better of the two.

A strong north-westerly wind had been blowing all the afternoon, which was at its height by the time the boats were ready for starting, and consequently the water was very lumpy. Two boats were moored near the flag-ships between which were the starting and winning points. Finding that the preliminaries took rather longer than was anticipated, Willis, in order to prevent his men from fatiguing themselves, steered for the German frigate *Elizabeth*, and made the boat fast until everything was arranged, when he let go and steered for the starting point. An effort was made to get the contestants away on equal terms by means of a line drawn between the two moored boats, which, however, the high wind and roughness of the water rendered completely futile, and much time was lost in the attempt. At length it was resolved to start them without the line, which was accordingly done. The starter having got them well in line, hailed the coxswains, "Are you ready?" "Yes," was the response. The word "Go" was then given, and the oars

dipped simultaneously. A wild cheer came from hundreds of throats on the *Tennessee* which was echoed from the *Audacious* and other vessels. Frantic gesticulations were made by the excited tars as they sought to encourage the contending parties.

The race had now commenced; but a dozen yards had not been traversed ere the *Magic* showed her bows in front of her opponent, and it became evident that if she lost the race it would not be through neglecting to get well away at the start. Before the shipping was well cleared, however, she had established a lead of a couple of lengths, and it was there seen that she cut through the waves much cleaner than her competitor, who laboured heavily and shipped a deal of water. The crew of the *Audacious* started on forty-two strokes to the minute and the *Magic* on thirty-eight. As they neared the lightship, which was the turning point, making the course about three miles in length, the water became rougher and broke over the starboard bows of both barges. By this time the *Magic* had established a strong lead; and it was plainly visible that she would give the other a bad beating. She turned *Treaty Point* four minutes ahead of the *Audacious*, and made for home at the same speed she had been going, still rowing thirty-eight and still increasing her lead. The crew of the other boat still kept up their forty strokes to the minute, occasionally rowing at forty-four. The *Magic* had now got nearly half a mile of a lead, and won the race nearly seven minutes in advance of her competitor. Deafening cheers greeted both boats as they arrived; and Willis then took the *Magic* under the bows of the *Audacious*, *Elizabeth* and *Alert* and received cheering compliments from each of those vessels.

Lieutenant Goodrich, of the *Audacious*, acted as Starter and Judge; and an officer from each of the flagships accompanied the boats in the steam cutter of the *Audacious*, as Umpires. The time taken in traversing the course by the *Magic* was thirty-five minutes, which, however must not be taken as a criterion of what she can do the distance in, as the roughness of the water must be taken into consideration.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The race between the barges *Magic* (14 oars) of the U. S. Flag ship *Tennessee*, and *Albert* (16 oars) of H. M. S. *Audacious*, for the championship of the Asiatic Station, came off on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in a remarkable victory for the American crew. Since our first announcement of the match, lively interest has been manifest both ashore and among the shipping, the *Audacious* being the favorite until Saturday morning, when the prospect of a calm day and smooth water encouraged the backers of the American boat to offer slight odds. Towards noon, however, a breeze sprung up, and as the wind rose *Tennessee* stock fell. At 4 o'clock a strong wind, varied by severe puffs, was blowing directly across the course, and, as a disagreeable swell was running, the Americans expressed a willingness to delay the race until 5.30, which was met by objections from the *Audacious* crew, who believing their chances more favorable in rough water were anxious to hurry the event on, and finally presented the ultimatum "4.30 or no race."

Although this was half an hour earlier than the time announced in the *Gazette* of Friday and would have deprived many visitors invited by the officers of the *Tennessee* and *Alert* of the pleasure of witnessing the race, the *Tennessee's* crew reluctantly assented rather than have the match declared off. Shortly after 4 o'clock the

Magic was lowered from the *Tennessee's* quarter, and at 4.35 both coxswains reported alongside of the Starter's boat to toss for choice of position. Arrangements had been made to start the contestants by the stern from a rope stretched between two cutters anchored near the Flag-ships; but, owing to the roughness of the water, this was found impracticable, and after much fruitless effort the plan was abandoned, and the boats were brought abreast in the trough of the sea on an imaginary line at right angles with the course. At 4.58 the Starter's flag fell, and considering the state of the water both crews got to work in fair shape, but from the first a vast difference was observed in the style of rowing displayed by the contestants. Notwithstanding the desire repeatedly expressed on the part of the *Audacious* for a heavy weather race their crew seemed totally unprepared for such an emergency; starting their boat in the trough of the sea on a quick jerky stroke numbering 42 to the minute, while their opponents gathered headway on the remarkably low stroke of 28, which, taking advantage of a temporary lull, they suddenly increased to 39 and made a rush for the lead which they easily gained, and immediately settled down to a long swinging gait of 36 which they maintained to the finish.

In less than five minutes the race was virtually decided. The coxswain of the *Magic* who had won the toss for choice of position and taken the "weather guage" in starting, deliberately threw away this great advantage, after gaining a lead, by crossing the course ahead of the English boat, and taking a position on her lee bow. The sailors on board the *Tennessee* were much puzzled by this strange manoeuvre, and from her spars and rigging came loud shouts of "Keep to windward, Willis!" "Are you crazy?" &c., &c., but the tall Yankee who handled the *Magic's* tiller proved a very methodical lunatic.

The sudden disappearance of their opponents from the weather bow had a marked effect on the *Audacious* crew. Their stroke became irregular, and some of them so far forgot themselves as to look round. Their coxswain also seemed a trifle bewildered, and, instead of holding his boat to windward, steered directly after the *Magic*. A change of tactics was now observed in the latter boat: she was thrown out of the trough of the sea and headed directly for *Treaty Point*, the crew rowing hard between seas, and easing whenever their boat was about to plunge. In seventeen minutes, and forty-five seconds from the start the *Magic* reached the lightship, around which the turn was to be made, the *Albert* being at this time three minutes behind, and fully 500 yards to leeward, the British crew pulling gamely what they must have already realized was a hopeless race. The *Magic* made a splendid show at the lightship, completing the turn in 17 seconds, though their boat had 13 inches of water on board, which was increased to 15 inches by the cap of a sea which boarded them just after turning. Coming home with the wind slightly abaft the beam both boats behaved better, the *Tennessee's* men increasing their lead, and finally tossed oars at the finish 6 minutes 48 seconds ahead. After cheering their opponents, who, whatever mistakes they may have made in training, displayed pluck and endurance throughout, the *Magic's* crew rowed 200 yards head to windward at a higher rate of speed than either boat had shown during the race. The men of the *Tennessee* and *Alert* were wild with joy, and the winning crew on boarding their ship were seized and carried round the decks on the shoulders of their excited comrades. Midshipman C. M. Winslow, U. S. N., was Umpire for the *Magic*.

THE JAPANESE LAW OF SURETY.

Her Majesty's Minister having, in accordance with instructions from Her Majesty's Government, communicated with His Excellency the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to the provisions of the Japanese law in respect to the liability of guarantors to contracts in cases where the principal has disappeared, as announced in the correspondence which was published by the Legation for the information of British subjects on the 15th of September last, and having enquired whether, by Japanese law, a surety may by special contract, waive the immunity accorded to him for three years by the law of his country, and may make a stipulation which will be recognised as binding by the Japanese Courts that he shall become liable on the default of the principal, His Excellency the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed to Her Majesty's Minister the subjoined despatch which is now published for the information of British subjects.

It will be observed from this despatch that, by the insertion in their contracts with Japanese of a special stipulation properly worded, British subjects may avoid the inconvenience which might be entailed by the provisions of the Japanese law first above referred to.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS H. MOUNSEY.

H. B. M.'s Legation,
Yedo, May 15th, 1877.

[TRANSLATION.]

March 21, 1877.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 30th of January last, in which you allude to the provisions contained in the Japanese Code in regard to the liability of a surety to a contract in case the principal has absconded, and state that the said provisions are not satisfactory, and you also make enquiry as to the revision of the said law, and ask whether, until such revision take place the Japanese Courts will recognise as binding any clause creating a special contract by the guarantor.

In reply I beg to state to you that the revision of the above law has not yet been fully arranged. I have, however, been informed by the proper Authorities that in the case of there being inserted in contracts between foreigners and Japanese a special agreement which contains a distinct provision that should the principal abscond the contract liability shall at once devolve upon the surety, then even before the expiration of a period of three years, judgment is to be given in our Courts in accordance with the terms of the contract.

I have, &c.

(Signed) TERASHIMA MUNENORI,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

We have always considered it to be a rule of the press when extracting opinions from the columns of contemporary journals, to be careful to convey not a part only of the matter referred to, but the whole substance of it. The *Tokio Times* was convicted of a breach of this salutary regulation when it recently pretended to quote from the *Economist* a passage which, on examination, was found to have been garbled, and the real spirit of the sentence inverted, to suit the otherwise untenable position advanced. On a smaller scale the *Tokio Times* of May 19th is guilty of a similar offence in quoting from the *China Mail* of May 1st. Referring to the tone of the foreign press in Yokohama, the *China Mail* confesses its inability to endorse the opinions therein set forth, and fails to perceive the wisdom of a compromise between the Government and the insurrectionists which has been hinted at as not only possible, but extremely probable.

This part the *Tokio Times* reproduces correctly, but suppresses the remainder. For reference we reprint the whole of that portion of the extract, including that part which the modesty of the *Tokio Times* kept back.

AN OPINION FROM HONGKONG.—Some of the foreign papers in Yokohama strongly urge the government even now to arrange a compromise. We fail to see the wisdom of any such proceeding—at least in the way intended by the Yokohama papers. These papers have, with one or two exceptions, exhibited an unaccountably hostile tone to the existing government; the most has been made of rebel successes and the least of Imperial successes, and while Saigo and his followers have been held up as patriots, and best friends of the country, the government has been constantly represented as little better than a nest of adventurers, who recognise the claims of neither patriotism nor justice, and have no regard either for the people or the welfare of the country. The compromise which we believe one or two of these papers advocate amounts to nothing more or less than the granting of self-government to Satsuma, with all their old rights and privileges. We have before pointed out that Japan will never be free from disturbance so long as there is divided authority in the empire, and the best thing the government can do both for its own welfare and that of Satsuma is to take every care at the close of this rebellion that that province is placed on exactly the same footing as all other provinces composing the empire. To do otherwise would be to take a step backward instead of forward in civilization.—*China Mail*.—(From the *Tokio Times*.)

The *China Mail* continues:—

The *Tokio Times* has gone into the other extreme, and appears to be a fulsome supporter of the Government. If it were possible for such a state of things to exist, we should be inclined to think that the whole of the foreign papers in Yokohama were the special and paid organs either of the rebels or of the Government. That, however, can hardly be the case. We fail to see anything in the action of the Japanese Government deserving of all this hostility on the part of our Yokohama contemporaries, and we only wish there was a Government half so enlightened and progressive in China as the one in Japan.

The *China Mail* will see hereafter that the tone assumed by the foreign press in Yokohama has not been one dictated by any feelings of hostility towards the existing government of Japan. This journal was the first to propound the probable theory of this cruel and disastrous civil war being eventually settled by a compromise with Saigo. The *Japan Mail* with a tone of greater authority than we lay claim to, followed up the same idea, and it would be well if the *Tokio Times* would consider the difference between an honest expression of the opinion of a considerable section of this community, native as well as foreign, in advocacy of the presumed reasonable demands of Saigo and the people he represents, as opposed to the indiscriminate praise which that journal bestows upon all and everything Japanese, particularly when appertaining to the government. If the people of this country, more especially the governing powers, are unable to bear the expression of public opinion which will always find free vent in the columns of this paper, we are sorry for them, and regret there is no remedy. We would also point out to our esteemed contemporary, the *China Mail*, that the *Gazette's* bitterest enemies, even the *Tokio Times*, cannot accuse this paper of being subsidised by the Imperial Government, and as for any consideration from the rebels!—well, we wish they would offer it, that's all.

A sad accident occurred on Wednesday the 16th on board H.B.M.S. *Audacious*. While sail drill was going on, one of the seamen fell from the fore-topsail-yard, striking the sheet anchor, and thence overboard. When picked up it was found his thigh-bone was broken. He was sent to the Naval Hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious condition.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF LIEUT. COLONEL HANAYAMA.

(From the *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun*.)

Lieut.-Colonel Hanayama was born in the house of Hashiguchi; but he was reared by the Hanayama clan in Kagoshima. In his early years he was known by the name of Kakunoshin. His elder brother, Mr Hashiguchi-kenzo, is Chukenji of the Judicial Department, and has served in the Shimadzu clan as Sanji. The second son of Hanayama senr., died in the performance of his duty towards H. I. M. the Mikado. The third son is the subject of the present notice, a brave and faithful defender of the castle of Kumamoto. During the war between the Tokugawa clan and the Mikado, Mr. Hanayama was an officer in the fourth division of the Satsuma troops, and distinguished himself on several occasions; one being during the time the imperial forces were besieged in the castle of Shirakawa. In May, 1867, he was severely wounded in a battle. After the war was over he was appointed by Saigo to the position of Denji of Satsuma.

About ten ri from Kagoshima is a popular town called Kaseda, chiefly inhabited by a set of stubborn shizoku, who were very difficult to manage. Mr. Hanayama was ordered to take charge of that town. For years he fulfilled his arduous duties most zealously, and through his assiduity a continual peace was maintained. In the course of time he became a major in the imperial army, and ultimately took command of the branch garrison in Kagoshima. He was there at the time of the Formosan expedition: and, having a desire to accompany it, he, with several others, left Kagoshima for Tokio with that object. A few days before their departure, ex-Governor Oyama entertained them at a farewell banquet. Mr. Narahara, the Karei of the Shimadzu clan, was present on that occasion, and sought to provoke a quarrel with the future Lieut. Colonel. At first his insolence was borne goodnaturedly. But the Karei carried his impertinence too far, and the upshot was that a quarrel ensued between the partisans of each. In a short time the place was in an uproar, but serious results were prevented through the judicious interference of the thoughtful Major. Soon after Major Hanayama arrived in Tokio, he was despatched to China on secret service, and rendered much valuable assistance to H. E. Mr. Soyeshima, the Mikado's Envoy. He went with the Envoy to Peking and then proceeded to Formosa through Amoy. On his arrival there, he boldly marched into the interior of the country, and had an interview with a barbarous northern chief. He reported the success of his mission to the government, and thus greatly aided in bringing about the speedy return of the expedition. During several battles which took place with the Formosan islanders in 1874, he distinguished himself greatly. When the difficulties occurred between China and Japan, Major Hanayama returned to Tokio, in company with Lieut.-General Tani, in order to present a report to the government. Again he proceeded to Peking in connection with Mr. Yanagiwara. The result of this mission was not favourable, so Mr. Okubo, Minister of the Home Department, was sent as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The dispute having been settled peaceably, Mr. Hanayama returned again to Formosa, where he served to the utmost of his ability in the withdrawal of the troops. He was promoted

to a Lieut.-Colonel for his good services during the expedition. In the beginning of last year, he was in Corea with Lieut.-General Taneda and other. When the Kumamoto rioters attacked the castle and killed Lieut-General Taneda, the commander, in October of the same year, he was sent there. He collected the soldiers, who were once routed by the rioters, and restored good order in the course of a few days. Since that time he remained in the castle of Kumamoto with Lieut-General Tani. Saigo, the rebel commander, seems to have considered that no force would be required to take the castle if Lieut.-Colonel Hanayama could be persuaded to join his party, and he sent a relation to him with a letter. The messenger went to Kumamoto and endeavoured to persuade Hanayama to take part in Saigo's cause. The Lieut.-Colonel became very angry at the proposition and refused to receive the letter, saying that, as long as he stopped in the castle, Saigo should not be allowed to pass through the city at the head of an armed force. And he also informed the messenger that he would not be allowed to return; but as he desired to send a reply to Saigo, he was finally sent back with the message. The Lieut.-Colonel was not at all discouraged during the siege of about sixty days, and distinguished himself in many battles.

His residence in Kagoshima was destroyed by a band of women, consisting of wives and daughters of the rebels.

WHAT ARE WE TO DO WITH SAIGO?

(From the *Akebono Shinbun* of the 18th May.)

The famous siege of Kumamoto castle has been raised and the imperialist armies are on both sides; one in front of the castle one in the rear, have joined the garrison. The angry and tempestuous wave which rolled in the south-western seas, is not yet stilled, but it has encountered a power strong enough to check it and the insurrectionary troops feel the discouragement which precedes defeat and the impossibility of resisting the forces which fight under the imperial standard. It is therefore expected that a salute in honour of victory will soon be heard, carrying the tidings of peace throughout the country, and that the imperialist armies will speedily return victorious from the south-west. It is of no importance therefore, to discuss the plan for suppression of the rebellion which is virtually over, but it is a most important matter for our countrymen to consider how SAIGO-TAKAMORI, the rebel commander, shall be dealt with on the dispersion of his armies. Some newspaper writers have already expressed their views on the same subject, and we, though foolish, are desirous of giving utterance to the opinions matured in our brain.

First, what sort of man is SAIGO-TAKAMORI? He is one of the distinguished retainers and founders of the present government. It was he who dealt the chief blow at the tyrannical government of the Tokugawa Shogun, which having lasted for many hundred years, was finally destroyed. The civilization of to-day was introduced amongst us by him, and he it was who caused us to awake from the sleep of ages and to claim a place in the comity of foreign countries with sufficient influence and power to entitle us to consideration. All these great events have been brought about by the ability and energy of SAIGO, whose services rendered to his august sovereign, and to his country are most distinguished, and were rewarded by promotion to the rank of *Shogunni* and Generalissimo of the imperial army. It is as

a man of ability, talent, and accomplishments, and great personal popularity that his illustrious name is known to foreigners in this country and abroad. These are the answers to the question, bringing in their train the solemn enquiry, what has his conduct been? Are we not justified in our surprise at his recent actions, even though there are many examples in ancient times of great men who have been led astray by false considerations. Napoleon in France raised large armies to satisfy his ambition at the expense of his country, but at length he was entirely routed and made prisoner for the rest of his life.

If Saigo should surrender, or be arrested by the Imperial army, he would be rightly condemned to capital punishment for taking up arms against the government, raising the standard of rebellion and violating the imperial laws. But he is a man of such sound judgment and ability he will eventually see his error and make atonement for it. Therefore we hope that his life will be spared without resort to the law, and that his services to his country in future will prove satisfaction for his crimes. If requisite let him be sent to some foreign country, and after the lapse of a few years let him once more be employed in the government, in order that he may redeem his past offences. In European history there are many similar cases. For example, a Hungarian leader took up arms against his government in 1848. On the failure of his attempt he took refuge in Turkey, and the Austro-Hungarian government issued an order to the effect that any person could take him alive or dead. Notwithstanding this the rebel was allowed to dwell in Turkey and was eventually recalled to his own country by the government and appointed to the council of state and made minister of the foreign office, a post he holds to this day. Now the insurrection is suppressed, we believe that a discussion how to deal with Saigo prevails among the ministry.

THE following is a translation of a letter addressed by Saigo from his late head-quarters in Kawajiri, to Oyama, in Kagoshima, when the latter was Governor of that place:—

"I have learned from Semada Kozo and another who have been sent by you that the vessels have arrived. (This refers to the visit of Yanagiwara, Imperial Commissioner.) I cannot exactly understand the matter, but I think the imperial troops have exhausted their resources and desire peace. If they lose Kumamoto castle the whole Empire will be thrown into disorder. At present they are turning all their energies to Kumamoto and it is said if they cannot win they will stop the war. If they fall into our snare we will defeat them, hooking them by shutting in the castle army as a bait. Then our victory or defeat will be decided. The nature of the place and popular feeling are favourable to us. Our troops have fought here with all their energy, traversed mountain roads and occupied 60 or 70 per cent of the field of operations. Though Mofune (a famous Chinese General) were to appear amongst their army, their power cannot be restored, and it is decreasing. But they appear to be preparing an unexpected attack while we are congratulating ourselves on their decay. It is important not to be deceived by the bulgers. I have sent you a few days ago the declaration of the Commander-in-chief. It seems that the assassination matter has been put on one side and they desire war. Their ambition is very hateful. They do not distinguish between right and wrong. Government efforts to bring about tranquillity are useless. I beg that you will act according to your principles. Victorious or defeated, I shall stand or fall for my principles. I hope you will understand what I mean.—Saigo Kikinosuke. To Oyama Tsunayoshi, March 12th."

(* We think this wants confirmation. Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, Guyon, and others sought refuge in Turkey, and that country supported by France and England refused to deliver them up. This resolution on the part of Turkey nearly led to a war with Austria and Russia.—Ed. *Japan Gazette*.)

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HAKODATE FOR 1876.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Hakodate, 20th April, 1877.

SIR,—I have to express my regret at being so late in transmitting the Trade Returns of Hakodate for the past year, which is attributable to the Custom House not having been allowed to give up the returns of the last half-year until they had been approved of by the Treasury, consequently they only reached me the beginning of this month.

The Shipping and Trade Returns, in duplicate, comprise as in former years:—

- 1.—Imports from England and other countries.
- Imports from open ports in Japan.
- 2.—Exports to England and other countries.
- Exports to open ports in Japan.
- 3.—Return of Treasure Imported and Exported.
- 4.—Return of Foreign Shipping.
- 5.—Return of duties collected on Imports and Exports, together with a return of entrance and clearance fees.
- 6.—Return of British and Foreign Residents and Firms.

SHIPPING.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.
	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Ships.</i> <i>Tonnage.</i>
1875.....	36	11,785	39 12,394
1876.....	32	10,513	32 10,513
Decrease..	4	1,272	7 1,881

Foreign shipping is annually decreasing owing to the number of Japanese merchant steamers plying between Yokohama and Hakodate, no less than 104 steamers, under the Japanese flag, of 92,513 tons having visited this port during last year. Formerly all exports for China were shipped direct by sailing vessels, but now the greater part goes to Yokohama by Japanese steamer and is thence trans-shipped to Shanghai.

IMPORTS.		
	<i>From other Countries.</i>	<i>From Open Ports.</i>
1875.....	\$27,641	\$39,484
1876.....	\$27,380	\$16,540
Decrease...	\$ 261	\$22,944

The great decrease in Imports from open ports is owing, as I have remarked in former Reports, to the native merchants and shopkeepers buying very nearly all the foreign goods they require at the auctions in Yokohama and Tokio much cheaper than what they would have to pay if they got them out direct from Europe.

Not a steamer arrives but large quantities of foreign goods are brought up, such as clothing, provisions of every imaginable description, hardware, crockery and glass ware, fancy goods,—in fact there is not a thing one could wish for but it is to be had at the Japanese shops. One has to beware, however, of Wines, Spirits and Beer.

Much of the imports are bought up again by the native merchants coming from the northern provinces of the Main Island, the Awamori steamers constantly bringing over crowds of them.

EXPORTS.		
	<i>To other Countries.</i>	<i>To open Ports.</i>
1876.....	\$776,962	\$ 6,544
1875.....	\$350,734	\$45,168

Increase..... \$426,228 Decrease...\$38,624

As will be seen, the exports to other countries, that is China, have more than doubled as compared with those of 1875, whilst those to open Ports in Japan have considerably fallen off; the natives are now exporting a

large quantity of dried fish to the southern ports, the impetus having been given by the foreigners. Notwithstanding this the total exports are \$387,604 in excess of those of the previous year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The great event of the year 1876 was the visit of the Mikado to this Island, the first time any Sovereign of Japan has ever come so far north.

After inspecting Government offices, His Majesty paid a visit to the Government School, where he stopped a considerable time questioning the pupils, and in which he appears to have taken a great interest, for he afterwards expressed great satisfaction with his visit and the readiness with which they replied to any questions put to them.

From 80 to 100 Ainos with their wives came to do homage to their Sovereign. They appeared to belong to a better class, it may be they were chiefs of different tribes, for to all outward appearance they looked more respectable and were better dressed than the deputations one generally meets in town in spring. During the procession in town they always managed, I have been told, to be in a conspicuous spot by taking a short cut whenever the Imperial carriage had passed them. This must have been arranged for them by some official, as they could not have known which route the procession would have taken.

Twice they had the honor of going through one of their national dances before His Majesty. This dance of theirs is what is termed the crane dance, the singing, if such it may be called, being an imitation of the noise caused by the chain passing over the pulley, and the motion with their feet being that of a person employed in turning the wheel of a crane. Their motions are very regular, and they keep very good time by clapping their hands. They were very much pleased with the gracious manner His Majesty thanked them for their performance, and more gratified still, I feel convinced, with the thousand *yen*, which he ordered to be distributed among them.

His Majesty's stay among us was but short, not extending over two days, during which time he made an excursion to the model farm at Nanai.

A few weeks latter on the Mikado's Cabinet Minister, likewise came to Hakodate. After having visited the schools and spending considerable time there, they extended their tour of inspection to Sapporo, going to Otarunai by steamer, and keeping on to the main road, returned to Hakodate.

Telegraph.—As I remarked in my Report for 1875, the double telegraph cable between Awomori and this Island was snapped some time early in 1876. An unsuccessful attempt was made last summer to pick up the cables and splice them. It was then found necessary to send home to Europe for fresh cables, so that we are still dependent on the Awomori steamer for telegrams.

Post Office.—The native Post Office here was remodelled on the foreign system in 1874, and began to take charge of foreign mails the year following when the P. M. S. ships ceased to visit this port.

There are no foreigners connected with the Post Office and no distinction is made between native and foreign mails, both being made up in, and distributed from, the same department.

One hour after the arrival of any mail steamer, all mail matter is ready for delivery, and if not called for, is taken to the different houses within the next hour.

Notice is invariably given eight or ten hours previous to the departure of a mail, and sometimes a longer notice if it is known when the steamer will sail.

The mails from Yokohama have come up to Hakodate within the twelve months most regularly in eight days, a steamer bringing over the mails from Awomori every other day.

Custom House.—The Custom House has undergone a thorough change during the past year, and is now conducted on the same principle as at the other ports, that is to say, more in conformity with the usages of foreign countries. The Custom House officers are very strict, at times too punctilious, and consequently dilatory; but I have no doubt, that in course of time they will learn to get through their business more rapidly.

Judicial Department.—The Judicial Department gives but little satisfaction. Cases are allowed to drag on indefinitely, so that in claims against natives the latter have every opportunity of getting rid of whatever they possess, and when they are declared bankrupts, which is invariably the upshot of every claim, they are worth nothing.

In police cases we have nothing to complain of, however; no thief or criminal can escape the vigilance of the authorities, and it is wonderful how they manage to ferret out anything, if they set their mind on it.

Education.—The boys' and girls' school at Sapporo that I made mention of in my last report, has collapsed owing to the misconduct of the Native Director. The pupils have been sent home to their parents. An agricultural college has been established there, superintended by four foreigners. At present there are not more than fifteen pupils.

At Hakodate the Kaitakushi has five Government schools with 525 pupils, of whom 446 are boys, the remainder girls. Twenty native teachers have charge of the schools. The children are taught reading and writing, geography of the world, universal history and arithmetic up to fractions. The school hours in summer are from 7 to 1 and in winter from 9 to 3, one hour being allowed for the midday meal. Besides, every hour the children are let loose for ten minutes to run about and amuse themselves as they please. Admission to those schools is obtained by application in writing to the officers of the Town Hall. Only children of the latter class are admitted. For each child there is a sum of 12½ cents per month to be paid, and where there are more than three from one family, there is no charge for the third child.

Similar schools have been erected in all the principal towns, but no returns have been received.

Besides the above there are numbers of private schools, where writing and reading only are taught. The number of pupils attending these schools, as far as I have been able to ascertain, average about fifteen hundred (1,500) daily. The charge is from 5 to 10 cents per month.

Three of the shopkeepers have combined to erect an evening school for apprentices and others who are engaged during the day. The hours will be from 6 to 10. Admission is obtained on production of good testimonials.

Age from 12 to 18. A monthly payment of 10 cents has to be made, books being found. The same branches of learning as at the above mentioned Government schools.

Lighthouse at Siriya Saki.—This Lighthouse was completed some time last autumn and lit up in October. Siriya Saki is

situated at the N. E. point of the main Island of Japan in the Tsugaru Straits. The light is elevated 150 feet above the level of the sea and should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 18 miles.

The tower, 94 feet high, is circular, constructed of brick and painted white.

Position Lat. 41° 26' 10" N.

„ Long. 114° 29' 25" E.

This light will be of great benefit to navigation, for it was much needed. There is some talk now of a light being erected on Hakodate head.

Ship Building.—Some two years ago an English shipwright built two schooners of a little less than 100 tons each after the foreign model. The native carpenters, whom he employed, were not slow in learning all they could of this foreign style of ship building, and last year they launched among themselves no less than eight schooners averaging from 20 to 80 and 100 tons, although much inferior in every respect to the models they had copied from. There are now several more such schooners on the stocks, and the English shipwright, Mr. Thompson, has repeated offers to build schooners for the Japanese, but too frequently the funds are wanting.

At one time the Kaitakushi intended starting a shipyard at this port, but they have changed their minds and have commenced one at Moruran or Volcano Bay. I am sorry to say, however, that at the latter place there are more officials than workmen or men fit to superintend a work of this description, so that I fear after much money has been expended this new undertaking will prove a failure. One practical man, who understands the business, would do more good than all those drones with their pens, paper and ink.

Farm at Nanai.—The farm at Nanai, which at first was expected to be of such great benefit to this Island, is still carried on at an immense expense, no attempt being made to make the farm pay for this great outlay. This is much to be deplored, as there is no doubt that much beneficial improvement might be derived from the extension of agriculture in this Island, for one cannot but regret, as one travels over this part of Japan, that so much valuable land is allowed to lie waste, which might with proper management be turned to profitable account. It is true, the climate so far north is ill adapted for growing rice, which is the staple food of the people, but as they are becoming more accustomed to the foreign way of living, I feel convinced there is much to be done on this Island in the raising of cattle, cereals, vegetables and fruit, for the climate so closely resembles that of England, and the soil is so rich and fertile, that with very little trouble almost anything will grow here.

At the present time the few bullocks that are required for the consumption of foreigners, the natives and the shipping, are brought from Nambu and are but sorry animals at the best, but I feel convinced, that if the Japanese were to take this matter in hand, and devote a small part of this rich pasture land to the raising of cattle, not only an immense profit might be derived but beef equal to the Kobe beef might be sold at the same price for the poor substitute we now get, and since the Japanese have of late taken so much to beef diet, to them it would be an immense advantage.

And now last but not least the *Fisheries*. The immense wealth to be derived from the fisheries of the Island of Yesso has so often been dwelt upon that I need scarcely repeat,

that if so many obstacles were not put in the way by the officials, they would long ere this have been fully developed. Fish, salted and dried, have for many years found a ready market, both in China and Japan, as the annual Trade Returns show.

Last year an attempt was made to turn the oyster beds, extending over miles near Akish, into a profitable speculation. A native of this Island engaged three Chinamen to dry oysters in Chinese fashion for the China market; but no sooner was it discovered that this might be a profitable undertaking than some flaw was found to exist in the lease he had obtained, and thus a stop was put to what might in all probability have been a very lucrative business. I now hear some officials are supposed to be desirous of carrying on the work commenced.

Last autumn another way of preserving salmon for exportation by Japanese was brought to my notice. A native residing at Nemero sent a smoked salmon and fresh salmon preserved in tin requesting me to give him my opinion on the same, and whether I thought they would be saleable articles in the market. After giving them a fair trial, I came to the conclusion that the smoked fish was better than any I had tasted in Japan, as the salmon at Nemero is much finer and richer in flavor than any caught more to the southward, and as to the fresh salmon in tin it was excellent and quite equal to, if not better than that sent out to the East from Europe or America. I was told samples had been sent to Tokio, and I feel convinced, that if they persevere and continue with it, this branch alone will be in itself a most lucrative business besides being an immense benefit to the shipping. Should this be carried on, the preserving in tin might be extended to the oyster beds, so that I am of opinion, that if the speculator can command sufficient capital with the requisite perseverance, this will turn out a grand success, as there is little chance of any foreigner having anything to do with it unless he advances the funds, and that would not be advisable with the sad experience foreign merchants have had in doing so for other produce of this Island.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) R. EUSDEN.

Sir HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,

Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary,

Sec., &c., &c.

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

From England and other Countries.

Kerosine Oil	\$18,473
Raw Cotton	8,785
Miscellaneous	122

Total \$27,380

From Open Ports in Japan.

Coal	\$ 5,250
Furs and Skins	2,043
Sugar	1,424
Wine, Beer and Spirits	2,436
Miscellaneous	5,387

Total \$16,540

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

To England and other Countries.

Awabi Piculs.	1,932	\$49,643
Cuttlefish	"	"
Deer Horns	484	6,872

Fish (dried)	1,350	4,760
Furs and Skins	"	1,127
Irico (Bêche de Mer)	2,019	126,710
Seaweed (uncut)	245,623	512,790
" (cut)	7,306	24,147
Sharks' fins	46	1,107
Sulphur	17,183	25,344
Total	"	\$776,962
To open Ports in Japan.		
Miscellaneous	"	\$6,544

III.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Imported from open Ports.

Mexican Dollars	\$22,000
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Exported.

Nil	"
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IV.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Nationality	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British General ...	13	5,381	13	5,381
American	7	1,629	7	1,629
German	5	1,268	5	1,368
Russian	4	1,224	4	1,224
Swedish	3	1,011	3	1,011
Total	32	10,513	32	10,513

V.—RETURN OF THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Export duties	\$21,027.14
Import duties	895.51
Shipping dues	794.73

Total \$22,623.08

VI.—RETURN OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS.

British Residents ...	16	Firms	2
American "	2	"	0
Russian "	3	"	0
Danish "	2	"	0
French "	2	"	0
German "	2	"	0
Total Residents ...	27	Total Firms ...	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Benedicta* arrived on the 13th from Shinagawa with rice for Amoy.

Owing to the great expenses of the insurrectionary war, a new Japanese Government Loan is said to be contemplated.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the agrarian rioters who assembled in the Mio-ken last year numbered from sixty to seventy thousand men (*sic*), and that each of them has been fined from 1½ to 3 yen. A very handsome contribution this to the funds of the Provincial Government.

GEORGE HANSEN, who was tried in the Russian Consular Court on the 26th of April, was brought up to receive sentence on the 10th instant. The sentence of the Court was, that he should be imprisoned for a period of three months, dating from the latter day. When asked if he wished to appeal against the sentence, the prisoner replied that he was perfectly satisfied with his trial. Two of the men implicated in the forgery case have now been disposed of.

The Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies have each arranged for an extra departure from San Francisco and Hongkong.

The departures from San Francisco will be about twelve days apart until the 1st Septem-

ber, and from Hongkong from seven to ten days apart until the 1st October, when their regular sailing dates will be resumed by both lines.

On the evening of the 11th at 8.30 a public meeting was held at the Seiyoken Hotel, Tokio, for the purpose of forming an Amateur Athletic Association. The meeting was remarkably well attended for Tokio. The proceedings were as follows:—

Mr. A. C. de Boinville was voted into the chair, and a temporary committee of five of those present was elected to ballot for the names of those in the room who wished to become members of the Association. The gentlemen to whose lot it fell to thus represent the rest were Messrs. F. C. Hayes, A. C. de Boinville, F. Prowse, J. Johnstone, and G. Charlesworth.

The balloting being concluded the Chairman declared the gentlemen present to be now duly formed into an Association. The Association then proceeded to elect an executive committee of five to hold office until after the Autumn sports; and the following gentlemen were finally chosen, Messrs. J. Hall, G. Charlesworth, F. W. Strange, A. C. de Boinville, J. Johnstone.

It was now decided that the subscription fees should be \$1 per month, dating from 1st May, and that members joining after the 31st August should pay an entrance fee of \$5.

A treasurer was then elected in Mr. G. E. Gregory, and it was decided that the executive committee should choose a secretary from among themselves. Mr. G. Charlesworth was appointed.

The new Association then returning thanks to the Chairman of the evening for his efficient services, the meeting adjourned.

THE following is the score of the Base Ball Match which came off on the 11th inst., whereby it will be seen that the Tokio and Yokohama team was victorious by six runs. The band of the *Tennessee* played during the game, which was witnessed by many ladies.

YOKOHAMA AND TOKIO	O.	R.	FLEET	O.	R.
Van Buren 3 B	4	1	Remey C 3	1	
Mudgett C	4	1	Hosley R F 4	0	
Churchill L F	4	1	Augur 3 B 4	0	
Lacy 2 B	2	2	Helm 2 B 3	1	
Elliott S S	3	1	Hodgson 1 B 2	1	
Denison 1 B	0	4	Halsey P 2	1	
Batchelder R F	4	0	Cutting S F 4	0	
Hepburn P	3	1	Winslow S S 2	1	
Stevens C F	3	1	Cowles C F 3	1	

27 12 27 6

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yoko'ma & Tokio	0	3	0	1	0	4	1	1	2	—12
Fleet	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	—6

Umpire, Lieut. Rich, U.S.N.

MR. E. PIQUET, who has resided in Yokohama for nearly fifteen years, left for Europe by the M. M. Str. *Tanais*. During his sojourn in Japan Mr. Piquet has devoted much valuable time to the interests of his fellow residents; long and favorably known for his ripe experience and urbanity he does not leave these shores without being regretted by a large section of the community, who have understood and appreciated his exertions for the public good, and who feel that such men are gradually becoming fewer in a settlement sadly deficient in public spirit.

THE U. S. S. *Alert* left here on the 12th inst. for New Guinea to search for persons supposed to be on one of the islands in that neighbourhood.

THE buildings of the new German Hospital on the Bluff, close to the Italian Consulate, are rapidly advancing under the direction of the architect, Mr. Lescasse, who expects the work to be finished some time in August. The hospital when complete will be among the best situated and handsomest structures in Yokohama.

SUNDAY, 13th inst. witnessed a quite unforeseen change, as sudden as it was remarkable, in the weather. During the morning and till four o'clock in the afternoon the temperature was that of a summer day, the thermometer marking as high as 82° Fahr. At half past four the wind shifted suddenly from S. W. to E. N. E., and before sundown the mercury had fallen thirty degrees.

A "PEDESTRIAN HANDICAP" from Foote's Hotel to the "White Horse," Totska, was walked on Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst. The subscription was one dollar, and the entries for the match were twenty-five. Two prizes were competed for, the first a claret jug and the second a tankard. Messrs. Eyton and Watson were the handicappers, and the result reflected the greatest credit on their judgment. Four competitors only started. We subjoin their names and allowances, and the time at which they arrived at the goal. There was only one scratch man in the handicap and he did not compete. The start was effected at 2.45 P.M.

Name.	Allowance.	Arrived.	Time.
J. Davieson	20 minutes	4.21 P.M.	1.36 ... 1
J. S. Waite	25 "	4.26 "	1.41 ... 2
E. Perpetuo	20 "	4.28 "	1.43 ... 3
M. Sangster	30 "	4.36 "	1.51 ... 4

At the first station, the junction of the Yokohama Road with the Tokaido, the pedestrians were walking in the order in which they came in, an order which was maintained until the close. After the match the competitors and a large number of guests, who had assembled at the White Horse to witness the finish, sat down to an excellent dinner to which full justice was done. The prizes have been generously put up by the winners to be again competed for in a handicap which will be arranged shortly.

THE recent frequency of robberies is alarming, and does not say much for the vigilance of the police, who also do not seem to display much zeal or skill in the detection of the larcenies and burglaries which they fail to prevent. On the night of 11th instant a godown on the property of Messrs. Kniffler & Co. No. 54, was broken into, and several bolts of canvas were stolen, the thieves leaving undisturbed several cases which were too ponderous for them to remove, and which presumably they had no time to burst open. Two nights afterwards the office of Messrs. E. C. Kirby & Co., No. 60, was burglariously entered. That the thieves could have broken unheard into a house in so central a position as this, and have abstracted therefrom unobserved a quantity of property, may well be matter of surprise. In this case and in that of the robbery at Kniffler & Co.'s the mode of effecting entrance was the same. The padlocks securing the outer doors were in both instances cut away. The robbers must have spent a considerable time last night in Messrs. Kirby & Co.'s. They entered the sample room, to which they confined their attentions, and there lighted a candle which was found this morning almost expended. They ransacked the room and took away a number of cards on which were displayed samples of hardware. Unfortunately for Mr. Kirby, his safes were

being repainted. Hence it happened that about \$350 in Japanese bank-notes and satsu were locked up in an ordinary tin despatch box, which also contained some mortgages, title-deeds, and Mr. Kirby's will. This box was taken out and forced open, apparently on the vacant ground opposite—on the lot where the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co. stood, and where Mr. Kirby is now building. Here, at any rate, it was found, empty with the exception of an old letter-book, in rejecting which the thieves certainly showed some discrimination. The deeds, will, and money they took away. When they found the latter they seem to have disdained meaner spoil, as this morning, when the robbery was discovered, the vacant lot was found strewn with the sample cards which they had thrown away.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* gives the following account of the return from the South-West of General Kuroda, who is evidently in high favor:

General Kuroda, *Sangi*, and five Chief Secretaries of the Imperial Household, arrived in Yokohama in the steamer *Genkai Maru* at about 2 o'clock p.m. on the 8th instant. They landed at the English hatoba, where Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-miya, Their Excellencies Iwakura, Yamaoka and many high officials of several departments and the Governor of the Kanagawa ken, received the conqueror from the South-West. He proceeded directly to the Port Admiral's Office in a carriage, belonging to the Imperial Household, which was waiting to receive him. On his way to the Railway Station he took a short rest at the branch office of the Foreign Office, close to the Oyebashi, Yokohama. He arrived by the 3.30 p.m. train at the Shinbashi Railway Station, where many officials of the rank of Sonin were waiting for him. He proceeded in a carriage, with H. E. Iwakura, to the Daijo-kuwan where he was entertained at a great banquet. The streets between Shinbashi and the Daijo-kuwan were lined with police.

THE third day of the Association's Meeting was not very promising in point of weather, but at noon the sun broke through the clouds and a warm, cheerful afternoon followed. The handicaps did not seem to give satisfaction, or we should rather say, gave great dissatisfaction, Mr. FIDDLE DE DEE withdrawing *Hoolet*, *Lintie*, and *Tallapoosa* and Mr. DOUGLAS, *Crusader* in consequence of the weights imposed upon those ponies in the handicaps.

FROM Hakodate we have intelligence of an extraordinary phenomenon. On the 11th inst. at 11.30 a.m. the harbor being smooth and still, the sea suddenly receded, and within ten minutes rose again with a swell of fully seven feet. At intervals of about twenty minutes the water continued to fall and rise in a similar manner. Between 2.30 and 2.35 p.m. the maximum force of the wave was attained, the sea overflowing the bund and flooding the lower part of the town. From this time the rise and fall gradually diminished, and at sunset the sea was again calm and still. The greatest excitement prevailed amongst the native population; thousands of persons lined the beach and bridges and other places where the tidal wave could be observed in safety, while others were busily engaged in removing their property to the roofs of houses and godowns.

Our correspondent does not inform us to what influence this phenomenon may be ascribed in the opinion of natives of long residence in

that portion of Yesso, but mentions that a similar occurrence of less intensity occurred about eight years ago when it was discovered subsequently that the wave was attributable, or supposed to be so, to a violent earthquake which had taken place in Peru. To what terrible convulsion of nature the recent occurrence in Hakodate may be due we have no means of ascertaining at present, but may look forward to news which may account for it, within a month, or probably less, from this time.

A Sando in the employ of Messrs. J. D. Carroll & Co. was caught on the morning of the 21st instant in the act of stealing brass screws. He had contrived to secret on his person ten gross of screws when detected. No police being in the vicinity at the time, it was resolved to make an example of the thief in a rather unusual way. A board was obtained on which was written, in English, Japanese and Chinese, "This is a thief." It was fastened to the back of the offender who was then tied to a post outside the premises, where he was kept for a considerable time. Such an unusual sight drew together an immense crowd of people. Ultimately he was taken from his conspicuous position and handed over to the tender mercy of an officer of the law.

The British barque *Flying Spur* reports:—Leaving the Downs on the 12th of December last, meeting with moderate weather down the Channel, and passing the Lizard on the 17th. Heavy westerly and south-westerly gales were experienced up till the 28th December, several chain plates being broken on the 23rd. The truss of the lower fore topsail yard was carried away, and acids stored on deck, having broken loose, were thrown overboard. The *Flying Spur* met with light trade winds after passing Madeira, and called at St. Vincent on the 16th January to refit, sailing again on the 23rd. The Equator was crossed on the 3rd of February, and with light winds to the Cape, passed that point on the 5th March, and afterwards met with the usual westerly winds. Running the Longitude down in 46° S., rounded Tasmania April 2nd, passing New Caledonia on the 13th, and recrossing the Equator on the 24th caught the N. E. trades on the 28th; passed Fatsio on the 10th instant, taking a pilot on board the next day. Anchored in Yokohama on the evening of the 11th.

The British barque *Scarfell* left Newcastle, N.S.W., on the 30th March and after a favorable voyage arrived in Yokohama on the 18th instant 48 days out.

On the 19th April at 1 p.m. in latitude 2° 59' South, longitude 166° 09' East, we were hailed by an European built boat containing one white and six colored men, who stated that they had been blown away from Pleasant island, where they had been living, and had been 14 days at sea. Four days after leaving land their provisions were exhausted, and during the remaining ten days they suffered severely and were in an exhausted and famished condition. We offered to land them at the nearest island to their own, but they refused preferring to attempt the return in their own boat. Having been supplied with provisions and water, and made acquainted with their course for Pleasant island, then lying N.N.E. distant 170 miles, of which they were seemingly quite ignorant, as when discovered they were steering in an opposite direction, they parted company and resumed their perilous and uncertain voyage.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship *Tamar* arrived at Hongkong on Saturday, the 5th inst., bringing officers and crews as the reliefs for H.M.'s ships *Charybdis*, *Modeste*, *Nassau*, *Sylvia*, *Hart*, and *Audacious*. The following is a list of the officers:—For the *Sylvia*: Lieutenant A. Havergal and Sub-Lieutenant F. W. Keary; Paymaster M. D. Roberts; Assistant clerk C. H. Jones; Midshipman Arthur J. Loanes; Engineers S. Swan and R. G. Galloway; and Boatswain J. Redman. For the *Nassau*: Lieuts. A. Carpenter, G. Pirie, H. S. F. Niblett; Carpenter H. Boyer; Assistant clerk J. F. H. Campion; Paymaster H. M. Harrison; Chief Engineers J. Roswell and A. Lietch. For the *Hart*: Lieutenants B. Fulford, F. J. O. Thomas, C. Baker, and A. Balfour; Assistant clerk J. Maxwell; Engineers N. Stearn, W. Coleman, A. Watt, and James Harwood. For the *Modeste*: Lieut. J. D. Nicholls, Navig.-Lieut. G. L. Napier, and Sub-Lieut. E. J. Bain; Engineer W. R. McAvoy; Gunner F. J. Nuthall; and Boatswain J. Beer. For the *Audacious*: Commander A. A. C. Parr; Lieut. F. A. S. Scott; Surgeon H. B. Guppy; Naval Cadets J. W. M. Webb, H. H. Phillips and O. O. Browning; Engineer G. Elliott. For the *Charybdis*: Captain C. F. Hotham; Lieuts. A. W. Moore, H. N. Harvey, J. D. Deane, A. M. Hayes (R.M.L.I.), F. W. Freeman; Surgeon G. W. Farnsliang; Rev. F. S. S. Stobbing, Naval chaplain; Paymaster Alfred A. de Denne; Assistant-Paymaster Wallinann; Engineers J. D. Wood and G. Hostey; Assistant Clerk W. J. Willoughby; Naval Cadet E. C. Greenway; Carpenter T. Haster; Boatswain W. Thorngood; Gunner F. Lattimer. For H. M. 28th Regiment: Lieut. J. B. Parkinson and Sub.-Lieut. Thomas Armstrong Drought.

The steamer *Thabor* has been transferred from the Light-house to the Naval Department.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says now that, owing to the government and other vessels being all employed in the South-West, there is none available for the service of the Mikado, who will therefore return to Tokio by way of the Tokaido, in company with the Empress.

NIPPON NOTES.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 14 May.)

The following items are extracts from a letter from Kumamoto castle, dated the 3rd instant:—

As we have already informed you, the insurrectionary armies withdrew to the south-east from Yabe, which lies on the border of the provinces of Higo and Hiuga. A body of them re-appeared in the village of Sugemura on the 29th April, but retreated in a few hours. The entire armies of Saigo left their camps at Kiyama, Mibune, Otsu, and other places in confusion and reassembled at Yabe. When they retreated from the latter place, they divided themselves into two parties: one proceeded to Hamacho, and the extensive plain of Umami-bara, through the range of the Takachio mountains, via Mitai, Miyamidzu and Nobeoka in Hiuga, which latter is distant 25 ri and a-half from Hamacho, with difficult approaches. The other passed over a mountainous bye-road to Hitoyoshi, probably the most precipitous and narrow pass in Kiushu, where men must pass in single file: notwithstanding, those who were strong and

healthy, followed the rebel commander to Hitoyoshi and those who were weak in body were sent to Nobeoka with the wounded soldiers. No insurgents remained in Yabe and its neighborhood.

The insurrectionary forces, assembled in Nobeoka, consist mostly of the poor shizoku in Sadowara, Yohi, Takanabe and other districts and we are informed of their strength. They are much discouraged and are not worthy of consideration. The city of Nobeoka stands on the coast and is not a good strategic position rendering it clear that the Kagoshima insurgents would not assemble in such an inconvenient and useless place. Hitoyoshi on the contrary is a strong and commanding position by nature, being entirely surrounded by mountains. No Imperial troops could march thither on the Yabe road, which the insurrectionary armies passed in spite of hunger fatigue and death. But there are two other somewhat level roads to Hitoyoshi, one called Sashiki and the other Yajiro. Before the insurgents reached Hitoyoshi, it was guarded by the army, newly raised in Kagoshima by Etsumi and Beppu. These officers threw out advanced posts on the Yajiro road along the eastern bank of the river Shirakawa. Hitoyoshi is a convenient place for the support of large bodies of troops, and Saigo should not be allowed to remain there long. However he could not re-enter Kagoshima his own fortress nor assemble re-inforcements, owing to its occupation by the Imperial armies. Saigo will shortly decide whether to retreat to the castle of Miyako-no-jo or to fight a decisive battle somewhere near Hitoyoshi.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kioto, dated the 14th instant, where it was received from Yajiro on the 13th instant, announces that the police forces were obliged to retreat as far as Ishizaka before the insurrectionary armies, which place they left again in disorder, during the night of the same day, and occupied a position at Watari. The third division of the Imperial armies joined the routed police force between Minamata and Sashiki. They intend to advance as far as Shizenji. At daylight of the same day a battle was commenced at about one ri north of Minamata.—Another despatch from the Owake ken on the 13th, received in Kioto on the 14th instant, says that the branch police station at Shigeoka under jurisdiction of that ken was attacked and destroyed by an insurgent body. Police forces are required to be sent thither as fast as possible. They are marching for the local office.—A telegram from Kumamoto, which was received at 12.50 m. on the 15th, states that about 100 shizoku in Saiki, Owake ken, attacked shigeoka and routed the police force.

Mr. Hosaka, ex-lord of Kumamoto, made a present of 100 barrels of sake to the Imperialists, when they joined the garrison on the 14th April, and 2,000 yen to the hospital in the same place. In addition he distributed about 20,000 yen among homeless citizens in his former city.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA-NO-MIYA, commander-in-chief of the army in the South-West, has issued the following Notification to the Kagoshima-ken, dated the 29th April:—

The progress of the insurrection has extended from Kagoshima to the Kumamoto-ken, causing the inhabitants much excitement. Many of them have joined the revolvers, and died violent and unnatural deaths. His Majesty the Mikado sympathizes with these people and sent an envoy to distinguish them from the more active insurgents. Notwithstanding this, they

showed increasing disaffection, and desired to carry out their designs by violence. But of late they have become much discouraged and are now completely demoralized. They have left Kumamoto in disorder and returned to Kagoshima, through the province of Hiuga, where good and obedient subjects will be injured by them. So, the navy and land forces were sent out there to protect the latter and to keep them in the right way. All people must keep tranquil and pursue their daily business. This is hereby notified throughout the ken.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kumamoto castle, despatched at 10.25 a.m. on the 12th instant, announces that Yamagata, war inspector, left for Yajiro on the 9th instant and brought back the following news on the 12th:—The insurgents armies attacked and seized Shi-ih on the 6th and 8th instant. Taking advantage of their victory, they advanced and seized Shira-iwa, and Nakamura. On the latter day, they attacked the police forces at Kukino, who broke ground before them and were obliged to retreat to Ozeki and Kunoki leaving the insurgents masters of them. On the 9th instant, the imperialist troops at Sashiki were sent to Ebirase, where they were also routed. On the following day, the same place was attacked and the imperialists seized the commanding position of Yashiki twice, but it was retaken by insurgents on the third attack.—Skirmishes are daily taking place in Kagoshima and its approaches.—About 300 police will be quickly despatched for Kagoshima.

ACCORDING to a telegram from the North, rain fell heavily on the 11th instant. The river Kita-kami-gawa swelled about ten feet on the 13th instant, and about 264 telegraph poles and many other timbers on the bank have been floated.

H. E. OKUMA, the Minister of the Finance Department, is expected to arrive in the *Tokio-maru*.

H. E. SANJO SAN'EYOSHI, Daijo Daijin, is expected to leave Kioto for the East on the 15th inst.

ABOUT 3,000 policeman, newly enlisted, will shortly drill for one week in the extensive plain of Narashino-hara, Shimosa.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that Mr. Hagiwara, *Daikeishi* of the police office, will leave for Kiushiu at the head of about 1,500 Tokio police and 1,200, newly enrolled men, in the *Genrio-maru* of the M. B. M. S. S. Co.

MR. FUJIMURA, a famous learned man in Kagoshima, was arrested for having composed a copy of Saigo's manifesto. This provoked excitement among his numerous pupils and they threatened to retake their instructor from the authorities by force.

OUT of 2,929 patients in the hospital in Osaka, 56 are officers, 2,842 soldiers, 7 police inspectors, 18 police, and 6 coolies all on war service. During the two weeks from 22nd April to 5th May, 36 officers and police inspectors and 245 police and soldiers entered. Twenty soldiers were discharged from the hospital cured of their wounds.

ABOUT fifty or sixty shizoku of the Nagano-ken have treacherously determined to set the temporary local office, which occupies the Buddhist temple of Zenkoji, Midzu-uchi, Shin-shiu, on fire, and for that purpose they collected numbers of their confederates. Fortunately for the government, the local authorities got wind of their conduct. About eight chiefs of the confederates were arrested on the 28th ulto.

PRINCE Arisugawa-no-Miya will shortly advance from Kumamoto to Hiuga. It is now known that Saigo is in Yamo in the province of Osumi.—The *Mai Nichi Shinbun*.

THE *Choya Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kioto, despatched at 2 a.m. on the 18th instant, announces that on the 17th, the police forces, who landed at Seki in Saga, encountered the insurrectionary troops at Tsurusaki in Bungo, at about 11 p.m. Three of the imperialists were killed and seven of the insurgents taken prisoners. The insurgents marched for Inugai and the police force arrived at the Owake Kencho in the same day.—Another despatch from Kioto dated 10.55 a.m. 18th instant, advises that on the 8th the insurgents took advantage of the withdrawal of a body of spies at Yamano, Satsuma, and pursued them hotly as far as the border of Higo. On the 10th, they attacked the imperial forces at Midzumata, but were repulsed after a desperate battle. A standard bearer was killed and about twelve rebels were captured with large quantities of ammunition. Here several skirmishes took place up to the 14th instant. On that day, the imperial army fought victoriously and set the village of Fukagawa on fire, where the provisions for the insurrectionary troops were stored. The insurgents fled in disorder leaving a mortar, standard, and many rifles and swords behind them.—The three leaders of the Kumamoto insurgents, namely, Ikebe, Miyazaki, and Fukuda were killed. According to the reports of a prisoner, Saigo is in Hitoyoshi and Kirino and Murata are said to be in Kagoshima.

HER Majesty the Empress Dowager is expected to arrive in Tokio about the 22nd inst.

On the 19th instant, half a battalion of infantry, commanded by Captain Itakura, was sent out in the *Genrio-maru* for the South-West. Another half battalion is said to be in readiness to follow shortly.

8,369 police were sent out to the south-west up to the 18th instant, and about 6,000 police are now in Tokio.

THE *Choya Shinbun* extracts the following items from a letter from Dategori, Iwashiro, dated the 11th instant:

This year the climate is moderate for the production and rearing of silk-worms, and the mulberry trees are well furnished with thick leaves. Owing to the successes of the last year, silk-worm dealers are generally supplied with plenty of capital and intend to store up large quantities of silk. It is expected that this year their business will be equally as prosperous. Since last winter the temperature has been very equable and favorable. To-day, the 11th, the thermometer registers 71 degrees.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* says:—The small island of Sarushima, which lies off the coast of Yokoska, is thickly covered with rushes and pine trees. Tradition says that some unnatural monster is living in the island and no farmers or fishermen dare to land there. A few days ago some fishermen happened to pass in a boat along the shore of the island. When they appeared there, they were first driven off by an offensive smell, but they soon plucked up courage to land and examine the place. To their great wonder they found there a large snake, cut in two pieces, about 24 feet in length and three feet in circumference. It seems that this snake had been killed about a month ago and its body was greatly decomposed. The matter was soon reported to the town hall, whence a number of coolies were sent out to remove the remains. That terrible snake is considered to have been accidentally killed in the following manner:—At the com-

mencement of this month, the French corvette *La Clochette* fired a trial shot off the coast of Yokoska, and the ball is said to have shot the poor snake. But the islanders rejoice in the destruction of this monarch of the island.

A private telegram from Kioto, dated the 19th instant, announces, says the *Hochi Shinbun*, that His Majesty the Mikado, had that morning visited H. E. Kido, *Naikaku-komon*, who is confined to his room by serious illness.

Mr. Kataoka, a distinguished man in the Koei Ken, (Tosa) arrived in Tokio a few days ago, in order to offer a memorandum to the government for the establishment of a representative assembly. In the same ken about 7,800 rifles and many cannon are preserved in a godown, belonging to the ex-lord Yamanoichi.—*Akebono Shinbun*.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kumamoto, sent by Lieut-General Kawaji at 8.35 p.m. on the 19th instant, announces that he marched to the rear side of the mountain Nagaoyama and surprised the rebel armies, encamped there. At the same time, the imperial troops in the south-west of the mountain attacked the routed insurgents whose two chiefs, Kumazaki and Chiama were killed with about twenty soldiers, and the remainder fled in disorder leaving cannon and rifles behind them. Ten imperial soldiers were wounded and four killed. Since the 10th instant, the imperialists have always been worsted, but they became more courageous on the result of that engagement, which has enabled the imperial troops to keep the strong position of Midzumata.—Another telegram from Kioto, sent by General Saigo Acting Minister of the War Department, at 8.5 a.m. 20th instant, states that on the 17th instant Lieut-General Yamada on the Yajiro road seized the strong military place of Kunimiyama and erected a fort there. On the following day, he marched for Hirase, which is in the mountains.

THE native papers write:—A telegram, sent by the War Counsellor Yamagata in Kumamoto, received in Tokio at 10.30 p.m. on the 14th instant, reads as follows.—According to the ex-lord Hosokawa's messengers from Kumamoto castle to Hitoyoshi, sent thither to instruct his ex-retainers to support the Mikado's party, — and others established their head-quarters at —, where no man is allowed to enter. They are unanimous in their opinion but what their views are is not known. The messengers were unable to carry out their mission and obliged to return. Ikebe, the commander of the Kumamoto insurgents acted in opposition to Hosokawa's orders. He collected taxes in Hitoyoshi and its neighborhood, and has made himself director of the arsenal in Hitoyoshi, where large quantities of ammunition are daily manufactured. The insurgents found a supply of ammunition said to be sufficient for about two years, and were in consequence much elated. This seems to be true. The Kagoshima insurgents are again waxing more and more vigorous and the influential company, formed by —, is said to have united with Saigo's men.

ANOTHER despatch from Kumamoto, sent at 5 p.m. on the 15th instant, announces that about 300 insurrectionary men penetrated into the Owake ken from the Hiuga road on the 13th. They attacked the branch police station and Saibansho at Shimoyada. No life was lost. The rebels encamped at Takeda.—Machida, the second son of the ex-Daimio Sadowara in Hiuga, who joined Saigo with about 300 ex-retainers, is now busily engaged in Nobeoka

of same province, enlisting new men.—A telegram from Nakatsu, Bungo, despatched at 11 p.m. on the 15th instant, says that an advance of the insurrectionary armies, which penetrated to the province of Bungo on the 13th, marched within fourteen ri of the Owake Kencho, which is quite unguarded, while its branch office of Nakatsu is occupied by only about 100 police men.—Shimadzu-Hisamitsu is dwelling at Higetsudono, which is about 30 ri from Kirishima, where his son is living. He has made a present of large quantities of lint to the wounded soldiers of Saigo in Hiuga:—Another despatch from Kumamoto, sent at 5.5 p.m. on the 15th, says that a battle was commenced at Midzumata on the 14th instant, which ended in an imperialist Victory.

On the 15th instant an excited rumor was current in Tokio, to the effect that the shizoku in Chiba-ken (following examples given in the South-west) having attacked the local office, are now advancing for Tokio. This was not right. But the farmers in the same ken became greatly discontented on account of alteration of the land tax. In spite of the warning of the local authorities, many of them held meetings, and decided to complain to the Home Department themselves, without the intervention of the kencho. They marched as far as the village of Matsudo on the 15th and a body of police in Tokio was sent out to meet them.

OUT of three men-of-war, which were ordered by the Japanese government in England, two, viz., *Fuso-maru* and *Kongo-maru*, are nearly completed, and are expected to be launched in June next.

THE condition of H. E. Kido, *Naikaku-komon*, is daily becoming worse.

ON the 16th instant, Mr. Nakamura of the *Kinji Hiron* was condemned to one month's imprisonment for having violated the press regulations and Mr. Yamamoto of the late *Ehime Shinbun* to one month's imprisonment with thirty yen fine for the same offence.

A TELEGRAM from Awomori, received at 11.30 a.m. the 15th instant, announces that many of the ringleaders, of the disturbance last month, were arrested, and good order was restored.

YESTERDAY H. E. Okuma, Minister of the Finance Department, returned to Tokio in the *Nagoya Maru*.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram sent by the governor of the Owake-ken at 10.10 a.m. on the 16th instant announces that on the 12th the insurrectionary troops penetrated to Shigeoka, Bungo. On the following two days about 1,000 attacked the police office at Takeda, of which they made themselves masters, and they are ready to attack the Owake Kencho. No soldiers are in the province and an army is required to be sent thither.—Another despatch, sent by the War Counsellor Yamagata at 7.20 p.m. on the 16th, announces that one battalion was sent out against the insurrectionary troops at Takeda, Bungo, and Colonel Oku with 200 soldiers to Kokura. On the 15th the insurgents were driven back with loss from Midzumata and the victorious imperialists captured a standard, one cannon, and twenty rifles.—A telegram from Kioto, despatched at 8.30 a.m. the 17th, where it was received on the 16th, states that the insurrectionary army at Takeuchi marched as far as the village of Imaichi, which is not far distant from the Owake Kencho.

THE *Sougi Oki*, Minister of Judicial Department, leaves to-day for Kioto in the *Nagoya-maru* and Kanai, his secretary, follows him thither.

THE *Choya Shinbun* publishes the following items from a letter, dated the 5th May at Kumamoto:—

We have already informed you about the war condition in Kumamoto. Repose was taken after the campaign which ended in the relief of the famous siege of Kumamoto. The first, fourth and other divisions of the imperialist armies have successively landed in Kagoshima; and it is expected that the imperialists in Higo will advance in the course of a few days. The insurrectionary troops are said to have assembled in Hiuga; but greater numbers of them are in the castellated city of Hitoyoshi, where Saigo has established his head-quarters. The imperial forces on the side of Higo are expected to establish their head quarters at Yajiro on commencing the second campaign. The road between Yajiro and Hitoyoshi is intercepted by steep hills, valleys and rivulets. Beside these natural advantages several batteries were built by the insurgents at each strong and commanding place. Some desperate battles are expected to take place there between the imperial armies and those of Saigo. The river Kumagawa runs along the side of the mountain road. This river is famous for its rapid current. The source is in the inner part of the mountainous region of Hitoyoshi and it runs into the Yajiro sea. It is about fifteen ri from Yajiro to Hitoyoshi; though communication in a boat can be had within three hours on account of the rapid current. There is great fear on the part of the imperial troops that the insurgents will dam up the water of the river at Hitoyoshi which would be a serious disaster to the imperial army and seriously impede their march along the road by the river bank. There are three other roads to Hitoyoshi. But each of them is also narrow and mountainous and there is no dwelling house for about five or six ri. During the Summer season blood-suckers and other poisonous insects abound in the mountain roads. The road between Hitoyoshi and Kagoshima is a little smoother than the others and the imperialists are expected to advance on that road. The city of Hitoyoshi contains about 50,000 population, surrounded by many villages, and produces about 25,000 Koku of rice.

NOTIFICATION NO. 12.

To Shi, Fu, and Ken.

The Imperial troops have advanced into the jurisdiction of the Kagoshima ken, where order is to be strictly preserved. It is hereby notified that no merchant vessels of Japanese or foreign form of construction will be allowed to enter, or if there to leave, any harbour under the jurisdiction of the same ken, till further notice.

Those who violate this may be arrested and examined by the officers of ships of war.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo Daijin.

9th May, 1877.

H. E. MR. YAMAGATA, War Minister, will shortly return to Osaka from the South.

MR. HATA, editor of the *Saikyo Shinbun*, was condemned to two weeks' imprisonment and a fine of fifteen yen, for having published an offensive letter; and its writer was condemned to ten days' imprisonment and a fine of ten yen.

H. M. THE MIKADO is expected to arrive in Yokohama in the *Tukao-maru* on or about the 20th instant. The Port Admiral's office

in Moto-Benton and the Imperial palace on Isayama are ready for his reception. The *Thabor* will escort the *Tukao-maru*.

A TELEGRAPH office has been opened in Demachi street, Kumamoto.

PRINCE Arisugawa-no-miya has ordered that 180,000 yen be distributed among the people of the city of Kumamoto who were rendered homeless and destitute through the war.

A FIRE, which broke out at Ishigaki, Yonezawa, at dawn on the 8th instant, destroyed about sixteen houses.

THE shizoku in the Ehime ken, who are desirous of establishing a representative assembly, have contributed 2,000 yen towards the war expenses of the government.

FIFTY-EIGHT wounded policemen were brought from the South-West to Tokio in the *Genkai-maru*.

YESTERDAY Mr. Matsukawa, of the *Bumi Shinshi*, was condemned to three months' imprisonment at the Tokio Saibansho for having transgressed the press laws.

30,000 pairs of straw sandals are to be sent to the South-West.

SHIMADZU and his family have left Kagoshima owing to the troubles and are sojourning near the hot baths of Ubeyado.

IKEDA TOKUSHIRO, a Kagoshima shizoku, would not follow Saigo to the war, but remained at home. When Yetsumi and Beppu, rebels leaders, returned from Kumamoto to enlist new troops, they ordered him to follow them to the seat of war and take arms for Saigo. He positively refused, and so was taken by force to the insurgent camp at Yajiro, where he was again ordered to serve with the rebels. But he again refused, to the great annoyance of the rebel leaders, who killed him on the spot, cut off his head, and threw it into the Kumagawa river.

H. E. MR. MORI-ARINORI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Peking, is expected to leave for Japan during this decade, arriving about the end of this month.

IN the Wakayama-ken about two battalions have been raised. Barracks have been built in the city of Wakayama. The new levies consist of ex-retainers of the ex-lord Kii who saw service in the former civil wars. They are disciplined in the German style.

THE *Osaka Nippo* reports that H. E. Kido is very ill and is getting worse (not convalescent as stated by this morning's *Advertiser*.) On the 5th instant the Empress Dowager sent him a present of two cases of wine and two boxes of delicacies, with kind enquiries after his health.

It is rumored, says the *Hochi Shinbun*, that Government taxes will in future be paid in money or rice, as may be more convenient to the taxpayers.

THE same paper states that the Finance Department had expended 11,939,600 yen on the Southern war, up to the 7th instant.

THE *Osaka Nippo* says that the Han-o (king) of Loo-choo will shortly visit Japan.

THE same paper asserts that the Japanese Government will shortly send a man-of-war to Europe to watch the warlike operations between Russia and Turkey.

ON the 8th instant, His Majesty the Mikado gave a banquet at the palace in Kyoto to his relations and high officials in his service.

ABOUT 250,000 eggs monthly are consumed in the military hospital in Osaka.

VARIOUS rumors of disturbances in Kochi-ken, says the *Hochi Shinbun*, are heard through-

out the Eastern provinces. But Mr. Itagaki, ex-Sangi, is calmly reposing in his pleasure house at Kumie, which has a fine landscape view on the road between Hirato harbour and the castle city of Kochi. He is spending his time in hunting.

A TELEGRAM from the Tsurugaoka-ken that the shizoku of Shonai, Dewa, have again become much excited, is said to have been received a few days ago by the government.

THE *Choya Shinbun* has the following private telegram from Kumamoto:—Two men-of-war sailed to Hiuga and bombarded the castle-city of Nobeoka, in that province. The insurgents were much confused and their wounded men were removed to another place. The imperialists at Yabe entered that province by the Mamihara road.

A Kinder Garten is to be attached to all the primary schools in Osaka.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* received a private telegram from Kyoto at 4.40 p.m. on the 13th, stating that the departure of H. M. the Mikado which was fixed for the 17th instant was postponed.

THE same paper says that H. E. Mori, Envoy Extraordinary to Peking, was intending to leave for Japan, but that he had received orders by telegraph from his Government to remain.

IKEDA KICHIJURO, commander of the Kumamoto rebels, who joined the Kagoshima men, differs in his opinion from Saigo. He has left the rebels and surrendered to the imperialists.

KATSURA EMON, one of the distinguished rebel leaders, has marched for Nobeoka, on the Takanabe roads, at the head of about 500 men who have been newly enlisted.

LAW REPORTS.

IN H. B. M.'S COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

MESSRS. KIRBY, C. S. BLAND, F. D. WALKER, WM. GORDON, C. H. DALLAS, Jurors.

Friday, May 11th, 1877.

WM. HOWLES vs. E. C. KIRBY AND OTHERS.

The following is the Plaintiff's Petition.

Yokohama, the 3rd day of July, 1876.

Between WILLIAM HOWLES, Plaintiff, and E. C. KIRBY, trading at Yokohama as E. C. KIRBY & Co.; A. MITCHELL, trading at Yokohama as CURNOW & Co.; G. WHITFIELD (out of the jurisdiction of this Court) and P. S. DOWSON, trading as WHITFIELD and DOWSON; G. DOMONEY (out of the jurisdiction of this Court) and A. PLUMMER, trading as DOMONEY & Co.; and W. H. TALBOT, Defendants.

To RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Judge of the said Court, the petition of WILLIAM HOWLES the above-named Plaintiff,

SHEDS AS FOLLOWS:—

1.—That in the year 1870, the said plaintiff was engaged in business as engineer and boiler-maker at Yokohama aforesaid together with one Black, a citizen of the United States of America.

2.—That in the month of June in the said year the said plaintiff and Black were unable to meet their engagements promptly and immediately, and did then call a meeting of their creditors for the purpose of effecting such arrangement between them and their said creditors that they might thereby continue to carry on the said business and might be enabled in course of time to pay off the demands of their said creditors in full.

3.—That the defendants (except the defendant Talbot last mentioned) were then creditors of the

said plaintiff and the said Black and did attend and take part in the meeting of creditors summoned as in the preceding paragraph stated.

4.—That the creditors before named with others not within the jurisdiction of this Court on or about the 24th day of June in the said year appointed the defendant Talbot their agent and representative to act for them in the management of the affairs of Howles and Black, and thereupon the said defendant Talbot accepted the said appointment and assumed the title of "creditors' assignee of the estate of Howles and Black, bankrupts."

5.—That neither at this time nor at the time of the committing of the grievances complained of were the said Howles and Black or either of them bankrupts. And at the times beforementioned the estate and property of the said plaintiff were sufficient when and if properly realized to pay all the debts due by him to his creditors in full.

6.—That on or about the 4th day of August in the said year the said plaintiff by letter addressed to the defendant Talbot offered to assign to the said Talbot for the benefit of his, the said plaintiff's, creditors the whole of his property on condition and in consideration that the creditors would then exonerate and discharge him from his debts and liabilities. That the said defendant Talbot thereupon submitted the offer of the said plaintiff to the said creditors, but the said creditors refused to accept the same.

7.—That the said defendants afterwards with their agents and servants unlawfully entered upon the close of the plaintiff known as No. 107, Yokohama, then occupied by the plaintiff and ejected him therefrom and continued therein a long time and unlawfully, and against the consent of the said plaintiff sold the lease of the said close and all the interest and estate of the said plaintiff therein together with the workshops foundries offices and buildings the property of the plaintiff then being thereon to the great damage of the plaintiff in his estate and credit and whereby he was rendered unable to continue his trade and business.

8.—That the defendants afterwards, namely on or about the 14th day of August in the said year, unlawfully seized the goods and chattels of the said plaintiff namely stock-in-trade materials machinery and the tools and furniture of the said plaintiff and deprived him of the use of the same and converted the same to their own use. Whereby the plaintiff was greatly injured and damaged in his trade and credit and was thereby rendered wholly incapable of continuing his trade and business as aforesaid. And the plaintiff claims \$15,000. The plaintiff therefore prays as follows:—

1.—That there may be awarded to the plaintiff damage for the wrongs complained of with costs of suit.

2.—That the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

HENRY C. LITCHFIELD,

No. 12, Bund, Yokohama,
Plaintiff's Counsel.

The defendants to this petition are—

Messrs. E. C. Kirby & Co.,	No. 100, Yokohama.
" Curnow & Co.,	" 83, "
" Whitfield & Dowson	" 69, "
" Domoney & Co.,	" 17, "
" W. H. Talbot,	" 89, "

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Kirkwood and the defendants by Mr. Dickins.

The Court called the litigants, and Mr. Dickins answered for three defendants, but on behalf of Mr. Plummer, he said that as the rules of the Court had not been complied with in the serving of the notice upon him, he should move that the case so far as Mr. Plummer was concerned should be postponed until the rules of the Court had been complied with.

His Honour asked what evidence Mr. Dickins had that the rules of the Court had not been complied with, upon which

A. Plummer was called and sworn, and testified that the notice of trial had only been served on him about nine o'clock yesterday morning.

To the Court the witness said that he had had no notice of the trial before, except a conversation that took place between him and Mr. Talbot, who mentioned incidentally

that such a case was coming on, and which conversation took place a long while ago. And on that occasion Mr. Talbot did not say anything about a petition on his behalf. He had never employed counsel to appear for him through Mr. Talbot.

W. H. Talbot was then called by the Court and sworn. He said that he received a summons of petition in this case—one he kept himself, and one he gave to Mr. Kirby or to Mr. Dickins. He was not certain that he had not received more than two petitions. He had some conversation with Mr. Plummer about employing counsel on the same day as he received the petition. On being asked whom he would like to defend the case, Mr. Plummer said that he did not care who was employed, as he cared nothing about the case. Mr. Kirby said that he would retain Mr. Dickins, so the witness told him to engage him also on his behalf.

His Honour said that he was satisfied that Mr. Plummer knew the case was coming off, but if Mr. Dickins would show him that the excluding of Mr. Plummer in the case to-day would be necessary he would make the order.

Mr. Dickins replied that the rules of the Court should be complied with; and on being asked to produce them, read them over. It was evident that eight days' notice had not been given. At the present moment his client did not actually know what were the particulars of the case. Had he known it might have been to his interest to have acceded to the request of the plaintiff. No great harm, any way, would result from the postponement of the case.

His Honour said that if the counsel for the other side had no objection he had not.

Mr. Kirkwood said that he most decidedly objected, for in that case he must ask for a postponement of the case.

Mr. Talbot was recalled, relative to a statement made in his evidence, and reiterated that Mr. Plummer had said that he did not care anything about the case.

To the Court the witness stated that he certainly understood that counsel was to be retained on behalf of Mr. Plummer. He could not say how it was that Mr. Dickins had not been employed on his behalf. Mr. Kirby had called on him and took the petition from him, stating that he relieved him of all further trouble.

Mr. Dickins said that it was impossible for him to conduct the case on behalf of Mr. Plummer, as he had not had any conversation with him relative to it. He might have some special defence or might be willing to withdraw altogether. Mr. Mitchell had a special defense as well as general one. The rules of the Court were imperative, and His Honour had no discretionary powers. It was only the other day that he had seen a report of a similar motion.

Mr. Kirkwood said that he would consent to an adjournment if Mr. Plummer would pay the costs of the adjournment.

His Honour said that could not be allowed.

Mr. Dickins further contended that Mr. Plummer was not bound to answer, as he had only received one day's notice instead of eight days which was given on the petition.

His Honour said that it was evident to him that Mr. Talbot was authorised to retain counsel for Mr. Plummer. He then asked Mr. Dickins if he considered that going on with the case would damnify Mr. Plummer.

Mr. Dickins replied that he did not think, so far as he knew the case, that Mr. Plummer would be damnified by its going on; but then it must be remembered that he had

not had any conversation with Mr. Plummer.

His Honour asked Mr. Dickins for the rules which he relied upon, which were specified by that gentleman.

His Honour ruled that considering that Mr. Plummer would not be damnified Mr. Dickins' application be refused.

Mr. Dickins requested His Honour to take a note of his exception.

The names of the Jury were then called over.

Mr. Kirkwood then introduced his case to the Court. In the year 1870, Mr. Howles, with one Black, carried on business as boiler-maker. He had been successful and accumulated some thousands of dollars. In that year he rented the premises on No. 107. He erected workshops &c. His lease was a liberal one. In the Spring, owing to having invested largely, he was unable to meet temporarily some demands which fell upon him. This was partly attributable to Mr. Black. The full extent of his liabilities were only \$3,000. He was unable to meet this, and called at the consulate, when Mr. Lowder was consul. He was informed that he, Mr. Lowder, would refer to the judge at Shanghai, as he was not quite certain about the law. He was finally advised to call a meeting of the creditors and lay his case before them. A meeting did take place, but he was not present. Another meeting was held, in which Mr. Talbot was instructed to take charge of the plaintiff's affairs. The next he heard of it was a notice in the paper that his premises were going to be sold. He then called on Mr. Talbot and told him that he did not wish the property to be sold as his business was paying very well. He further wrote a letter offering to assign his estate to the creditors which proposal was not accepted. As the notice of sale still appeared in the paper, the Consul then wrote to Mr. Talbot informing him that if he sold the premises it would be at his own risk. The next morning from what he heard he went and saw the premises were being sold; they were sold and did not fetch more than one fourth of what they had cost. Plaintiff then complained to the consul. Besides this a large portion of the proceeds had been expended by Mr. Talbot in law suits. Before the sale a long correspondence had taken place, which terminated in two letters being sent which showed clearly the opinion of those parties. The learned gentleman was then proceeding to read the letters, but Mr. Dickins objected unless the letters were proved.

Mr. Kirkwood then continued his explanation of the case of the plaintiff. He contended that the defendants had acted illegally in selling the property: He, plaintiff, did not claim the proceeds of the sale. He then specified the items which made up the total.

Some argument took place relative to "special damages," which the counsel for the plaintiff claimed, and which Mr. Dickins contended was not set forth in the petition.

Mr. Kirkwood said that he presumed there would not be any objection afterwards concerning the fact that Mr. Black was not a co-plaintiff.

William Howles, was then sworn:—He stated:—I live at No. 14 Kaigandori, in the native town. In the summer of 1870 I was keeping an engineer's shop at 107, Creek, Yokohama. The value of my business was about \$14,000 or \$15,000. There was a blacksmiths' shop, engineering shop, one moulding shop, one office, one banto's house, also a dwelling house in the centre of the allotment. I leased this property from Mr.

Allmand. The last I heard of the lease of the property Mr. Martin had it. The lease has never been cancelled. The terms of the lease were for 5, 10, or 15 years.

Mr. Dickins objected to this.

Witness continued:—I erected the buildings on 107, except the dwelling house. The value of the buildings I erected was about \$3,365, including fixtures. There were no inside fixtures included in the account. I insured the buildings for \$5,000, not including the dwelling house. The stock in trade was not insured. I was indebted about \$3,500; and I valued my stock in trade at \$14,000. I was unable to pay, because my partner's money that was expected to come from America did not come. I went to the Consul and explained I had plenty of stock in trade but not the cash. I was advised to go into Bankruptcy, but I told the Consul we did not wish to do that, but only wanted time until my partner's money came from America. I was advised to hold a meeting of creditors and appoint one as trustee.

Mr. Dickins objected to this evidence, but Mr. Kirkwood contended that his objection was too late as it should have been made before the question was answered.

Objection overruled.

Witness continued:—In consequence of what the Consul told me I called a meeting of my creditors by letter and verbally to be held at 107, where it took place. What occurred at the meeting I cannot say as I was outside all the time. When I went in the meeting was all over. I did not call any further meeting of my creditors. I saw through the newspapers that another meeting of the creditors of Howles and Black was called. I went to that meeting, but I could not hear distinctly what they said. They talked a good deal but I don't remember what they said. I was not summoned to attend at that meeting. The next I saw in reference to my property was a notice that it was to be sold by public auction. The date I cannot say. It was about two months before the sale of my property. In consequence of seeing that advertisement I went to Mr. Talbot and told him not to sell the property; and Mr. Talbot said that he would write to the creditors. I wrote to Mr. Talbot asking him to allow me to go on with the business.

Mr. Kirkwood asked Mr. Dickins to produce that letter. Mr. Dickins said no such letter had ever been received by Mr. Talbot.

The witness continued:—Mr. Talbot communicated with Mr. Kirby and showed me a letter from Mr. Kirby. The date I cannot say, nor the month.

Mr. Kirkwood applied for this letter.

Mr. Dickins said he could not produce a letter unless the date was mentioned.

Mr. Kirkwood asked for a letter written by Kirby to Talbot about the beginning of August concerning the property of the plaintiff.

Mr. Dickins said no such letter had been received.

Witness continued:—The contents of the letter read to me by Mr. Talbot was to the effect that Mr. Kirby would not give me a clear release unless he could see the amount of the assets. I did not read the letter myself. I did not take a copy of the letter. That letter was in answer to a letter written by me to Mr. Talbot.

Mr. Dickins objected to any evidence being taken respecting the letter unless it was proved that it was in existence, which required something more than the plaintiff's bare statement that he had written such a letter. He denied that such a letter had been received.

Witness continued:—I delivered that letter in the beginning of August in 1870 to Mr. Talbot. I still saw the advertisement announcing the sale of my property after I had written the letter. On the morning of the sale I went to the consulate. The sale was on the 10th of August. Previous to that I lodged an objection to the sale at the consulate.

Mr. Dickins asked for the production of that document.

Recess till two o'clock.

On the Court resuming,

Mr. Kirkwood said that in respect to the letter mentioned in the forenoon he had seen H. B. M. Consul, who was willing that it should be produced in Court.

Mr. Dickins said that any letter sent by the plaintiff to the Consul was not admissible evidence.

His Honour ruled that the document referred to was admissible evidence.

Mr. Dickins said that the letter referred to had been accidentally found among some old papers, but its existence did not appear to have been known. However, it was for his learned friend to show that the letter had been received prior to the sale.

Mr. Kirkwood read the letter.

W. Howles continued:—Mr. Hill conducted my business at the time of sale. The reason I did not go to law at the time was because I had not the means. I stayed some two months longer in Yokohama and then went to Kobe. I received the account sales from Mr. Talbot in 1872. After I received them I saw Mr. Talbot and asked him if the creditors had any ill will against me. He said, no, they had not. I said, then, "Why do they not send me a clear release?" I afterwards wrote to Mr. Talbot. (The letter was put in and read.) I don't recollect when I came to Yokohama. The value of the buildings mentioned in the first item in the account sales was about \$3,500. They were my own property and I had the option of removing them. Small drilling machine was worth \$35; the levelling plate \$35.00. Seven forges were sold at \$2 each. The value of one suage block cone and ram I could not say. Seven anvils of 3 cwt. were worth about 15 to 17 cents per lb., and so were worth about \$50 each. They were sold for \$17 each. Grindstone and trough were sold for \$1. They might have been worth from \$10 to \$50. The bench and two vices were sold for \$12. A vice would cost \$20. A shearing machine would be worth \$255 in San Francisco. It was sold for \$26. Sledge hammers were worth \$2 each. Hand hammers were worth 75 cents each. Four flogging hammers \$2 each. Tongs were worth \$1 each. 106 were sold for \$40. Pipe tongs are worth \$2 each. Four rivetting hammers would be worth \$1.00. A portable punch would be worth \$40. A drill post would be worth \$25, except it was a common one when it would be worth about \$10.

The foreman of the Jury said that if it would save time he might say that the jury had a fair understanding of the difference in the valuation of the witness and what the goods were sold for.

Mr. Kirkwood said that it was the only way by which evidence could be produced as to the value of the goods.

His Honour suggested to the jury that it would be better to allow the examination to proceed as it had been going.

Witness continued:—One lowmoor plate was worth \$64. One hand lathe \$100. A screw cutting lathe would be worth from

\$300 to \$3,000. Foundation plate of the furnace would cost from \$50 to \$60. One lot of dies cost me \$17 and another lot \$150. I never saw any of the proceeds of the sale.

To Mr. Dickins:—The buildings on lot 107, were useful for stables as well as for what I used them for. They might have been easily converted into dwelling houses. I have not read the petition; it was read to me. The statements contained in it are all true. That document is my deed of partnership (produced.) The amount of money I had in October 1869, I cannot say. My books may be able to show. I had not \$500 in cash when I entered into business with Mr. Black. There might have been that amount in the cash box. Black paid \$1,400 to enter the business. When I commenced business I had stock to over the value of \$500. I cannot point it out in the books because I am not sufficiently educated. At the date of the partnership I was not indebted to the extent of \$4,589.

Mr. Dickins then put into Court the deed of partnership and read the latter part in which it was stated that the debts of Howles amounting to \$4,588.10 were to be paid equally by him and his partner.

Witness continued:—That is the money my partner was to bring and not my debts. I have no books to show what stock I had on the 11th of November 1869. Mr. Talbot took them all. The amount of the stock on hand on 11th November 1869, was very little. Between November 1869 and June 1870 I bought a lot of stock. At the end of December 1869, I had \$9,000 or \$10,000 worth of stock. Between January and June 1870 I cannot remember how much I bought. When I bought stock I got invoices, which Mr. Talbot is supposed to have. I have no proof whatever as to the amount of stock I purchased between January and June 1870. I have no other knowledge that Mr. Talbot has the invoices except that he was appointed trustee to look after the estate. The creditors did not offer that I should carry on the business and pay the amount of the debts out of the profits, except J. D. Carroll. Between June and August I was not in Yokohama all the time. Part of the time I was second engineer in the *Shueh Ling*. I was frequently in Yokohama during July and August. There might have been a summons against me for \$196 by Bavier & Co. in May 1870. I will swear that is not my signature to that document. I will swear I did not admit the debt to Bavier & Co. and crave for time to pay it in. Early in June a suit was brought against me by Phillips for \$550. I don't know that there was a judgment. I never paid it. There was also a claim for \$70 by Mitchell which was not paid. Whitfield & Dowson's claim for \$50 was not paid. The claim of Mr. Gray for \$107, balance of promissory note for \$700, was not paid by me. In June 1870 I cannot remember that Carroll & Co. sued me for \$523. I never paid them. I saw advertisements in the papers which had reference to the meeting of creditors and the appointment of Mr. Talbot as assignee. I never objected to Mr. Talbot being appointed assignee. I objected to Mr. Sutherland being put in possession of 107 to Mr. Talbot about a week after he was put in possession. Mr. Talbot said that it was Mr. Kirby who had put him there. I objected to the party appointed to take the stock in trade as he would sell it for next to nothing. I never objected in writing to the sale either to Mr. Talbot or any one of the creditors. I took no legal steps to stop the sale.

offered to give up the whole of my property upon having a clear release given me. My creditors offered to release me if I would answer certain questions. Mr. Hill was my counsel from the 20th of June till the middle of September. I don't know Mr. Hill's handwriting. On the 24th of June, 1870, Mr. Hill was acting for me. I knew a man named Longfellow. He was in my employ. He did not walk away in June with goods belonging to the firm. He took a little that belonged to me. He did nothing wrong in taking it. He sold the property he took away. Some of it came back to the firm. The value of the property was about \$1,400. \$1,200 dollars came back to the firm and the remainder went to Walsh, Hall & Co. There was no other property taken away. I think it was in 1869 when Longfellow took the goods. I don't recollect making an affidavit before Mr. Lowder on the 20th of June 1870 to the effect that one Longfellow had taken certain goods without my consent or authority. On the 12th July I do not recollect that I made an affidavit before the American Consul to the effect that Longfellow had taken some things away. I took two policeman to 107 to take Longfellow into custody. He was not there at the time. I don't think that I swore any affidavits in respect to Longfellow. After the sale I cannot say that I wrote to Mr. Talbot objecting to the sale. In 1872 I objected to the sale, to Mr. Talbot, in writing.

Mr. Dickens then read some correspondence which took place between the plaintiff and Mr. Talbot.

Witness:—Since I received the letter in 1872 I have made no objection to any of the items in the account sales or in the list of liabilities. Kirby's claim is not correct and I have a letter which will prove it. At that time we had no money to pay our debts. I admitted in my correspondence that we were insolvent. I don't know when I was ejected from 107. I was not ejected by force. No objection was made at that time in writing, that I can remember, to Mr. Talbot taking possession. Afterwards a letter was written, objecting to Mr. Talbot being in possession. I got a letter from Mr. Talbot, dated 14th July, 1870, to the effect that the creditors would not consider what I earned as part of the estate, but as my own property. The firm of Howles & Black did no business after the 17th or 18th of June 1870. If the creditors had sold my property and given me a release, I should have been content. My objection is not founded on the fact that the creditors did not give me a release, but because they sold the property and paid no one. If I had had a release given me I should not have had any claim. There was nothing I could not have answered in the questions put to me by the creditors. I never paid any of the creditors one cent in the dollar. I cannot say that the whole of the proceeds of the sale were spent in protecting the estate. I have reason to believe that some of the items in the accounts are not correct. I object to the first item in Kirby's account. I never objected to it before during the past five years.

The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

Saturday, May 12th, 1877.

This case was resumed this morning, when the plaintiff's cross-examination by Mr. Dickens was continued.

Witness: I have been employed as an engineer for the past 17 months by the Mitsui Bishi Co., at the rate of \$150 per month. I had no money when I entered their service. In June 1870 I owed \$3,665, and have not a list of creditors to whom I owed that amount made up by myself. The money with which I purchased the \$14,000 worth of stock I got while in Nagasaki and from the profits of a contract. I have no proof of this other than my assertion. The contract was entered into in 1869. I have not a copy of the contract, neither have I any proof of having received any money. I have got no receipts for payments made in 1870. About June 1870 there might have been \$400 due for rent. I never received any notice from the landlord requesting me to quit the premises. By June there was not \$600 or \$700 due for wages, and \$312 was decidedly not owing to Spiers. I did not promise to appear against Longfellow in the American Court. I cannot say when Longfellow took the goods away, but I know that he took them. There is an entry in the ledger showing that Longfellow took away goods to the value of \$1,468. I never gave him a bill of sale.

Mr. Dickens asked a question about a certain document being a certified copy of the bill of sale, but Mr. Kirkwood objected to the question and His Honour supported the objection. Finally, however, Mr. Kirkwood admitted the document, but not as a bill of sale.

Witness:—Longfellow took goods away two or three times, and no receipt was ever given for them.

Mr. Dickens then produced a copy of a document from Longfellow acknowledging the receipt of the goods, dated 21st June, and containing a proviso that the goods should be returned if there was any trouble with the creditors.

Witness:—I have no reason to suppose about \$1,100 was paid to certain creditors during the month of or previous to June 1870. None of the creditors sued me that were then paid that I can remember. In February 1870, I owed Mr. Glackmeyer the sum of \$1,700, which I never paid him. I do not owe anything now. The creditors paid themselves from the amount they took from the proceeds of the estate. Supposing they had never paid themselves out of the stock-in-trade, I should consider myself indebted to the creditors; and in that case I should only be too happy to pay them. Mr. Black is dead. I received a letter from his sister that he had met with an accident and was dead. I was frequently instructed by Black before his death to institute these proceedings, both in writing and verbally, but have lost the papers. I have not got the list of questions submitted by Mr. Talbot.

Mr. Dickens called upon Mr. Kirkwood for some correspondence which was produced. The first was a letter from Hill to Talbot, requesting a statement of the amounts due by the estate of Howles and Black. The reply showed that over \$7,000 was due; and the outstanding accounts and the property as valued was about \$4,000, leaving a deficiency of about \$3,000. Other letters were read concerning the insolvency of the plaintiff's firm, announcing their readiness to assign the whole of their property in consideration of a discharge and negotiations for a winding up of their affairs.

To Mr. Kirkwood:—The last I saw of the stock book was at 107. I did not take it away from there. It was with the other books, I believe. When I saw the advertise-

ment about the sale of the property, I went to Mr. Talbot and asked to be allowed to carry on the business. I got no answer, so I wrote to Mr. Talbot. Mr. Talbot informed me that Kirby & Co. refused to accede to my request. I never gave my consent to the sale taking place. When I received the accounts in 1872, I objected by letter to them. (Letter read). I never told the defendant, Talbot, I did not owe Kirby \$1,300. The amount I owed was about \$500. I did not owe Haskell or Mrs. Green anything. A great part of the goods that were taken away by Longfellow belonged to him. In June, 1870, Mr. Talbot told me that the amount of the debts owed by the firm was \$3,500.

Mr. Kirkwood said that he wished to prove from the records of the Court that Mitchell was a partner in the firm of Curnow & Co. in 1870, which was denied in the answer.

Mr. Dickens objected; and His Honour called for proof from Mr. Kirkwood that this would be admissible evidence.

Mr. Dickens contended that Mr. Kirkwood ought to call Mr. Mitchell as his own witness, and subject him to an examination.

His Honour supported Mr. Dickens, and Mr. Mitchell was sent for.

George Whitfield sworn:—I was in Yokohama in 1870; and recollect lot 107. At first there was only a small bungalow on the lot, after which other buildings were erected. The value of the buildings—

Mr. Dickens objected to the evidence, as the witness should have surveyed the property, and supported his objection by authority.

His Honour ruled that the evidence of the witness was admissible.

Mr. Dickens asked His Honour to take a note that he objected to the witness stating his opinion as to the value of the property, on the grounds that it does not require a skilled witness, and that there was nothing to show that these buildings had been examined with a view of ascertaining their value.

Witness continued:—The value of the blacksmiths' shop was about \$1,000 or \$1,200; the engineers' shop and foundry were in the same building, but I cannot estimate their value. I cannot remember the office, sheds &c. \$100 a month I should think was rather a high rental. The value of a small hand-drilling machine, laid down here, would be about \$25; the cost in England would be about £3.10. A levelling plate of 15 cwt, as old material, would be 1 cent per pound. To make it would cost 7 cents per pound. The 7 forges were fitted with Japanese bellows, and would cost about \$15 each. A new portable forge of small size is worth \$25; a large size would cost double that amount. New anvils are worth about \$30 each. The selling price here now would be about \$40 each. A grindstone is worth about \$10. New vices are laid down here at 12½ cents per pound. A shearing and punching machine, to buy it new, would cost \$250. To buy small hammers one would have to pay about 75 cents each. A drill post would cost about \$20. The price of a lowmoor plate would cost from 8 c. to 13 c. per pound. An average plate would weigh about 650 lbs. and would cost \$65. The hand-lathe that was the property of the plaintiff would be worth about \$250. A screw-cutting lathe was worth about \$250. A duplex punch would cost here \$100. The foundation plate was cast at our place and probably cost about \$40 or \$50.

To Mr. Dickens:—I was in Yokohama in 1870. As a rule goods that have been used

are not worth as much as if they were new. My firm bought a number of articles at the sale. At the time of the sale I did not see any of the goods.

To the Jury:—Sometimes there is a market in Yokohama for these things, but not a steady market. Sometimes there is a demand and at others none at all. In selling a machine shop at auction one would expect to stand great loss.

A Mitchell, sworn:—I have read my answer to the petition and the statements therein are correct. It is true that in 1870 I was not trading under the firm of Curnow & Co. I deny having been a creditor in 1870 of the plaintiff. A man named Page sued me in 1870, but I do not recollect the date. The claim was for \$10,000. Mr. Marks appeared on my behalf and Mr. Johnson appeared for Mr. Page. I recollect being cross-examined by Mr. Johnson as to my being a partner in the firm of Curnow & Co. I don't know that I said in that cross-examination that I was a partner. People might have understood that I was a partner. I recollect making a statement that "I am not but I was in the firm of Curnow & Co. I left on the 11th of this month." Mr. Curnow put an advertisement in the paper stating that I was no longer a partner.

The advertisement was read by Mr. Kirkwood and was dated 12th July 1870. It stated that the partnership hitherto existing between J. Curnow and A. Mitchell was that day dissolved.

Witness:—The advertisement was put in because it was understood by the public that there was a partnership.

To Mr. Dickins:—The first partnership was drawn up in 1873 between Mr. Curnow and myself, up to that date I received a salary. Curnow treated me as a partner, though there was never any agreement; and when this affair took place, the advertisement was put in the paper at my request to prevent my being in any way entangled in it. I never authorized Mr. Talbot to take proceedings against the plaintiff. The suit brought against Howles was brought by Mr. Curnow himself. Mr. Howles never objected to my name not being added as co-partner. After the 4th of August I did not enter upon the premises of 107.

This concluded the case for the plaintiff. In order to save time, Mr. Dickins said that he put Mr. Talbot in the box, but did not propose to elicit a reiteration of what had been stated, and the witness was open to any question his learned friend might think proper to put to him.

W. H. Talbot was then examined by Mr. Kirkwood on the following answers made by him to certain interrogatories put by plaintiff's Counsel.

I, W. H. Talbot, one of the above-named defendants, make oath and in answer to the interrogatories served upon me by the plaintiff in the above cause says as follows:—

1.—In answer to the 1st and 2nd interrogatories, I say:—On or about the 20th June 1870, the plaintiff asked one J. D. Carroll to whom he was indebted in the sum of about \$1,000 to interfere for the protection of the property of the plaintiff's firm which was then in an insolvent condition, which property was likely to be endangered by the action of the plaintiff's then partner, one M. M. Black, mentioned in the plaintiff's petition and of one employee of the said firm named Longfellow, and the said Mr. Carroll accordingly with the assent of certain of the then creditors of the plaintiff's firm, and with the full knowledge and approval of the said insolvents, agreed to become an assignee of the property of the said insolvents for the benefit of their creditors. On the 24th June, 1870, a general meeting of the creditors of the insolvents, at which the plaintiff attended, took place

and the said creditors requested me to accept the office of and appointed me creditors' assignee in the place of the said Mr. Carroll, by a resolution copy of which is annexed hereto and marked A. Previous to the meeting the insolvents had suspended all business, and after the said meeting and upon the day thereof a copy of the said resolution was sent to the insolvents' then solicitor, Mr. G. W. Hill, and acknowledged by the latter without any objection, and the fact of my appointment as creditors' assignee in lieu of the said Mr. Carroll was after the said meeting duly advertised in the local press. No opposition or objection whatever was or ever has been offered or made by the said insolvents or either of them or by the said Mr. G. W. Hill to any of these proceedings.

2nd.—In answer to the 3rd and 4th interrogatories I say:—Previous to my appointment as creditors' assignee the said Mr. Carroll had with the knowledge and consent of the said insolvents placed one Sutherland a British subject in possession of the premises and property referred to in these interrogatories, and after my appointment as such creditors' assignee the said Sutherland was continued in possession of the said premises and property under written order from myself as such creditors' assignee as aforesaid sealed and approved by Her Britannic Majesty's then Consul for Kanagawa. On investigating the affairs of the estate I found that one Longfellow, an American citizen, being the person referred to in the 1st paragraph of this affidavit had wrongfully taken away certain property valued at \$1,200 being part of the property of the estate of the said insolvents, and proceedings were at once taken by me in the U. S. Court to recover the same. At the same time the services of an English barrister, Mr. Ross Johnson, then a practitioner of this Court were retained on behalf of the said insolvents' estate, and thenceforth I took no step unauthorized by him. On the 1st July, 1870, it came to my knowledge that it was contemplated to remove by force part of the property of the said estate from the premises where the said insolvents had carried on business as Howles and Black, being No. 107 Yokohama, and on the 2nd July I accordingly instructed the said Sutherland to keep all doors closed and resist any unauthorized attempt to make an entry upon the said premises. The proceedings instituted in the U. S. Court as aforesaid ended in a delivery of the property sought to be recovered upon two of the creditors of the said insolvents giving a bond in the sum of \$1,200, upon which one of such creditors was eventually sued, and on the 15 August 1870 was ordered to pay the sum of \$1,278.90 to the defendant to the said proceedings in the U. S. Court, which was afterwards repaid out of the proceeds of the insolvents' estate. From the time of my appointment as creditors' assignee up to the latter part of July 1870 I was in constant communication with the plaintiff who was perfectly familiar with the whole of my proceedings as such creditors' assignee as aforesaid, and never in any way signified the slightest opposition or objection to any act of mine as such assignee. On the contrary the plaintiff was always willing and desirous to assist me to the utmost in the liquidation of the estate of the said insolvents' and on the 25th day of June 1870 he made an affidavit before the then British Consul expressly to assist the creditors of such estate, in which among other things he admitted the insolvency of himself and the said Black and that their property had become the property of the estate, meaning of the estate of the said insolvent firm in liquidation as an insolvent firm. Further on the 12th day of July 1870 the Plaintiff made another affidavit before I believe the then U. S. Consul at Yokohama by which among other things he acknowledged the insolvency of himself and the said Black, and on the 13th day of July, 1870, the Plaintiff again admitting the fact of his insolvency asked me as such creditors' assignee as aforesaid whether any money he might thereafter earn would be considered as an asset of the said estate. On the 16th July, 1870, the U. S. then Marshal made forcible entry upon the said premises No. 107, Yokohama, and despite the remonstrances of the said Sutherland and the exhibition by him of my said order to him sealed and approved by the then British Consul at Kanagawa as aforesaid forcibly carried away certain property, being part of the property of the said insolvent estate.

The expenses thus and otherwise necessarily incurred in preserving the property of the said estate constituted demands upon the same of so pressing a nature that on the 26th July 1870 the creditors authorised me by resolutions passed at a

meeting of creditors held on that day, copy of which resolution is annexed hereto marked B, to raise sufficient money for disbursements by acting in such way as I might think fit, and in consequence thereof and in view of the fact that a sale was the only available means I had of raising money I authorised, with the approval of the creditors and with the knowledge and consent of the said insolvents and their said solicitor Mr. Hill, Messrs. Furniss & Co. then auctioneers at this port to sell the lease of the said premises No. 107 and the property of the said insolvents by public auction. Sale of the same lease and property by private contract had been previously since the 14th July 1870 advertised by me with the knowledge and sanction of the creditors of the said insolvents and of their said solicitor.

The said sale by public auction, no offer of private purchase having been received in the meantime, took place on the 15th and 16th August 1870 with the full knowledge and sanction of the creditors of the plaintiff of the said insolvents and of their said solicitor, and the full value of the property sold was realised. The said sale was duly advertised in the local daily press from the 29th July 1870, up to the day of sale in the terms following (copy of advertisement here given) and no opposition or objection was offered or made to such sale by the said insolvents or either of them or by their said solicitor. The whole of the proceeds of the said sale have been duly accounted for by me as such creditors' assignee as aforesaid, and no exception has ever been signified to me by any creditor or by the said insolvents or either of them or by their said solicitor to any item of my accounts which have been made out in detail and submitted to and approved by the creditors and inspected by and at all times open to inspection by the said insolvents and their said solicitor. Further until the commencement of the proceedings now pending no objection or claim was ever made by the plaintiff or by any one on his behalf in respect of the said sale and no objection or claim has up to this day been made in respect hereof by the said Black or by anyone authorised by him in that behalf although since the said sale I have been in frequent communication by letter and otherwise with the plaintiffs and their solicitor the said Mr. G. W. Hill, and have also been in correspondence with the plaintiff himself in respect of liquidation of the said estate. No proper books had been kept by the said insolvents and the difficulty and expense of liquidation was thus greater than otherwise might have been the case. At the time of their becoming insolvent their liabilities exceeded the sum of \$7,000. Not one cent of this sum has ever been paid to or received by me for division amongst the creditors, on the contrary, in endeavouring to preserve the said insolvents' property their creditors have been obliged to spend more than a thousand dollars over and above the value of the said insolvents' estate.

The Defendant Mitchell was not in June 1870, or at any time before or while the liquidation of the said insolvents' firm was carried on by myself a member of any firm known as Curnow & Co. or carrying on any business in Yokohama under that firm nor a creditor of the said insolvents' firm and neither attended any of the creditors' meetings hereinbefore referred to or in any way directly or indirectly authorized me to deal with or take any part in dealing with the property of the said insolvents' firm.

3.—In answer to the 5th interrogatory I say:—Some such offer as that mentioned in this interrogatory was made, but whether by letter or not or at what time or whether by the plaintiff or by his then solicitor I cannot remember, but I believe it was made much later than the 4th day of August, 1870, and by the plaintiff's then solicitor and not before the said sale, and the creditors were duly consulted by me with respect to such offer.

4.—In answer to the 6th interrogatory I say:—I was instructed by the creditors to agree to the plaintiff's application for his discharge upon the plaintiff and the said Black making affidavits to the effect that they had delivered up to the creditors the whole of their, the said insolvents', property and answering by affidavit certain questions which were sent to the plaintiff and Black respectively. After some correspondence my conditions were agreed to by the said Mr. G. W. Hill then acting as solicitor for the said insolvents, but the affidavits demanded were never made and the questions sent as aforesaid to the plaintiff and the said Black were never answered in consequence of which the said discharge was never granted.

5.—In answer to the 7th and 8th interrogatories I say:—I have already in my answer to the 3rd

and 4th interrogatories sufficiently answered the matters inquired of by the said 7th and 8th interrogatories.

6.—In answer to the 9th interrogatory I say:—I have within my possession and control a number of books documents and papers relating to the matters in issue in this cause and I annex hereto a schedule marked C of such books documents and papers which being voluminous I have not enumerated one by one throughout but partly by groups.

SCHEDULE A

IN THE ESTATE OF HOWLES AND BLACK.

Friday, 24th June, 1870, 10 a.m.

Present:—Messrs. Carroll, Phillips, Townley, Elgin, McVean, Glackmeyer, Marks (in the chair) Plummer, Curnow, Talbot, Longfellow (retired).

Proposed by Mr. Phillips and seconded by Mr. Plummer,

"That Mr. Talbot be appointed creditors' assignee in place of Mr. Carroll, pending instructions from the Supreme Court Shanghai, with full powers to act forthwith without reference to creditors. Creditors' meeting be called every ten days or earlier as occasion may require.

F. W. Marks; P. pro. E. C. Kirby, & Co., F. Townley; David Phillips; C. A. McVean; Geo. Domoney & Co.; G. Glackmeyer; J. D. Carroll & Co.; J. Curnow & Co.; P. pro. W. Pitt, G. M. H. Elgin; W. H. Talbot.

SCHEDULE B

Howles & Black Bankrupts,

Tuesday, 26th July 1870, 2.35 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. Kirby, Skinner, Glackmeyer and Doctor Siddall, Assignee, Mr. Curnow, Mr. Plummer.

Proposed by Mr. Townley (Kirby & Co.) and seconded by Mr. Skinner that the report of the assignee be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Townley seconded by Mr. Skinner. That the Assignee be empowered to act as he thinks fit and in any lawful manner to raise sufficient money for disbursements.

P. pro. E. C. Kirby & Co., F. Townley; G. Domoney & Co.; A. D. Skinner; J. Curnow & Co.; P. pro. Jenkins and Siddall; S. J. Stransome; G. Glackmeyer,

without prejudice to my Bill of Sale.

G. G.

SCHEDULE C.

Various letters from Mr. G. W. Hill to Mr. Talbot.
Various letters from Mr. Howles do do do do do Mr. Ross Johnson do
Pleadings and papers in action by Mr. Ross Johnson against Mr. Talbot for costs.

Papers and Pleadings, Talbot v. Domoney.
Letter and account sales from Auctioneers accompanying remittance of proceeds of sale.

Certified copy of Affidavit of Howles dated 25 June 1870.

Copy of Affidavit of Howles dated 12 July 1870
Deed of partnership, Howles and Black.
Copy of Mr. Talbot's Bond as creditors' assignee.
Resolutions of creditors 24 June 1870 and 26 July 1870.

Accounts and correspondence relative to the administration of the estate of Howles and Black.

Various summonses, petitions and judgments against Howles and Black, all dated May or June 1870.

1 Work Book.

2 Cash Books.

1 Ledger.

1 Bundle of Firm's papers.

The first meeting of creditors was called at the request of Mr. Carroll. He did not tell me what took place at that meeting. Of my own knowledge I can only say that Howles told me that he had asked Carroll to interfere in connection with his property. Howles did not say whether he was present or not at that meeting. On the 24th of June I attended a meeting of creditors at the request of Mr. Kirby. I was proxy for a creditor of Howles; for a man by the name of Skinner, I think. I don't know where my proxy is. I think the only proxy I had was a memorandum of the claim, which was for about \$350. No debts

were proved on the 24th of June. The door was not open to everybody. Persons could attend who were supposed to be creditors. I think the meeting was either called by advertisement or circular. I attended that meeting for the purpose of taking over the trusteeship. Mr. Marks was present as representing the landlord. I cannot say that he produced any authority. He was requested to take the chair by the persons present.

Mr. Dickens said if it would save time he would admit that the proceedings were not in accordance with the Bankruptcy Act of 1869.

W. H. Talbot continued:—Howles was present part of the time, but was requested to leave, as the meeting was in possession of some information which reflected on the firm. I was requested by the creditors to call meetings every ten days or sooner. I called them every three or four days. The creditors informed me that the attendance of Howles was not necessary. I acted under the advice of Mr. Ross Johnson the whole of the time. A watchman was placed in charge of the premises, but I never interfered with Howles living there. Howles seemed very willing for his property to be sold. He did not object to the advertisement and was aware that it was going to be put in, though he wanted the date of sale put off as long as possible as somebody from Kobe might come and buy it. In August Howles came to me and offered to give up his property for the benefit of the creditors if they would give him a clear release. Mr. Kirby declined, because Mr. Black had taken away some of the property and Howles was assisting him. For the first ten days after I was appointed Howles did everything possible to assist me in the protection of the property. The creditors authorised me to sell the property. I was authorised first to apply for tenders, and advertised the plant and business for sale for one month, but not a single application was received.

The Court at this stage adjourned till 1 p. m. on Monday.

Monday, 14th May, 1877.

This case was resumed at 1 p. m. to-day, when Mr. Kirkwood continued his cross-examination of Mr. Talbot.

Witness:—I wrote to Mr. Carroll as proxy; and if Skinner was present at the meeting of creditors, I should not have been a creditor. When Mr. Marks signed the minutes of the meeting he was acting for Mr. Allmand. The resolution was written on a piece of paper, then handed round the table for signatures. I believe the list of creditors I forwarded Howles to be a correct list, so far as the names are concerned. Dr. Siddall never attended a meeting. Lucy & Co. did not appoint me to act as their agent, Carst & Co. did not appoint me as their agent. The Yokohama Dispensary did not either, nor Haskell. They were all small creditors. Bridgens never appointed me as his agent. The Japan Mail never appointed me to act as their agent. Only the persons who signed the minutes of the meeting authorised me to act. They represented about four-fifths of the amount owing. The creditors authorised me to retain Mr. Ross Johnson; and I was instructed to act as I thought best. Sometimes I had to call meetings on very short notice, which could not be avoided. The first meeting was held on the 21st and second on the 24th. In the legal sense of the word "proved," none of the creditors proved their debts. The sale, so far as I

can recollect, commenced on the 15th and was continued on the 16th. I do not know that the sale was advertised to take place on the 15th and did not come off until the 16th. I cannot say that I can find any advertisement from the 30th of July to the 16th of August, certifying that the sale would take place on the 15th. The advertisement was inserted by my order. The answers to the interrogatories were made from my personal knowledge. Howles himself told me that he had asked Carroll to assist in protecting the property. I consider that I am responsible for the answers to the interrogatories, but not for the phraseology in which those answers are couched. To the best of my belief Mitchell was not a partner of the firm of Curnow & Co. At the time when I answered those interrogatories I believed then, as I believe now, that Mitchell was not a partner. If my attention had been drawn to the advertisement announcing the dissolution of partnership between Curnow & Mitchell, I should, probably, have modified my answer. I handed the letter received from Mr. Hill on August 19th 1870, to Mr. Ross Johnson. From that letter I presume he thought that what was being done by the creditors was wrong. I do not consider Mr. Robertson's letter an objection to the sale, nor a consent. I was guided in all matters concerning the sale by Mr. Johnson. I recollect sending a report to the creditors. Phillips went over the premises, and I think he estimated their value at \$4,500.

To Mr. Dickens: None of the creditors who were not present at the meetings objected to my acting. None of the creditors objected to the liquidation of the estate. The letter from Mr. Robertson might have been sent to my office on the morning of the 16th, but I was then at the sale and so did not see it until afterwards. I attended Mr. Hill's office to see if Howles and Black, were willing to act straight-forwardly and assist the creditors in recovering the property that had been taken away. I told Mr. Hill some of the property had been removed by Black or his agents, and stored in a godown. I told Hill also that if Howles and Black would answer certain questions and would make an affidavit that they had never concealed any of their property, I would go straight to Mr. Johnson and order him to give them a clean release. Mr. Hill never threatened to take legal proceedings against me. I found a man named Sutherland in possession of the property when I was appointed assignee. I called upon the Consul and asked if he would allow a Constable to take possession of the premises. He said that if I would give Sutherland a written order to keep the premises he would sign and seal it. I found that a large portion of the property had been taken away. A man named Longfellow took it away. On my asking Howles if he would make an affidavit to that effect, he said that he would be happy to do so as he was being ruined by Longfellow. The affidavit was made in this Consulate, the original being sent to the American Consul. I made application through Mr. Ross Johnson for all the documents to be sent to Mr. De Long. I went to the American Consul and informed him of the property having been taken away, and he said that he would have it restored by the following morning. Mr. Howles was present when he made the affidavit. Upon presentation of the affidavit to the Consul, Messrs. Carroll and Kirby made a bond for about \$1,200. I was advised by Johnson that nothing further was necessary. I next appeared to an action taken by me against Longfellow for the recovery of

the property which being then in my possession I asked permission to withdraw the suit. About the 4th July, I was informed that the American marshal had broken into the premises, and on going to see I found that a quantity of the property had been taken away. Some correspondence took place, and eventually the property was restored in a damaged condition. A quantity of boiler tubes taken by the marshal were delivered to Walsh, Hall & Co. without any reference to me. Expenses were going on and there was no possibility of raising funds. The creditors manifested sympathy for Howles and were willing to do all they could for him. With that view I did all I could to get the property sold by private contract. I applied to Mr. Dowson to buy some of the machinery and to employ Howles. He said that he would have been willing to do so if he had been able, but he neither required his services nor did he need the machinery. I had given a promissory note to Mr. Allmand for his demand for rent. The amount of the wages amounted to from \$600 to \$700 other expenses were incurred for clearing the machinery, legal proceedings &c. amounting to about \$1,100 before the sale was resolved upon. On the 26th of July the creditors gave me instructions to the effect to sell the property as soon as possible. (Instructions produced). After that, finding it impossible to realize on the property in Yokohama and getting no word from Kobe, it was deemed best to advertise it for sale. The date was fixed for the 15th of August in the expectation that some of the firms in Nagasaki or Shanghai might come and bid. Howles wished the sale to be put off as long as possible. I saw Howles very often after that, and Black occasionally. All the meetings that were called, were not called by advertisement. Neither Howles nor any one else objected to the proceedings at that time. I was informed that the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 was in force, and requested Mr. Johnson to get a copy, but one could not be obtained. Mr. Howles seemed desirous of avoiding going into bankruptcy, until September, when he wanted to file a petition, and the only one of the creditors willing to incur the expense was Mr. Kirby. I have no recollection of receiving Mr. Robertson's letter previous to or during the sale. The condition of the goods was very bad when offered for sale. There was rather a large attendance at the sale. The buildings on the lot were offered to let as godowns, but every one refused to hire them, as they had no proper fastenings and were not insurable as godowns. I never gave orders to eject by force, either Howles or Black, and never prevented them from entering the premises. The net amount of the proceeds was about \$3,200 and gross amount about \$3,400. This sum was expended in defraying expenses &c. as per my account. The list of claims against the estate were never objected to. I sent the accounts to the plaintiff in the beginning of June and never heard any more about them. I could never have told the plaintiff that the debts of the firm amounted to only \$3,500. To Glackmeyer \$1,500 was owing, and that amount was admitted by Howles and was secured by a bill of sale; Carroll was owed about \$1,300; to Kirby \$700 were due; Skinner \$350; the wages unpaid amounted to about \$700. No dividend has been paid to the creditors, because the proceeds of the sale did not meet the expenses by about \$950. Howles never, so far as I can remember, made any proposal to me about continuing the business until

some time in July, shortly before the seizure of the property by the American Consul. I told him then that it would not be possible to grant his application. In the accounts I sent to Howles the items mentioned as legal expenses, were expenses incurred in the protection of the property. I was voted for my services \$350 by the creditors, and \$30 for attending at the Courts. I had been engaged every day for three months. No objections were made to me by Howles or Black against Sutherland being put in possession. So far as I was concerned there was no underhanded work carried on. Mr. Howles had said so in a letter, and also some of the creditors, which was utterly untrue.

Russell Robertson, sworn.—In July 1870 I was Consul in Yokohama, when I took over the Consulate from Mr. Lowder. I invariably send letters out with a chit book and usually look to see that the letter has been received; and if I saw no signature, should at once institute inquiries. I do not recollect making any inquiry as to whether that particular letter was received or not (referring to the letter sent to Mr. Talbot.)

To Mr. Dickens:—I have no recollection of sending that document, and cannot say whether that letter was ever received by Mr. Talbot.

To Mr. Kirkwood:—When the petition was first drawn up it was addressed to me.

To the Court:—I have no recollection of any application having been made to me either by Mr. Talbot or by Howles or Black respecting the Bankruptcy Act. I ought to have been in a position by the middle of July to have given information about the Bankruptcy Act. The letter arrived from Sir Edmund Hornby about the Act, about the 13th. I cannot say as a matter of fact that I had the Bankruptcy Act in my possession at that time. From what I see in the record I should say that an application was made by Howles and Black for the Bankruptcy Act; and at that time the Consulate was unable to give the information.

Mr. Talbot re-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—At the meeting on the 25th of July there were only six creditors present, which I considered were sufficient authority for me. I think ten days notice was given, either by advertisement or by circular, when the meeting was called.

To the Jury:—The questions that the creditors wished answered by Howles and Black were relative to a portion of the property having been taken away, presumably, by Mr. Black. A copy of the questions were sent to Howles and Black and also a copy to Hill.

This concluded the evidence adduced.

Mr. Kirkwood then rose and addressed His Honour and the gentlemen of the Jury. He told the Jury that they would have to consider whether the creditors of Howles and Black held the property legally and with the sanction of Howles. The defence set up by the opposite side was that Howles was cognizant of and approved all the actions of the defendants in regard to the sale of the property. The learned gentleman contended that so far from Howles approving of the sale, the letter sent by H. B. M.'s Consul the day before, requesting Mr. Talbot to stop the sale or if he proceeded he would do so at his own risk, was proof that Howles did not concur in it. The plaintiff had been a long time in the witness box and his story seemed simple and

true. When he found that he was unable to meet his liabilities he immediately went to his Consul and explained his position to him. He was advised by the Consul to call a meeting of creditors and appoint one to look after the property, which advice the plaintiff had acted upon. The meetings of the creditors which did take place from time to time were entirely informal, as they were held without the sanction of the plaintiff. And, according to the evidence of Mr. Talbot, what transpired at those meetings was only made known when it suited the purposes of the few creditors who had met together. Acting under a resolution passed at one of those informal meetings, Mr. Talbot took steps for the sale of the property, merely on the authorization of six creditors, and which he did at his own risk. Mr. Kirkwood argued that in the face of the objections of the plaintiff to the sale, and in face of the fact that Talbot acted only on the authorization of six creditors, it was impossible for the Jury to find a verdict for the defendants. He scouted the argument of his learned friend, that no action had been taken by the plaintiff until the last twelve months, as ridiculous. Going back to the subject of the letter sent by H. B. M.'s Consul to Mr. Talbot, Mr. Kirkwood maintained that it was evident the letter had been received before the sale, as it was very improbable that such an important document should have been delayed in the delivery under the methodical arrangements for the transmission of documents in force at the Consulate. Far fewer letters were apt to miscarry by the practice of sending them with chit books, than through the post office; and had the letter been lost it would have been a different thing. He said that the time of the Court had been taken up considerably with the question of damages. And he thought that His Honour would instruct the Jury that, if they found a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, they would have to assess the damages of the goods at the time of their conversion, that was to say, their value to the plaintiff at that time. The learned gentleman then quoted several cases in support of his contention, after which he remarked that he did not know what the defence actually was; but if it was contended that the defendant Talbot had acted in the capacity of a bailee, and the jury should look upon him in that light, he could only be considered as acting in trust until steps were taken in Bankruptcy for the liquidation of the estate. And if he had received the goods in trust, then he had rendered himself liable for damages in having disposed of them. It was needless for him to point out that the whole of the proceedings in regard to the disposal of the goods were illegal under the Bankruptcy Act; and if Howles did assign the goods to a few of the creditors, his act was invalid. If the Jury should find that he did assign his goods to a few of the creditors, then the question arose could he take advantage of his own wrong act? He, the learned gentleman, contended that he could do so, even though it was a fraudulent act. It must also be remembered that the defendants must have been aware of it at the time as well as the plaintiff.

Mr. Dickens objected to the expression "fraud."

His Honour remarked that if Mr. Dickens had not got the option of replying, it might be worth while to go into the question as to whether Mr. Kirkwood was entitled to use the objectionable term, but as it was it was scarcely worth while.

Mr. Kirkwood then continued his address, concluding by requesting the Jury to give a verdict in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. Dickens then rose and addressed the Court, remarking that he appeared for the defendant Mitchell specially, Talbot and Kirby jointly, but that he did not appear for Mr. Plummer.

His Honour interrupted the learned gentleman, and informed him that it was now too late to say that he did not appear on behalf of defendant Plummer, as he, His Honour, had stated at the commencement of the case that he could not take any appearance unless it was a general appearance. Mr. Plummer had been included in the case, and His Honour had understood Mr. Dickens to say that he would appear for him; and as a point of law he must rule that he did so.

The following is the speech of defendants' Counsel in this suit.

Mr. Dickens said:—I shall first take the case of Mitchell. Even if Mitchell was a partner of Curnow in 1870, it was clear from the evidence produced by the other side, by Mitchell's statements, and by the advertisement of the middle of July, 1870, that Mitchell was not a partner when the act complained of in the petition was committed. That act is laid in 6th, 7th, and 8th paragraphs of petition as done after the 4th August, and it is clear that it was done, if at all, after the 4th August. But Mitchell was not a partner with Curnow—he had no verbal or written agreement of partnership, and was paid by a salary, having no interest either in the profits or losses of Curnow's business. When Curnow sued the plaintiff for some \$70 he sued in his own personal name, not as Curnow & Co. even, and plaintiff never objected to this. True, Mitchell in some degree, held himself out as partner, and this might be pleaded against him by any one who had been deceived by such holding out into acting as if Mitchell had been partner. But plaintiff is clearly not in this position. Besides even if Mitchell was a partner, he is not responsible for tortuous acts of co-partner unless these were done in ordinary course of co-partnership business. And the acts now complained of were evidently not acts in the ordinary course of the business of a storekeeper such as Curnow was. Lastly it is proved that Mitchell had nothing to do with these proceedings, the plaintiff in his evidence does not even allege it. Hence, I conclude, that whatever may be the position of the other defendants, for Mitchell a verdict of not guilty must be returned.

With regard to the case against the other defendants. The plaintiff is an honest, industrious, but obstinate man. He has persuaded himself he has been wronged and is determined to fight the question although nearly 7 years have elapsed since the acts complained of were committed. His demands are preposterous and absurd, without a shadow of foundation in justice, law, equity or common sense. Another week and he would have been bound by statute of limitations, but either of his own motion, or by the advice of some cunning lawyer, he has just managed to hit the moment in which while time nearly, but not quite, bars his claim, it quite bars our claim against him. This *laches* on his part, in view of the difficulty which it has imposed upon us in the matter of evidence, deprives the plaintiff of all title to consideration. Before going into the case a word is necessary as to the petition which is self contradictory. It states the plaintiff was willing to assign his property

for his debts if released from them, and afterwards complains of the property being taken from him. It is evident that all he has to complain of, if anything, is that a release was not given him, so it states the property to have been properly taken possession of in June 1870 and then in August, to have been illegally seized. The fact is, if any trespass was committed, this could not be in August, because the property had been in possession of Talbot since June. How can Talbot be guilty of illegally seizing in August, property already legally, and with consent of all interested, including plaintiff, in his possession in June? Next what damages does petitioner really claim? Not the value of the goods sold, but simply damages done to plaintiff in his "trade and credit;" where was his trade in August 1870? it had been stopped for two months: where was his credit at same time? he had none, less than none, he was overhauled and ears in debt; with claims for rent backwages, judgments, and half a dozen pending actions. The position, taken up with respect to the sale is that the plaintiff consented to it positively, and if not positively by acquiescence in it before and after it had taken place. In June 1870, he finds himself in difficulties, call his creditors and assigns his property. The proceedings are not in bankruptcy, but by private liquidation; the advantages of this plan were obvious to all and plaintiff was, as his evidence and correspondence shows, especially desirous of not being made bankrupt. The assignment is complete in equity if not at law, and in consideration for it the creditors agreed to release him from his debts. The letter of 14th July, is, in fact, a written release though not in technical form. It says distinctly that the plaintiff's after earnings are safe from attacks of creditors. Hence the property was out and out the property of creditors before sale took place, and they had full right to do what they liked with it, sell it, or eat it, with or without permission of plaintiff. They had bought it with their debts. But afterwards when a formal release was wanted they had reason to suppose that plaintiff had not carried out his bargain. He was to give all his property up; creditors were to give all their debts up. The creditors had done their part and were willing to do it over again, but they had reason to suppose that plaintiff was keeping back some of his property and they required him to answer certain questions relative to his property, which he acknowledges he could have answered, but which, for some unexplained reason, he did not answer. Then the creditors naturally and properly refused to do anything more. Hence plaintiff can neither complain of sale nor complain of no formal release being given him, a release indeed which was superfluous as he was already fully released. It must be remembered too that a good deal of money had been spent in defending the estate, especially with regard to the property taken away by Longfellow, and afterwards recovered (\$1,200 odd) on the facts of the assignment. Next, even if Talbot had no power to sell the plaintiff acquiesced in the sale before and after it was made. There is no question he acquiesced up to 15th August. Then we have the Consul's letter on that date, the only piece of evidence in the whole case in the slightest degree giving it any foundation. This letter is not from plaintiff or his counsel, but a mere piece of advice from the Consul, having no legal force whatever, and of no more account in law than a similar letter from any one else. Nor is there any proof,—no allegation even—of its having been delivered to Talbot, or if delivered, delivered before or during sale.

About it Talbot has no recollection, and, as a fact, it first turned up some few weeks ago among some old papers of Mr. Johnson. If it was really intended to stop the sale why did not Mr. Hill, who was a lawyer, take the proper legal steps to obtain an injunction. He knew all about the sale weeks before and was in no way taken by surprise. Again, what says the letter, after asserting that to carry on the sale would work most serious injury? it curiously enough assents to the sale if a release be given. The letter then was not to stop the sale, but to force a formal release from the creditors and brings us to the argument already made use of that if the plaintiff has anything to complain of it is that he had no formal release given him—that, and nothing else.

Counsel in the course of this part of the argument with reference to the point of acquiescence referred to the cases of *Dana vs. Spurrier* by *Vesey*; *Cotching v. Bassett* 32, *Beavan*; *Barkart v. Tennant* L. R. 10 *Equity* (a case with which Counsel had been personally connected) and *Crook v. Corp'n of Seaford* L. R. 6 *Ch. Appeals*.

As to the correspondence after the sale between Hill and Talbot, and that between plaintiff and Talbot in 1872, the letter of 15th August, was never referred to in it, the sale was never referred to in it, and no objection was made to the sale, or to any of the accounts, or any objection whatever, other than vague insinuations and unspecified assertions of under-handedness. The correspondence confirms, amply what has already been said, that the sale was never objected to but only the withholding of a formal release and it has already been sufficiently shown that the formal release was properly withheld until certain questions (which Howles admitted at this trial he could answer) were replied to—questions having reference merely to the plaintiff's property—to that which he was bound to hand over to his creditors. The very last phrase at the end of Mr. Hill's last letter (Sept. 6th, 1870.) is "Messrs. H. & B. (H. is plaintiff) have made no request for an unconditional discharge and do not decline to answer the questions to secure a discharge as proposed by you (Talbot) heretofore."

How, in the face of all this, the present action could be brought, passes understanding. Taking, however, the view of the case most against the defendants, what damage can Howles complain of? If what was done had not been done what would have been the result? The landlord could have seized and sold for rent, the judgment creditor could have done so, the plaintiffs in the pending actions could have put themselves in a position to do so likewise, or the creditors could have put Howles into bankruptcy. That they did not do so was purely out of consideration for him. Had they done so the property would have been sold at a still greater sacrifice in all probability, and the debtor would not have been free for three years. The sale was an absolute necessity as already clearly shown from the evidence. That a great sacrifice was made is undoubted; such a sacrifice is inevitable in such a sale, but how could it be avoided? I have already shown that his trade and credit could not suffer by the sale, because he had then neither trade nor credit; not credit enough to pay his rent or even Curnow's small claim of \$70, and I have shown too, that the absence of a formal release was no injury to him; He had the release of the 14th July, also the release implied in the action of the creditors, and when he commenced this action he had the best release of all—release, by effluxion of time.

In the interval he had been left entirely alone and kept to himself every jot of his earnings.

No doubt if the proceedings had been in Bankruptcy they were irregular, but they were not in Bankruptcy which all parties especially desired to avoid. If Howles had any cause of complaint he could at any moment for a few dollars have righted himself by filing his own declaration in Bankruptcy. So too, though all the creditors did not attend the meeting, four-fifths in value did, and the rest acknowledged the proceedings by presenting their claims, none of which, nor the accounts, were ever disputed by plaintiff or his attorney, otherwise than in the vague manner already referred to. Such acquiescence is equivalent to an acceptance of such accounts and claims. Finally the case is a most curious one; the plaintiff owed some \$7,000, and did not pay a cent; made his creditors lose a further sum of some \$900 in protecting his property after transfer to them, and now, after seven years, asks you to give him \$15,000 without producing a shred of evidence that he has, in trade or credit, or otherwise, lost a single cent by the action of his unlucky creditors. Counsel then shortly recapitulated the principal points and left the case to the jury.

The Jury found for the defendants with costs.

NAGASAKI.

One of the Directors of the Mitsu Bishi Co., Mr. Yanoski, who is now here on a visit, hearing of the Regatta immediately presented to the Committee the handsome gift of \$100 which was apportioned among the different prizes as it was found necessary. This generosity of the Mitsu Bishi has been warmly commented upon and much appreciated.—They will not lose by it.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

Owing to the heavy fighting of the past week large numbers of wounded are expected to arrive daily in Nagasaki. Taking time by the forelock the government are erecting temporary hospitals in native town. In the meantime it would be well if a little more attention was paid to the cleanliness of the Iwamaga bungalow hospital. Indeed the majority of the patients appear as jovial and strong as their countrymen outside and in some cases more so. Convalescence will always be kept back by unwashed bandages.—*Idem.*

The S. S. *Border Chief*, being now engaged by the Government and having several officers on board, the other day captured a large Satsuma junk laden with sugar, and brought her into Nagasaki a prize. No doubt the results will be sweet for the captors.—*Idem.*

The Barge *Shamrock* having been converted into a powder and ammunition hulk was last night towed outside the limits by the *Meishin-maru*.—*Idem.*

It is currently reported and generally believed, not only in Nagasaki but in Kobe and Yokohama, that Marshall Saigo has, under the inspiring influence, and at the instigation of Shimadzu Saburo compromised with the government. Now in the face of the heavy fighting in and around Kagoshima which we record below,—looking to the fact that such a course would be a virtual victory for Saigo, and that henceforth the Satsuma

province must be considered co-equal in power and strength with the other amalgamated provinces which now form the Empire, we hesitate to give a particle of credence to a rumour which even the native press accept as true, and comment upon in no unmeasured terms. To compromise would be fratricidal, it would undo the good which has accrued from the wise and judicious legislation of the government, shipwreck the best interests of the Empire, and implant an idea of despicability in the minds of foreigners and natives alike. In European acceptance there is no panderism with revolution, it must, if the stability, progress and advancement of the country is the desired goal, be suppressed by physical force, by compulsion, and thus by displaying the power to suppress instil a feeling of confidence in and reliance on the present dynastic administration. It is no excuse to plead that the present rising is based on a firm, ineradicable belief that injustice has been meted out to the Satsuma province, that a ministerial bias exists against its chiefs, or that the full measure of exceptional privileges has been denied them. Be the origin what it may, the people must be made to understand that opposition to lawful and legitimate authority will be suppressed at any cost, and that the integrity of the Empire will be maintained despite the efforts of the most powerful disloyalist. From his antecedents none doubt the bravery, skill and heroism of the insurgent Marshal; but the country which he loves so well has and is still suffering from his determined and relentless opposition to the present ministerial regime.—*Idem.*

CONDITION OF FUSAN, COREA.

(From the *Hochi Shinbun* of the 21st May.)

Owing to the terrible famine, the Koreans are in extreme poverty. We (Japanese residents) observe the poor natives everywhere starving to death; while crowds of beggars are wandering about in search of food. They are emaciated to the last degree and reduced to dreadful extremities. Some of them are occasionally found on the point of death in our settlement. When we are landing rice, wheat, and other food from vessels in the port, large numbers of poor natives and beggars assemble, waiting for a good chance to pilfer the merest trifle. They are noisy and constantly quarreling among themselves. The Korean government has appointed the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month for the relief of the distressed. The authorities in Torai-fu issued a ticket for which they exchanged rice in the government office on those days. Of articles of trade, rice, wheat, and potatoes are in the highest demand, and cotton cloth and toilet things come next to them. Rice averages 7 yen per koku, 5 yen for one koku of hikiwari (coarsely ground rice) and 3½ yen for the same measure of wheat. The natives are fonder of the hikiwari than barley and wheat. Exports consist mostly of gold dust, ox skins and ginseng. During February and March, about 3,500 *monme* of dust were shipped for Japan. Large ox skins have hitherto been sent to China, and the smaller to us in Fusan. Lately, they have sent us both large and small skins. The gold dust has fallen of greatly in quantity of late and the natives brought gold rings, pins and hair ornaments to exchange for rice and wheat; each of them is about 30 *monme* in weight and made of pure gold. In addition to the horrors of starvation the poor Koreans are afflicted by pestilence. No house in any town or village, is exempt from

the ravages of the terrible disease, which has commenced to penetrate our settlement. Some of our traders have already been seized by it, but fortunately owing to good treatment in the hospital, none of our names are registered yet in the kuwako-cho, a record kept in Buddhist temples, of the names of the dead. Dr. Yano, Superintendent of the hospital, said that the pestilence was caused by impurity. Dead bodies are sometimes found lying in the streets where they are left for many days. Since the opening of the hospital, many natives sought relief and about 350 have already been there from the 11th February to the 30th March.

This year the harvest of barley is expected to be good in Corea. But lately the weather is more changeable and even the largest crop could not be considered sufficient to satisfy the poor natives for one month, and they cannot be supported in future, without the importation of Japanese rice.

A GENTLEMAN recently arrived in Tokio from Kagoshima gives the following account of a skirmish. A detachment of insurgent troops when about to cross the Hototsugawa river at the south west of Kagoshima, were attacked by the imperial troops and driven back with much loss, many men being drowned. The nephew of Lieutenant-general Oyama was discovered in a half-drowned condition and mortally wounded. On being brought to shore stimulants were administered, and he revived sufficiently to state that Kirino is in Ishiki, Satsuma, and that Saigo is at Hitoyoshi, when death finally released him.

THE *Osaka Nippo* gives the following table of the wounded imperialists under treatment in the temporary military hospital in Osaka from the 2nd March to the 14th May:—

	Admitted	Discharged	Removed	Died
Officers	108	59	10	2
Soldiers	2,237	166	4	98
Keibn (police officers) ...	10	0	5	0
Police	56	0	50	0
Men for public service ...	7	2	0	0
Total treated				2,468
„ discharged				227
„ removed				69
„ died				100
„ remainder				3,072

An experimental trial of a balloon was made yesterday at the Naval drill ground at Tokio. The balloon had a capacity of 15,000 cubic feet, was made entirely by Japanese, and the experiment was conducted without any foreign assistance. The process of inflation was commenced at 9 a.m. but the pressure of the gasometer proving insufficient a fire engine was ingeniously brought into requisition, but even then the balloon filled slowly, and it was not until 3.15 p.m. that it was ready for a "captive" ascent, though then not sufficiently inflated for a longer voyage. After the first trial a student went up on each subsequent occasion, and the venture was considered by those competent to judge eminently satisfactory. The balloon was in an enclosure guarded by sailors, but foreigners were courteously allowed to enter.

On the 22nd inst., Her Majesty the Empress Dowager left the village of Fujisawa, and is expected to arrive at Kanagawa at noon, and will then dine at the Kocho's house, leaving for Tokio by the 1.25 train. Large numbers of officers from the Imperial Household and other departments will be in waiting at Tokio to receive her. Mr. Koyama, Assistant Secretary of the Kanagawa ken, attended at Fujisawa to receive Her Majesty. Every house along the roads, through which she is to pass, is ornamented with the national flag.

Shipping.

MEN-OF-WAR.

- Audacious*, H. B. M.'s flag-ship, Capt. P. Colomb, 8,774 tons, 14-guns, from Kobe.
- Elizabeth*, Ger. frigate, Capt. von Wickede, from Europe via Manila.
- Haydamak*, Russ. gun-boat, Captain Tutoff, 1,000 tons, from Kobe.
- La Clocheterie*, Capt. Reynier, 2,000 tons, 10-guns, from Kobe.
- Tennessee*, U. S. Flag-ship, Captain Young, from Hongkong.
- Vigilant*, H. M. D. vessel, Captain Ryder, 940 tons, 2-guns, from Kobe.

ARRIVALS.

- May 10, Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,503, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
- May 11, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
- May 12, Brit. barq. *Flying Spur*, Croot, 735, from London, General, to L. Kniffier & Co.
- May 12, Brit. str. *Argentino*, Burneld, 915, from London via Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- May 13, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
- May 14, Brit. str. *Massilia*, Rand, 1,650, from Kobe, Government stores, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- May 16, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- May 17, Brit. str. *Candia*, Dumbrek, 2,240, from Hongkong, General, to J. C. Fraser & Co.
- May 18, Brit. barq. *Seawell*, Campbell, 488, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
- May 20, Russ. gun-boat *Haydamak*, Captain Tutoff, 1,000 tons, from Kobe.
- May 21, Russ. str. *Courier*, Lemascheffsky, 495, from Kobe General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- May 21, Frch. str. *Tibre*, de Girard, 1,009, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
- May 22, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Fanner, 5,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
- May 22, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Duan, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

- May 11, Brit. str. *Gaelic* Kidley, 2,756, for San Francisco, Mail and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
- May 11, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
- May 12, Brit. 3-r. schr. *Ching-too*, Baikie, 304, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Carroll & Co.
- May 12, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

- May 14, Ger. schr. *Benedicta*, Jansen, 250, for Amoy, Rice, despatched by E. B. Watson.
- May 14, Ger. schr. *San Francisco*, Lanke, 263, for Amoy, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- May 16, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
- May 17, *Annie W. Weston*, Am. bark, Winsor, 740, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Captain
- May 17, *Syringa*, Brit. 3-m. schr., Partridge, 242, for Niigata, General, despatched by E. Abbott.
- May 18, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- May 19, Am. ship *Haze*, Wilkinson, 862, for Zebu, Ballast, despatched by R. Isaacs & Bro.
- May 21, Brit. str. *Argentino*, Burneld, 915, for Kobe and Nagasaki, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- May 22, Russ. str. *Courier*, Lemascheffsky, 495, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
- May 23, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Frch. str. *Menzaleh* from Hongkong:—H. E. Count Barbolani, Countess Barbolani, Mr. M. C. Barbolani, 2 children and one servant, Messrs. Fock, Galopin, and Van Lissa.

Per Brit. str. *Oceanic* from San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Center, and servant, Miss Hattie Cerver, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hillyer, Miss L. A. Howard, Messrs. E. C. Gill, H. Schoening, G. L. Montgomery, A. Bodeker, F. D'Ifanger, O. Focks, Wo Wing Ying, W. A. Macomber, and A. Campbell; and 6 Europeans in steerage. For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Powell; and 149 Chinese in steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—Mrs. James and four children, Dr. and Mrs. Bing, Captain Rathbone, Captain L. James, Lieut. Nicholson, Sir H. Norman, Dr. D. Smith, Messrs. Edward Millish, W. G. Brodie, R. E. Graves, H. A. Graves, L. W. Jones, Henry Maudesly, J. B. Watson, A. B. Watson, Francis Loane Stanley, A. Major, and 2 Japanese.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Hellyer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Konoura, Capt. Perin, Capt. Jourdan, Dr. Schultze, Messrs. Schoening, Focks, Arao, Von Fischer, Macomber, Anderson, Campbell, Gill, Hipplesley, Wo Yeng Ding, and 32 Japanese.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Col. Dickens, Col. Osborne, Comd. A. C. Parr, and servant, Lieut. F. D. Scott, R.N., Surgeon Guppy, R.N., Messrs. H. J. H. Tripp, and J. Sprungli; and 6 Chinese on deck.

Per Brit. str. *Argentino* from Hongkong:—Captain and Mrs. Creagh, and Captain Dempster.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Swdden, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brown, Mrs. Brent, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. De Ojeda, Miss Brooke, Very Revd. Dean Butcher, M.

De Bavier, Messrs. Brooke, Strome, Johnstone, Duncan, Ohlsen, Warburton, Caldcott, Webber, Wyper, Maries, Gray, Blakery, H. E. Okuma, Prince Maura, and 26 Japanese in the cabin; and 325 Japanese, and 11 foreigners in the steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais* for Hongkong:—Madame Beguex, Madame Wachtels and 4 children, Madame Yaru, Messrs. E. Piquet, M. Coruchi Louis, and So-Kichi.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Count Alex. Fe D'Ostiani (Italian Minister), Mr. Ogi (Minister of Judicial Department), Mr. Yamao (Vice-Minister of Public Works), Mr. and Mrs. Dumaresq, and 2 children, Mrs. Gubbay and 2 children, Dr. Thornicroft, Messrs. Watanabe, Lewis, Osakura, Kondow, J. Lilburn, Hagiwara, Kino, Hirata, Shimokawa, Takakura, Hayakawa, Kaneko, Suyehiro, Ogami, Quagaki, Sada, Saitow, Kangitsu, Yo-himura, Tanaka, Sera, Shinto, Nakamura, Kanai, Duncan, Dalziel, Kusume, Von der Heyde, Wyper, Shimamoto, Chiba, Fugita, Nakamura, Takahashi, Nakagawa, Baba, Morita, Ikeda, Katow, Mishima, Yusa, Miyamoto, Nomura, Shibata, Kotayashi, Ohkawa, and Ishikawa.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Kanematson, Sone, Yamaonaki, Rutherford, Rakuro-hara, Kichuchi, Kleinman, Dalmos, Lormel, Nevel, and M. St. Quentin and servant.

Per Brit. str. *Argentino* for Kobe and Nagasaki:—Mr. Wauchope, and servant, Co'n. Osborne, Mr. Rutherford, and 250 in Steerage.

Per Am. str. *City of Peking* from Hongkong:—Capt. N. B. Palmer, and Mrs. E. Palmer; and 1,000 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. C. C. Clark and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. McNutt and child, Messrs. C. J. R. Troup, W. H. Ray, A. Thurburn, and H. Lewis. From Nagasaki: Messrs. Ida, A. Robertson, C. A. Fletcher, H. Anderson, R. Gebaner, and C. F. Goodrich, v. s. n. From Kobe: Dr. and Mrs. Doane, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon, and 2 children, Miss Takatsukasa, Mr. and Mrs. Wada, and child, Mr. and Miss Hanabusa, C. Jubin, F. Grosser, Winckler, Capt. Bold, A. W. Unthank, Iseki, Watari, Yamaguchi, Watanabe, Fujioka, Kitagata Shinjiro, Nishi, Tsuda, Masuda, and Iwagami; and 284 Japanese, 6 Chinese, and 1 Foreigner in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Lieut. Scott, R.N., Messrs. Mansfield Howie, and Webber; and 5 in the steerage.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Oceanic* reports:—From San Francisco to 180 W. had moderate variable winds with smooth sea, 180 W. to port fresh Westerly and S. W. winds with head sea. Length of passage 18 days and 8 hours.

The *Candia* reports, rain and fog during the greater part of the passage. Came up through Van Dieman Strait.

The American steamer *City of Peking* reports:—Sailed from Hongkong, May 15th, at 3.10 p.m. To May 17th had light variable winds and calms; thence to May 20th fresh gales from N. E. and head sea; and thence to Yokohama variable winds and heavy Easterly swell. Arriving May 22nd, at 1.30 a.m.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

The reported probable return of the Mikado to Tokio, and a remote prospect of peace, caused a movement in the import market; there has been more enquiry for cottons, chiefly water twist, but prices show little if any improvement.

Arrivals have been the *Argentino* and *Candia*, steamers, and the *Flying Spur* from London with general cargo, and the *Scawfell* from Newcastle N.S.W. with coal. Transhipped cargo ex *Deucalion* from Liverpool, *Meikong* and *Ava* (M. M.) from Marseilles, *Euphrate*, *Khedive* (P. & O.) and *Copernic* (M. M.) from London, and *Feronia* from Hamburg, is to hand. Exchange is stronger.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.		
COTTON PIECE GOODS.				
G. E. Grey Shirtings— 7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece. 8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. " 8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. " 9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	\$1.30 to 1.60 1.60 to 2.40 1.40 to 2.35 2.00 to 2.50	} Importers holding for an advance. No immediate enquiry.		
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. " T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. " Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. " Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	2.80 to 2.40 1.10 to 1.70 2.55 to 2.65 1.60 to 2.30		} Little doing.	
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. " Turkey Beds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb. Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece. Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. " Taffachelass "	0.12½ to 0.14 0.65 to 0.87½ 6.70 to 7.50 0.73 to 0.85 1.70 to 2.15			} Quiet. } No demand at the moment. Small business. No sales.
COTTON YARN.				
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul. Nos. 28 to 32 " Nos. 38 to 42 "	28.25 to 32.40 32.25 to 34.35 35.00 to 37.75	} The transactions which have taken place have been principally purchases by natives on speculation and in anticipation of an advance.		
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.				
Camlets, 88 (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece. Lastings, 80 yds. 32 in. " Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. " do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. " Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. " Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard. do. (Figured) " Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. " Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. " Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. " Union, 54 in. to 56 in. " Italian, 32 in. " Blankets, 6 to 8 lbs. per lb.	15.00 to 16.00 10.50 to 11.50 3.50 to 4.75 5.25 to 6.80 6.25 to 6.75 0.16½ to 0.18½ 0.22 to 0.30 0.90 to 1.60 0.50 to 0.55 0.65 to 0.75 0.40 to 0.70 0.22½ to 0.30 0.42½ to 0.46		} No demand in this market for goods of this class } Very quiet. } Unsaleable. } Good qualities saleable, No business.	
METALS AND SUNDRIES.				
Iron, Flat and Round per picul. do. Nail-rod " do. Hoop " do. Pig " Lead " Quicksilver " Coal " Sugar, " do. Jim pah. 1 " do. Khih pah. 2 " do. Kok pah. 3 " do. Kung fun. 4 " do. Formosa (bags) " do. (baskets) " do. Amoy Brown "	3.10 to 3.50 3.00 to 3.25 4.50 to 5.00 1.50 to 2.00 8.00 to 8.25 8.00 to 8.50 6.50 to 7.70 7.50 to 8.00 7.00 to 7.50 5.00 to 5.10 4.65 to 4.80 4.00 to 4.80	} Quotations unchanged. Demand limited to pig and plate iron. That for nail-rod entirely subdued demand for 1 in. square only to \$4.50. } Fair demand—small stocks. } Contracts for Formosa in bags made to arrive at \$5 to \$5.10.		

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

TEA.—On the departure of last mail native merchants shewed a little anxiety to realise, and prices tended downwards. Supplies came in freely, and really desirable parcels grading "Finest" to Choice were obtainable from \$34 to \$38 per picul, and about Piculs 4,000 changed hands.

The immediate pressure to sell having slackened, a slight recovery took place and prices hardened from \$1.50 to \$2 per picul; but to-day they again show signs of weakness, and a steady decline may now be counted on, especially in the lower grades of which few musters have been so far on offer.

Settlements for the period amount to piculs 6,800 New Crop Teas.

To-day's rates rule as under, the market decidedly weak.

In **SILK** there has been some excitement in consequence of home telegrams, and prices, which at the moment are about unchanged, depend solely upon the keenness of foreign competition for which the natives are well enough contended to wait.

DESCRIPTION.	PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.	
SILK:—			
Mayebashi } Extra	\$ 600	Excitement in the market owing to late telegrams from Europe anticipating bad crops—the market is going up, but prices are wholly unreliable, holders asking \$60 to \$80 per picul more than they would have readily accepted ten days ago. Stock about 2,500 native bales.	
and } Best No. 1 and 2			
Shinshiu } Good all round			
Fair medium 2½ 3 and inferior... ..			
Oshiu, Extra	\$ 530 to 560		
" Best			
" Good and fair			
" Medium			
Hamatsuki, Best			
" Good			
" Medium			
Sodai,			
Harimichi 1 and 2			
Kakida, Extra			
1 and 2			
Good			
Medium			
Filature:—			
Tomioka, No. 1... ..			
" 2... ..			
" 3... ..			
TEA:—			
On Fine to fine... ..	\$ 28 to 31		
Fall Fine	32 to 33		
Finest	34 to 36		
Choice	37 to 43		
SUNDRIES:—			
Rice,	\$ 2.00 to 2.05 per picul.		
Seaweed, Fine cut green	3.00 to 3.50 "		
" Brown			
" Large green	2.40 to 2.50 "		
Cuttle Fish	17.00 to 18.00 "		
Mushrooms	34.00 to 35.00 "		
Isinglass	23.00 to 24.00 "		
Sharks' Fins	24.00 to 38.00 "		
Wax, White	11.00 to 11.50 "		
" Bees	42.00 to 45.00 "		
Gall Nuts	8.00 to 8.50 "		
Sulphur	1.60 to 1.80 "		
Ginseng (70 & 80 pcs. per catty)	2.20 to 2.50 per catty.		
" (100 & 120 " ")	1.60 to 1.90 "		
Tobacco, Common	6.25 to 9.25 per picul.		
Rape Oil	11.00 to 11.50 "		
Shell Fish	25.00 to 35.00 "		
Camphor	17.00 to 18.00 "		
Beche-de-mer	34.00 to 38.00 "		
Coals	4.50 to 6.50 per ton.		

EXCHANGE.

After the despatch of our last rates advanced about two per cent., and have continued steady. A fair amount of Private Paper, principally against Tea Shipments, has been sold, but the demand for Bank has been very limited.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 1½d.	
" do.....Sight.....4s. 0½d.	
Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 1½d.	
Documents 6 do.....4s. 2d.	
" Continental 6 do.....4s. 2½d.	
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.5	
do.....Sight.....5.3	
Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.3	
Documents 6 do.....5.25 nom.	

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....75	
Private.....10 days' sight.....76 nominal.	
" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....1½ discount.	
Private.....10 days' sight.....2½ per cent dis.	
" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....98	
Private.....30 days' sight.....100	

Gold Yen 400. Silver Yen, 409½. Kinsatz, 405.

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
UNITED STATES and EUROPE *via* San Francisco or Suez.

Per O. & O. S. "Oceanic,"
and P. & O. "Malacca."

YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, JUNE 5th, 1877.

PRICE \$ 6 PER ANNUM.
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BIRTH.

On the 20th instant, at Shanghai, the wife of
M. M. KUHN, formerly of Yokohama, of a daughter.

Summary.

OUR LAST MAIL SUMMARY was dated 23rd
ultimo, for despatch by the P. M. Str.
City of Peking, which left for San Francisco
at daylight on the 24th. Since then we
have received the following mails:—

Per P. & O. str. *Malacca*, L'don, 5 Apr. arrd. 10 May.
„ P. M. str. *Alaska*, S. Francisco, 5 May, „ 31 May.

And despatched the following:—

Per M. M. str. *Tibre*, for Marseilles, 30 May.

THE M. M. steamer *Volga* arrived on the
31st May, from London, to take the place
of the *Menzaleh*, which left this port for
Shanghai en route to Europe, on the 1st inst.

THE *Belgie* from San Francisco is hourly
expected.

THE question of the abolition of the office
of Foreign Municipal Director has been
gravely considered by the Japanese authori-
ties, who have served on Mr. E. S. Benson,
the present incumbent of the office, three
months' notice to quit. This they had a
perfect right to do if they thought proper,
but the total extinction of an office which
is the only means of communication between
the foreign settlers and the Japanese Govern-
ment, is a totally different matter, and was
certainly not contemplated in the agreements
and conventions entered into when the post
was created. Few but the most servile and
unscrupulous of the foreign friends of the
Government will deny that the office itself
is one of first necessity, and might be ren-
dered of great service, in the absence of a
Municipal Council, to foreigners and Japa-
nese alike. The matter is now under the
consideration of the Foreign Representa-

tives; and it is uncertain what will be the
result. The probabilities, however, are in
favor of an election among such candidates
as may be willing to submit their claims to
suffrage.

H. E. MORI ARINORI, Minister for Japan
to the Court of Peking, returned to his
native land in the *Saikio-maru* which arrived
from Shanghai on the 31st ultimo. His
absence from his post will probably be
only temporary. The Government would,
perhaps, find it a difficult matter at this
moment to name a thoroughly efficient suc-
cessor to Mori, if he insisted upon resigning
his post.

REPORTS, to all appearance too well-founded,
have been circulated to the effect that tele-
grams had been forwarded some time since
from Yokohama to London, Berlin, and New
York, affirming that the insurrection in the
South-West had been suppressed. Not
unnaturally the dissemination of such false
intelligence has by some been connected with
the attempts which are thought to be making
now in European markets to float another
Japanese loan. We should be far from wish-
ing to infer that any such sinister motives
existed, or that the telegrams in question had
an official origin; but the duty of the Govern-
ment is evidently to cause them without
delay to be officially denied.

REFERENCE in the following pages to the
intelligence at our command on the subject
of the insurrection, as given under that head-
ing, and here and there in the "Nippon
Notes," will show that the unhappy strife is
still raging, and that no immediate probabili-
ty appears of its being brought to a speedy
close. The insurgents occupy strong posi-
tions in Kiushiu, and are said to be 30,000
strong in the neighborhood of Kagoshima,
which town and its imperial garrison they
are now besieging. The expense so far of
the campaign, incurred by the Government
alone, is probably not less than 20,000,000
yen. This has been met by large issues of
irredeemable paper money, and by allowing
the payment of the Kuwazoku's pensions to
fall into arrear; and the financial outlook is
most gloomy.

In our last summary we published a report
of the spring meeting of the Yokohama
Racing Association. In the present issue
we give an account of the meeting of the
Yokohama Race Club which was held on the
24th ultimo and two following days. The
races were fairly well attended, and very
successful. It is, however, more and more
evident that four race meetings in one year
are too much for the small community of
Yokohama, who are anxious to see the ter-
mination of the scission among the racing
fraternity, on equitable terms. The half-
yearly sales of racing ponies were held after
the meetings.

THE British Consular Trade Report for
Nagasaki, for 1876, is published in this Sum-
mary. It testifies, to the falling off of
trade in that part of the empire, which is,
however, more fortunate than some of other
districts in the possession of extensive coal
mines, which, if allowed to be even in part
developed by foreign capital and under for-
eign management, might be rendered largely
reproductive.

MR. R. J. BEADON, an English Barrister
in the Imperial civil service of Japan, has
been admitted to practise in the United
States Courts in this country.

A BALLOON, intended probably for military
surveying, has been constructed at the Im-
perial Naval College, Tokio. The first ex-
periment of a captive ascent was in all
respects successful. The materials of which
the balloon is made are all of native manu-
facture.

H. E. KIDO, *Naikaku Komon*, or private
State Counsellor to the Mikado, died on the
morning of the 26th instant. He was one of
the leading men of new Japan, and his loss
at the present juncture cannot but be severely
felt in the councils of the state. The first
portion of an interesting sketch of his life,
translated from a native journal, will be found
further on in this paper.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Europe
by the Russian land lines has again been
temporarily interrupted.

REUTER'S agent here is making another
attempt to collect enough subscriptions to pay
for telegrams from Europe, relating the pro-
gress of the Russo-Turkish war.

THE Dramatic Club of H. M. S. *Audacious*
have given an entertainment in the Gaiety
Theatre in aid of the fund for relieving
the families of the sufferers by the *Thunderer*
explosion.

THE P. & O. Co's hulk *Tiptree* has been
sold to Japanese. The steamer *Candia*, which
was originally built for the same company,
has been purchased by the Mitsui Bishi Mail
Steam Ship Company. The ship *Bothwell*
Castle takes a New York cargo of tea as far
as San Francisco.

A BRAWL, of a somewhat serious nature,
originating in a dispute in a tavern, has
occurred in the settlement between some
British and Russian men-of-war's men. Se-
veral of the combatants on both sides were
badly but not fatally injured, while some
bystanders who were only on the side of
order came in for a share of the blows which
were going.

AS we go to press we are in possession of
the details of another and fatal row, this time
between French and German sailors, which
took place last night in Japanese town. One
Frenchman was killed on the spot, and
another is expected to die in the course of
to-day.

JUSTICE IN YOKOHAMA.

THE late suit of *BEATO versus the P. & O. Co.* in which a verdict was entered for the defendants by direction of the Judge, reserving leave to the plaintiff to move, has called forth some criticism which we think neither the facts, the justice, nor the reasoning of the case warrant. The same remark may be applied to the strictures upon the judgment recently given in the suit of *WATSON versus WALSH, HALL & Co.*, and in order that the merits upon which both decisions were based should be understood, we propose to state them here as briefly as possible. The facts of the first case lie in very small space. The plaintiff, BEATO, claimed a sum of \$1,024 for damage caused to goods shipped by the defendants' vessels from Southampton to Yokohama, such damage not being caused by perils of the sea. By consent the following issues were submitted to the jury:—

1. Were the goods damaged while in defendants' possession?

2. Was the damage caused by fresh water?

3. Was the damage the result of negligence on the part of defendants or their servants?

The jury answered all the issues in the affirmative and assessed the damage at the amount claimed. Upon this a verdict was entered for the defendants upon the ground that a condition in the bill of lading freed them from the consequences of the finding of the jury; leave being reserved to the plaintiff to move to enter the verdict for him.

Notice of appeal was given but has, we understand, been wisely withdrawn.

It is well understood that in general ships the bill of lading is substituted for the ordinary contract of affreightment, the charter party, and that the rules of construction applicable to the latter relate equally to the former. The bill of lading in question contained a condition upon which only the defendants would undertake the carriage of the plaintiff's goods, and upon which the delivery in good order was dependent; it is specially referred to in the body of the document, and runs as follows:—"The following are the exceptions and conditions above referred to. * * * Boilers, Steam, * * * or any act neglect or default whatsoever of the pilot, master, mariners or other servants of the company," which seems clearly to indicate the intention of the defendants to decline responsibility for the negligence of their servants. Assuming this view of the matter to be correct, it is necessary to consider whether the condition is reasonable and sustainable at law, and for this purpose

"It is important to bear in mind, that although in the earlier cases the Courts of law not unfrequently rejected, or explained away harsh and oppressive stipulations contained in agreements, thus, in effect, making new contracts for the parties, the rule acted upon at present is to give to clear and unambiguous stipulations their obvious meaning, without reference to the possible hardship of the consequences. This rule which is founded in good sense, and tends to make persons careful at the time when they are entering into contracts, is thus referred to in a recent judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench. 'We are clear' said the Court, 'that where from the whole tenor of the agreement it appears that however unreasonable and oppressive a stipulation or condition may be, the one party intended to insist upon and the other to submit to it, a Court of justice cannot do otherwise than give full effect to the terms which have been agreed upon between the parties. It frequently happens in the competition which notoriously exists in the various departments of business, that persons anxious to obtain contracts submit to terms which when they come to be enforced appear harsh and oppressive. From the stringency of such terms, escape is often sought by endeavouring to read the agreement otherwise than accord-

ing to its plain meaning, but the duty of a Court in such cases is to ascertain and give effect to the intentions of the parties as evidenced by the agreement, and though where the language of the contract will admit of it, it should be presumed that the parties meant only what was reasonable, yet if the terms are clear and unambiguous, the Court is bound to give effect to them without stopping to consider how far they may be reasonable or not.' (Stoddard v. Lee).

Here we think is the true rule with regard to the construction put upon the bill of lading by the judge who tried the cause. The defendants say in effect,—we have contemplated our liability for the negligence of our servants, and decline to accept the burden: if you are willing to ship your goods under a bill of lading containing an express stipulation absolving us from that liability, we will carry the goods for you. The plaintiff did ship under the express stipulation that the negligence of their servants should throw no liability on the defendants' and his action in substance resolves itself into a demand upon a Court of justice to intervene and set aside the express condition of a contract deliberately inserted by one party and equally deliberately accepted by the other. We have therefore no alternative but to traverse, in the most unqualified manner, the conclusions arrived at in a leading article recently published by one of our contemporaries. The decision is in accordance with English law, and it is eminently desirable that that law should not be amended; while it is certainly in accordance with common sense and the understanding of merchants who have looked at the action on its merits, and by the light of reason and justice.

Few words need be said upon the reasonableness of the condition in the *P. & O. S. N. Co.*'s bill of lading. Probably that Company knows well how great are the objections entertained by merchants to the entire form of their bill of lading, and they must soon, if they have not already done so, learn how rapidly other steam lines which have conceded the objectionable points, are leaving them far behind the time.

The next case is one we would not willingly have touched upon did it not appear that the justice of the decision is impugned. The facts are simple, and are so clearly and concisely set forth in the judgment that it is unnecessary to summarise them here. The defendants, acting as agents for the owners of the bags, sold the goods so consigned to their care in February 1876, received payment in March following, and forthwith remitted the proceeds to their principals. The plaintiff must be taken to have known that, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, the remittance of the money to their principals absolved the mere agents from liability, if only on the ground that it deprived them of the only security they could avail themselves of. It was open to him to stipulate that the bulk of the bags should be examined, and that any inferiority to the samples should form a liability on the owner. Had the plaintiff done this, the defendants would have been in a position to say,—we agree to your condition and will retain the purchase money for a reasonable stated time, in order that you may have every opportunity for examining in detail the whole of the goods you have purchased. But the plaintiff did not do this; he exacted no warranty as to the condition of the bags; he gave the defendants no opportunity of protecting themselves against the liability he sought to burden them with, and it is not until nearly four months after the final payment has been made, that he complains of the quality of his purchase. In the

meantime the defendants looked upon the transaction as closed, but were startled out of their belief by finding themselves involved in an action which they had then, and never had, the means of preventing. The plaintiff seeks, as in the former case, to transfer the loss resulting from his own laches, to persons who could, if the ordinary rules of business had been adhered to, have protected themselves by retaining the proceeds until the actual quality of the goods had been ascertained, and by these means the loss might altogether have been avoided. This is the only comment we can make upon the remark that "The case was such that one of two innocent parties must suffer, and in such cases justice seems to require that the sufferer should be he who might most easily have avoided loss." If this is to be considered a rule of equity, justice has been amply vindicated.

In conclusion we would point out that the Consul-General took over six weeks to consider his decision. The judgment bears internal evidence of much care and thought, and it is quite right to add that it confirmed the foregone conclusion arrived at by the majority of the foreign residents who had examined into the merits of *WATSON versus WALSH, HALL & Co.*

PAPER MONEY.

THE currency question has of late been the subject of much discussion in the columns of the local press, and it is to be hoped the cause may be advanced by urging its importance upon the community. There are, however, sufficient reasons to induce us for a time to suspend the expression of our views on the desirability of an established currency for Japan, and to turn our attention to the financial condition of the country. The *Akebono Shinbun*, in an article which we reproduced on the 16th instant, raised a question which is not easily solved, and which is now a fruitful source of anxiety to the people. We refer to the issue of paper money. In that article the debt of Japan is said to be 276,524,600 yen, inclusive of the commuted sum of the *Kawa-shizoku* pensions. The financial estimate for the year ending June 1877, shows an allowance of yen 5,551,447 as set aside for the reduction of principal and interest of the gross debt, home and foreign, and that estimate further states that the total paper money in circulation is only little in excess of 94,000,000 yen. This imperfect and wholly untrustworthy memorandum—untrustworthy as there are no possible means of verifying any of the items, and no explanations whatever are vouchsafed—shows also that the receipts are in excess of the expenditure by the insignificant sum of 1,796 yen.

It is a well understood fact that the issue of paper money in Japan is practically without limit, and that it is still being put into circulation whenever money is required. The cost of the war in the south-west has been, upon the computation of Japanese competent to form accurate opinions on financial affairs, no less a sum than 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 yen, the whole of which has undoubtedly been met by the lavish issue of paper. This alarming increase of debt, wholly uncontroverted by the Finance Minister in his so-called budget, and the rapidity with which it is daily waxing greater and more burdensome, is matter for serious consideration. The past records of the state, the condition of the people, the resources of the country such

as we now know them to be, the loose manner in which the revenue is collected and the unsatisfactory details of its expenditure, the limited trade, and the conservative policy of the government all point surely to the "thick ice" barrier of our contemporary the *Akebono Shinbun*. That barrier is national embarrassment, and already has the country been warned by the voice of its own people. An irresponsible ministry possessing power to issue an unlimited quantity of promises to pay without, however, possessing any known means of redeeming its obligations, is pouring into the country a mass of worthless notes which are now passing current with, and almost of equal value to, gold and silver specie. The eyes of the people are being opened to the dangers ahead. They begin to find themselves parting with the substantial products of the soil grown by their own labour, nay even devoting their lives to the service of the state for consideration which every day's continuance of this war is decreasing, not only in value as discountable paper, but in its chance of possible redemption hereafter. That a drunken man may be stunned into sobriety, we have the dictum of Lord MANSFIELD for asserting, and by similar reasoning there is now every probability of this infatuated people being stunned into a sense of their position. The consequences are not difficult to foresee: the first moment that an impression gains ground of the depreciation in value of *satz* will be the commencement of a panic in the country, an event of which Japan has had no experience, and which must cause the greatest distress and suffering amongst those people who least of all should suffer—the innocent and confiding subjects of the empire.

If we are not under a grievous error, we believe one of the chief demands of SAIGO's memorial presented to the MIKADO was an investigation into the financial position of the state, a revision of taxation and strict supervision over public expenditure. We know the prayer of SAIGO's memorial was refused, and that an irresponsible ministry remains in office and exercises absolute control over the public funds with complete immunity from supervision and from liability for their acts. The burdens of Japan are great, and they will soon be greater than she can bear, but what remedy has she? The people cry out and no one will hear, for is not the ministry disinclined to move? Conscience they have lost the confidence of their countrymen; they still are sufficiently unpatriotic to remain in office in defiance of remonstrance, and to retain their positions they will plunge the land into a hopeless mass of debt which they will recklessly increase so long as they are permitted to flood the country with worthless paper currency.

It does not require more than ordinary foresight to discover the difficulties lurking in the path of the new *Kuazoku* bank, if we consider the public announcement of the loan to be made by that institution to Government of 15,000,000 yen, bearing interest at 5 per cent., but for which no security whatever has been, or is intended to be given. In the finance statement before referred to, a sum of 17,705,000 yen, is set apart to provide for the pensions of the *Kuwa-shizoku*. The *Kuazoku* form a bank, with the name of at least one high minister of state connected with the chief direction. The capital is to be 17,826,000 yen, or a similar sum to the aggregate pensions due from the Government, and it would appear as if the loan of 15,000,000 yen to the Government is almost

an involuntary one. It is upon their pensions that about four hundred and sixty *Kuazoku* depend for the capital of their bank; this is therefore an excellent opportunity for the Government to say "we will borrow from you five-sixths of the money due to you, and pay you five per cent per annum interest thereon. The 15,000,000 yen we desire you to lend us, are already spent in our patriotic struggle to suppress those men in the south who want reform in the administration, a struggle in which, we are convinced, you sympathise so much that you cannot, hesitate to assist us with the sinews of war. This timely loan will be a double assistance, for, on the strength of publicly borrowing from you the money we ought to pay you, but do not, and which has already been disbursed and scattered, we can issue a further supply of paper, 15,000,000 at least, for have we not just secured a loan of that sum on the moderate terms of no security and five per cent. interest."

We do not assert that what we here foreshadow has been done, but no doubt the real facts of the commutation of the pensions have yet to be discovered to the public. In the meanwhile the manufacture of paper money is being proceeded with: it is being poured upon the country at the rate of 3,000,000 yen per month for war expenses alone, putting aside the question of the further sum necessitated by the collaterally increased expenditure, and proportionately diminished revenue resulting from civil war.

This warning is late, but possibly not too late, to do something towards a movement which must soon take effect and which only can save Japan from national ruin.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS FOR JAPANESE.

TWO months ago we published an essay from the able pen of Mr. J. LESCASSE upon the subject of buildings in Japan, considered principally in connection with various theories of resistance to the shocks of earthquake.* In that essay the author showed that the system of house architecture prevailing in Japan, of light wooden structures with heavy roofs, was not well calculated to resist severe oscillations, and proposed a system of his own, by which, at a comparatively trifling cost, stone and brick buildings might be rendered secure against seismic disturbances except those of extraordinary magnitude.

When the introduction of another system of domestic architecture than the time honored-one of the country was first proposed years ago, it encountered the strongest prejudice. Wood, thatch, and paper had answered all the national requirements from the birth of the nation: why should they be replaced by other materials? At a modicum of cost they provided shelter for millions, and employment for many. It was but seldom that an earthquake shock overturned them, and they were only burned down on an average once in every seven years. In either case it was a question of little cost and less trouble to rebuild them. Why should for them be substituted another style of building—more durable, it might be true—but more costly, and involving the terrible inconvenience of other innovations which would entirely change the domestic life and social habits of the nation? Better knowledge, a larger scope of view, and the course

of time, have done much to remove these prejudices; and now, after all that has been said and written by competent men upon the stability of structures of brick or stone, and their power of resistance to earthquakes, now that the truth of their assertions and the logic of their theories has been demonstrated by the experience of many years in Yokohama and Tokio, it is gratifying to find that the objections to substantial buildings, if they have not altogether vanished, are likely soon to disappear before the convincing teaching of economy and reason.

But it is not sufficient to demonstrate to the Japanese that these structures offer as much security as do the common wooden houses against Plutonic phenomena: that they are better calculated to withstand strong winds; and perhaps most important of all, that they are a charm, so to speak, against the too familiar plague of the country, FIRE; it is essential, when all this is shown and proved, to offer to Japanese of every rank of life a house built of incombustible materials, at a price which shall not exceed their means. This subject has received the consideration of a gentleman of high official position, who possesses a large fund of practical experience and a willingness to place its stores at the disposal of those whom they might benefit. He proposes a scheme of which the following is an outline. Its simplicity, and the certainty that it would prove in practice remunerative to native capitalists, should commend it to their earnest consideration.

It is matter of fact and moment that at the present day the cost of wooden buildings increases, while that of brick or stone diminishes: and this movement is probably only at its commencement and will increase in inverse ratio. Wood as it becomes scarcer will become dearer; while stones, bricks, tiles and mortar, as they are more easily procured, and quarried or made in greater quantity, will get less costly. The natural course of events thus tends to render more and more easy the solution of a problem which once appeared insoluble.

In order to make a serious and conclusive experiment, it would be necessary to build, here or in Tokio, a district under the cheapest possible conditions: that is to say to erect rows of houses of the same height, so that they might be covered with one system of roofing. The walls should be of brick strengthened by bands and joints on the principle proposed by Mr. LESCASSE: the roofs of such tiles as those now manufactured by Mr. GERARD. Each house would be furnished, for the purpose of heating in winter, with a Russian stove with pipes passing under the ground floor so as to warm the surface of the floor. In such a district the inhabitants would be protected not only against the danger of fire but against the winter weather. They could then do without expensive go-downs, and possibly be in a position to insure at moderate rates their furniture, clothes, and merchandise. As to damp, it is not to be feared. The experienced architect, to whose essay we have above referred, there showed that silicate plasters thoroughly protect brick walls from the effects of humidity.

It is to be devoutly hoped that Japanese capitalists will make up their minds to try an experiment such as is above indicated, or that the authorities will sincerely and loyally ask for assistance of any kind, and the employment of any capital, towards the furtherance of so desirable an object, and we shall then soon see the country endowed with a potent aid to preserve from destruction the little it possesses. This first step once made in the way of indispensable innovations, the Jap-

* Vide *Japan Gazette* of March 2nd, 10th, 13th, and 16th, 1877.

anese will doubtless understand that they have yet to borrow from Western civilisation improvements and advances of which so far they have taken no heed.

A MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR.

THE Kencho authorities have, no doubt, been impelled by motives of economy to the step which they have taken in giving Mr. BENSON three months' notice to quit his situation. The public are sufficiently well informed of the history of the establishment of the Municipal Directorship; and the conventions, ministerial notes, and other documents which its establishment originated, and which were intended to guarantee both parties to the contract from inconvenience and loss, have been again placed before them. It now appears that as far as one party, the foreign community, is concerned, that object and intention are to be at least attempted to be disregarded. With a clumsy bungling which is not without precedent in the framing of diplomatic documents, while to the Japanese has been accorded the right of dismissing the present Municipal Director with three months' notice, no distinct provision appears to have been made, in the event of his dismissal, for a successor. It is true that the only inference to be drawn from the official documents in connection with the formation of the post, is that the Directorship shall be a permanent office, and that, in the event of the Kencho availing themselves of the clause which contemplates the dismissal of the present holder of the post, another officer shall be elected by the suffrages of the foreign residents to replace him. But why, in the name of common sense, could not the Ministers have foreseen the contingency which has now arisen to be more than probable, and in explicit terms provided for it? As they or their predecessors are alone responsible for the negligence which has caused the present question to become moot at all, at least it is now their evident duty to see that the interests of their respective nationals do not utterly fall to the ground. It is their duty to insist that the spirit of the agreement entered into between the Diplomatic Body and the Japanese Government on the subject of the Yokohama Municipality shall be fulfilled; and that a mere rigid interpretation, to suit Japanese notions of economy, of its letter, shall not be permitted to leave the foreign settlement entirely without any responsible person to look after its management, police, and government. Yokohama has no Municipal Council: it is probably the most neglected, worst policed town to be found in any part of the (civilized) world: its streets are unwatered in the heats and dusts of summer, unlighted by night, and allowed in places to fall into a hideous and dangerous state of disrepair: burglars can enter its godowns pretty much when they like, and take away almost what they please: jinrikisha coolies are allowed to mass their vehicles in whatever locality suits them, to the hindrance of other traffic, and to importune, annoy, and abuse pedestrians in whatever terms they see fit to employ. Attention has been so often drawn to these and other grievances, that, for ourselves, we find it impossible to mention them without a feeling of despair at the utter improbability of their ever being removed, and we only allude to them now to indicate that those of them which can be aggravated would be very much increased if there were no foreign Municipal Director.

We repeat that the exigency of the present case, with its gloomy probabilities if allowed to take the course upon which it has entered, more than perhaps any other which could arise, demands the interference of the Ministers, whose action in the matter should be prompt. We are not of that number who call for the interposition of their representative if their dog gets kicked by a coolie, or if one of their countrymen has been proved grossly incompetent for the discharge of a contract which he has undertaken, and has been justly dismissed in consequence: in neither of these cases would we demand that a foreign Minister should insist upon heavy damages being awarded to his subject; but in a case like this of the Municipal Directorship and its contemplated abolition, we do call upon the Representatives of Treaty Powers, collectively and individually, to look after the just rights of the foreign community—rights which in this instance can only possibly be called in question through some neglect or incapacity on the part of the Diplomatic Body.

We will not quit this subject without indicating the proper course to be pursued. We admit that the Japanese have a perfect right to avail themselves of the clause which provides for the possible dismissal of the Director with three months' notice. But we insist that a Director must be. An election similar to that which resulted in the appointment of Mr. BENSON should be held. Of course the outgoing incumbent would have a right to offer himself for re-election, and would stand his chance with what other candidates might present themselves. Probably the Japanese officials themselves, if they are to see the existence of the post Mr. BENSON has so long filled continued, would sooner have him in it than another. To them he has proved himself a faithful and useful servant, discharging in the manner they most approved of the duties of his office. And, if the foreign community judge it expedient to continue to avail themselves of his experience and judgment, an election will give them the opportunity of declaring themselves. But times and opinions change, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the majority of the foreign residents might wish to have another guardian of their interests. They might wish to appoint a Director, who they would imagine should be a little rigid in the enforcement of their claims upon the municipal funds to which they so largely contribute. They might desire to install an official who would weightily and insistently point out to the Governor of the Ken what are the duties of a municipality: that the ground rents—sufficiently burdensome upon those who have to pay them—should properly and in common justice be in small part applied to the purposes of lighting, watering, and properly protecting the streets. In brief, they might wish for the appointment of a zealous, energetic officer, Mr. BENSON or some other gentleman, who fully understands and is prepared to do his duty both to them and to the delegates of the Japanese Government. But it is for them now to see, through their representatives, that, if they obtain such a servant, he shall be allowed to discharge his legitimate functions without fear. And to secure this a change in the system, or rather in the terms of his tenure of office, is of first necessity. Such a man as the residents might wish to elect Director, doing his work as they would wish him to do it, would hold his office for precisely three months from the expiration of the first fortnight of his installation. His dismissal at three months' notice for the fault of too much zeal must

not be left altogether in the power of his Japanese superiors. As he must be an elective officer, so let his appointment be for a term. For such an office a term of three years is sufficiently long. An incumbent found to be incompetent or negligent should during his term of office be accountable to his electors, who should have the power to censure or replace him by a vote of the majority. At the expiration of his term he should be eligible for re-election.

A post so important, so necessary, and one which might be made so useful as that of Municipal Director, must not be allowed to be supposed capable of suppression for a mere economical caprice of Japanese. The misconception which has arisen is the fault of the Foreign Representatives who were parties to the agreement of ten years ago. It is the part of the Foreign Representatives of to-day to see that such misconception is not possible in the future.

In reference to a matter which is now exciting some little attention in Yokohama, and regarding which misapprehension appears to exist as to the real merits of the question of appointment and removal of the Municipal Director, we have been requested to reproduce from the *Japan Gazette* of June 10th, 1868, the notice issued by the then standing committee of land renters, inviting candidates for the post of Municipal Director. The notice contains the memorandum of the representatives of the Treaty Powers, and an enclosure from the Japanese Government defining the term of the engagement, the mode in which it may be terminated, the salary, position, and duties connected with the office. In pursuance of these regulations an election was held on the 19th and 20th June, and Mr. Benson, the present Municipal Director, was elected.

In pursuance of the arrangements made by the Representatives of the Treaty Powers in Japan, as published below, the undersigned, by the authority therein given hereby invite candidates for the office of Municipal Director to present their names to the Chairman of the Landrenters' Committee on or before four o'clock on Friday the 12th inst.

The names of candidates so presented will be published in the next issues of the Local papers, and according to the terms of the Memorandum hereto annexed, votes of all persons registered at the Foreign Consulates prior to the First Instant will be received by the committee at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, No. 59, on Friday and Saturday, the 19th and 20th instant, between the hours of 10 and 12, and 2 and 4 o'clock.

A. O. GAY,
E. PIQUET,
A. J. WILKIN,
M. J. B. N. HEGT. } Standing Committee of Land
Renters.

Yokohama, 9th June, 1868.

(MEMORANDUM.)

YOKOHAMA, 4th June, 1868.

PRESENT:—The Representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Prussia, and the United States.

After mature consideration of municipal matters, and the best mode of selecting a Municipal Director, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

"That the Standing Committee of Land Renters should be informed of the arrangements entered into between the Foreign Representatives and the Japanese Government, with regard to the salary, term of office, and functions of the Municipal Director, and should be requested to take the opinion of the community on the subject of the candidate to be presented to the Japanese Government.

"That for this purpose the committee should invite candidates to present themselves, should publish their names, and finally, having given the community at least five days between the publication of the names of the candidates and the first day of voting, should proceed to take the signed

votes of all members of the community; registered subjects to be furnished to the committee by the respective Consulates."

"That on or before the 22nd June, the committee should hand over to the Consuls the result of the voting together with all lists, votes, &c., and that the Consuls should then proceed to elect by ballot one from the three candidates having obtained the largest number of votes, the candidate elected by a majority of the Consuls present and voting at such meeting to be presented by the Foreign Representatives to the Japanese Government for the post of Municipal Director."

"That the mode of election agreed upon for this occasion should be regarded only as a provisional one and be subject, therefore, to such alterations as further consideration and experience might suggest."

Signed—LEON ROCHES,
HARRY S. PARKES,
C. DE LA TOUR,
E. V. VAN VALKENBURGH,
M. VON BRANDT,

Agreed to by the Representative of the Netherlands not having been present at the conference,
D. DE G. VON POLSBROEK.

(ENCLOSURE.)

The Japanese Government will give to the Municipal Director a monthly salary of \$250 per month and an indemnity for house rent of \$100 a month.

The Japanese Government will not make with the Municipal Director a contract for a certain number of years, but engage him for an indefinite period, reserving to themselves the right of cancelling the engagement by giving him three months' notice; the Municipal Director having of course the same right. The position of the Municipal Director as far as the foreign authorities are regarded will be that of a Vice-Governor; he will, therefore, not have a right to correspond officially with the foreign authorities, but may be used by the Governor of Kanagawa for official business to be transacted in his, the Governor's name, and by his order, and under his responsibility.

His duties shall be as prescribed in the arrangement concluded between the Foreign Representatives and the Japanese Government in October last, and it is understood that he will have to devote his whole time to his official business and will not be allowed to follow any other trade besides.

THE KUAZOKU BANK.

"Out of the capital of 17,826,000 yen, 15,000,000 yen will be advanced to the Finance Department bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum unsecured. No bank with such a large capital has been established in the East" (*Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, 22nd May, 1877.)

"Most persons know that the establishment of a bank by the nobles club will supply the government with 15,000,000 yen, and thereupon the government will re-issue the paper money formerly issued by the Daijo-kuwan and Monbusho, but recalled and preserved at the Finance Department, which is supposed to keep a reserve for contingencies." (*Akebono Shinbun*, 25th May.)

THE establishment of the *Kuazoku* bank, long expected, is said to have been accomplished on the 21st May, 1877, by special authority granted by the Government. Contrary to the practice followed in Europe and America, no information is given to the public by the directors of the bank, as to its capital, nominal, subscribed, and paid up, or of the objects the promoters had in view in the formation of the concern; and we must therefore draw upon the meagre details furnished by the Japanese newspapers, and deduce such inferences as may appear legitimate, as to the probable business and means of an institution which boasts of a capital of some 5,000,000 yen in excess of that of the Oriental Bank Corporation. Taking the subscribed capital to be the sum stated, 17,820,000 yen, we find that rather imposing figure at once reduced by a loan of 15,000,000 yen made to the Government. It has been already explained that a sum of about 18,000,000 yen is payable yearly by the Government to the *Kuazoku*, as interest upon the principal value of the real estate transferred to the crown, and it is that

sum which was intended should form the capital of the bank. The inference therefore, is that the Government finding themselves in a position rendering the payment of some 18,000,000 yen inconvenient, if not extremely difficult, performed the meritorious action of suggesting to the *Kuazoku* the wisdom of investing their money in such a manner as should insure its circulation for the common benefit of themselves and the country at large, instead of limiting it to the immediate use of their retainers. No better method of forwarding so good an object could be devised than the establishment of the Fifteenth National Bank, and to obtain the consent of the representatives of the leading nobles to the undertaking, would be no very difficult matter. The bank formed, the proprietors' inspectors appointed, and the staff organised, the government explains the position. The Government will take 15,000,000 yen of your capital on loan without security, and pay you an annual interest of five per cent. The remainder, if not already invested in public works or other useful objects, will be at your disposal.

This, apparently, is the history of the formation of the *Kuazoku* bank; and we feel inclined to express our admiration for a scheme which relieves the Government of a burden they could not meet, and enables them to come forward 15,000,000 yen richer than they were before the formation of the bank. In addition to these advantages there are others more substantial behind; the arrangement come to with the *Kuazoku* entailed the surrender by them of their property, in consideration of receiving annuities calculated upon a scale of interest in proportion to their surrendered estates. If, therefore, the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* is correct, the Government have received the property, not for the consideration originally agreed upon, but for this year at least, for five per cent, or one-twentieth of the amount of the interest they originally promised to pay. The whole affair is too improbable for foreigners to believe. Opposed to all principles of reason and business; reducing to a mere semblance the so-called bank, and bearing upon its face the strongest evidence of impracticability, we can only form one of two conclusions;—1st, that the argument used to induce the *Kuazoku* to accept such an arrangement must have been of the most subtle character, and the emanation of a remarkably clever mind; or, 2nd, that the *Kuazoku* have displayed a patriotic feeling of the loftiest character, by sacrificing their individual rights in support of the existing state of things and the suppression of the movement in the South.

Whichever view is correct one thing is certain. The expenses of the war, estimated to amount to nearly 20,000,000 yen, will, in greater portion, be defrayed out of the private purse of the *Kuazoku*.

These are the inferences to be drawn from the statement of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, concerning the formation and capital of the bank, and that journal is also responsible for the inferred result of the action of the government in borrowing from their own people the interest justly due to them upon value taken over, a sign of financial poverty extremely detrimental to any views which Japan may have formed for the extension of her credit in foreign countries. It is to be hoped that if the bank is a reality the statements of the *Akebono* and *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* are incorrect, both for the credit of the government and the commerce of the country, which latter was intended to be forwarded and assisted by the large capital first supposed to be under the control of the bank.

THE INSURRECTION.

WE alluded recently to the report that telegrams had been received on the continent of Europe and in New York, asserting that the rebellion in the South-Western provinces of this Empire had been effectually suppressed. Whatever the object of sending such totally false news, and by whomsoever such telegrams may have been sent, we cannot but denounce in most distinct and emphatic terms both the falsehoods and the person or persons who made them. The Government would act wisely, and would demonstrate their own good faith, if they would send officially to their several representatives in foreign countries, denying the statement which has been circulated and giving an honest version of the affair. The service rendered by lies to the cause they are intended to benefit is the merest bolstering at the best, temporary, and, by the reaction which takes effect when the truth asserts itself, really pernicious. It is only too evident that the insurrection is not suppressed: further, it appears that its suppression is as far off as ever. The resources in men, transport, and material, which have been massed during the last three months by the Government at and near the scene of strife, appear to be inadequate to the accomplishment of the end in view; while, if the assertions made by the now partially ungagged native press be true, or only approximately correct, the rebel forces are numerous, well organised, and if not so thoroughly armed as their opponents, occupying strong, perhaps impregnable, positions. We must not forget that a strong appearance of probability is given to these assertions by the very continuance of the strife.

We learn now from native sources that the War Department have, from the 21st instant, chartered all the small steam vessels now plying between Osaka, Shikoku, and the South-Western provinces, at a rate of 25 yen per day for each vessel. They are intended for the transport of troops and provisions from point to point on the coast. Little doubt exists of the spread of the active expression of disaffection, or in plain words of open revolt, in the Kochi-ken. A battalion has been detached from the Osaka garrison and sent to Sumoto, in Awa, close to Kochi, the probable destination of the soldiers. The police force is being largely reinforced by fresh levies of shizoku, who, as soon as they are enrolled, are sent to the South-West, and new recruits are still asked for. We read of extensive enrolments in the north. Seventy policemen left Awomori for Tokio on the 21st instant, and about one hundred more are expected to follow them shortly. Again, on the 22nd, one hundred police recruits, contributed by Sendai, were despatched thence to Tokio, where some one hundred and fifty are also expected within the next few days from Echigo.

A Japanese, recently arrived by the *Hiroshima-maru* from the seat of war, gives some details to the *Mainichi Shinbun*. He says that the insurgent lines in Yajiro extend for a distance of about eighteen *ri* (45 miles) from North to South. Kunimi-yama, which he describes as a very strong strategic position, is occupied by a force of 2,000 insurgents, said to be the advance guard of Kirino Toshiaki. Kunimi is a high mountain, on the confines of Higo and Satsuma, South of Midzu-mata. Here the insurgents appear determined to make a staunch resistance to any attacks which may be made upon them, as, if they lose the place, communica-

tion will be stopped between the insurgent armies of Hitoyoshi castle-city on the one side, and Satsuma on the other.

Meanwhile the imperial arms are credited with several successes. Thus, the *Hochi Shinbun* says that a telegram, sent from Kioto on the evening of the 26th, conveys the information that at dawn on the previous day the troops attacked and seized several insurgent batteries on the mountain passes of Yahadzu on the Demidzu road.—Another despatch from the same place on the 27th, says that on the 25th the first division, commanded by Lieut.-General Nodzu, attacked the insurgents and drove them from the strong positions which they held at Ozaka, Kudzu-hara, and Iwato. The victors encamped in a commanding situation whence they overlooked these places.—The castle of Oka in the province of Bungo is now beleaguered by the imperial armies, and a bombardment has already commenced.—On the other hand, we are informed that the insurgent forces at Beppu, Bungo, increase in numbers from day to day, and now threaten to proceed to Seki in Saga by the Yawata and Iyoji roads.—A telegram from Murata, *Keibu*, sent from Owake on the 27th, announces that at about 2 p.m. a body of police, and a detachment from the Kokura garrison, commanded by Hagiwara, marched upon the castle of Oka, and engaged the rebels in a battle which had not finished when the telegram left. The affair, so far, must have been a very unimportant action, as it is said that only one soldier was killed, and twelve were wounded.

Rumours of divided counsels in the insurgents' camps are still rife. Saigo is now said to be desirous of carrying on the campaign in Hinga and Bungo, where he would oppose the advance of the imperial armies from the North-West. Three of his associate commanders, namely, Murata, Kirino, and Fuchibe, wish, on the contrary, to wage the war in their native land, Satsuma, where their army would incur no danger of lacking provisions. We subjoin some more items from the native journals.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kokura, despatched at 1.30 p.m. on the 28th instant, announces that about 300 insurgent troops on the Hinga road attacked Saiki and organised a march to Usui. The imperial forces, consisting of soldiers, marines, and police, were sent out to intercept them. Kirino is in Miyazaki (Hinga) where he is engaged in enlisting new soldiers.—Another despatch from Kioto, sent at 3.35 a.m. the same day, says that on the 25th, the police forces, commanded by Hagiwara, marched for the castle-city of Takeda (Bungo) by two roads and approached within about ten cho from the castle. They seized three batteries, joined the imperialists at Tamaki, and approached close to the castle; but the rebel troops fought desperately and in good order.—A telegram from Kokura, despatched at 2.10 a.m. on the 29th instant, announces that during the whole day of the 28th, the castle of Takeda, guarded strictly by the rebels, was severely bombarded and several desperate engagements took place but the castle was not taken.—Each of the military officers at the seat of war, is dressed in coarse cloth. Sentinels cannot distinguish officers from common soldiers, in the absence of official uniform.—Fuchibe is encamped at Miyanehi with a small number of troops.—The ex-Governor Oyama, and other offenders in connection with the insurrection have been ordered by the government to be transferred to the head quarters of the imperial army in Kiushu.—On the 22nd in-

stant about 130 wounded soldiers were brought from Nagasaki to Osaka.—Shimadzu-Hisamitsu, who has been in the island of Sakurajima in Kagoshima removed to Botsu, about eighteen or nineteen ri from the island. The principal road between Botsu and the island is mountainous and the distance by sea is about thirty ri. What his intentions are in this movement are unknown. Owing to the disturbances in the south-western provinces sniders, value yen 14,637.54, have been purchased by the police office at Tokio.—It is rumored that some foreign vessels were observed anchored off the coast of Kasedakata-Ura, Satsuma, selling machines and ammunition to the rebels. Cannon balls shot by them are found to strongly resemble Armstrong projectiles manufactured in Prussia. Such balls cannot have been preserved by the rebels and must be of recent importation.

From the *Choya Shinbun*:—A telegram from Kioto, dated the 30th instant, says that on the morning of the 29th, the imperial forces attacked and seized the insurgent batteries on Erugoyama, North-West from our fort at Yahadzu. Five rebels were found killed and and thirteen rifles and various other things were captured. The *Thabor* bombarded the rebel's camps on Mahararogi and Komenotsu. One soldier on the imperial side was killed and seven or eight wounded. Masamogi, who was wounded a few days ago, died that morning.—Another despatch from General Yamagata, received at 3 p.m. on the 30th, states that about 3 a.m. the 29th the imperialists attacked the castle of Takeda and a severe battle was fought in which the rebels charged desperately. At length the insurgents left the castle in disorder leaving many killed, and much ammunition. It was fought about 7 a.m. The routed rebels fled by the Itokata road. Many of the shizoku in Takeda surrendered to the victors.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kioto, sent at 4.10 p.m. on the 29th instant, announces that the insurgent batteries, built in a row on Yahadzu on the Demidzu, were attacked and seized by the imperial forces on the 25th instant. On the following morning a detachment of the rebels, about fifty or sixty in all, cut their way into the batteries, with a view of retaking them, but they were driven back. One corporal and eight soldiers on the rebel side were killed and some ammunition was captured by the victors. On the 27th, the imperial troops advanced on the Terukaku road to within about twenty cho from the rebel batteries. They are now within about one ri from Hitoyoshi castle, which can be seen clearly. But the imperialists found it very difficult to march for the insurgents are encamped in several strong places.—The insurgent troops, who penetrated to Bungo, consist of four detachments: the first is commanded by Beppu, and Murata, the second by Masuda, the third by Yata and the fourth by Goto. A telegram from the Owake ken, received in Tokio at 3 p.m. on the 30th ult. states that, early on the morning of the same day the imperial forces crossed the river Kagamigawa and marched to within 7 cho from Oka castle. A desperate battle was fought and in the forenoon they were obliged to retreat, having sustained considerable loss in the conflict.—Another telegram from Kioto, dated the same day, says that on the 28th the two castles of Takeda and Kojo in Bungo were attacked and destroyed. The rebels fled by the road of Itokata. The imperial forces on the Hitoyoshi road have established their head-quarters in the village of Otsuki, which lies about 2 ri from Hitoyoshi castle. The rebels are strongly fortified in the village

of Watari-mura.—It is rumored that a desperate battle was fought at Kagoshima on the 28th May and large numbers of the imperialists were killed and wounded, but we can not be sure that this is correct for we have not received a telegram respecting it.—Machida, the third son of Sadowara, ex-Daimio of Hinga, was busily engaged levying new troops in his native province after the raising of the siege of Kumamoto. Late-ly, it is said, he has deserted his country and fled to some foreign country.—The insurgents, it is rumored, are divided into five parties, the first of which is in favour of retreating to Satsuma, the second of retreating to Hinga, third to close on Kagoshima and drive out the imperialists, the fourth to proceed directly to Kioto, taking Mr. — and the last one is in favour of surrendering.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that the *shizoku* of the Yamaguchi-ken are much excited.—To-day an artillery Company will leave for the seat of war.

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(From a letter from Mr. Nakajima of the *Akebono Shinbun*, dated the 18th May.)

The following are the particulars of the attack upon the insurgents at Fukuyama by the imperial armies in Kagoshima on the 17th May:—

The imperial armies in Kagoshima were informed by their band of spies that large numbers of the rebel troops were encamped in Fuknyama in the province of Osumi, which lies about twelve ri north-east from Kagoshima and six ri from the castle of Miyako. It is a most prosperous town situated on the coast and inhabited by rich merchants. Many rice godowns, belonging to the Shimadzu clan, are built in the town, which is a place of great natural convenience for the receipt and shipment of merchandize. Early on the morning of the 17th, half a battalion of the 4th division, commanded by Lieutenant General Soga, and half a battalion of the 3rd division, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Tanabe, embarked on board the *Takao Maru* in the harbour of Kagoshima. Admiral Kawamura, War inspector, Vice Admiral Ito, Lieutenant Generals Oyama and Soga and many other officers of the navy and land forces embarked on board the *Seiki-kuwan*. I was allowed to follow them in the same man-of-war. At 9 a.m. we weighed anchor and arrived off the coast of Fukuyama at 10.45, where the position of the rebels on land was reconnoitred by telescopes. The *Seiki-kuwan* bombarded the rebels' camp on the coast, and the insurgents were thrown into great confusion. Meanwhile the troops on board the *Takao Maru* approached to the foot of the Fuknyama by means of many small steamers and endeavoured to land. A detachment of the rebels opposed their landing for a short time, but the *Seiki-kuwan* fired upon them and the imperial forces succeeded in landing without much loss. They divided into two parties, one marched along the sea coast and the other over the mountains. The insurgents did not attempt to drive back the imperial troops, but they set the town of Fukuoka on fire. It rained heavily at the time and the fire was arrested before much damage was done. The routed troops fled in disorder by the road to Miyakono-castle. Sub-Lieutenant Kono pursued them. When he commenced the ascent of Fukuoka in pursuit, a rebel soldier, armed with a long sword, appeared suddenly before the Sub-Lieutenant from the roadside, who would have been killed by him, if a brave imperial soldier had not been by his

side. The soldier killed the rebel with his sword bayonet. In Fukuoka, about 1300 rebels were encamped and a few days before the battle the majority were despatched to the relief of their hospital in Midzutare about 5 *ri* from Kagoshima, where the imperialists made an attack and seized some quantities of medicine and captured two physicians. Only about 400 rebels guarded the city of Fukuoka. The victors did not pursue the insurgent forces for any distance, but set four godowns on fire, where about 1,000 koku of rice were preserved. Thus at about 6.30 p.m. the same day, the victors returned to Kagoshima in the *Seiki-Kuwan* and *Takao-maru*.

THE INFLUENCE OF SAIGO.

ALTHOUGH Saigo Takamori is the public enemy of the state; although his crime is, according to the laws of Meiji, absolutely unpardonable, he is still a great man. Was it not he who overturned the despotic Bakufu, and restored the ancient imperial authority? Did he not do this with infinite exertion and the most profound indifference to the perils which beset his person? And is it not for all this that his name will be remembered by future generations, as that of the man who added a page of unwonted lustre to the historical records of Japan. Surely human glory is an idle dream or air-drawn phantom! In a moment of passion, smarting under grievances, Saigo took up arms, defied the imperial authority and sought to destroy the ministry, and by so doing his magnificent fame is sullied, and will soon become a ruin.

Though Saigo is guilty of treason for which crime his life is justly forfeit to the outraged law of his country, he is still regarded by the mass as the greatest hero in Japan, and this opinion we should do violence to our reason by altogether discarding or denying its truth. If, therefore, he is a hero to-day, what will he not be regarded as in a thousand years, when men have learned to deal with his frailties with justice and tenderness.

Who is the man who excites so much admiration? Who is Saigo? He is a plain *samurai* of Satsuma. Born of a family having no pretensions to military rank or influence, and united by no tie of blood to the great of the land, he possesses qualities absolutely his own; when he raises his standard myriads of stubborn warriors flock eagerly around it; fight for their beloved commander, die for him and rejoice in death earned in so noble a service. This quality or attribute of Saigo was not possessed by any of our ancient warriors; true, the powerful feudal lords of old trained their vassals to fight bravely and well, but they fought under stress of authority not for personal love and veneration. Truly Saigo Takamori is a great man.

The Satsuma *samurai* are not ignorant of the right principle, but they declare they cannot break faith with Saigo. Wherever he goes, east or west, north or south, thither will they follow. He has gained the hearts of his followers; they regard his person with affection, they respect him as their lord, venerate him as their father, and know no man above them but Saigo.

Our government at the commencement of the rebellion dispatched the strongest forces the empire could afford against Saigo; but he with a smaller army defied them for seventy days, tormented them sorely nor showed any sign of fear or yielding during the hottest contests ever fought in our land. The imperial army being exhausted with their struggles, newly enlisted troops were sent to the

scene of action, and they succeeded in raising the siege of Kumamoto, whereupon Saigo retreated towards the south, a movement which we now know was dictated by policy not necessity, and was part of the prearranged tactics of the veteran. Victory and defeat alternate in the career of the bravest chieftain who, equal to either fortune, is neither elated by one nor depressed by the other, being content for his fame to rest upon the result of the campaign than upon a single, or even a series, of great and brilliant victories. Koi who had strength enough to move a mountain, met his death at Uko, and Kusunoki, whose wisdom was sufficient to shake the solid earth, was defeated at Minatogawa. Thus we see success and failure are controlled by laws independent of the might of the hero. Saigo now, with his small but well disciplined army defies the whole force of the empire; none can surpass his excellent wisdom and indomitable courage, nevertheless he may be slain to-day, or he may be defeated and his army, he dispersed and destroyed to-morrow: in either event his fame is assured; it will remain forever, and in this belief he may give up life with contentment. Would that this man with his devoted followers who are being sacrificed in unholy strife with their fellow countrymen, and the treasure, which is our national blood, wasted upon internal dissension, had been used in an expedition to the Korea. There, at most, we might have challenged the adverse criticism of the world, but we should have been spared the groans of a suffering country distracted with domestic strife. In the years of Genroku and Tensho, heroes sprung up numerous as the stars in heaven, and fought bravely for their own purposes. In was not difficult then for a man of personal popularity to achieve great deeds, even as Hojo Soun controlled eight provinces and Mori Motonari, ten; but now the whole civil and military power is centred in the government against which Saigo must contend. An evil and difficult time, yet he has nevertheless succeeded in keeping his adversaries at bay, and in repeatedly defeating and disabling them. Had he lived in the period of Hojo and Mori their fame had been unknown to us, for, in a moment, and by the expression of his desire, could Saigo have trampled the whole of Kiushiu under his feet.

These, gentlemen, are truths, but say they are not, and say also that Saigo has become so influential because his followers are abject and slavish, and unworthy of their country. And say also that the absence, or present scarcity, of great men in Japan, has given Saigo an opportunity to earn for himself the title of "hero," an inevitable consummation for which you are devoutly sorry.—*Kakunin Shin-shi*.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF JAPAN.

A gentleman recently remarked to us, "The distressing disturbances in the south-western provinces of Japan have continued for several months, entailing an immense expense on the government for the movement of armies. About 15,000,000 yen have already been expended by the Finance Department for the suppression of the rebels. Who will not suffer for this? But some of our countrymen consider the matter too much exaggerated, and they constantly debate upon methods for promoting the future welfare and wealth of Japan now sunk in deepest poverty. This is matter for serious consideration. Most persons know the establishment of a bank by the nobles' club will

supply the government with 15,000,000 yen, and thereupon the government will reissue the paper money formerly issued by the Daijokuwan and Mombusho, but recalled and preserved at the Finance Department, which is supposed to keep a reserve for contingencies. It may be of no moment to the government that the large sum of about thirty or forty million yen should be expended in the suppression of the rebellion, this being a good opportunity to sweep off the discontented *shizoku* throughout the empire, which would not be dear at thirty or forty millions; but this done we fear there would still be large numbers of discontented men throughout the country from one side to the other."

This gentleman is right so far as the Government is concerned. We shall be easy as long as the paper money preserves its value equally with gold and silver. To-day, we observe nothing to fear, except the discontented *shizoku* in one corner of the empire. But it is a most fearful matter for us to issue paper money with the view of relieving the difficulties of the country. Consider that the revenue of rice, wheat and other produce, which we harvest by hard labour during the hot and cold seasons, is wholly insufficient to pay off the national debt. The sum of paper money, now current, is about 94,769,700 yen. To this sum, we must add the home debt of 40,714,800 yen the foreign debt of 14,155,100 yen, amounting in all to 141,224,600 yen. Besides this heavy burden we have undertaken the capitalization of the pensions of the *Kuwashizoku* entailing a liability of more than 135,300,000 yen. This gives a total sum of 276,524,600 yen. If this sum be divided among the population of 30,000,000, it gives for each man, woman and child about yen 9.21. Therefore if a family, consisting of five men, can not pay about yen 46 the government of Japan is unable to meet its home and foreign liabilities. Now we, considering the condition of the country and its inhabitants, know unhappily that the poverty of Japan has reached the lowest depth. On all sides we hear the gloomy voice of impecuniosity both in the capital and in country districts. Our countrymen being in this miserable condition, we are going about to increase the debt by thirty or forty millions. How unlucky are the inhabitants of Japan in the Eastern ocean!

We have heard that since the establishment of the imperial mint in Osaka by the present government, three coins of gold, silver, and copper were minted to the value of 71,815,480 yen up to February of the 9th year of Meiji (1876). This is not a small amount, but in estimating the exports of specie we are sure that the new coins are insufficient to meet the excess of imports over the exports. On one side our government pays yearly 374,892 pounds (1,829,473 yen) to England for capital and interest of the loan, and exports yearly about 700,000 yen for Legations, Consulates and students in Europe and America. On the other side imports are greater than exports by at least 8,000,000 yen in any one year and sometimes about 10,000,000 yen. In addition large amounts are expended in exchanging our money with foreigners for their salary while in our service. Not the most prosperous government can support such expenditure. Thus in course of time, neither gold nor silver will be seen at home, where only worthless paper money will remain. It is with sorrow and distress we observe the poor condition of our country brought about within the past few years.

A proverb says that he who treads on frost, will soon encounter thick ice. Are we not now walking on ground covered with frost?

If any one disputes this proposition and denies the probability of meeting a barrier of thick ice, he is merely a fool with whom it would be waste labour to discuss matters of this importance. All the gold and silver coin which has remained in this country for ages is now going from us, and if a difficulty should occur between us and foreigners, where are we to look for ships, arms and other important means of self-defence.

Oh! thirty millions of fellow countrymen our path is now, in truth, covered with frost, the forerunner of the thick ice against which we have no means of protection, and which may cause us all to perish.—*Akebono Shinbun.*

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE KIDO, NAIKAKU-KOMON AND EX-SANGI.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun.*)

Ex-Sangi Kido, Naikaku-komon, of the rank of *Jusami*, bearing the decoration of the first class, died in Kioto on the 26th May of the 10th year of Meiji (1877). He was regarded by His Majesty the Mikado, as a rudder for steering the state by, and the people looked upon him as the "Great Bear." Now, we have lost one of the most illustrious men in the universe, it is our duty to write a brief sketch of his life. We have repeatedly been to his residence and been honoured with interviews, and we cannot refrain from rendering this tribute to his memory. Kido was born in the house of Wada, ex-Daimio of Choshu, who belonged to the Mori clan. In his early years, he was known as Kogoro, and he went under this name until he reached the age of fifteen, when he received that of Takayoshi, by which he was known till he left this world a few days ago. Before he reached his manhood he succeeded to the house of Katsura. But when his ability and talent became known his ex-lord, Mori, ordered him to join the house of Kido, which is of the same clan with Katsura. He was an adventurous boy and disobedient to his mother. When the future distinguished man was about twelve or thirteen years of age, his mother was suffering from consumption. Notwithstanding her illness he did not attend to her as he ought to have done, but continued his adventurous career to her great distress, and she became more and more unwell. Young Kido suddenly changed his conduct and waited most attentively on his mother, who, however, died in the course of a few days, leaving the boy an orphan. Her death caused the boy to reflect on his conduct and repent of his misdoings. He became very industrious and studied literature and fencing. He made rapid advancement and was frequently in the company of Yoshida-Torajiro, a man distinguished for his accomplishments, ability, and talent, and many other distinguished men in Choshu. Kido eventually left his home and sojourned in Kioto for a short time, in order to observe the difference which existed between the Mikado and Tokugawa clans. He next came to Yedo, where he became the chief pupil in the fencing school established by Saito Yakuro. He was friendly with ex-retainers of the ex-Daimio Mito, known as the Vice-Shogun. He studied the Western languages and sciences, and entered the schools of Egawa, Nakajima, and Katsu. He established a school, named Yubi-kan, in his lord's yashiki at Hibiya, Yedo, where the art of fencing, Japanese, Chinese, and Western literature were taught. He superintended this school, and soon became a distinguished man. Previous to this Commodore Perry arrived in the bay of Shinagawa about the opening of the ports for trade. Kido was very anxious to be engaged in surveying the coast

of the neighboring sea of Yedo. Fortunately for him the Shogunate Government despatched some surveyors. Mr. Kido, dressed like a coolie, petitioned to be engaged in their service. To his great satisfaction he became acquainted with the depth of Shinagawa and other waters. When he came to Kamakura on some business he was ordered by some officers to carry a riogake—two black boxes used in travelling. He was not strong enough to carry them, but if he had refused to do so he would have been dismissed and his desire would have been frustrated. An old woman at a wayside inn laughed at him and said that he was a feeble looking coolie, and was more fit to become the carrier of *sairo* (a medicine chest belonging to a travelling doctor.) Now the decline of the power and influence of the Tokugawa government had already commenced, and the loyal samurai rose in favour of the Mikado throughout the empire. Various difficulties occurred, which were considered to render an entire change of government necessary. Mr. Kido then returned to Kioto and lived in the yashiki of Chohan (his ex-lord) at Kawaramachi. He interviewed many nobles, and was friendly with loyal and active retainers of the various Daimio; and he early prepared himself to take an active part in the events of the future. At this time, high excitement prevailed throughout the country. Kikkawa Kenmotsu, a branch house of Choshu, guarded the Mikado's palace in Kioto, where various Daimio were assembled. But owing to the event which occurred there on the 18th day of the 8th month 1862 he retired to his country, Choshu, where all his retainers in Kioto followed him. Only eighteen men of ability and talent remained in the yashiki at Kawaramachi. Mr. Kido stopped there also as he was desirous of ascertaining the state of the public mind. At this eventful time, the Tokugawa government became more and more suspicious of Choshu. In 1863 the Shogun government seized his yashiki at Kawaramachi and totally routed the Choshu men, who retreated far into their country. Mr. Kido narrowly escaped being arrested and took refuge in the house of Mr. —, who is still living, who treated the runaway with much kindness. Still he did not wish to leave Kioto. But owing to the strict search ordered by the Shogunate, he was obliged to leave for Tamba. The defeated men of Choshu were met by Nagato-no-kami, at the head of a body of troops, on his way to Kioto. They joined their forces and returned to the West. Before he arrived at his castle at Yamaguchi, the wonderful news of what had occurred at Kioto had spread much excitement among his retainers, who were divided in opinion and formed themselves into two parties, viz., the Sei-to and Zoku-to. The Shogun government in the meanwhile sent an army against Choshu with Owari Daimyon, as Commander-in-chief. At this critical moment, Choshu could not successfully oppose the government, so the three karei, namely: Masuda, Fukuhara, and Kokushi committed harakiri, as a propitiation for the crimes of their lord, and their heads were despatched to the Commander-in-chief. Shimidzu, Shishido and others, who held opinions similar to Mr. Kido, were killed by the Shogun authorities, to his great sorrow. Thus many men of ability and talent of the Sei-to were killed, the Mikado's party were much discouraged, while the Shogunate Government had again somewhat restored its former power. Mr. Kido, who kept company with coolies and gamblers in Tamba to prevent his being discovered by the Tokugawa author-

ities, could not return to Choshu, where his enemies were waiting anxiously to arrest him. He could hold no communication with his friends in Choshu. At length the lord of Choshu sent a letter to him secretly, inquiring after his health and warning him to wait for a more favourable opportunity to show himself. When the Zoku-to, who were in the Tokugawa's favor, were defeated, it was determined to close the Choshu's dominion against the Tokugawa people. Mr. Kido was called back from Tamba to Choshu, where he was appointed an inspector under the Choshu Government, and charged with all the civil and military affairs of the province.

Mr. Kido, now the minister of the Choshu Government, with the assistance of Murata-zokoru, changed the military system to that of the Dutch. [Murata was afterwards named Omura-Masujiro and ex-Hiobu Daiyu, Vice-Minister of the War Department. He became acquainted with the Dutch language during his residence in Nagasaki and Osaka, and mastered the military science of Holland. When he returned to Choshu, he found that a general opinion prevailed among his countrymen to close Japan against the foreign barbarians. So he hid himself, because any one who spoke of foreign matters would most likely be injured.] Murata was placed in charge of military affairs in Choshu by Mr. Kido, who improved very much in his administration of civil affairs, in which he was greatly aided by Yamada-Uyemon and other distinguished men. Mr. Kido assisted the stubborn samurai to progress in civilization and kept up friendly communications with various noble and active daimios throughout the country. Thus, he was employed the whole year of 1864 improving affairs, and instructing the samurai to be friendly with others, and ready to serve the Mikado faithfully even at the risk of life. Previous to this time, Yoshida, whom Mr. Kido regarded as his elder brother, was killed by the Tokugawa authorities. He was a man of great popularity and all the samurai in Choshu served Mr. Kido as well as they had served him who was killed. At length, in 1865, the Tokugawa Government again sent an expedition to Choshu and despatched Ki-i Daiyagon and Ogasawara Iki-no-kami at the head of large armies, amongst whom were a number of daimio. Many battles were fought, resulting generally in favor of Choshu, who extended his dominion. The fourteenth Tokugawa Shogun Iyemochi died suddenly in the castle of Osaka, and the Mikado (father of the present Mikado) soon followed the Shogun to the invisible world. Both the contending parties now took a little repose and entered into some negotiations, which resulted in the Shogun's armies retreating as far as Osaka, while the Choshu troops returned in peace to the borders of their former dominion in accordance with an order issued from the Mikado's court. At this time a distinguished man appeared in Kochi, Tosa, who was well known by all the daimio as Sakamoto. He manifested much anxiety respecting the bad terms on which Sasshu and Choshu stood, and acted as a go-between. He first visited Saigo, Okuba, and others in the yashiki of Satsuma in Kioto, and persuaded them to reassume friendly relations with Choshu for the sake of the Mikado and the country; and he also requested Mr. Kido to exert his influence to the same effect. Kuroda and Oyama followed Sakamoto to Choshu in order to negotiate with the opposite party. Nagato Saisho, ex-lord of Choshu, sent Mr. Kido secretly to the yashiki of Satsuma in Kioto, where a document was drawn up and signed. This was really the foundation of the

revolutionary war in 1867. At this time the daimio lost confidence in the Tokugawa Government, and the Mikado's Court issued an order for the pardon of Choshu. So, Sanjo Saneyoshi and seven others of his class (koge) who followed the Choshu troops to the west on their leaving Kioto, were allowed to return to Kioto. Meanwhile, the Tokugawa government ordered the lord of Choshu and his karei to proceed to Osaka. Before they arrived, the lord of Kochi submitted a memorandum to the Shogun Keiki, persuading him to return the power of government to the Mikado's court. In October 1867 the Shogun was allowed to restore the power of administration to the Mikado. In the following month, the Tokugawa government issued an order retracting the summons of Choshu and his karei to proceed to Osaka. But in December of the same year, Mori Takumi entered Kioto at the head of a large force and joined the Satsuma troops, who were stationed in the monastery of Sokokuji.

In January, 1867, the first battle of the revolutionary war took place at Fushimi, near Kioto, between the Tokugawa troops and the allied armies of Satsuma, Choshu and the various daimio in the south-west. It ended in a splendid victory for the allies. Mr. Kido was in his native country at that time. During the same month he was called to the Mikado's court and appointed Komon of Sosai-kioku. His high and well cultivated ability and talent, which had been confined in the small dominion of Choshu, now developed greatly and became apparent throughout the country. From this time the affairs of the nation began to improve under the able administration of Mr. Kido. But he soon became convinced that it was impossible for the country to thrive greatly while it remained so much under the management of the daimio, and that a radical change was absolutely necessary. With the object of bringing about a reformation he communicated with the aged prince of Choshu, and was permitted by the Mikado to return to Choshu for a short time in order to carry out his project. When he arrived there, Kido explained to the prince that everything in Japan had become changed; the Tokugawa Shogunate Government has already fallen, and the exigencies of the times rendered a further reformation necessary, for nothing could cover the ears and eyes of the people. If some of the more powerful daimio, who had helped to restore the Mikado's power and in the destruction of the Shogunate Government, considered that the place of the latter should be supplied by them, then the restoration of the Mikado's power would be entirely fruitless. He contended that the most important consideration of the day was to seek to establish right administration and so gain popularity for the Mikado. All the disputants were reporting the prince as an offender. What was to be done? he asked. The prince's ancestor Moto-tsugu in the middle ages had served the Mikado to the utmost of his ability, as he, the prince, had also served the Mikado faithfully and helped to restore his power. If he would now act wisely the reproach which had been cast upon him would soon pass away, and he would serve to put an end to a terrible disturbance among the daimio in the future as well as make his clan distinguished. The prince of Choshu asked of Kido "What had we better do then?" Mr. Kido replied again:—"All the dominions of each daimio have been given by the Tokugawa government. Japan has never rightfully belonged to the Shogun government, though it has considered the country its rightful possession and the daimio its retainers, treating the Mikado's

court as if it was of no consequence. There is nothing else that can be done except for the several daimio to return to the Mikado all the land which has been given them by the Tokugawa government. Not to give up the entire possession and revenue of the lands, but to give over their government to the Mikado."

The prince seemed to be rather astonished at Kido's proposal and remained silent for a short time. At length having decided he replied, "All right, I agree to your proposal and leave the matter entirely in your hands." Mr. Kido was exceedingly pleased and left the presence of the prince. The latter however called him back and said:—"I have charged you with the carrying out of this affair. Now, owing to late battles, high excitement prevails among the samurai and if you hurry in carrying out your project, harm will most likely result. Do you go back to Kioto and carefully carry out your scheme, and rely upon the changes of the times for assistance." Mr. Kido resolved to follow the prince's counsel and returned to Kioto. Not long afterwards he proceeded to Tokio. Previous to this time, Saigo and Okubo came to Mitajiri in Choshu under the pretext of returning to Kagoshima, where they met with Mr. Kido and proposed to advance to the East with the united troops of Satsuma and Choshu. When the Tokugawa Government was entirely destroyed, Saigo-takamori was not in Tokio, but was acting as commander-in-chief of the army in the north-east, where many large daimio had amalgamated their forces for the support of the Shogun. Okubo was stopping in Tokio. One day Mr. Kido visited him, and among other topics, he spoke to the future Home minister about his scheme for the return of the daimios' dominions to the Mikado. When Mr. Okubo heard Kido's opinion, he quite coincided with his views. At this time, Satsuma was much distressed for want of money for the new Government and it was proposed to present one-tenth of the Satsuma incomes to it. Mr. Kido again returned to Kioto, where he found the two daimio Toshu and Hishu, on the point of negotiating for the return of their dominions to the Mikado. During January of the 2nd year of Meiji (1868) four daimio, Sashu, Choshu, Tashu, and Hishu gave over all their dominions and people to the Mikado's government. All the other daimio large and small, about 300 in all, followed their illustrious example; and the constitution of Fu, Han and Ken was established and the present system of the government was founded. The illustrious conduct on the part of the daimio was followed by the faithful lords as well as retainers of high ability and talent. Mr. Kido had the management of the most part of this affair. He expressed his opinion at that time as follows:—"Since the power of government has been seized by the samurai class, the people have been much afflicted for about 700 years under their tyrannical administration. Now, to the good fortune of the people, the power of the Mikado's government has been established, under whose administration they should rest at peace and be prosperous. But as long as every daimio holds his dominion and governs privately the people living there, the restoration of the Mikado's power is of no avail; and, in fact, it is said that many of the daimio having tried their strength against the Shogunate are now anxious to seize the reins of government. Suppose that two or three large daimio seized the supreme power and there should be no principal government, then the whole empire would be divided into various parties, who would continually be contesting against

each other, and so the restoration of the Mikado's power would bring trouble upon the people. If we desire to prevent any such irruption then we must change the system which has been in vogue about 700 years, and distribute power equally away the daimio. Nothing else can prevent the otherwise inevitable collision with the daimio. The Tokugawa government has already returned the supreme power to the Mikado's Court, and every daimio must also follow the example unless we are to be for ever contending against insuperable difficulties. * * * * This should be accomplished in good order as being rendered necessary by the exigencies of the times." Such was his opinion. But this most difficult of all the political questions to settle, created considerable excitement amongst the daimio. Mr. Kido perceived that the time to encourage them to return back their dominions and people to the Mikado had not yet arrived, so he did not press the matter too hard. In July 1868, the Mikado's Government rewarded Messrs. Kido, Okubo, Goto, and Itagaki for their great services and appointed them instructors of the Jisho-in. In September of the same year every one who had distinguished himself for the Mikado was commended. Mr. Kido was rewarded with an annual pension of 1,800 koku of rice and promoted to the rank of *Jusanmi*. At this time the daimio still retained their ancient power and had the command of large numbers of troops, to the great distress of Mr. Kido. Owing to his influence the troops of his lord Choshu were disbanded. This provoked great excitement among the soldiers, who finally seized the provincial court. Mr. Kido was in Yamaguchi at the time. The troops attacked his residence, but fortunately he was out and, as it was, he narrowly escaped as far as Umano-seki, where he met with Messrs. Miyoshi and Nomura. By their assistance Mr. Kido collected an army and a battle was fought in which he routed the opposing troops entirely. He returned victoriously to Tokio, where he was appointed Sangi in May, 1869. During November of that year he visited Messrs. Iwakura, Dainagon, Shimadzu Hisamitsu, and Mori Yoshichika, as the Mikado's envoy, requesting them to go to Tokio. Shimadzu was not well and sent Saigo Takamori to Tokio in his stead. Mr. Kido, in company with Saigo and Okubo, went to Kochi, where he instructed Itagaki to follow them to Tokio. In February 1870, about seventeen battalions of troops, belonging to Satsuma, Choshu and Toshu, were summoned to be the body guard of the Mikado. On the 25th June of the same year, all the government offices were temporarily abolished, except those of Sangi. Saigo-Takamori was appointed Sangi together with Mr. Kido and Okubo, the minister of the Finance Department. The condition of the state became now changed and Messrs. — and — were distressed about the abolition of the power of the daimio and the establishment of ken. Mr. Kido saw now that a great change had taken place in the country for the better. On the 14th July, the Mikado issued an order for the abolition of the power of the daimio and establishment of ken. This great reformation was completed without the shedding of blood.

After the famous battle of Fushimi was fought, hundreds of matters were left unattended to, and affairs generally were much entangled. The retainers of the daimio also did not cease from agitating the expulsion of foreigners from the empire, which rendered it very difficult to remain on terms of amity with foreigners. In January 1871, the troops belonging to Hioki Sateriki and

the daimio Okayama, got mixed up in a broil with the English at Kobe. It was thought that some difficulty would result, but it fortunately terminated in an amicable arrangement. On the 15th February, the Toshiamen killed eleven Frenchmen at Sakai-ura. On the 30th of the same month the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the three Western Powers, England, France, and Holland, were proceeding to the Mikado's palace, when a number of the anti-foreign party attacked the procession of the former. Fortunately this matter was also settled without much difficulty. Three days afterwards, the Envoy Extraordinary for England had his first interview with the present Mikado, in his palace. This interview laid the foundation of friendship with foreign countries. Mr. Kido transacted the affairs of the empire through this difficult period, with the assistance of other highly intellectual men, and but little fault could be found with their administration. From that time the friendship between Japan and foreign countries began to progress, until at length the government decided to send an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to every one of the treaty powers. In September H. E. Iwakura was appointed the *U-Daijin* and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Kido was appointed his assistant with Messrs. Okubo and Ito. They left for Europe in November of the same year, via America. In July of the following year, they completed their mission abroad and returned to Japan, having become well versed in Western politics. At this time, Saigo, Itagaki, Goto, Soyejima, Eto and others occupying high posts in the government had decided to declare war against Corea. Mr. Kido and the others who had been to foreign countries entertained quite different opinions on this question, which provoked much excitement and the authorities became divided into two parties. The question was ultimately placed before H. M. the Mikado for his decision, and he took the same view of the affair as Mr. Kido and his party. Then Saigo and many others resigned their positions at the same time. Mr. Kido remained steadily at his important post, as did also Okubo and Ito. In February 1873, Okubo left for the southwest owing to the Saga rebellion, and Mr. Kido filled his place in Tokio. Two months afterwards the Formosan question occupied the attention of the authorities. Mr. Kido was at that time very ill, but he exerted himself and forwarded the following memorandum to the government: "The outrageous conduct of the Formosan islanders towards our Loo Chooan subjects ought to be punished by an expedition being sent against them; and the insolent treatment of our envoys by the Coreans deserves also to be taken notice of and settled by sending an armed force. But we must transact all affairs in good order; if we do not, we shall be the sufferers. Nothing is more important to preserve peace throughout the country than to first obtain popularity; and it is also very important that our army should be established on a firmer basis. It is only five or six years since the foundation of the present government was established; and the reformation brought about by the change in the system of government has not yet become perfected and public affairs are not going on as well as could be desired. * * * * * Now hundreds of things are sustained by means of our import duties and the annual expenditure is very great, while the government loan both at home and

abroad is increasing. Therefore if we send our armies abroad, it will cause great complications whether we are victorious or not. And at this time it is better for us to remain peaceably at home and attend to local affairs and afterwards send troops away if necessary." In April Mr. Okubo returned from Saga and in the following month, Mr. Kido resigned his post of Sangi and Minister of the Educational Department. Shortly afterwards, he received an appointment in the Imperial household, where his duties were light. He afterwards returned to his native country partly on public and partly on private business. During the time he was in Europe, he became well versed in the customs of civilized nations; and on returning to Japan he published a book on the Science of Politics. Messrs. Okubo and Ito from Tokio, Mr. Itagaki from Kochi, and Mr. Kido from Yamaguchi, assembled in Osaka and held meetings debating about the political system of the country. These meetings were called the Osaka-Kaigi. They finally agreed upon a system and then reassumed their duties in the Government. This action on their part was the principal cause of the order, issued by H. M. the Mikado, for the establishment of a constitutional government, which order was issued on the 14th April. Provincial meetings were held in June and July, in which Mr. Kido served as Speaker. But to his great disappointment, he found the administration of the government somewhat different from the plan which had been agreed upon at the Osaka meeting. In October news from Kokuwa, in Corea, was received, which again caused a change in the ministry.

Kido was much disappointed at the administration of government affairs, which he found somewhat different from the programme decided upon by the Osaka meetings. The arrival of the wonderful news from Kakuwa, Corea, caused divided counsels in the ministry, who separated into two parties on the question of the disjunction of the then combined offices of *Sangi* and heads of departments. Most of the ministers wished that the settlement of the question should be postponed until after the termination of the Korean affair. Mr. Itagaki, *Sangi*, and Shimadzu, *Sadaijin*, were however of opinion that the separation of the offices should be effected at once; but their judgment was not agreeable to the Mikado, and they resigned their posts. This time is called the bad term of the ministry in 1875. Thus, the famous negotiations of Osaka ended without resulting in much benefit to the country. At this time Kido served to the utmost of his ability and talent in the conduct of the Korean matter, in spite of his ill health. At length, Messrs. Kuroda and Inouye were appointed envoys to Corea. Now Kido was very anxious to resign his post. But he was repeatedly urged to keep his place by —, and —, as long as the difficulty with Corea was undecided. In March 1876, the envoys returned from the west. In the same month, Kido's resignation was accepted after his repeated petition, but he was soon appointed to the office of *Naikaku-komon*. In the following month H. M. the Mikado visited him at his pleasure house in Simei, Tokio. In June Kido accompanied His Majesty on his tour to the north-east, where this distinguished man was of much service to the Emperor in explaining the condition of the country and people. In the following month, Mr. Kido returned to Tokio. Three months afterwards the capitalization of the pensions of the Kuwashizoku was ordered, at which he was much

concerned. His wish was gradually to form a constitutional government and he used to talk thus:—"The present government was firmly established by His Majesty's benevolence. If the people lose confidence in the government through misconduct, and they should come to wish for a return to the former system of government, His Majesty would be grieved. The ministry ought to promote the general welfare of the country and people. The administration of the provincial governments should not be considered as of no consequence. Now the present monarchical form of government is nearly completed. However it produces no great benefit to the people throughout the country, who would be happier under the former system than the present. What is the reason? During the times of the daimio each one of them desired to enrich his own dominions and to increase its productions. Now, the central government is not so anxious to advance the wellbeing of the whole empire as the daimio were to bring prosperity to their own dominions. So the people become more and more in want of money and find increased difficulty in maintaining themselves. Such is the condition prevailing throughout every ken. The general state of Japan may be compared to the human body, thus: the provincial ken are the limbs, the central government is the head; and the blood circulates through the whole body in the form of money. During some years past the government collected money and rice from ken, which they have not allowed to be applied to the wants of the people under their jurisdiction, who become monthly and daily poorer, just the same as if all the blood in the body was drawn to the head, and the limbs could not work. While this is so no progress can be made in civilization in the interior, and the people cannot increase their wealth. In Europe and America there is no country where a representative assembly is not established. Our countrymen have of late desired to have such an assembly in our country. But if we can find no good representatives, the measure will be injurious to us. Now it will be well for our people to establish at first provincial meetings in each ken, which should be merged into a representative assembly in the future." Mr. Kido was much distressed at the capitalization of the Kuwa-shizoku's pensions.

(To be Continued.)

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

SPRING MEETING.

First Day—Thursday, May 24th.

The Spring Meeting of the Yokohama Race Club was commenced yesterday under exceptionally favorable conditions of weather. The grand stand was very tastefully decorated with flowers and shrubs of various shades, forms and colours, and presented an agreeable contrast to the blank space usually seen in that part of the stand which ladies seldom patronise.

The band of the U. S. S. *Tennessee* was in attendance and relieved the intervals between the races with airs which seemed to be highly appreciated. The services of a band at an open air entertainment are not usually valued as they should be, and in thanking the performers of yesterday for their successful efforts to entertain, we feel sure we express the feelings of the ladies present at the meeting.

The attendance though not quite so numerous as was expected, was fair considering this is a second meeting within a week of the first, but the racing was good and the day's sport most enjoyable.

Several of the new ponies were very restive and unruly rendering the starter's task unusually difficult, and causing a delay of more than an hour in getting off the first race. The principal "wins" were secured by Mr. JOHN PEEL, (who hitherto has not been very lucky, and whose present success called forth some warm congratulations) who secured the Griffins' Plate with *Sakigake*, the Challenge Cup with *Bonny Doon*, the Nankin Cup with *Liddesdale*, and ran a dead heat for the Trial Plate with *Bonny Doon* against *Hoolet*. The Ginko Cup, was won by a gentleman who has made his first appearance on the Yokohama turf, and whose popularity is great and likely to be greater, if we can judge by the enthusiasm with which his success was greeted. The Lusitano Cup was secured by *Crusader*, and presented to the successful jockey, Mr. MARLBOROUGH, by Miss MACHADO who said in clear and distinct tones, and with wonderful self possession for so very young a lady,—

"It has been allotted to me the pleasant task of presenting the 'Lusitano Cup,' I have therefore the honour of presenting it to you on behalf of the Portuguese Community with their very sincere and hearty congratulations on the occasion of your success.

Please accept it, also, their best wishes for future victories."

1.—THE GINKO CUP.

Value, \$— . Presented. For China Ponies, subscription Griffins only; weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Peter's Vandal	10st. 5lbs...	1
Mr. Savile Stuart's Talisman	10st. 5lbs...	2
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's Kittywake... ..	10st. 2lbs...	3
Mr. John Peel's Liddesdale	10st. 11lbs...	0
Mr. Fritz's Wilhelm Tell	10st. 5lbs...	0
Dr. Buckle's Sequel	10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Pringle's Pegasus... ..	10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Walter's Jack O'Lantern	10st. 8lbs...	0

The favourite for this event was *Kittywake*, the representative of a stable which has carried off many prizes. *Talisman's* performance in the saddling paddock and at the starting post put him at a discount. This race should have been run for at one o'clock, but owing to the restlessness of the griffins and other causes, it did not come off until a quarter past two. After a false start the unruly lot were got off on pretty even terms by the starters, *Jack* going to the front, with *Talisman* second and the tartan colours third. After passing the trees the ponies got closer together, and it was impossible to tell which would be the winner. *Talisman* made a desperate attempt to carry off the prize, but just before he reached the goal, *Vandal* came with a rush and wrested it from him, scoring a popular win as every one seemed delighted with the success of the Devonshire stable. *Kittywake* was a good third. Time, 1.38½.

2.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.

Value, \$150. For Japan Ponies, *bonâ fide* Griffins; weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Five furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's <i>Sakigake</i>	10st. 4lbs...	1
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Dazzle</i>	9st. 12lbs...	2
Dr. Buckle's <i>Snake</i>	10st. 6lbs...	3
Mr. E. Mason's <i>Silverspring</i>	10st. 8lbs...	0

The result of this race was the first take in for the prophets, as well as the first of a series of victories for Mr. Peel's stable. *Sakigake* was an outsider whose chance of

winning was not thought much of, unless by those intimately acquainted with the animal. He proved, however, by his running to be composed of the real material with his heart in the right place. The *Snake* crept away at the start, but was soon overhauled and passed by *Dazzle*, who ran as if he meant to uphold the honour of his colours. But when about a quarter of a mile from home, *Sakigake* astonished the beholders by rapidly passing one after another of his competitors and challenged the leading pony. An exciting race ensued, both running neck and neck, being pressed with a free application of the lash, but a hundred yards from home the black went to the fore and won a well-earned race. Time; 1.26

3.—THE TRIAL PLATE.

Value, \$— . For China Ponies that have never won a flat race here up to date of entry; weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Once round.

Mr. John Peel's <i>Bonny Doon</i> (late <i>Skylark</i>)	†
10st. 8lbs	
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Hoolet</i> (late <i>Hoosze</i>)	†
10st. 8lbs	

The Trial Plate only brought two ponies to the post. From the way in which the rider of *Hoolet* played with his opponent, it was evident he thought he had an easy thing of it. The pace was slow, the brown taking no notice of the white's enticements to draw him on until just before entering the straight when he was let out full speed. It must then have dawned upon the rider of *Hoolet* that he had trifled a little too much and underrated the speed of *Bonny Doon*, as he at once commenced persuading his pony and only succeeded in making the race a dead heat. This decision of the judge, as customary in such cases, did not give general satisfaction. Time, 2.28.

4.—THE SPRING STAKES.

Value, \$— . For Japan Ponies. Winners of one race in 1876, and winner of No. 2, 5lbs. extra; winners of two or more races in 1876, 10lbs. extra; weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Half a mile.

Mr. D. de Ding Dong's <i>Jim Hills</i>	10st. 4lbs...	1
Dr. Buckle's <i>Spendthrift</i>	10st. 8lbs...	2
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sandboy</i>	10st. 4lbs...	3
Mr. Savile's <i>Drift</i>	10st. 2lbs...	0
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sorcerer</i>	10st. 8lbs...	0

Jim Hills, as was expected carried off this event with ease. He was kept in the rear until entering the straight when he was called upon and soon went to the front. Time, 63¼ secs.

5.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$150. For China Ponies; weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. One mile and a half.

Mr. John Peel's <i>Bonny Doon</i>	10st. 8lbs...	1
Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's <i>Lintie</i>	10st. 2lbs...	2
Mr. Savile's <i>Crusader</i>	10st. 5lbs...	0

This race, as it always should be, was well contested. Though only three ponies came out their merits were so equalised that it was easy to see which ever won would have no easy time of it. At the start *Lintie* led off, with the brown a length and a half behind and *Crusader* third. In this order they passed the Stand, though by that time they had come closer together. In the hollow *Bonny Doon* put on a spurt and took the lead, which, however, was immediately retaken by *Lintie*, who seemed determined to show that he did not intend to give up that position without a struggle. In the back stretch the brown again spurted and went to the front once more, but was almost

instantly deprived of it by *Crusader* who had rushed up from the rear. *Lintie* now fell a couple of lengths behind and the race looked as if it was going to be between the other two. After passing the trees *Bonny Doon* again showed in front, and on entering the straight up came *Lintie* with a rush and passing *Crusader* thought to head the brown. But this was not to be, for when near home *Bonny Doon* was called upon for a final effort and won by a length from *Lintie*; *Crusader* a capital third. Time, 3 min. 28¼ secs.

6.—THE AKINDO CUP.

Presented. Value, \$110. For Japan Ponies; winner of No. 4 excluded; winner of No. 2, or of any race previous to this meeting, 10lbs. extra; weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. D. de Ding Dong's <i>Typhoon</i> , 10st. 2lbs...	1
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sandboy</i>	10st. 4lbs... 2
Mr. Pringle's <i>Planet</i> (late <i>Sirius</i>) 10st. 6lbs...	3
Dr. Buckle's <i>Spendthrift</i>	10st. 8lbs... 0

Notwithstanding the penalty of ten pounds which was imposed upon *Typhoon* according to the conditions of the race, he succeeded in winning tolerably easy. The honour of second place was prettily contested by the other three ponies, a neck only separating first and third. Time, 1 min. 39¼ secs.

7.—THE NANKIN CUP.

Value, \$— . For China Ponies; subscription Griffins only. Winner of No. 1 excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Half a mile.

Mr. John Peel's <i>Liddesdale</i>	10st. 11lbs...	1
Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Talisman</i>	10st. 5lbs...	2
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sugarplum</i>	10st. 5lbs...	3
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Corbie</i>	10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Fritz's <i>Faust</i>	10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Pringle's <i>Premier</i>	10st. 8lbs...	0

The fractiousness of the ponies rendered it no easy matter to get them away together; in fact the start was a bad one, and the only bad one of the day. The contest lay for some distance between *Sugarplum* and *Liddesdale*, though *Talisman* came up well at the finish and only lost by a bare head. Time, 61½ secs.

8.—THE MITSU BISHI CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$200. Presented by the Mitsu Bishi Company. For Japan Ponies. To be won at two consecutive meetings by the same stable. To be held in the meantime by the last owner. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. One round and a distance.

Don Carlos Kickapoo	10st. 8lbs...	1
Mr. D. de Ding Dong's Typhoon	10st. 2lbs...	2
Mr. Pringle's Planet	10st. 6lbs...	0

Typhoon stood highest in public opinion for this event, *Kickapoo* ranking next, though it was generally thought he would not last the distance. As for the black he seemed to have but few friends, though he proved by his running that he is a pony not to be despised. He led the others for three quarters of a mile, and though headed by *Kickapoo* was not to be got rid of easily for he hung tenaciously at his girths. *Typhoon*, on entering the straight, came with a rush, but could not succeed in passing *Kickapoo*, who won one of the best contested races of the day by a neck. *Planet* well up. Time, 2.39.

9.—THE LUSITANO CUP.

Presented. Value, \$100. For China Ponies; winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Once round.

Mr. Savile's <i>Crusader</i>	10st. 5lbs...	1
Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Not Proven</i>	10st. 8lbs...	2
Mr. Spooner's <i>Dick Swiveller</i>	10st. 5lbs...	3
Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Saracen</i>	10st. 5lbs...	0

This was the poorest event of the day, it

being very apparent that *Crusader* was more than a match for his competitors. Indeed the race caused some amount of dissatisfaction from the way in which the numbers were posted. First Nos. 9 and 10 were put up and it was thought that the race would be a match between the two. Then No. 12 was posted, and after a long interval, during which much surprise was manifested at the ponies not coming out, up went No. 5, who, by the by, had been sent home and had to be brought back. This delay caused *Telephone* to be scratched. The race itself was uninteresting, notwithstanding that *Crusader's* rider allowed him to remain in the back ground until near home, when he came away and won as he liked. Time, 2 min. 22 secs.

Second Day—Friday, May 25th.

1.—THE CELESTIAL CUP.

Presented. Value, \$160. For all Ponies; weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Lintie</i> , g.c....	10st. 2lbs...	1
Mr. John Peel's <i>Bonny Doon</i> , b.c. 10st.	8lbs...	2
Mr. Peter's <i>Vandal</i> , g.c.	10st. 5lbs...	3
Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Not Proven</i> , w.c. 10st.	8lbs...	0

Four Ponies only came to the post. At the start *Vandal* got behind, the others being pretty well together. *Lintie* soon assumed the lead and maintained it to the finish, *Bonny Doon* a good second, while *Vandal*, who caught up well, finished a capital third, and was gaining every stride. Time, 1.36.

2.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.

For Japan Ponies that have never won a race; Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Half a mile.

Mr. D. de Ding Dong's <i>Young Rapid</i>	10st. 0lbs...	1
Mr. John Peel's <i>Annandale</i> ...	10st. 6lbs...	2
Dr. Buckle's <i>Snake</i> ...	10st. 6lbs...	3
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sorcerer</i> ...	10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Mason's <i>Silverspring</i> ...	10st. 8lbs...	0

This was a capital race between Mr. de Ding Dong's chesnut and Mr. Peel's grey *Annandale*. The former established a strong lead soon after starting, but down the straight, the grey caught him and a neck and neck race ensued, resulting in *Young Rapid* carrying off the trophy by a head. The start was a very good one, all the ponies getting off all together. Time, 63 secs.

3.—THE CATHAY CUP.

Value, \$— For China Ponies, *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of meeting, winners excluded; weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Once round.

Mr. Walter's <i>Jack O'Lantern</i> ...	10st. 8lbs...	1
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sequel</i> ...	10st. 2lbs...	2
Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Kismet</i> ...	10st. 2lbs...	3
Mr. Fritz's <i>Wilhelm Tell</i> ...	10st. 5lbs...	0
Don Carlos' <i>Telephone</i> ...	10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Pringle's <i>Pegasus</i> ...	10st. 5lbs...	0

Kismet caused his rider some trouble in mounting, but eventually he was subdued. With the exception of *Telephone*, all the ponies got off well together. *Telephone* started bucking and kept it up until going up the hill at the three quarter mile, when he laid down to his work, but never got near the leading ponies. The run down the straight was prettily contested by *Jack O'Lantern* and *Sequel*, the former winning by a head. Time, 2.19½.

4.—THE LADIES' PURSE.

Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama and Yedo. For all Ponies. Winners of any race under a mile at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; winners of more than two races at this meet-

ing excluded; weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Half a mile.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Mavis</i> , b.c. 10st.	8lbs...	1
Mr. John Peel's <i>Liddesdale</i> , g.c. 10st.	11lbs...	2
Mr. Savile's <i>Crusader</i> , g.c....	10st. 5lbs...	3
Mr. Osborn's <i>Grey Friar</i> , g.c. ...	10st. 5lbs...	0
Dr. Buckle's <i>Spendthrift</i> , b.j. ...	10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Spooner's <i>Dick Swiveller</i> , g.c. 10st.	5lbs...	0

Dr. Buckle's pony bolted twice at the starting post. Soon after a start was effected *Mavis* and *Liddesdale* put several lengths between them and the others, racing neck and neck together. The pace was too hot, however, for the grey and in the run down the straight he gave up the struggle but secured second honours. At the close of the race Miss Center presented the successful jockey with the purse and the congratulations of the ladies of Yokohama.

Mr. Abbott replied and hoped that the fair donor would ever be the "center" of attraction wherever she might be. Time 61½ secs.

5.—THE ITO CUP.

Presented. Value, \$120. For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 4 (first day), 14 lbs. extra; other winners at this meeting, 10 lbs. extra; weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Don Carlos' <i>Kickapoo</i> ...	10st. 8lbs...	1
Mr. D. de Ding Dong's <i>Jim Hills</i>	10st. 4lbs ..	2
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Distemper</i> ...	10st. 6lbs...	3
Col. Forrester's <i>Grayling</i> ...	10st. 4lbs...	0
Mr. Pringle's <i>Planet</i> ...	10st. 6lbs...	0

This was the closest race of the day, and resulted in the defeat of the favourite, *Jim Hills*, by a head, while *Distemper* lost second place by the same distance. *Grayling* ran but was not in the company of the others from first to last. Time, 1.38.

6.—THE TEA CUP.

Presented. Value, \$150. For China Ponies. Winner of the Challenge Cup, and winners of two races at this meeting excluded; winner of one race 7 lbs. extra; weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. One mile.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Hoolet</i> ...	10st. 8lbs...	1
Mr. Osborn's <i>Grey Friar</i> ...	10st. 5lbs...	2
Mr. Don Carlos' <i>Telegram</i> ...	9st. 13lbs...	3
Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Saracen</i> ...	10st. 5lbs...	0

This event was considered as a gift to *Hoolet*, and the result proved that it was, for he won easily from *Gray Friar*. This pony lessened his prospect of winning by bolting more than three parts of the way round the course before the start. However he contrived to finish second, *Telegram* third: *Saracen* went so badly that he was pulled up at the half mile. Time, 2.13.

7.—THE OWNERS' CUP.

Presented. Value, \$— For China Ponies, subscription Griffins only; winners excluded; weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Kittiwake</i> ...	10st. 2lbs...	1
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sugarplum</i> ...	10st. 5lbs...	2
Mr. Pringle's <i>Premier</i> ...	10st. 8lbs...	3
Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Kismet</i> ...	10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Fritz's <i>Faust</i> ...	10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Fritz's <i>Don Carlos</i> ...	10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Fritz's <i>Wilhelm Tell</i> ...	10st. 5lbs...	0

Kittiwake went any with the lead and was never passed though *Sugarplum* made warm work for him. Time 1.37½.

8.—THE SILK CUP.

Presented. Value, \$100. For all Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of meeting, and already entered at this meeting. Japan Ponies, 10st.; China Ponies, 11st. Winners at

the meeting, 7lbs. extra. Entrance, \$5. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Talisman</i> ...	11st.	1
Mr. John Peel's <i>Liddesdale</i> ...	11st. 7lbs.	
(7lbs. extra) ...	... ..	2
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sugarplum</i> ...	11st.	3
Mr. Spooner's <i>Dick Swiveller</i> ...	11st.	0

Talisman won this event by several lengths, notwithstanding that when half way down the straight he shied at a policeman and almost stopped altogether. The other ponies were too much exhausted to take advantage of this incident. Time 1.19.

9.—THE CRITERION STAKES.

For China Ponies. A forced entry for all Ponies that have run at this meeting. Winners of one race 10 lbs., of two races 14 lbs. extra. Ponies that have run twice and have not been placed allowed 7 lbs.; weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Lintie</i> ...	10st. 12lbs.	
(10lbs. ex.) ...	... ..	1
Mr. John Peel's <i>Bonny Doon</i> ...	11st. 8lbs.	
(14lbs. ex.) ...	... ..	2
Mr. Peter's <i>Vandal</i> ... (10lbs. ex.)	11st. 1lb.	3
Mr. Fritz's <i>Don Carlos</i> ...	10st. 5lbs...	0
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sequel</i> ...	10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Pringle's <i>Pegasus</i> , (7lbs. allowed)	9st. 12lbs.	0
Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Not Proven</i> ...	10st. 8lbs.	0

Bonny Doon was first favourite for this event and *Lintie* ranked next. The latter made the pace a hot one from the first and finally won by half a length. *Vandal* crept into third place when near home. Time, 2 min. 52 secs.

This brought a pleasant day's sport to a close. The weather had been all that sportsmen could desire; the attendance was better than on the previous day, and Sir Harry and Lady Parkes honoured the meeting with their presence. During the day there were one or two popular wins, *Jack O'Lantern's* being one. On the pony returning to the saddling paddock, his rider, Mr. Pugh, received warm congratulations from the spectators.

Third Day—Saturday, May 26th.

The attendance at the third day's racing was very slender. The dry weather made the course somewhat dusty, but the racing was very good. At the close of the Merchant's Cup the owner of *Bonny Doon* lodged a complaint against *Crusader* for crossing in front, but it was overruled by the committee. The success of Mr. Pringle with *Planet* in the Nippon Handicap was a cause of much cheering and satisfaction.

The band of the *Audacious* performed.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE.

Value, \$75. For all Ponies; over six hurdles; China Ponies, 10st. 7lbs.; Japan Ponies, 10st. Entrance, \$5. Once round and a distance.

Don Carlos' <i>Kickapoo</i> , b.j.p. ...	10st. 8lbs...	1
Mr. John Peel's <i>Annandale</i> , g.j.p. 10st.	6lbs...	2
Mr. Pringle's <i>Pegasus</i> , g.j.p. ...	10st. 5lbs...	0

It is not often that hurdle races are so well contested as the hurdle race of to-day. It is true the contest lay between two ponies only—*Pegasus* was brought out, but as he had never been taken over a hurdle, and on making a bungling job of his first leap he was not persevered with—but they were so well matched in speed and took their jumps so well that it afforded a pretty and interesting sight. Both ponies took each hurdle together, though *Annandale* seemed to pick himself up quicker than *Kickapoo*. The latter, however, contrived to make up what he

lost in this respect between the hurdles, and by the time the next hurdle was reached, was up alongside of the other. Both came to the last hurdle at a splitting pace, though *Kickapoo* seemed inclined to shy. His jockey, however, soon took the bashfulness out of him and he took the leap instantaneously with *Annandale* and beat the grey in the final run in. The first and second ponies were ridden by two of the best jockeys to which in a great measure may be attributed the closeness of the race.

2.—THE MERCHANTS' CUP.

Value, \$150, Presented. A Handicap for all China Pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, \$5. Compulsory. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Hoolet</i> ... 11st. 7lbs...	1
Mr. John Peel's <i>Bonny Doon</i> ... 11st. 7lbs...	2
Mr. Savile's <i>Crusader</i> 10st. 12lbs...	3
Mr. Peter's <i>Vandal</i> 10st. 10lbs...	0

Hoolet was the favourite; *Bonny Doon* looked tucked too much, as he walked round the saddling paddock, to beat the white pony with 11st. 7lbs up. *Vandal* was generally thought to be too heavily weighted to stand a show, and the result proved this supposition to be correct, for he was beaten by any number of lengths, and was not in the company of the others from first to last. Passing the stand *Bonny* was first, with *Crusader* second, and the favourite third. In the hollow *Crusader* went to the front and at the five furlongs *Hoolet* took second place. Between the half mile and the trees the brown challenged the others and for an instant the three raced neck and neck, but the pace was too hot for *Crusader* and he was observed to fall slightly in the rear, while at the same moment the white pony forged slightly ahead. This position was maintained without any change until the finish, *Hoolet* winning by a length and a half from the brown, *Crusader* tried hard down the straight to recover lost ground, but his competitors were too much for him; he finished a good third. Time, 2 min. 49 secs.

3.—THE NIPPON HANDICAP.

A Handicap for all Japan Pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, \$5; compulsory. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. Once round.

Mr. Pringle's <i>Planet</i> 10st. 0lb...	1
Don Carlos' <i>Kickapoo</i> 11st. 0lb...	2
Mr. D. de Ding Dong's <i>Jim Hills</i> 11st. 0lb...	3
Mr. John Peel's <i>Sakigake</i> 10st. 2lbs...	0
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sorcerer</i> 9st. 7lbs...	0

The calculations of the prophets received another turning over in this race. *Jim Hills* was a hot favourite as it was considered the only pony able to compete with him had had too much taken out of him over the hurdles, and could not give him a beating with even weights. The race however fell to neither, but to a pony which has run pluckily two or three times during the meeting, but never before been fortunate enough to carry off a prize. *Planet* got the best of the start and went away at a terrific rate, followed by the bay, and the favourite. At the three quarter mile the leader had put a wide gap between him and the others. *Jim Hills* and *Kickapoo* shortly after improved their positions and after passing the trees, the favourite attempted to wrest the lead from the plucky *Planet*, while *Kickapoo* also was gaining. Down the straight a pretty race took place resulting in

favour of *Planet*, *Kickapoo* second. Time, 2 min. 15½ secs.

4.—THE SUBSCRIPTION CHINA GRIFFINS' HANDICAP.

A Handicap for all subscription China Ponies only. To be handicapped by the stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, \$5; compulsory. Once round.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Kittiwake</i> ... 10st. 0lbs...	1
Mr. Pringle's <i>Premier</i> 9st. 10lbs...	2
Mr. Walter's <i>Jack O'Lantern</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	3
Mr. John Peel's <i>Liddesdale</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. Fritz's <i>Don Carlos</i> 9st. 7lbs...	0
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sequel</i> 9st. 10lbs...	0
Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Talisman</i> ... 10st. 6lbs...	0
Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Kismet</i> ... 9st. 10lbs...	0

A good field of eight came to the post. Dr. Buckle's pony led off as hard as he could go with *Liddesdale* second. In the back stretch *Premier* went to the front and kept his lead until entering the straight, when *Kittiwake* challenged and passed him and was never afterwards headed though the chestnut came again and finished three quarters of a length behind—the last hundred yards he was gaining every stride and if the distance had been a trifle longer it was evident he would have won for the grey was fagging. Time, 2 min. 15 secs.

5.—THE SCURRY STAKES

Value, \$— For all ponies; weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Three Furlongs.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Mavis</i> b.c... 10st. 8lbs...	1
Mr. Spooner's <i>Dick Swiveller</i> , g.c., 10st. 5lbs.	2
Mr. Savile's <i>Drift</i> , r.j. ... 10st. 2lbs...	3

This race was a gift to *Mavis* who got a flying start and won in a canter, lengths ahead of *Dick Swiveller*, who got off very badly, being left some lengths in the rear before a hundred yards had been traversed. Time, 45 secs.

6.—THE SOLACE CUP.

Value, \$— For all beaten Japan Ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Distemper</i> ... 10st. 6lbs...	1
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sandboy</i> 10st. 4lbs...	2
Mr. John Peel's <i>Annandale</i> ... 10st. 6lbs...	3
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Dazzle</i> ... 9st. 12lbs...	0
Dr. Buckle's <i>Spendthrift</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	0
Mr. E. Mason's <i>Silverspring</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	0
Col. Forrester's <i>Grayling</i> ... 10st. 4lbs...	0

Distemper carried off this event by a couple of lengths, Dr. Buckle's *Sandboy* wrestling second place from *Annandale* when fifty yard from the post. The time was good being 1 min' 19 secs.

7.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION PLATE.

Value, \$— For all beaten China Ponies at the meeting; weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Not Proven</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	1
Mr. Osborn's <i>Grey Friar</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	2
Mr. Pringle's <i>Premier</i> ... 10st. 8lbs...	3
Mr. Fritz's <i>Don Carlos</i> 10st. 5lbs...	0
Mr. Fritz's <i>Wilhelm Tell</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	0
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sequel</i> 10st. 2lbs...	0
Dr. Buckle's <i>Sugarplum</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	0
Don Carlos' <i>Telephone</i> ... 10st. 2lbs...	0
Mr. Spooner's <i>Dick Swiveller</i> ... 10st. 6lbs...	0
Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Saracen</i> ... 10st. 5lbs...	0

The Consolation Plate brought out the largest field of ponies of the meeting. *Grey Friar* was thought most of, providing he did not bolt, but though he ran well, and led until entering the straight, he was compelled to succumb to *Not Proven*, who won by a length and a half. *Premier* ran gamely and finished a very good third, *Dick Swiveller* fourth, the remainder straggling in one after

the other, *Sequel* bringing up the rear. Time, 2.36½.

8.—THE SAYONARA STAKES.

A Handicap for all Ponies. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing when entries will be received. Winner of No. 2 (third day) excluded. Winners of the Nippon Handicap, and the Subscription China Ponies' Handicap, 7lbs, extra. Winners of any other race after publication of the handicap, 3lbs. extra. Entrance, \$10. Once round.

Mr. Savile's <i>Crusader</i> 11st. 0lbs...	1
Mr. D. de Ding Dong's <i>Typhoon</i> ... 10st. 0lbs...	2
Mr. Peter's <i>Vandal</i> 11st. 0lbs...	3
Mr. Fiddle de Dee's <i>Lintie</i> ... 10st. 4lbs...	0
Mr. Savile Stuart's <i>Talisman</i> ... 10st. 7lbs...	0

This was one of the best races of the day. *Lintie* went away with the lead followed by *Crusader* and *Typhoon*. In the stretch *Talisman*, who had been lying last, went through his horses and challenged the leader, and *Vandal* crept up a trifle closer. On reaching the trees *Typhoon* had a slight lead, all the ponies being together with the exception of *Vandal* who brought up the rear a couple of lengths behind the others. On entering the straight they began to tail off slightly, while *Vandal* came up splendidly. The race all down the straight was most exciting and cries of "*Vandal* has it"—"*It is Typhoon's* race"—"*Lintie* wins" and so forth, arose from the spectators. By a splendid spurt however *Crusader* was landed a winner by a neck from *Typhoon*, *Vandal* a capital third. This pony seems to have remarkable staying powers, though his pace is not very great. Time, 2 min. 18 secs.

9.—BETTOES' RACE FOR CHINA PONIES.

Ten ponies started and the race was won by *Kittiwake*.

10.—BETTOES' RACE FOR JAPAN PONIES.

This was won by *Distemper* in a field of six.

11.—OWNER'S RACE. HALF MILE.

OWNERS UP.

<i>Not Proven</i>	1
<i>Liddesdale</i>	2
<i>Wilhelm Tell</i>	3
<i>Jack O'Lantern</i>	0

This race caused considerable amusement, and some difficulty was experienced in settling about weights, some being in favour of 14 stone, others 13 stone, but it was finally settled to be catch weights. The race was very well contested, *Not Proven* coming in first, with *Liddesdale* close up.

SOME misunderstanding appears to prevail with regard to the real construction to be put upon the closing words of the judgment in the suit *Watson versus Walsh, Hall & Co.* Many residents are under the impression that a rule of the U. S. Courts, in Japan, precludes the allowance of any other costs beyond the costs of Court; on reference to the Consul-General we were at once informed that the whole costs of a suit are at the discretion of the presiding judge, who may award them in the manner best calculated to meet the requirements of the law and the merits of the action.

**BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT
FOR NAGASAKI, FOR 1876.**

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Nagasaki, April 30, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to furnish you with a report on the trade and shipping of this port for the year 1876, accompanied with the following returns.

1.—Return of the Imports from England and other countries and from the open ports of Japan.

2.—Return of the Exports to England and other countries and to the open ports of Japan.

3.—Return of the Amount of Treasure Imported and Exported

4.—Return of Foreign Shipping.

5.—Return of duties collected on Imports, Exports and Shipping.

6.—Return showing the number of British Residents and Firms, together with the Residents and Firms of each Foreign nationality.

It will be observed that the total trade of the port shows a decrease of \$661,521 on comparing it with the previous year, viz:—

	1875.	1876.
Imports.....	\$ 1,525,090	\$ 1,063,199
Exports.....	\$ 2,159,303	\$ 1,959,673
Total.....	\$ 3,684,393	\$ 3,022,872

I have endeavoured, in the following remarks, to state the cause of the decline.

Imports.—During the past year it will be observed that the Import Trade of the Port, in comparing it with the previous year, again shows a falling off. It is difficult to account for this decline, but as I understand other Ports in Japan have suffered from a similar decrease in trade I imagine that it is not entirely of a purely local nature.

The total value of Imports, including those from the coast ports, amount to \$1,063,199 against \$1,525,090 for 1875, or a balance of \$461,891 in favour of 1875. The chief falling off is noticeable in textile fabrics, the value of which reached \$440,282 in 1875, while for the year just closed they amount to only \$169,489. But the Import of piece goods in 1875 fell considerably short of those of the preceeding year, so that, if these figures may be taken as a guide, it would not only appear that foreign articles of this description are less required than formerly, but that they are comparatively going out of use in this part of Japan.

In one or two of the preceding years I have been inclined to believe that part of the heavy stocks, which had been imported, and, in many cases, sold to the Japanese merchants, much in excess of the nominal consumptive demand, were still existing, untouched, in the interior districts, and gradually supplying a portion of the present demand; but whether this opinion was correct or not at the time, these surpluses can scarcely exist at present.

For some time, after the opening of the port of Hiogo-Osaka, merchants, here commonly attributed the falling off in their trade to the transference of a portion of it to that port. They did so with justice no doubt, and had trade at Hiogo continued to flourish and develop itself the fact might still be adduced to account for one continued retrogression. The dullness and depression of trade at Hiogo, however, afford no explanation from that direction.

No manufactures that would compete, to any serious extent, with foreign piece goods,

have been produced in the country, except such as were produced formerly. Neither has the population suffered from bad crops, or other natural impoverishing causes which would diminish the ability of the lower classes to supply themselves, as freely as before, with articles of dress. The heavy land tax imposed upon the population is, however, much felt, and more so, doubtless, since its collection in money instead of in kind as formerly. I am inclined to think that to this cause, chiefly, and to the otherwise severe pressure of taxation, must be attributed the large diminution of trade which I have to record.

The decrease shows itself most strikingly in plain cotton goods, but largely also in mixed fabrics and in such articles as velvets, lawns, &c., &c., which are not so much used by the lower classes as by the grades above them. The country people in this portion of Japan, though pretty well off, so far as actual necessities are concerned, are not rich, having little profitable outlet for their surplus productions; their available funds, therefore, are soon absorbed.

Some accumulation of wealth, among the people, is necessary for their advancement, but this does not seem to take place under the present system, but rather the reverse. The trading classes, and those who receive direct benefit from their intercourse with foreigners, are but few, compared with the population of the interior, who receive little compensating advantages for the more expensive system of Government they now live under, for only a very small proportion of the revenue collected in the island is expended here, and thus returned indirectly to the pockets of the people.

In thus associating the decline of trade here with the present system of centralization pursued by the Government I might be supposed to overlook the fact that ports nearer the centre of Government are in the same languishing condition. But, in my opinion, this circumstance only suggests the consideration that in the district represented by these ports taxation also absorbs too much of the surplus earnings of the country, and that a fair share of the revenue is not devoted to the carrying out of useful practical improvements, likely to increase the national wealth and productiveness.

Exports.—The figures here do not denote so large a falling off as in the Imports, although the tendency is still towards a decline.

For the three past years the total amounts of Exports to all countries, including re-Exports to other open ports, are as follows:—

1874.....	\$2,692,875
1875.....	\$2,159,303
1876.....	\$1,959,673

Last year thus shows a reduction on the preceeding one of \$199,630, which was less than 1874 by \$533,572, or a falling off of \$733,202, more than one-third of the present export in two years.

Tea.—This article shows an increase in quantity of about 1,300 piculs of all kinds, but a falling off in value of \$138,116 which is to be accounted for by the serious decline in value tea has everywhere experienced.

I believe that the production of tea in the districts near here, has increased to a somewhat larger extent than is shown above. A considerable portion of the Kiushiu growth finds its way direct to Hiogo and Yokohama, where it frequently commands higher rates than in Nagasaki, owing to its suitability for mixing purposes. The very low prices

which have been current during the past year seem likely, however, to check any further development of this industry for the present.

I understand that scarcely any of the tea sold here this season, except the very common kind of leaf, has realized profits to the grower and native dealers, most of it showing considerable losses.

Tobacco.—The tables show a large falling off under this heading, the quantity exported during 1875 having been 13,242 piculs against 3,450 piculs for the year just closed. The low price which exporters were able to give for the leaf in 1875 has, no doubt, stopped production to some extent, but I understand there were between five and six thousand piculs awaiting shipments in foreign godowns at the end of 1876, which will account for a great portion of the deficiency. This crop exhausts the soil more quickly perhaps than almost any other, so that, unless the area of cultivation were increased, the production would be likely to diminish. Tobacco cannot be grown upon the same soil, even in alternate years, for a long period together.

Shortness of supply seems to have had a beneficial effect on the London market and it is probable, therefore, that some improvement will be the result here during the next season.

Vegetable Wax.—The quantity of this production exported in 1875 was 9,411 piculs while for 1876 it only amounts 4,583 piculs or rather less than one half. The falling off here is again to be accounted for by the great depression in value in the home markets, the price ruling in London, during the past year, having been about half what the same article was worth two or three years ago. It is evident that the price now obtainable by the natives for wax in the market scarcely pays for the cost of its manufacture, for in this neighbourhood the berries are often left to decay upon the trees.

Camphor.—Is one of the few articles that show any improvement in the quantity exported. The figures here are 2,996 piculs for 1875 and 4,293 piculs for 1876, or an increase of 1,297 piculs. The fluctuations noticeable in the value of this drug are dependent mainly upon the Formosan supply, and are, therefore, difficult to account for without a knowledge of that market. The chief portion of the Camphor exported from here finds its way to China, where it is more esteemed, and commands a better price than that from Formosa, some of this, however, is probably afterwards re-exported to Europe. It is difficult to send this article to Europe from this port direct as it injures many other kinds of produce by its strong smell, and requires to be shipped only with such as are not damaged by it.

Rice.—Shows an increase of 22,706 piculs, the export of last year being 28,403 piculs against 5,697 piculs for 1875. I understand the whole of this rice has gone forward on account of the Japanese Government.

Dried Fish.—Has always been an article of large export from this Port, and the tables will show that it still maintains its position. This trade is, however, entirely in Chinese hands and I have difficulty, therefore, in obtaining many particulars about it.

Coal.—150,841 tons were exported last year against 164,140 tons in 1875 showing a decrease of 13,299 tons. This decrease is attributable to the output of the Takashima mine having diminished through the mine igniting as explained under the following head.

TAKASHIMA COAL MINE.

Tons.
Output of Coal from Jan. 1st to June 30th...79,414
" " " July 1st to Dec. 31st...22,462

Total Output.....Tons 101,876

During the month of June alone the output averaged about 650 tons per working day. Towards the end of July a fire attributed to spontaneous combustion broke out in some of the disused workings. All endeavours to extinguish it were unavailing, and on the 11th of August coal working was entirely stopped. The mine was subsequently flooded about three-fourths full. Additional pumping machinery ordered from England arrived in December. The water is now being pumped out, and it is anticipated the yield will gradually increase until the month of May or June, when full work will be again resumed.

An independent seam of about nine feet of coal formerly worked in Japan fashion, but abandoned for want of adequate appliances for removing the water, has recently been opened out, and an additional supply of about 200 tons per day is expected therefrom in a few months.

The Takashima screened coal continued to be used by vessels of war of the French, United States, Russian and German Navies. It is used by some of the fast steamers on their voyages from China to London with the first teas of the season which speaks for its qualities as a steam coal. Shipments and sales of Takashima coal during 1876 were as follows:—

	Tons.
To Shanghai.....	16,848
„ Hongkong.....	19,517
„ Yokohama.....	2,672
„ Tientsin.....	4,740
„ Manila	825
„ Foochow	800
Sales in Nagasaki	46,647

Total.....Tons 92,049

Hashima Coal Mine.—During the past year the coal mine at Hashima has been opened out on a more extended scale than formerly, and the output from this island reached over 2,000 tons for the month of March this year. The Japanese proprietor of the mine has engaged the services of a European engineer and miner, who anticipate a considerably increased production of coal during the current year. This coal mine is the second private one in Japan worked by Foreign Machinery.

The island of Hashima is situated about three miles to the S. W. of Takashima and forms one of the group of four islands, the strata of which all dip to the N. W. at an angle of 28 to 35 degrees. These islands seem to have been thrown up at the same time as the peninsula of Nomo, the latter forcing itself through the sedimentary rock, whilst the islands were merely sufficiently upheaved to bring the underlying coal seams to the sea level. In the peninsula of Nomo no coal has been discovered.

In Takashima, the largest of the four islands here referred to, the outcrop of several coal seams is visible, the highest of which is known as the eight foot seam. This seam was the original one worked at Takashima and is the one which first made a name for the Takashima coal. This same seam of coal shows itself in Hashima, but at the sea level, and it is the one now being worked at that island.

The probabilities are that one vast coal field exists under the sea, running from the peninsula of Nomo towards Matsushima and

Hirado, and when this field is entered by safe means, through the overlying islands, an enormous extent of coal will be available. Such an entry has already been made at Takashima. From the experience of work already done at Takashima, it has been found, that the coal field, that I have referred to, runs practically level when once the boundaries of the islands have been passed, and if this level is reached at a safe depth from the sea, the working of it will prove both easy and economical.

I may add that the sale of Hashima coal has been placed under the agency of one of our English firms.

Miike Coal Mine.—Among other coal area in the Nagasaki district is the Miike Coal field, situated in the South East corner of the Province of Chikugo on the East of the Shimabara Gulf. This coal field forms a strip of about four miles wide from East to West, and runs a few miles from North to South. It outcrops on the East against some granite hills, on the West it dips gently under the sea of the Shimabara Gulf, it also outcrops to the North against some hills of clay slates. There are two seams of excellent bituminous coal, the upper one exceeding six feet in thickness, and separated from the lower seam which average five feet by a parting of stone six feet thick thus upper seam six to eleven feet thick, clear coal with no "batt."

Parting of stone six feet, lower coal of five feet with an irregular seam of "batt." The inclination of the seams is very gentle to the S. W.

These mines have been most extensively worked for a great number of years, probably more than 200, by following the seam from its outcrop down its inclination by natural ventilation, and carrying the coal out of the mine in baskets by coolies. The workings have now reached a distance of over half a mile from the outcrop of the seam where the entrances to the mine are, and this great distance has rendered European methods of working necessary for raising the water and coal and ventilating the mines. Being now in the hands of the Imperial Government, they have decided to improve the system of working by introducing modern European methods, and they have secured the services of Mr. Potter, an English Mining Engineer, for the purpose. The output from these mines last year averaged about 200 tons per day, which is about the present output, of most excellent bituminous coal.

The introduction of modern European methods of mining will enable this district to yield coal, for many years to come, economically, which could not have been done under the native method. Lately a great portion of this coal has been brought to this port for market.

Shipping.—No material change has taken place in the Foreign Shipping and calls for but few comments. 277 vessels entered of 180,243 tons, being a decrease of 19 in the number of vessels and of 96,172 tons of the total tonnage as compared with the previous year which is partly accounted for by one of the mail steamers under the American flag having been transferred to the Mitsubishi Company.

The aggregate tonnage of British ships entered and cleared shows an increase of 12 vessels and 12,452 tons, being 132 vessels of 80,243 tons against 120 of 67,791 tons of the previous year.

Three British ships of 2,644 tons sailed for England direct, and 2 vessels of 1,182 tons arrived direct from that part, with cargoes.

American ships, entered and cleared, (not including mails steamers) likewise show an increase, as compared with the previous year, being 64 vessels of 29,004 tons against 43 vessels of 22,627 tons.

Eight French ships of 2,448 tons entered and cleared—being an excess of 3 vessels and 974 tons over the previous year.

The German shipping shows a decrease of 2 vessels and 514 tons, being 17 ships of 5,150 tons in 1875 against 15 ships of 4,636 tons in 1876.

Twenty Russian steamers entered and cleared, being an increase of eleven steamers and 4,266 tons in favour of 1876.

Exchange.—Has fluctuated during the year between 3/10 and 4/6½ for six months sight Bills on London. These fluctuations are governed by so many and often such remote contingencies that it can serve little purpose to speculate upon them, more especially as the money market at Nagasaki is so small. It is entirely controlled by that of Shanghai.

General.—The foregoing report will necessarily strike you, in many respects, as a very unsatisfactory one. It cannot be expected, however, that the commerce of Nagasaki will do more than languish, as it has been doing for the part few years, so long as the Government continues to draw away the sinews of the country, at least of this part of it, without giving the people a *quid pro quo* in the shape of public improvements and healthy, inexpensive, but progressive legislation. A country so little advanced as this is, cannot, without injury to its progress, bear the pressure of an expensive form of Government.

I have so often expressed my opinion with regard to roads, as being the great requirement here before we can expect this port to make any great step in advance, that I have little left to say upon this subject.

The short one to Tokitsu, referred to in my last report, is progressing, and will, when it is finished, be a stride in the right direction. It will, I hope, be found beneficial to the town by connecting it with the traffic of Omura Bay, but nothing has been done towards connecting the place with the mainland by a road over Aba Hill, which, as I have frequently pointed out, is the only outlet of importance.

The want of roads, however, although it might account for a slow development, or even for a stationary condition of trade, can scarcely be accepted as a reason for the continual and lamentable falling off which has been shown of late years. This decline, as I have previously pointed out, can only be attributed to the impoverishment caused by too severe a drain of funds towards the Central Government.

Dry Dock.—In my report for the year 1874 I referred to the construction of a dry dock by the Japanese Government of the following dimensions. Length 460 feet, Breadth 89 feet, Depth of Water 28 feet. These works have been actively carried on during the preceding year, and it is expected if the caisson which has been ordered in England arrives in time, that they will be completed towards the end of 1877.

Corea.—Shortly after the conclusion of the Treaty between Japan and Corea a monthly service began from Nagasaki to Fusankai calling at Tsushima on the way. The time occupied by a round voyage was about 12 days and the steamer had only made three trips when she had to be withdrawn in consequence of the present disturbances in Satsuma.

The general account brought back was that the country looked uninviting and that

the inhabitants were starving. On the occasion of the last outward voyage of the steamer she was laden entirely with rice which was the commodity the Koreans would take in barter.

The prospect of a trade springing up between the two countries excited some little interest amongst the native merchants of Nagasaki before the withdrawal of the steamer. It is, however, not anticipated that the trade will assume large proportions.

The articles imported from Corea were irico, seaweed, peony bark, goose quills, sharks fins, sanshiu, dried awabi, hides and bones.

The exports consisted of rice, saffron, shirtings and dyes.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS,

H. M.'s Consul,

Sir HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,

&c., &c., &c.

I.—RETURN OF IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1876.

Article.	Price.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Cotton Manufactures.</i> —Total Value \$107,715.			
Shirtings, Grey & White...at \$1.90 per 40 yds.		1,076,431	51,129
Shirtings, Dyed at 2.80 per 40 "		68,725	4,102
Turkey Reds...at 1.90 per 24 "		79,176	6,268
Drills ... ..at 2.90 per 38 "		100,000	7,630
Chintzes... ..at 1.75 per 24 "		82,491	3,437
T. Cloths ... ..at 1.60 per 24 "		51,600	3,440
Lawns ... ..at 1.00 per 12 "		42,724	3,560
Velvets ... ..at 8.00 per 36 "		75,099	16,688
Canvas ... ..at 26 cents —		2,979	744
Cotton Yarns at 30.00 per picul		240	7,200
Miscellaneous at 20 cts per yds.		14,089	2,817
<i>Woollen Manufactures.</i> —Total Value \$21,521.			
Camlets ... ..at \$15.00 per 60 yds.		3,140	960
Long Ells ... ..at 8.50 per 30 "		8,646	2,448
Orleans ... ..at 6.00 per 40 "		22,610	3,390
Flannel ... ..at .30 cts. per "		830	249
Blankets—		3,293	—
Cloth ... ..at 1.80 per "		3,120	5,616
Sundries... ..at 25 cts. "		22,262	5,565
<i>Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures,</i> at 25 cts. per yd. 79,073 19,768			
<i>Metals.</i> —Total Value \$41,912.			
Iron, Manufactured } at \$4.00 per picul		8,884	35,536
Iron ware—		—	1,455
Lead (Pigs)... ..—		—	2,384
Sundries—		—	2,537
<i>Miscellaneous, Foreign.</i> —Total Value \$190,052.			
Flour ... ..at \$5.00 per picul		514	2,570
Kerosene ... ..at 4.00 "		2,592	10,368
Cordage ... ..at —		—	10,992
Drugs—		—	2,775
Butter—		—	1,502
Leather—		—	1,090
Provisions—		—	6,961
Furniture—		—	352
Soap, bar—		—	2,447
Glass ware—		—	1,087
Window Glass—		—	2,351
Matches—		—	3,987
Liquor—		—	14,553
Carpets—		—	3,093
Machinery—		—	25,955
Cigars—		—	1,219
Cloths—		—	1,261
Linen—		—	1,497
Stationery—		—	2,091
Cement—		—	3,354
Smalt—		—	5,942
Sundries—		—	93,705
<i>Miscellaneous, Local.</i> —Total Value \$609,841.			
Porcelain—		—	1,222
Chinese Paper—		—	1,835
Safflower—		—	6,520
Hides, Horns, Hoofs—		—	1,830
Liquorice Root—		—	1,832
Shrimps—		—	1,720
Fishing Lines—		—	6,944
Beans—		—	1,020

Chinese Drugs—	—	14,869
" Satin—	—	3,855
" Silk—	—	2,943
" Druggets.—	—	2,633
Raw Cotton... ..at \$16 per picul	22,808	364,928
Sugar Brown ... ..at 3.80 "	13,471	51,189
" White ... ..at 6.25 "	6,937	43,356
" Candy ... ..at 9.50 "	899	8,540
Tortoise Shell—	—	5,491
Sundries—	—	89,114

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures—	—	\$107,715
Woollen—	—	21,521
Mixed Cotton and Woollen—	—	15,768
Metals—	—	41,912
Miscellaneous, Foreign—	—	190,052
Do. Local—	—	609,841
Total—	—	\$990,809

IMPORTS FROM OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Article.	Price.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Cotton Manufactures.</i> —Total Value \$10,546.			
Shirtings, Grey...at \$1.90 per 40 yds.		37,882	1,799
Turkey Reds ... ..at 1.90 "		36,400	1,729
Taffachelas ... ..at 2.50 " 12 "		9,156	1,907
Velvets ... ..at 8.00 " 36 "		5,357	1,184
Cotton Thread...at 36.00 " picul		46	2,576
Sundries—	—	—	2,351

Woollen Manufactures.—Total Value \$5,646.
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures at 25 cents per yard \$4,293.

Metals.—Total Value \$14,869.

Iron, Manufactured ... ..at \$4.00 per picul	1,786	7,144
" Pigs ... ..at 2.75 "	1,265	3,478
" Sheets... ..at 10.00 "	255	2,550
Sundries—	—	1,697

Miscellaneous Foreign.—Total Value \$25,678.

Beer, Wine and Spirits—	—	4,651
Provisions... ..—	—	1,234
Clothing—	—	1,900
Flour ... ..at \$5.00 per picul	309	1,544
Matches—	—	1,938
Kerosene Oil—	—	4,000
Cement—	—	4,018
Sundries—	—	6,388

Miscellaneous Local.—Total Value \$11,358.

Sugar, White ... ..at \$6.25 per picul	—	—
" Brown ... ..at 3.80 "	898	3,387
Raw Cotton ... ..at 16.00 "	117	1,872
Chinese Silk—	—	3,556
Sundries—	—	887

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures—	—	\$10,546
Woollen do—	—	5,646
Mixed Cotton and Woollen... ..—	—	4,223
Metals—	—	14,678
Miscellaneous, Foreign—	—	25,678
do Local—	—	11,358
Total—	—	\$72,390

TOTAL IMPORTS.

5	Cotton Manufactures	...	...	...	...	\$10,546
	Woollen do	...	...	...	...	5,644
8	Mixed Cotton and Woollen...	...	...	...	...	4,222
	Metals	...	...	...	...	14,678
3	Miscellaneous, Foreign	...	...	...	...	25,678
	do Local	...	...	...	...	11,358
5						<hr/>

II.—RETURN OF EXPORTS TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1876.

	From England		
Goods.	and	From	
other Countries. Open Ports. Total.			
Cotton Manufactures ...	\$107,715	\$10,546	\$118,261
Woollen do. ...	21,721	5,646	27,167
Mixed Cotton & Woollen.	19,768	4,293	24,061
Metals	41,912	14,869	56,781
Miscellaneous, Foreign.	190,052	25,678	215,730
do Local ...	909,841	11,358	621,199
	\$990,809	\$72,390	\$1,063,199

Exports to England and other Countries \$1,869,058
 Re-exports to Open Ports in Japan ... 90,515

Total \$1,959,673

III.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED INTO NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED, DECEMBER 31st, 1876.

Total Value \$423,910.			
Treasure imported from Foreign Countries	\$244,547		
do. Open Ports in Japan	\$179,363		

RETURN OF THE TREASURE EXPORTED FROM NAGASAKI DURING 1876.

Total Value \$516,233.			
Treasure exported to Foreign Countries...	\$241,851		
do. Open Ports in Japan	\$274,382		

Cuttle Fish ...at	16.00 per picul	11,102	177,632
Kaibashira ...	—	—	7,001
Rice... ..at	1.60 „	28,403	45,444
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —Total Value \$410,467.			
Isinglass... ..at	29.00 per picul	298	8,642
Mushrooms ...at	37.00 „	3,052	112,924
Timber	—	—	42,754
Ginseng ... ..at	100.00 „	69	6,900
Lacquer	—	—	4,555
Porcelain ...	—	—	14,479
Sulphur ... ..at	2.20 „	9,637	20,981
Paper, Writing	—	—	2,388
„ Inferior	—	—	20,081
Seaweed ... ..at	2.50 „	4,174	10,435
Awabi shell ...	—	—	1,737
Drugs	—	—	1,231
Stores	—	—	3,364
Bees wax	—	—	1,744
Cassia	—	—	1,890
Salt	—	—	1,084
Charcoal... ..at	0.33 „	12,745	4,206
Toys	—	—	1,716
Woollen cloth	—	—	1,733
Sundries... ..	—	—	146,623

RECAPITULATION.

Tea—	—	\$258,557
Copper—	—	805
Tobacco—	—	28,462
Wax—	—	37,809
Camphor—	—	58,842
Coal—	—	754,205
Dried Fish—	—	274,567
Rice—	—	45,444
Miscellaneous—	—	410,467
Total—	—	\$1,869,058

RE-EXPORTS TO OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Article.	Price.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Cotton Manufactures.</i> —Total Value \$5,788.			
Grey Shirtings ...at	\$1.90 per 40 yds.	28,439	\$1,349
Turkey Reds ...at	1.90 " "	7,961	378
Velvets ...at	8.00 per 36 yds.	1,960	432
Muslins ...	—	—	1,000
Cotton Yarn ...	—	—	1,540
Sundries ...	—	—	1,089

Woollen Manufactures.—Total Value \$3,368.

Woollen Cloth ... ..at \$1.80 per 30 yds.	4,539	271
Sundries—	—	3,097

Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures....at 25 cents per yard 8,689 2,172

Metals.— 3,107

Miscellaneous Foreign.—Total Value \$18,879.

Stores... ..—	—	1,357
Tea Lead—	—	1,410
Medicines—	—	5,322
Silk Camlets—	—	3,920
Sundries—	—	6,870

Miscellaneous Local.—Total Value \$57,301.

Sugar—	—	21,355
Chinese Silk—	—	27,264
Beans... ..—	—	1,575
Safflower—	—	1,610
Sundries—	—	5,497

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures—	—	\$ 5,788
Woollen do—	—	3,368
Mixed Cotton and Woollen... ..—	—	2,172
Metals—	—	3,107
Miscellaneous; Foreign... ..—	—	18,879
do. Local—	—	57,301

TOTAL.

Exports to England and other Countries \$1,869,058

Re-exports to Open Ports in Japan ... 90,515

Total \$1,959,673

III.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED INTO NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED, DECEMBER 31st, 1876.

Total Value \$423,910.			
Treasure imported from Foreign Countries	\$244,547		
do. Open Ports in Japan	\$179,363		

RETURN OF THE TREASURE EXPORTED FROM NAGASAKI DURING 1876.

Total Value \$516,233.			
Treasure exported to Foreign Countries...	\$241,851		
do. Open Ports in Japan	\$274,382		

IV.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF NAGASAKI, DURING THE YEAR ENDED, 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British, General ...	132	80,243	130	80,778
American ...	64	29,004	64	29,004
American Mail Steamers ...	23	48,300	23	48,300
French, General ...	8	2,448	8	2,448
German ...	15	4,636	15	4,636
Russian ...	20	7,106	20	7,106
Danish ...	6	3,348	6	3,348
Norwegian ...	1	479	1	479
Hawaiian ...	1	473	1	473
Chinese ...	7	4,202	7	4,209
Total ...	277	180,243	275	180,781

V.—RETURN OF THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES AT NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1876.

Duty collected on Imports...	\$32,589
do. Exports...	\$54,015
Total amount of duties collected...	\$86,604
Return of Shipping dues ...	\$ 8,207

VI.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AND FIRMS AT THE PORT OF NAGASAKI; LIKEWISE RESIDENTS AND FIRMS OF EACH FOREIGN NATIONALITY.

	Number of Residents.	Number of Firms.
British ...	134	5
German ...	14	2
French ...	21	1
American ...	31	1
Danish ...	14	—
Russian ...	5	—
Austro-Hungarian ...	7	—
Swedish ...	3	—
Norwegian ...	1	—
Dutch ...	4	1
Portuguese ...	5	—
Chinese ...	450	15
Total ...	689	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

We hear that Mr. Heintz, who was recently arrested on sundry charges of fraud and remanded by His Netherland's Majesty's Consul, is under protection of the Russian authorities. It appears that the accused is a native of Luxemburg, and that extra jurisdiction over natives of that state residing in foreign countries was granted to Russia about a year ago. It is therefore probable the further hearing of this case will be before Mr. Pelikan.

Mr. Robert John Beadon, barrister-at-law, of the Imperial Civil Service of Japan, has, upon application to the Consul-General and upon the motion of Mr. J. R. Davidson, been admitted to practice as an advocate in the United States' Courts in Japan.

An esteemed correspondent in Tokio, sends us the following interesting particulars of a balloon recently constructed.

Imperial Naval College Tokio.—A trial took place on the Naval Parade Ground opposite the above named college, of a captive balloon, for the purpose of ascertaining if it was gas tight and also its buoyancy with coal gas.

The result was most satisfactory

When used in the service for which it has been constructed it will be charged with hydrogen gas and will have considerably more than sufficient buoyancy to carry two persons and a parachute. Both balloon and parachute are composed entirely of native material, even to the solutions for making the silk and seams gas tight; it contains 1,633 yards of Japanese

silk 15 inches wide, and cost, including labour and material, not quite 1,200 yen. It was commenced on the 10th of April last, and had the weather been more favourable for drying the solutions it would have been completed in about 14 days. The designers and constructors were Mr. Asso, Japanese Principal of Marine Engineering, Assistant Engineer Baba, I. J. Navy, and Marine Engineer Cadets Yamamoto (2) Moritomo and Yamaki all of the I. J. N. College, Tokio, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on these gentlemen for the skill and energy they have displayed in designing and constructing the first balloon made in Japan, and probably the first in the far east. The following are its principal dimensions and weights; Diameter 30 feet. Height 48 feet. Volume 14,000 cubic feet.

Weight of varnished silk...	kwan	13	me	750
do. Net and slings for car	"	4	"	"
do. Car	"	3	"	160
do. Parachute	"	2	"	20
do. Captive rope yds. 400	"	10	"	"
		35		930

Total weight lbs. avoirdupois 299.41.

It is reported that London, Berlin, and New York are in possession of telegrams purporting to have been forwarded from Yokohama, announcing that Kumamoto had been relieved, that the rebellion was suppressed, and the civil war virtually over.

Should there be any foundation for this report the telegrams must have been despatched for purposes highly discreditable to the senders, whoever they may be, for not only are such announcements calculated to lull capitalists into a state of false security, but they convey an entirely opposite view of the condition of the internal affairs of Japan held by those best competent to judge of such matters, and which are the source of much anxiety to all interested in the welfare and progress of this country.

It would be unfair, in the absence of evidence, to connect the news transmitted, with the pressing necessity of Japan for a foreign loan, so often rumoured and as often contradicted. The inference, when made contingent upon the truth of the report, is, however, not absolutely inadmissible, and it is enough for us at the moment to confine ourselves to calling public attention to a scheme, as nefarious in its objects as mendacious in its substance.

A telegram dated Kioto 26th ult. announces that H. E. Kido, *Naikoku-komon*, expired at 6.30 a.m. on that day. This event, though not unexpected, will prove a serious loss to the MIKADO, whose Chief Councillor and most trusted adviser has passed away at a time when his sage experience and enlightened moderation, would have proved invaluable to his country at a most critical stage of its history.

THE Installation Meeting of the Nippon Lodge, No. 1,344, was held on the evening of the 26th ult. at 10, Minami Nabecho, Tokio, and was in every respect one of the most successful masonic gatherings that it has been our fortune to witness. A large number of distinguished brethren assembled to do honour to Bro. W. H. Stone, who had been unanimously elected to fill the chair for the ensuing year, and we have no doubt that many more would have availed themselves of the opportunity of being present on such an interesting occasion, had not previous engagements interfered with their intention.

The ceremony was conducted by the R. W. D. G. M. Bro. DALLAS assisted by Bros. BOTRNE,

P. D. G. M., CRANE, P. D. S. G., W. E. FREAME, D. G. S. W., WEILLER, P. D. B. G. P., A. C. WYLIE, P. P. G. S. B.

The following is a list of officers for the ensuing year.

Bro. W. H. Stone,	W. M.
" F. Prowse,	S. W.
" M. M. Scott,	J. W.
" A. Weiller,	Treas.
" F. C. Hayes,	Secy.
" H. M. Perkins,	S. D.
" E. Hansen,	J. D.
" T. Donaldson,	I. G.

After the meeting the brethren adjourned to the Seiyoken Hotel, where a banquet awaited them.

The usual Masonic toasts were proposed, honestly drunk and responded to, the intervals being filled up by music, singing and recitations, and the brethren dispersed at about midnight, after having spent an evening that will long be a pleasant reminiscence to all who took part in it.

A *serious fracas* occurred on the 27th ult. in Homura between some British and Russian men-of-war's men. It appears that some dozen or so Russians were in "The Star of Our Union" saloon when a couple of British sailors entered. Some conversation took place about the present war between Turkey and Russia, the upshot of which was that one of the two men had a tumbler thrown at his head, it striking and cutting him on the forehead, and both he and his companion were speedily ejected from the house, and the fight went on outside. Some more British seamen and marines appearing on the spot, the Russians retreated into the house and after a few minutes the others walked away into the different drinking saloons and it was thought the fight was ended. Unfortunately, a drunken English seaman was walking or staggering about the neighbourhood where the Russians were located, and whether he gave any provocation or not does not appear to be very clear, but he was attacked by five or six men. His comrades rallied round and an indiscriminate fight took place. Again there was a lull and residents in the neighbourhood hoped the *mélée* had finally ended. But this was not so, for in a few moments about forty Russians appeared on the scene armed with staves and stones. Catching an unfortunate marine by himself they at once set upon him. He was a tall, powerful man and succeeded in knocking down several of his assailants with the buckle-end of his belt, but was eventually knocked down himself. The scrimmage had now become general, for the Russians attacked all who came in their way, seamen or civilians. Three Frenchmen who were standing at the corner of the Cafe de l'Univers were knocked down; several civilians were attacked with sticks and stones. Sergeant Loxton and Police Constable Toms had by this time appeared on the scene and in attempting to quell the disturbance, were severely handled by the Russians. A civilian passing by observing a Russian sailor about to strike a British marine with a large club attempted to wrest the weapon away, but got knocked down for his pains. Another bystander saw a Russian with a drawn knife rush madly at an Englishman and was about to plunge it in his breast, when the civilian with a well directed blow from his fist knocked the Russian down. Stones and billets of wood were flying about in all directions. At length the Russians gave way and ran to the hatoba, where their boats were lying, chased by the British and a few civilians. They made a stand here for a few moments,

but their officers, who had just come on shore, at once took charge of them and got them into the boats and sent them off to the ship. Later in the evening a detachment from the *Audacious* was sent on shore to seek for wounded, but finding everything quiet and none of their comrades severely hurt soon returned on board. The affair caused quite a commotion in the settlement; and the various Consuls appeared on the spot as quickly as possible. One Russian found lying in the road by Sergeant Loxton was put into a jinrikisha and conveyed to the station out of the way, the sergeant fearing that some British sailors might find him. Several of his comrades were severely wounded and taken to the hospital.

THE following ponies were sold on the 28th ult. at No. 123, by Mr. A. Jaffray, and fetched as under:—*Antidote*, \$41; *The Judge*, \$12; *The Minister*, \$15; *Davenport*, \$13; *The Ghost*, \$11; *Daimio*, \$100; *Sport*, \$29; *Doctor*, \$143; *Tim Whiffler*, \$53; *Nick*, \$75; *Moor*, \$180; *Rebel*, \$50; *Griffin*, \$21; *Pettipas*, bought in at \$15; *Shizoku*, \$42; *Heimin*, \$22; *North Mongolian*, \$14; *South Mongolian*, \$18; *Mongolian Owl*, \$15; *Mongolian Wolf*, bought in at \$60; *Mongolian Lamb*, \$50; *Trustee*, \$24; *Title Deed*, \$11; *Mactavish*, \$10; *Last O' Mongolians*, \$17; *Sandboy*, \$43; *Sugarplum*, \$26; *Sequel*, bought in at \$145; *Sorcerer*, \$15; *Snake*, \$42; *Scamp*, bought in at \$49; *Telegram*, \$50; *Luck's All*, a limit of \$60 was placed on him, and only \$35 bid; and 3 Japanese hacks fetched respectively \$17, \$7 and \$4.

The actual sale aggregated \$1,170; ponies bought in, \$269.

THE performance on the 28th ult. in the Gaiety Theatre by the Dramatic Club of H. B. M.'s S. *Audacious* so far as the acting itself went was a decided success, but the audience was very small. The curtain rose to "A Dodge for a Dinner," in which the characters of Tom Hopkins, Simon Beeswing and Sam Hodge, a wealthy farmer, were very well sustained. But "To Paris and back for £5" was the most effectively executed piece of the evening. Mr. Feherty's representation of Mr. Samuel Snuzzle, and Sergeant Watling as Mr. Charles Markham, deserve to be specially commended; though the whole farce was very well executed and much appreciated. Indeed the performance—with one or two exceptions in which the characters were slightly overdone—gave the greatest satisfaction to the audience; and we feel confident that a repetition will produce a much larger house than that of last night. The object of the efforts of the Dramatic Corps is a charitable one, viz: for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the men who fell victims to the disastrous explosion on board of H. M.'s Ship *Thunderer*, which in itself should be sufficient to draw out the benevolence of the community. That the officers of the *Audacious* took so little interest in the proceedings as to not give more practical support, is somewhat surprising. The fact of there being but few seamen or marines present is easily accounted for by the fact of their not being allowed on shore in consequence of the quarrel which took place the evening before between the Russians and *Egeria* men. The concluding piece performed was "Sarah's Young Man," a farce capable of producing much merriment. Miss Sarah was very well represented by Mr. Dunlop; and Sergeant Watling and Mr. Feherty again played their respective parts most creditably. The very excellent band of the *Audacious*, under the leadership of Mr. Agius, was present and enlivened the rather long intervals with some delightful music.

THE Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. informs us that the Russian land lines are in order again.

THE new building intended for the occupation of the staff of the Finance Department, has been commenced. It will cover an area of 363 tsuchos, and will be two stories high, and built in European style. The estimated cost of the structure is 13,250 yen.

THE first ascent of Fujiyama this season has been made by three officers of the Royal Navy. These gentlemen went to the top of the big mountain on the 22nd ultimo. During their descent they were overtaken by a snow storm, which, however, hardly impeded their progress.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Echo du Japon* under the signature of "A WHITE (DEMOCRAT)" makes an assertion which we trust will be denied if ill-founded, or taken some further notice of if well. The writer, in our opinion, would have done better to report the assault on the spot to one of the stewards of the Race Club, than to make it the subject of a letter to a newspaper. The ill-used Japanese too, has a certain remedy through the Consul of his assailant. This might have been pointed out to him by "Democrat," who, doubtless, would have had no objection to testify in Court to what he had seen. However, subjoined is a translation of the body of his letter, with some of its strongest expressions suppressed.

"On the last day of the races, I was the indignant witness of the following event which does not lack blackness, although it might perhaps find favor before a 'Carpet bagger' of U. S. G.

"A 'gentleman of color' * * * * * was the Cerberus at the carriage entrance. Noticing a Japanese of respectable appearance and decently dressed, who was standing quietly beside me near the rail, the above named gatekeeper told him brutally in English to go away, and at the same time * * * * * struck him so violently in the stomach with the end of his stick that the poor devil of a Japanese doubled himself up like a pocket knife, and thus no doubt escaped some more serious injury.

"Now, Mr. Editor, my object in writing these few lines is twofold: 1st, to reprehend the use of brute force be it white or black; 2nd, to warn the Japanese, *e tutti quanti*, not to confound these two colors."

A BASE-BALL match "The Fleet and Yokohama" versus "Tokio," was played on the Cricket Ground on the afternoon of the 28th ult.: resulting in a victory for the latter team. Eight innings only were played, leaving the score as follows:—

		SCORE.			
Tokio.				O.	R.
Lacey	... .. 2B	...	...	2	3
Elliot	... .. P	...	...	2	3
Stevens	... .. 3B	...	...	2	3
Lagden	... .. 1B	...	...	3	2
Jewett	... .. SS	...	...	4	1
Strange	... .. LF	...	...	2	3
Maclay	... .. RF	...	...	4	0
Mudgott	... .. C	...	...	3	1
Butchelder	... .. CF	...	...	2	2

Total 18

Fleet and Yokohama.				O.	R.
Augur	... .. 3B	...	...	2	2
Winslow	... .. SS	...	...	4	1
Merriman	... .. 2B	...	...	4	1
Denison	... .. P	...	...	1	4
Helm	... .. CF	...	...	5	0
Hogdson	... .. C	...	...	0	4
Shearman	... .. LF	...	...	2	2
Churchill	... .. 1B	...	...	3	1
Hall	... .. RF	...	...	3	1

Total 16

NATIVE merchants are moving about the settlement making brisk enquiry for yarn and manufactured cottons, but at prices so low that few foreigners are inclined to make sales. We are assured, from a trustworthy Japanese source, that the enquiry is wholly speculative, and that any goods purchased are offered against a rise in the market which natives look upon as inevitable within a short space of time.

LARGE numbers of foreign visitors are residing in or making their way to the mountains of the Hakone range, where the tea-house and bath proprietors are reaping a goodly harvest. As many as from thirty to forty foreigners were stopping the other day at Naraya's well-known hotel at Miyanoshita. At present the weather in the hills is charming—all that a tourist, even the most exacting, could desire.

THE hulk *Tiptree*, so long the property of the P. & O. Company, has been handed over to her Japanese purchasers.

THE following ponies were sold or offered at public auction on the 30th ult. *The Boojum* and *Wilhelm Tell* were offered, but did not reach the value put upon them by their owners, and so were bought in. *Not Proven*, winner of the "Consolation" at the late meeting, *Kismet*, *Drift*, *Bébé* and *Raelhia* were advertised for sale but were withdrawn. The others fetched prices as follows: *Sovereign*, \$5; *Grayling*, \$30; *Dazzle*, \$25; *Corbie*, \$20; *Pegasus*, \$23; *Primate*, \$25; *Damfounder*, \$50; *Distemper*, \$150; *Kittiwake*, \$51; *Premier*, \$57; *Planet*, \$80; *Faust*, \$50; *Don Carlos*, \$62; *Lilledale*, \$60; *Sakejake*, \$26.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* has a paragraph, which upon enquiry turns out to be utterly unfounded. It is to the effect that Messrs. Carroll & Co. have been fined \$50 for the punishment they inflicted a few days ago on a Japanese sendo in their employ detected in stealing a quantity of brass screws. No such fine was inflicted. The U. S. Consul-General and the Governor of Kanagawa were satisfied with the explanation tendered by the foreign firm; and the sendo was handed over to the police authorities, by whom he has been judged.

OWING to the disturbances in the south-west, the usual annual holidays during the hot season, will not be given to the government authorities.

ABOUT 1,000 volunteers are to be formed into a body of police and sent to the South-West.

KANAGAKI, of the *Kana-yomiuri Shinbun*, was condemned to pay a fine of ten yen for having transgressed the press laws, and Nagai, of the *Yomiuri Shinbun*, to a penalty of five yen for a similar offence.

THE stirring events now passing in Europe render the incomplete political news' telegraph service, under which disadvantage we now labour, a great loss to the community. Reuter's Telegram Company, in accordance with custom, is furnishing the greater part of the East with the most important items of news: this is being done at an expense much in excess of the support received, and as we are informed that the Company's agent at this port is about to circulate a list for subscriptions to the service, we recommend it to the favorable consideration of the public.

It may not be amiss to mention in this place that it is quite beyond the means of the local

press, individually or collectively, to bear the whole amount required by Reuter's Co. for furnishing them with political messages, and it is from this reason that the telegraphic news published is always several days later than it ought to appear in Yokohama. In fact, while recognizing the importance of telegraphic general news, and the desirability of its immediate publication, we have no alternative but to explain to our readers our own inability to provide them with it, though we would gladly contribute largely to ensure a regular service to Japan.

FREQUENT complaints have been made of the absence of any tariff of charges for *jinrikisha* hire. We have been accommodated with a copy of the "Revised Regulations" issued by the Governor of Kanagawa so far back as September, 1874. Various regulations are therein contained for the governance of the men engaged in the traffic; article 8 provides, "As boards showing the tariff for *jinrikisha* fare are hung up in all the stations, on no account must more than the proper fare be charged." And the penalty under article 3 for a breach of this by-law is the forfeiture of the overcharge and five times the amount of the proper fare.

The tariff tables are too long for reproduction, but we quote the following rates to and from places in the immediate vicinity of Yokohama.

FROM THE WESTERN HATODA.

	One Coolie.	Two Coolies.
To Railway Station	sen 6.0	sen 10.0
„ Any part of Foreign Settlement	6.0	10.0
„ Honchodori	4.0	7.0
„ Kurumabashi, Ishikawa	9.0	16.0
„ Negishi, Hommoku	20.0	33.0
„ Kanagawa Shiku	18.0	30.0

FROM THE STATION BY LOT NO. 78 FOREIGN SETTLEMENT.

	One Coolie.	Two Coolies.
To Railway Station	10.0	17.0
„ Kanagawa Shiku	20.0	33.0
„ Nogemachi	10.0	17.0
„ Motomachi	5.0	8.0
„ Road Skirting the Creek at Yoshida	10.0	17.0
„ Bluff	10.0	17.0
„ Negishi and Hommoku	18.0	30.0

FROM THE STATION AT OYEBASHI NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

	One Coolie.	Two Coolies.
To Vicinity of Camp at Noge... ..	5.0	8.0
„ Honcho, Otamachi, Tokiwacho and Vicinity	4.5	7.5
„ Motomachi	10.0	17.0
„ Motomachi, Bluff	12.5	18.0
„ Road Skirting the Creek at Yoshida	4.0	7.0
„ Negishi, Hommoku and Vicinity	23.0	34.0
„ Foreign Settlement	10.0	17.0
„ Bluff	14.0	25.0
„ By the Day	75.0	...

ANOTHER *jinrikisha* accident occurred on the 2nd inst., at the foot of Hegt's Hill. A gentleman was descending the hill in a *jinrikisha*, which, as is so frequently the case, overpowered the driver with the usual result. The carriage came into violent collision with the fence: the fare was thrown out, and, it is feared, has sustained serious injury.

OUR readers will have seen that among the passengers to Yokohama by the *Saikio-maru* was H. E. Mori Arinori, Japanese Minister to China, who returned according to

announcement and expectation. So much for the flippant negations of the *Tokio Times*, whose utterances, whether to affirm, deny, command, or instruct, are not worth the ink on the type which prints them.

SUBJOINED is a table of the approximate dates of departures from Yokohama of the P. M. S. and O. & O. S. S. Companies during the present season, after the 6th instant.

Alaska.....	June 24
Belgie.....	„ 28
City of Tokio.....	July 10
Gaelic.....	„ 22
City of Peking.....	Aug. 3
Oceanic.....	„ 16
City of San Francisco.....	„ 29
Belgie.....	Sept. 10
City of Tokio.....	„ 24

and afterwards about the 10th and 24th of each month.

NIPPON NOTES.

THE *Choya Shinbun* publishes a telegram dated Kyoto 6.15 a.m. 21st ult., announcing that on the 18th, a large body of the insurgent troops hotly attacked the imperial forces commanded by Lieut-General Miura, at Uwako near Kagoshima. A severe battle followed and the insurgents succeeding in worsting the imperialists who fought under every disadvantage, and barely succeeded in holding their ground. On the 20th ult., Lieut-General Miura attacked and seized Fukumatsu and Sobe, and captured a quantity of military stores.—Another telegram from Kumamoto, despatched at 8 a.m. the 21st, says that on the 14th instant, the imperial armies fought victoriously at Kenoko and marched as far as the village of Fukagawa.—About 10,000 soldiers enlisted newly in the several kens will soon arrive in Tokio, 267 from the Sakitama ken arrived in Tokio on the 19th.

H. E. KURODA KIYOTAKA, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department, says the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, was obliged to resign his post of war inspector of the imperial forces owing to ill-health. He became a little better on his arrival at Tokio, but a few days ago he was again attacked and confined to his room. He is not said to be seriously ill.

THE *Mai-Nichi Shinbun* says:—Messrs. Carroll & Co., lot No. 16, Yokohama, became angry at a Sendo in their service for having stolen some gross of screws; the man was fastened to a post outside the premises and a board was hung on his breast, on which was written in English and Japanese characters: "Dorobo no hito" and "This is a thief." The Sendo is wicked for stealing. But we have a strong opinion of the misconduct of Messrs. Carroll & Co. in acting as they did.

THE *Mai-Nichi Shinbun* writes:—About half a battalion of troops, commanded by Lieut-General Takashima in Kagoshima, will soon be despatched for Sadowara, in Hiuga, by sea. About 300 fishing boats in the Yajiro sea were hired by the imperialists and stationed off the coast of Sadowara.—It is reported that about 500 rebels were found in the mountain of Takana, in Chikugo; and the castle city of Kurume is now strictly guarded by the police forces.

DURING the night of the 7th ult., there was a heavy frost in the famous silk-producing province of Joshu which did not thaw until nine o'clock a.m. the following day. Mulberry leaves were much injured and rose rapidly in price. One horse-load (about 300 pounds)

of the leaves possesses an average value of 25 sen, but the same quantity is now worth about 4 yen. The mountain tops are still covered with snow and spring flowers and vegetables are not much behind time.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes:—A license for opening the bank established by the nobles' club was granted on the 21st ult. The bank is to be called the Fifteenth National Bank and the premises are the buildings occupied formerly by the Horaisa company at Kobikicho, close to Horabashi. The capital of the company is 17,826,000 yen and is divided into 178,260 shares of 100 yen each. The shareholders number 487. The officers are Mori-Moto-toku, president, Tokugawa-Yoshikatsu, Vice president, Yamanouchi-Toyonori, Kuroda-Nagatome, Ikeda-Akimasa, directors, Nakamura-Kiyouki, manager, Kumagaya-Takegoro, sub manager, Iwahashi, Chief secretary, To-oda, Chief Accountant, with a large staff of cashiers and assistants. H. E. Iwakura, *Udaijin*, nominated Umeveda an assistant in the bank's service, and Shimadzu, Mayeda, Mori, Hosokawa, and Tokugawa (ex-lord of Owari) have appointed men of talent and ability, to control the transaction of business. Their nominees are respectively Umeveda, Narahara, Kitagawa, Kashimihara, Kidzuka, and Mafuji. Out of the capital of 17,826,000 yen, 15,000,000 yen will be advanced to the Finance Department bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum unsecured. No bank with such a large capital has been established in the east. The capital of the Oriental bank is only about 12,500,000 yen.

THE *Bunmei-shinbun* of 21st ult. writes:—Owing to the continuation of several civil disturbances, which occurred one after another, the Finance Department found the treasury was getting empty. In consequence of this the Finance Minister Okuma, it has been rumoured, was to proceed to Europe for the purpose of negotiating a loan, for the Japanese Government. But it is stated that he has declined and the mission has been placed in the hands of Mr. Inouye-Kaoru, who is now in England; and he is said to have engaged himself to raise the loan required.

THE *Osaka Nippo* says that the disease of which H. E. Kido, *Naikaku-komon*, died was cancer.

The number of eating houses in the city of Osaka is 3,977; and hotels number 2,182.

THE same paper states that His Majesty the Mikado is expected to go as far as Mumanoski, Choshin. This movement is supposed to be connected with the insurrection.

A PUBLIC female school was opened at San-chome, Tsukiji, Tokio, on the 21st ult.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says:—According to a telegram from Kyoto, despatched at 9.5 p.m. on the 21st ult., the imperial armies are stationed in a good position in the hills of Nagao-yama in Midzumata and have marched victoriously as far as the mountains of Oka and Takumidoshi, which lie about one English mile from the northern border of Satsuma. The imperial troops can easily march from Oka to Moidzumi on the Okuchi road leading to Kagoshima. Another telegram from Osaka, sent at 5.10 p.m. the same day, announces that on the 17th ultimo, a battle took place at Kunimiyama, in which the insurgent troops were defeated and driven from their position. The victors seized the rebel forts at Takanosu and Tsubaki on the following day. They then marched directly to the villages of Hirashi and Okutachi. On the 19th, they encamped at Okoji and Midzunashi, and thus occupy a position

commanding the Terukaku road. — Hosokawa, ex-lord of Higo, has distributed 8,000 yen and 3,500 bags of rice, value about 6,200 yen, amongst the homeless people in his late dominion. Besides this he generously offered 20,000 yen to the government to be added to the fund (180,000 yen) for the relief of the homeless sufferers.

The *Akebono Shinbun* says that the shizoku in Kurume and Yanagawa, Chikugo, are said to have become much excited.—It was currently reported that a body of the insurgents had entered Uwajima and Osu, Ehime-ken, in order to collect ammunition. A strict watch was observed there by the police; and on the 9th ult., a suspicious looking man was arrested and examined at the police station, Uwajima. He confessed that he belonged to Sadowara, Hiuga, and came to purchase gunpowder and other military stores for the insurgents. The frontier of Tosa and Iyo is strictly guarded by police and no body is allowed to pass into the Kochi-ken, without a license of Kucho or Kocho. It is therefore, considered that the state of affairs in the Kochi-ken is not very peaceful. The imperial troops in Kagoshima number about 7,000 in all. They constructed several batteries, under the cover of which they are waiting for an attack from the insurgent armies, who number about 4,000.

The *Mai-Nichi Shinbun* says that the insurgents who penetrated the province of Bungo have established their head-quarters at the Buddhist monastery of Jodo-in in the village of Takeda. The Owake-kencho has issued an order to the effect that the shizoku were to be employed to oppose them, and that 10 Sen (only) was to be given to each of them for one day. About 500 were raised in a few days.—One battalion, which was recently enlisted in Wakayama, arrived in Osaka on the 16th May, and was ordered to be despatched to the seat of war in the west.

The *Hochi Shinbun* of May 25th writes:—According to a letter addressed to the imperial head-quarters at Kumamoto by the war inspector in Kagoshima, about 30,000 insurgent troops are besieging the city of Kagoshima, where battles are constantly taking place. In this emergency he demands more soldiers to be sent to Kagoshima. The forces of Saigo are formed into three divisions: the first, commanded by Murata Shimpachi and twenty assistants, consists of about 8,000 men; the second, commanded by Saigo Takamori in person and thirty assistants, consists of about 10,000; and the third, commanded by Kirino Toshiaki and fifteen others, consists of about 8,000. The first and third divisions are expected to proceed to Kagoshima, while the second division intends to march for the north-east on the Hiuga road.

The following is a list of the names of the killed and wounded imperial Generals and Colonels in the south-west:—

Names.	Date.	Place.
Lieut.-Gen. Tani (wounded)	11th Mar.	Kumamoto.
" Miyoshi	27th Feb.	Inasa.
Colonel Fukuhara (killed)	3rd Mar.	Yamaka.
" Kajibi (wounded)	15th "	"
" Sakuma "	15th Apr.	Otsu.
" Hanayama "	22nd Feb.	Kumamoto.
" Yagura (killed)	22nd "	"
" Nogi (wounded)	—	Uyeki.
" Oshima "	— Mar.	Yamaka.
" Nishi "	—	"
" Nagai (killed)	20th "	Uyeki.
" Tsuda "	—	Yoshiji.
" Murata (wounded)	20th Apr.	Takemiya.
" Yoda (killed)	4th Mar.	Yoshiji.
" Kiyomidzu "	— Apr.	Kidome.
" Yoshimatsu "	— Feb.	Uyeki.
" Shinto "	— Mar.	Yamaka.
" Nodzu "	— Apr.	Kidome.
" Kuwahara "	6th "	Hagiseme.

On the 24th, about 1,500 newly enlisted police were despatched from Tokio to Narashi-no-hara, an extensive plain in Shimosa, used for drilling purposes. They were accompanied by about sixty drill instructors, who will put them through a course of drill for one week.

H. E. Mori, Envoy and Minister for Japan in China, left Shanghai on the 22nd May. He is expected to go to Kioto to inquire after the health of H. M. the Mikado.

The *Choya Shinbun* extracts the following item from the *Futsu Shinbun*:—On the 3rd ultimo, when the imperial troops in Higo marched for Satsuma, they fell into an ambush where a mine was placed by the insurgents. About 400 imperialists were killed or wounded more or less severely.

The *Choya Shinbun* writes:—According to a telegram from Kumamoto, despatched at 7.40 a.m. the 22nd May, a battle had been fought at the two villages of Okoji and Midzunashi, Higo. The insurgent armies were routed, and only one on the imperial side was killed. On the 20th, four of the insurgent chiefs, namely, Yoshitomi, Fukushima, Tanaka, and Sudzuki, commanders of bands of soldiers, laid down their arms and surrendered to the imperialists at Yajiro, where they are now being examined. Another despatch, dated the 23rd, mentions that on that day, the imperial armies seized numerous batteries belonging to the rebels, which stand in a row covering a range of about three ri between Ozekiyama and Imai-zaka. The insurgent troops fled in disorder leaving their killed, wounded, cannon, and many other things behind them. The victors marched with great courage as far as the insurgent camp at Ono, where they also seized large quantities of military stores. They then advanced directly on Kagami-yama. This movement created much fear in the camp of the insurgents, and a terrible fire was observed in the direction of Sashiki and Ibarase, where the insurgents are considered to have set their camps on fire. A telegram from Kioto on the 23rd announces that several batteries were constructed in Takuni, which lies south about one mile from Yamano of Satsuma. They are guarded by Lieut.-General Kawaji. During the night of the 20th the insurgent armies attacked them, but they were driven back. On the following morning no killed or wounded were found on the battle field, but it was covered with blood. According to a telegram despatched by Lieut.-General Kawaji, the insurgents have constructed forts between Yahadzu and Komenotsu. Both aged and young persons in Idzumi, Akune, Noda, and the neighbourhood have taken up arms in favour of Saigo. Mitamura and Kurigaki act as directors of the hospitals of the insurgents. Each of them were the pupils of Mr. Willis, M. D., teacher of medicine and hospital surgeon in Kagoshima, who aided them to purchase all the necessary appliances for treatment of diseases since the spring of 1875. Besides them, there are about 72 good surgeons in the service of the insurgents and about 400 assistants.

The *Mai-Nichi Shinbun* says that about 3,000 wounded imperialists are in the hospital in Nagasaki. Saigo proceeded to Bungo through the province of Higo and established his temporary head-quarters at Oka. The shizoku of Saga, Kurumo and Yanagawa are much excited and the men of the same class in Fukuoka wear swords against the order of the authorities.

From the *Osaka Nippon*:—

A telegram from Major Saito, at Shimonoseki, at 6.15 p.m. on the 17th May, says that the following information has been received

from the branch Government at Nakatsu, in Oita Ken: The rebels who appeared at Takedayeki had advanced to a place which is three ri distant from Oita Kencho by 10 a.m. on the 16th, and in consequence 50 policemen besides men from the *Asama-kwan* and *Moshun-kwan* have been got ready to meet them.

A letter from a Sangun at Kagoshima to the Superintendent of Chastisement at Kumamoto reads that 30,000 rebels are scattered about in various places in Kagoshima Ken and the number of Government troops is not small, but that if there are any troops to spare in Kumamoto, they would be welcome at Kagoshima, as there both the land and sea forces are constantly engaged.

Mr. Masuda, 7th class judge, of the Kumamoto Saibansho, arrived at Kioto on the 16th May, and is expected to return shortly to Kumamoto. It is said that he has greatly distinguished himself down there.

On the 6th May two sons of Shimadzu left Nagasaki for Kagoshima.

When the insurgents rose in Oita Ken, policemen opposed them, and soon afterwards Major Oku went from Kumamoto to Kokura and two companies of soldiers have been sent to Oita Ken.

Sixty per cent of the Kumamoto shizoku have joined the Imperial army, at the desire of Hosokawa, their ex-daimio, since the Imperialists arrived at Kumamoto.

The expenses of the Government are at present heavy, and it is said that 2 per cent is to be taken off the fixed expenditures of Fu, Ken, Shi and Kioku, and that many officials of the Railway and Post Office will be dismissed.

A report has been received from Kioto hinting at the possibility, under certain circumstances, of the Mikado going in person to Shimonoseki.

A man who has arrived at Osaka from Kagoshima reports that the people ran away to the mountains and country villages when the Imperial troops arrived there on the 3rd of May. When Iwamura, the new Kenrei, arrived, there were no people to be seen in the town. Early on the morning of the 5th, the rebels made an attack and were at once defeated by the Imperial troops, over 40 of the former being killed. They number less than 3,000 and do not seem to be familiar with fighting. They are newly collected rebels. The Imperial troops in Kagoshima number over 10,000 and there are 10 men of war commanding the sea. The battle on the 5th was the first, and on the night of the 6th the rebels set fire to the town, which burned for two nights and three days, more than half the town being destroyed. On the 7th the rebels made an attack and the Imperial troops defeated them. After this no battle was fought up to the 9th. The Ken officials are as yet unable to attend to the Ken affairs.

A telegram from Kioto, received at 3.30 a.m. on the 19th, says that the Rei of Oita Ken sent the following on the 17th ult.: Yesterday the rebels appeared to be about to attack the town, and guards, were provided at every point. The rebels then went on for Tsurusaki, and the police who had been landed at Saganoseki fell in with them and at 11 p.m. attacked them with swords. Two or three of the police were killed, and wounded and about seven rebels killed, wounded and taken prisoners. They have retreated to Iunkai. I have learned that 500 policemen who arrived to-day have been sent out.

Matsudaira (Shumgaku) went to his native province (Yeehizen) on the 19th.

When a rebel who was captured in Higo and did not know where his leader was gone

was tried at the Kumamoto Saibansho, the judge said "the head of Shinowara has fallen into the hands of the Imperialists," whereupon the prisoner was sad and did not reply. When it was told him that the Imperial army had got the head of Kirino, he shook his head, and said "Mr. Kirino has not a head to be handed over to you. Do not tell a lie." The official said "Saigo, who is looked up to by you as a god, has fallen into our hands." The prisoner smiled, and said that when the rebels left their native place, they separated the head of Saigo from his body, and that he has not two lives.

The farmers in the neighborhood of Chiba Ken and of Sumida and Mukojima are in disorder and are raising the mat flag.

31 mortars were sent from Osaka camp to Kumamoto on the 19th ult.

15 small steamers belonging to the people of Osaka and Kobe have been hired by the War Department.

A telegram from Lieut.-Colonel Shidsuma, at 1.20 a.m. on the 21st May, says that on the 18th the rebels attacked in force the troops under General Miura in Uwagoba. For a time a severe battle took place, the rebels finally being routed. At 3.40 a.m. to-day the troops under him seized Futamata and Kamongoshi, taking material and prisoners.

A telegram from H.E. Yamagata at Kumamoto, dated the 19th ult., says that on that day the following had been received from Miyoshi: Yazawa, a sergeant who was sent to Yatsushiro on the 18th, met General Yamada in Nakamura; on the 17th the rebels in a strong position at Kunimiyama were defeated; on the 18th our troops advanced to Hirase; this road is so steep that the troops have to advance as they can, and the marching is slow. The report of Miura says:—On the 18th the rebels attacked Kamibako and a battle was fought. Our troops then attacked by a flank movement from Ojikiyama and the rebels ran away, evacuating the forts in Sanjo; our troops are strengthening themselves in the rebel forts. On the afternoon of the 18th a strong advanced guard was sent out from the army of Kawaji and attacked the rebels by the back of Nakaoyama, while some others attacked in front; the rebels got confused and retreated, leaving dead bodies; Kumasaki, a rebel leader of a company, and Chiuman, a rebel leader of a detachment, have been killed; our troops also marched from the road which leads to Okuchi. Beyond Fukagawa, two engagements have been fought, and our troops entered Ono and seized two rebel forts. No report of fighting has yet been got from the army which was sent to Bungo.

A telegram from General Kawaji, at 8.35 p.m. on the 19th May, says that he, Toshiyoshi, attacked the rebels on the 18th from the rear of Nagoyama. The rebels were confused. Our troops in the front also attacked and killed Kumasaki, a rebel leader of a company, and Nakama, a rebel leader of a detachment. The dead bodies of rebels numbered 20 and our troops captured 1 rebel, 34 muskets, ammunition, &c. Our troops who had fortified the road to Okuchi heard some noise (not explained) last night (18th ult.) and entered Ono with a loss of 4 killed and about 10 wounded. Since the beginning of this month the rebels have been continually attacking and the sound of firing never ceases day or night. The people were disturbed and our troops have been in anxiety, but by to-day's battle, the power of the rebels has been much weakened. It not only brought comfort in Minamata, but restored the energy of our troops. Police affairs are well. It is desired that this be reported to Ando at Tokio.

A telegram from Kawaji at 9.50 p.m. on the 17th May says that on the 8th the advanced guards sent to Yamano in Satsuma were called back and the rebels pursued them to the frontier of Higo. On the 10th the rebels threatened Minamata and our troops fought well. Oyama Genosuke, who carried the rebel ensign, was killed, and 12 prisoners, muskets, and ammunition, &c. taken. After this battles were fought day and night. On the 14th our troops marched from the left, seized some rebel forts and burnt the kitchen department of the rebels in Fukagawamura. The rebels retreated in confusion. Our troops took one mortar, one ensign, muskets, ammunition, swords, &c., and one prisoner.

It is rumored that H. I. M. the Mikado will start for the South-West on or about the 5th June and that a notification will soon be issued.

At 11 a.m. on the 17th ult. H. I. M. the Mikado visited H. E. Kido in person to make enquiries. This is the first Imperial visit to a Minister since the visit to Kamatari. H. E. Kido is not a little illustrious. On the 18th H. I. M. the Empress sent a present of food.

ACCORDING to intelligence from the county of Imba in the province of Shimosa, the pasture ground, which was opened there during last year, is giving promise of growing prosperous and extensive. Many thousand head of sheep and horses are supplied with grazing-land and large numbers of men are busily engaged in the cultivation of the waste land. It produces Indian corn, barley, and potatoes. The workmen are dressed in the European style and put on a cap, which bears the character "Industry" in Japanese. The two Americans, viz., Dr. Latham and Mr. Ap Jones, are employed as the instructors and Iwayama is the superintendent of the working department.

At dawn on the 26th ultimo, a fire broke out at Ozawa-mura, Yonezawa, and it was not arrested until about thirty houses were destroyed.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kumamoto, dated 24th instant, announces that on the 18th instant, the imperial armies routed and hotly pursued the insurgent troops for about three ri, as far as Matsuo and Kambara on the Satsuma road. The victors are expected to march unopposed on Okuchi and Idzumi in Satsuma. Prince Arisugawa-no-miya, Commander-in-chief in Kumamoto, will shortly leave for Kagoshima. The river Kototsu-gawa runs through the western entrance of Kagoshima, and is strictly guarded by the imperial armies. Two or three bodies of men and women without heads or arms are daily observed floating down the river. The imperialists wondered at this, which after investigation turned out to be as follows:—the natives of both sexes in Satsuma, who are friendly to the imperialists, but not to the rebels' are wickly considered to be spies of the imperial armies by Saigo's men. The latter arrested the poor folk and cut off their heads and arms throwing their bodies into the river Kototsu-gawa.

There is a mountain, named Daimioji-oka, at about 1½ ri from Kagoshima. The insurgents constructed a fort on the summit of it, where four cannon were placed to bombard the city of Kagoshima. The *Nissinkuwan*, anchored in the harbour of Kagoshima, and fired on this fort, obliging the rebels to vacate their stronghold.

The following is a letter from Kumamoto, dated the 24th instant:—

"The imperial troops are encamped on the following positions:—The first division is at

the village of Kamidzu, the second at Sunatori, the third at Takamori in Asogori, the second of the other imperial detachments is in Kumano-sho, the third at Sashiki-machi, the fourth at Yajiro-machi, and the fifth division at Shounin-machi. The first and fourth divisions of other detachments are encamped in the city of Kagoshima, where Saigo is expected to retreat with all his troops. The entrance of the village of Omaye is guarded by about forty rebels, who have established their camp there, and about four hundred insurgents are stationed in the neighborhood. During the night of the 3rd inst. Lt.-General Miyoshi marched on, and attacked, Yamabe and Hoko, on the Hitoyoshi road. The insurgents retreated before the imperial troops without resistance, and thirty or forty insurgents belonging to the villages of the upper and lower Shiraki on the same road followed their example."

THE *Mai-Nichi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram, received yesterday, announces that on the 15th instant a battle was fought in Kagoshima. It ended in the victory of the imperial troops, who seized about 10,000 snider cartridges, 500 sniders, 1 cannon, and other trophies.

A TELEGRAM from Kioto, received at 7 a.m. on the 26th May advises that H. E. Kido, *Nai-kakukomon*, died at 6.30 a.m. on that day.

THE *Choya Shinbun* says that a telegram from the Yamaguchi ken, which was received at the Kanagawa Kencho at 3.56 p.m. on the 25th ultimo, announces that three heimin, named Kumimitsu, Matsui, and Yano, of the former ken, have deserted their home intending to excite a disturbance among people against the government. They are expected to land in Yokohama. Forty-eight of the insurgents in Fukuoka, who were condemned to hard labour for ten years, were escorted by sixteen policemen to the Kanagawa ken on the 26th ultimo.

A FEW days ago the government received a telegram from Italy announcing that Prince Kita-Shirakawa-no-miya, who was in that country for many years, will shortly leave for Japan.

(From the *Mai-Nichi Shinbun*, 29th May.)

The following is a copy of a letter from a police inspector in Kagoshima:—

"Since we captured the strong and commanding position of Tawara-zaka, on the 20th March, the insurrectionary troops have fought a number of times most desperately at Kidome and other places. On the 15th April, a band of spies joined the castle garrison. We are much ashamed at having been behind the forces which relieved the castle of Kumamoto. On the following day after that memorable event General Yamagata, war counsellor, and a number of Lieut.-Generals at the head of their troops, entered the castle, where the strains of music demonstrated the joy manifested at the timely succour. On the 15th April, we landed at Kagoshima and started soon afterwards to arrest Hana-Yama, one of the distinguished rebel leaders, with many others, who were just returned from Higo in order to enlist new soldiers. The former escaped and it is not yet known where he is. Out of the Kencho officials, Migimatsu, police inspector of the first class, Matsumoto, director of the first section of the Kencho Imafuji of the fourth section, and Minoda of the sixth section, were arrested and at their examination they confessed as follows:—

The following is the confession of Migimatsu, police inspector of the first class in Kagoshima:—

"I was director of the 5th section of the

Kencho. But since Saigo left Kagoshima at the head of his men, I was ordered to fill the place of Nakajima, ex-police inspector. Large numbers of police were enlisted by the order of the Kencho, of which I acted as director. I am not aware who it was that penetrated into the arsenals and seized the ammunition, but they must have belonged to the Shi-Gakko. I was not empowered to take any steps against them. The arrest of Nakahara and others was ordered by Nakamura, and two others, Eire and Kono examined them. I knew nothing about them until their confessions were brought to me, which I sent to the local Saibansho. When Saigo left Kagoshima, his men numbered about 20,000. About 5,000 soldiers were also raised by Etsumi and Beppu, who returned from Kumamoto, during its siege, and they were ordered to follow them to the seat of war. Out of those who returned from the north, Katsurashiro and Nakayama are the principal. I have heard that Hanayama returned also as far as Okuchi, but I do not know where he is now. Since the sudden death of Tahata (Vice Governor) there was no Governor, and the directors of each section determined to take matters into their own hands. There is no large quantity of ammunition now preserved in the ken. The rice is stored in the godowns on the opposite side of the Kencho building, but what quantity is there stored I cannot say. Since the siege of Kumamoto was raised, Saigo and others reassembled in Hitoyoshi and on the Bungo and Otsu roads. I have heard that about 800 of Saigo's men were already lost, but I do not know the number of wounded. I rendered a great deal of assistance in enlisting soldiers during the siege of Kumamoto."

The following is the confession of Matsumoto director of the first section of the same ken:—

"When Saigo and others were going to march, at the head of a large army, for Tokio, the ex-Governor Oyama ordered me to be responsible for transports coolies, and horses. I did as I was ordered by the ex-Governor, who held a meeting and gave me instructions to the effect that the large quantity of ammunition secreted in the monastery of Dairoji, Yoshino and other places, was to be transported to Saigo in Kumamoto by me. But as I could not do so myself, I replied that I would transact the business on receiving orders from Tahata, who was to remain in Kagoshima. The ex-Governor said again that the Vice-Governor was not to be obeyed, and wished me to transport the ammunition after his departure. A message from Kumamoto arrived demanding ammunition. Gunpowder was sent at various times until before the imperial armies landed in Kagoshima."

The following is the confession of Minoda director of the sixth section:—

"During December of last year, I and Kamada, of the same section, was secretly instructed by the ex-Governor Oyama that 20,000 yen, which belonged to Saigo, and 60,000 yen, which were in the hands of the kencho, 80,000 yen in all, were to be given to Saigo. When the latter left Kagoshima on the 16th February, I handed him that money. After his departure, Kamada filled the place of director, and he sent him large sums of money belonging to the government at different times. When Fuchibe, Etsumi, Beppu and many others returned from the seat of war, in order to raise money, I and Kamada negotiated with them. As large amounts had already been sent out, there remained no money in the kencho and we ordered four or five rich merchants in the city to collect as much money as they possibly could. But when Saigo left, he took away a large sum of money with him and

the citizens were suffering from the scarcity of coin. So, we issued notes to the amount of 60,000 yen. Of these 40,000 yen are already current in the ken and the remainder are in the kencho. About 39,968 yen were collected by some rich merchants in the city, which were immediately sent to Saigo through the kencho."

At dawn on the 27th ult., a fire broke out at Uomachi, Hamamatsu, on the Tokaido, and its course was not arrested till twenty-six houses were burned.

THEIR Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager made another large present of lint, tobacco, eggs, and hospital comforts on the 19th instant to the wounded soldiers quartered at Osaka.

OUT of about seventy shizoku in the Nagano-ken, who deserted their homes, during last month, many have been arrested. Ten of them are rumored to be concealed in Tokio.

MR. FURUYA, ex-editor of the *Kofu Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, was summoned to appear before the local Saibansho on the 24th ult., where he was condemned to a fine of twenty yen for some violation of the press law.

ONE of the sons of Prince Arisugawa-no-miya left for Kumamoto on the 26th ult. He proceeds to the seat of war.

THE Risslichea (Independents) of the Kochiken have petitioned for leave to form themselves into a militia. Their request was refused by the local authorities; and this refusal is said to have created great excitement among them at first. They are now reported to be quiet, and to have admitted that they were in the wrong to dispute the orders of the authorities.

THE following figures relative to the number of killed brought to the various hospitals from the 24th of February to the end of April, together with the number of those who have been under treatment, died, discharged, &c., for the same period, have been published by the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Died	Discharged.	Remaining.
Officers	98	378	61	30	197
Petty Officers	262	1,179	121	53	743
Keibu	9	38	2	...	23
Soldiers	1,498	6,580	598	105	4,384
Police	66	280	25	27	158
Coolies	43	162	13	27	79
Miscellaneous	159	163	4	27	
	2,135	8,780	824	259	5,584

H. E. OKI, Minister of the Judicial Department, will shortly leave for Fukuoka.

On the 28th ultimo a meeting was held by the authorities of the Home Department, in consultation upon the public expenditure. The Governors of the Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Yamagata, Gunba, Chiba, and Sakitama ken were present at the meeting.

A TELEGRAPH office will shortly be opened in the prosperous town of Tomioka.

A BAD febrile disease prevails in the Kanagawa ken.

On the day of the late *Naikaku-komon* Kido's death, the rank of *Shonii* was presented to him and 5,000 yen to his family to defray the expenses of the funeral ceremony. He was buried at Shokonba in Reizan.

IWAYA, judge of the 6th class, and four subordinates, are expected to take ex-Governor Oyama of Kagoshima and twenty other political prisoners to Nagasaki in the *Hiroshima-maru*, which leaves Yokohama to-morrow.

H. E. KURODA, President of the Agricultural Department, will probably shortly remove to the island of Yezo.

THE *Mai-Nichi Shinbun* writes giving the latest intelligence of the insurrection as follows:—On or about the 23rd ult., 2,500 insurgents from Hitoyoshi castle joined the forces besieging the imperialists in Kagoshima. They are commanded by Murata.—Kushigi Hiokigori, in the province of Satsuma, lies on the road between Kagoshima and Akune, and is one of one hundred and twenty-four castles in the same province. To the east of Kushigi stands the precipitous range of the Satsuma mountains, while the sea of Hatorizaki lies in the opposite direction. This is one of the strongest and most commanding positions in Satsuma, and a famous battle field of ancient times. Here Ishu-in Tadanobe, with 3,000 men, kept at bay the large armies of Tachibana during the expedition of the Shimadzu clan under Toyotomi-Hideyoshi. And here the present insurgent armies seem to desire to hold in check the imperialists who are marching against them both from Kagoshima and Akune. The rebels have constructed extensive fortresses, which connect the range of Satsuma-yama and the sea of Hatorizaki, and have mounted many cannon on them. Further, they are busily engaged damming up the two rivers, Aragawa and Minatogawa, which flow to the north and south of Kushigi.

The following extracts from a letter from Kagoshima, dated the 20th ultimo, are given in the *Hochi Shinbun*:—The imperialists in Kagoshima have erected a strong stockade of bamboo for a considerable distance along the river Kotatsu-gawa, the bed of which is also planted with sharp pointed bamboos, in order to impede the insurgents in crossing the river. Cannon have been placed on the opposite bank. It was thought that no rebels would attempt a place so strongly defended. But some of them have repeatedly approached the stockade, and tried to sever the straw ropes binding the bamboos together.

All the inhabitants of Kagoshima, even to the women and small children, are in favour of the insurrectionary armies, and have left their homes in the city, taking all their goods. Nothing was left behind them. The imperialists allowed the aged men, and women of all ages, to pass through their lines without a pass; and three refuges have been established for the relief of the poor. Thither a crowd of destitute persons come daily, and having eaten heartily go away. Still they manifest no feeling of gratitude to the imperialists. Lieutenant-General Oyama left for Kumamoto on the 20th to direct the movements of troops.

NOTIFICATION—No. 13.

To Shi, Fu, and Ken:

A strict order has already been issued prohibiting the purchase and sale of arms and ammunition by private persons. As a rumor is current that the Satsuma insurgents have sent out some Hinga men to Shikoku and Osaka in order to purchase lead and gunpowder, strict attention is called to the said order.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,

Daijo Daijin.

27th May, 1877.

THE *Mai-Nichi Shinbun* says:—During the night of the 31st ultimo, two robbers armed with swords, who are supposed to be the men who recently broke gaol in Tokio, forced their way into the prison in Mayebashi,

Joshiu, under the jurisdiction of the Gunba-len, where about 150 convicts were confined. The two daring rascals ordered them to take up arms against the authorities, threatening to kill those who refused to do so. Each of the convicts armed himself with a club, a saw, a spade, or anything else which they happened to lay their hands on. They broke through the wooden fence surrounding the gaol and prepared to attack the Kencho, where a few officials on night-watch were waiting for them, together with twenty or thirty policemen assembled from the Police Station. By the time the convicts approached the Kencho, notice had been sent out of the threatened attack; and about eighty officials, shizoku, and heimin had come to guard the office. Learning this the convicts changed their minds and returned to the prison, which they razed to the ground; and then proceeded to attack the gaol at Iwahana. Meanwhile they commenced to quarrel and fight among themselves, and in the struggle two of them were killed and two others wounded. The two ringleaders deserted them, and the others did not know what to do. About one hundred and thirty of them gave themselves up at the police station, and good order was restored before dawn.

THE FOREIGN GOODS STORES.

(From the New Tokio Hanjōki.)

It is not long ago since foreign ships began to arrive in Yokohama, but now there are in Tokio as many foreign goods as there are hairs in a foreigner's beard, and the goods' stores are built as thick as the smoke which issues from the steamers. There are dry goods and millinery stores, wine and shoe shops. Almost eight-tenths of every street are occupied by those stores and shops, making a new and great prosperity. Why foreign goods are so numerous imported and why they are so much in fashion are questions which naturally arise, and may be easily answered. Thus the best articles are very costly, but inferior ones are very cheap; so the wealthy folks love the former because they are so costly and rare, while the poorer classes use the latter because they are so cheap and handy; and so between the nobles and the jinrikisha-men, there is no one who cannot wear a cloth made of foreign materials. Look at an intelligent native of the present time. He has a stone house, carpeted floors, chairs to sit upon, and beds on which to lie. He has also woollen clothes on his body, leather boots on his feet, a tall hat on his head, and gold rings on his fingers, while his mouth is perfumed with the fragrance of a cigar, his throat is wet with beer, and his mind is full of foreign literature; so everything on and about his person is all foreign, except the color of his skin and hair, and if he could only dye these he would make a perfect foreigner! Thus it will be seen why foreign goods stores are so popular. The red chemise worn by a native lady is always foreign crape, while the striped coat of a bantō is never made of Japanese cotton. A calico shirt has become the usual dress of jinrikisha-men, and black camlet is used for the everyday belt of an aged lady. The maid-servant's greasy body, which had been left unwashed for a long time, has been at length cleaned by soap, while the man-servant's dirty cloth, which had served him for full seven years, has given place to one of cheap muslin. The appearance of lamps has left the andon in outer darkness, and the use of matches keeps the flint and steel silent in one corner of the kitchen. The introduction of dye-stuffs has created the "quick dyeing"

(hayazomé) business, and the importation of metal types has established printing offices. Machine-knitted gloves are found to fit every body, while buttons fasten anything as one desires. The gata dealers have changed their business to that of shoe-makers, and the bow and arrow makers have turned to whip making. The cake shops have increased in number, because sugar is plentiful, and the flour merchants are very busy, because bread is in fashion. Everything has some foreign odor about it, and even those native woven goods which are noted for excellence, have come to have some foreign threads worked into them.

Of all foreign goods smaller articles, such as cups, dishes, jewelry, looking glasses, umbrellas, &c., are most in demand; so the shops where they are kept have the most prosperous aspect. Such a shop always has in front an oil-painting of a beautiful lady with half covered breast, and on the wall a large looking glass, in which every passenger along the street is reflected. The wine bottles, glasses, and dishes are heaped together in one place, glittering like snow in sunshine, while articles of yellow gold and white silver are arranged in order, close to blue and red hued precious stones.

The goods being foreign, the customers are mostly in European costume. One party discusses the qualities of the articles in the foreign language, while another makes his calculation on a slate. That youth who purchases a ring selects the smallest one; perhaps it is for his sweetheart; and the profligate priest who buys the cologne water finds out the best by testing the bottles with his nose: perhaps it too is for somebody he loves.

A countryman standing before the shop, discovers, on the opposite wall, a man exactly like himself, who nods his head and turns his face, as the farmer does. So the latter is quite puzzled or rather vexed at such a sight and says to the banto, "pray don't look at me in that strange way, but tell me who is there mimicking me?" "Why, nobody is here just now, besides you and myself, sir," replies the banto, who is puzzled at the question. "Don't try to deceive me," says the farmer, "for I hear that foreigners send us very strange things which have something Christian (meaning magical) in them. Perhaps you keep some of them. Look at that man there mimicking me. Surely this is magic! well, I will run to the Fuchō to report it directly!" "Oh, I see now!" exclaims the other at length understanding what the farmer meant. "It is your own image reflected upon the looking glass."

The farmer does not believe this easily, but stretching out his hand feels the material to his own satisfaction, and then mutters meditatively, "then Western countries are Shinto too, are they not?" "No sir," says the banto, "they are Christian, but why do you think otherwise?" "Well," replies the meditative farmer, "our Nippon is the holy land created by the kami, whose souls are but mirrors: therefore we esteem mirrors very much; but I have never seen in all my life one so large as that, and surely it is impossible for mere human beings to make such. It must be the work of several kami, or of the magic art, which deceives people. Well, I shall go to the preacher for an explanation!"

A man coming into the shop, fixes his eyes upon the pictures of beautiful ladies, as if he were quite fascinated by them. "How skilful are the Western people in the art of painting!" exclaims he, turning to a companion who has followed him in. "See what lovely faces and graceful figures! Truly art exceeds nature!" "Indeed, it is so," says the other, "but these are copied from photo-

graphs." "But do you think there is really such beauty in Europe?" "Yes of course! One picture there is one of Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, and the other is Victoria, Queen of England. I have read about them in my 'English Grammar.'" "Don't tell me stories, grammar is different from history."

"But what I read, was an old grammar, which is out of use now." The banto who has been listening to the conversation, now suggests, "the book you read, sir, may be neither a grammar nor an English history, but one translated into Japanese." The banto has hit the very truth.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

CHINESE TENANTS AND THE KOBE CONCESSION.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—Municipal questions being now the order of the day at Yokohama I think this a favorable time to draw the attention of the public and of those specially interested to a municipal question which concerns the Kobe Concession.

In the first place I will venture to express my belief that you will not scorn to pay some attention to the Kobe Concession because we are here in Yokohama: foreign concessions are not so very numerous in Japan, and they have, besides, enough interests in common that what concerns one of them must in some degree be of general interest to them all. And, as I know by experience that the columns of your journal are always open to questions of this kind, I sincerely hope that after mature examination, you may be able to endorse my views, and give afterwards to my feeble efforts the support which is necessary to enable them to produce some result.

You know, as I do, that there exists at Kobe what we do not possess in Yokohama, a Municipal Council. Is this a good? Is it an evil? I am disposed to say that it is a good; and, further, that it would be a much greater good if all the members of that Municipal Council were exclusively elected by the suffrage of those concerned, which is at present not the case, as the Council is composed, in the first place, of the Governor of Hiogo and of the Consuls, that is to say eight or nine voices to only three members elected by the residents.

This notwithstanding, the Municipal Council has, we must admit, rendered signal services to the Kobe community, excepting always in one instance in which it appears to me to have exceeded its functions in a manner as evident as it is unfortunate for those concerned. I allude to the prohibition to proprietors of land and houses in the concession at Kobe, to let or sell to Chinese.

Since the first years of foreign settlement in Kobe, when everything seemed to presage a future full of prosperity: when people asked themselves in what direction the growing town would be able to extend; I even then sought for the serious reason which could have induced the Municipal Council to exclude the Chinese from the foreign concession, but in vain: for even to-day I do not understand the object which was had in view in coming to such a determination.

Was it because the presence of Chinese in the concession might incommode those who thought they had landed in a veritable Eden, which certain Chinese habits and industries might pollute?

Or was it because others thought by such action that they would "put spokes in the wheels" of rivals as dangerous as Chinese were likely to prove in commercial matters?

The fact remains that the Chinese were compelled to look for abodes elsewhere than in the foreign concession, although they were themselves foreigners, and under the same category as Europeans and Americans: that is to say that they also were objects of a power having a treaty with Japan.

Perhaps the Chinese have lost something by this; but it is certain that foreigners have lost much more since the very commencement. In effect the Chinese were then authorised to locate themselves in the Japanese town, that is to say more within range of business, and from the first day they obtained possession of the retail trade to the detriment of the stores kept by other foreigners, without taking into account the damage they might do to wholesale trade. As for the proprietors, they saw a great number of good tenants escape them.

There, as elsewhere, the small fry, those who had invested their savings in a speculation which promised largely, were crushed by the great, those who disposing of fortunes which in the majority of cases did not belong to them, had only in view their personal advantage. Without doubt it was these latter, the only persons too often possessed of any influence with the Consuls, and the only persons also who had any chance of entering the municipal guest-chamber, who were the authors of a measure as arbitrary as it was prejudicial to the interests of all the smaller speculators, proprietors or traders.

I have just said that the prohibition to proprietors to let or sell to Chinese was arbitrary. That is indisputable, and to convince oneself of it it is only necessary to cast one's eyes upon the titles of property handed to the proprietors of lots in the concession of Kobe.

Article 3 says:—"That every transfer of the said lot No. — or any portion thereof shall be made to no other person than a subject or citizen of a Power having a Treaty with Japan." What is to be concluded from this, except that every proprietor has the right to sell all or part of his property to any foreigner subject of a power having a treaty with Japan. And I do not hesitate to assert that this right which is conferred by the title to the property still exists in spite of the decision of the Municipal Council, which has exceeded its functions in promulgating a prohibitive measure as regards the Chinese, just as much as it would have done had it interdicted the concession to the subjects of any other power having a treaty with Japan.

But you may say to me, Mr. Editor, "How is it that those who thought themselves injured did not then insist upon their rights?" The answer is very simple: it is that the prohibitive measure only injured small speculators—that is to say those whose influence is of no account.

I must not forget, either, to point out a flagrant injustice, namely: that those who forbade so arbitrarily the foreign concession to the Chinese, had, for the most part a large number of them in their service. Naturally these Chinese are an exception, and their masters have the privilege of being able to lodge them in the foreign concession at the same time as it is intended to prevent proprietors from availing themselves of the same right towards Japanese tenants. Nevertheless a Chinese tenant is generally worth as much as a Chinese servant, who besides is of no importance to any one but his master. In truth this pretension is ridiculous and unjust to the last degree.

However, there is pardon for every sin. But if it is never too late to do well it is often too late to amend a wrong done.

I propose nevertheless that, considering the enormous depreciation which property has undergone at Kobe during many years past, the members of the Municipal Council shall revoke a decision come to by their predecessors, and that in good faith, and without dread of being troubled by the Municipal Council, it shall be admitted and recognised once for all that Kobe proprietors have the right to let or sell their lands and houses to Chinese subjects, just as is done in Yokohama and the other open ports of Japan except Kobe. Such a liberal decision evidently could not raise the value of property in Kobe to the level of the years when all appeared so prosperous, but it would have the effect of tending to keep it up while waiting for better times.

Besides, must it not be admitted that the presence of Chinese in the concession would not bring with it any serious embarrassment. Let us see what had taken place at Yokohama and elsewhere. The greater portion of the Chinese have grouped themselves together in certain quarters: and as for those who have settled in more frequented districts they have not there in any way incommoded their neighbors, nor rendered the concession hideous by buildings less respectable than those of some of their European neighbors. It is also well known that in very rare instances only have fires originated in Chinese houses.

Beyond doubt those quarters in which the Chinese population is a little numerous are not the most pleasant to dwell in; but who can gainsay that the Chinese, by becoming possessors of property have by that very fact contributed to raise the value of landed property in Yokohama, and also that the value of property would fall considerably, if this concession were all at once prohibited to the Chinese.

The fear of fire in the Japanese town would probably bring a number of Chinese into the Kobe concession, and I am convinced that many proprietors, even among those who, at first, were opposed to what I propose to-day, would be very happy now to let or sell to Chinese the property with which they do not know what to do at this moment, and which is every year saddled with a tax equal to, if not greater than, the actual value of the lots.

If my proposition appears sensible to you, I recommend it to your care, Mr. Editor, and I am convinced that your efforts will easily overcome a resistance which should no longer exist to-day, at the same time as you will have acquired a right to the gratitude of a large number of persons concerned, among whom figures.

Your obedient Servant,

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Yokohama, May 30th, 1877.

POLICE REFORM.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—There is one fact in regard to the Municipal affairs of the foreign settlement of Yokohama which I think serves to point out in language which cannot be misunderstood the necessity of a foreign inspector or director of police for the safety and comfort of all residents in the foreign town, and not only of an inspector, but also of a larger number of foreign policemen than we have had on duty for several years past.

I refer to the inefficiency of the native police in cases where a brawl occurs among drunken men like the one a day or two ago in Homura Road. Persons who saw the beginning of that row assert that several native policemen, who were at first spectators of the fracas, as soon

as they saw that there was going to be a "big fight," scampered off as fast as their feet could carry them.

About a fortnight before this I chanced to pass the same locality one evening, when a dozen or twenty seamen were having a social "knock down" in the middle of the street. I tried to avoid them and pass by at the side of the street, but suddenly there was a charge from another direction, so that I was instantly knocked into the middle of the battle, and had to make a desperate scramble, part of the time upon all fours, before I could extricate myself. When I had finally made good my escape I saw some native policemen looking on, and asking one of them why he did not interfere to preserve the peace in the public street, he replied that there were some of the comrades of the drunken men taking care of them, and therefore it was all right! I attempted to read the policeman's numbers, thinking to report them for neglect of duty; but when they saw this they ran away, leaving the battle in the street still going on. In other cases the native police have often been known to exceed their duty and maltreat foreign residents.

This, with their notorious inefficiency to catch thieves and burglars in the foreign settlement, although they are much more efficient in the native town, goes to prove the necessity of a reasonable staff of foreign policemen with a foreign chief, for the foreign town.

I am also decidedly of opinion that the land-taxes which we pay to the Japanese Government ought to provide police under foreign control, as well as for repairs, cleaning, and lighting of the streets. I am sure that there are those in our midst who would be willing to undertake to do all this and more, if they could receive the yearly land-taxes of the foreign settlement as remuneration for such services.

Yours sincerely,

PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

Yokohama, June 1st, 1877.

LAW REPORTS.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, *Consul-General*.

(Wednesday, May 23rd 1877.)

E. B. WATSON vs. WALSH, HALL & Co.

JUDGMENT.

This is an action to recover the sum of \$16,365, the alleged value of 100,000 gunny bags, interest, expenses &c., which plaintiff purchased of defendant, but which it is claimed are "old, damaged, not equal to sample, and unfit for packing rice," for which use they were bought, and are "Therefore of no value to plaintiff."

The answer sets up that the defendants in making sale of the property in dispute, were acting as agents for other parties and not for themselves. That the bags were sold by sample and were not warranted to be of any special quality or in any particular condition; that the money received for them was transmitted to the owners before the commencement of this action; and that the plaintiff has suffered no damage in the premises. The evidence establishes the following facts: That in February 1876, the plaintiff purchased of the defendants 350,000 gunny bags, a few of which were delivered in Yokohama, but the great bulk to the plaintiff's agents in Kobe; that samples of the bags were drawn in the usual manner from the dif-

ferent bales and placed in the possession of the plaintiff; that with the exception of a few loose bags rejected as being torn, stained, and otherwise unfit for use, all the bags, being in bales securely bound, were accepted by the plaintiff and paid for; that thereafter upon opening the bales a large proportion were found unfit for the uses for which they were intended. Whereupon the defendants were notified and a survey was held in November 1876, at Kobe, which established the fact that a large number of the bags were second-hand, stained or impregnated with bone or other dust.

I find also that with regard to all the bags complained of, the defendants were in fact simply acting as the agents of the owners, which fact was sufficiently communicated to the plaintiff, and that the proceeds thereof were duly transmitted by defendants to their principals with the knowledge of plaintiff, before the examination by him of the bulk of the bags. This clearly appears from the fact that a portion of the bags sold were specially declared to be the property of the defendants, and the plaintiff agreed to pay for these particular bags a higher price than for the others, and also that in the memorandum given to plaintiff, the bags now complained of are designated as sold on account of parties represented by their initials, and from the further fact that the last payment was made by the plaintiff according to his own testimony before the 23rd of March, and the complaint of their turning out bad was not made until the 20th of July following.

This perhaps might be considered sufficient to dispose of this proceeding, but it seems to me proper to examine into the merits of the cause itself to ascertain if the plaintiff has in law or equity any just claim on account of the injuries complained of. That the plaintiff has been greatly deceived and injured through his contract appears to me clear, but that this deception and injury have been caused by the defendants I cannot gather from the evidence. The shippers or packers of the goods it seems to me are alone responsible for this gross wrong.

So much of the evidence as connects itself with the samples received by the plaintiff goes to show that they were never themselves carefully examined by him and were never compared with the bulk they were supposed to represent.

His reason for this neglect is that feeling grateful to the defendants for certain kindnesses theretofore received, and having the utmost faith in their commercial integrity, he thought he was dealing in entire safety. It will be found, however, that the counsel for the plaintiff in his remarks expressly repudiates the idea that the defendants knew anything about the condition or quality of the bags confined in the bales, or in any manner knowingly and wilfully injured the plaintiff by selling him bags unfit for use; and the evidence shows clearly that they had no knowledge whatever as to the bags, and sold them as described in the invoices, which descriptions were given to the plaintiff in writing together with the samples. Upon this state of the facts, I am very clear the plaintiff could have no legal claim upon the defendants, were the latter the owners of the goods in question. The samples do not vary the written description; the plaintiff was not bound to pay for the goods until examined and found to correspond with the samples, which is the warranty implied in the sale, although it may be true as stated by him

that such examination would have lessened their merchantable value. He chose to receive and pay for the goods without such examination and thereby deprived himself of the benefit of that right unless exercised within a reasonable time after such payment, which was not done in this case.

In fact it is nowhere satisfactorily shown that the bulk of the goods differed in quality from the samples. Some of the latter when examined in Court proved to be of very inferior quality and in some cases unfit for the purposes required by the plaintiff; and others were not produced, being represented as lost.

The maxim *Caveat emptor* it appears to me must apply in this case. The plaintiff received the samples, and without examination or requiring any other warranty from the defendants accepted the goods and paid for them.

"The rule to be derived from all the cases is that where upon the sale of the goods the purchaser is satisfied without requiring a warranty, he cannot recover upon a mere representation of the quality by the seller, unless he can show that such representation was bottomed in fraud." (See Chitty on contracts, 10 Am. Edition, page 477, and cases there cited.)

In this case, as I have shown, there is no pretence of fraud on the part of the defendants; and as the plaintiff neglected to avail himself of his right to examine the goods before payment, or to exact any warranty as to their quality except that they should agree with the samples, in the language of the decisions he "cannot recover."

The complaint is therefore dismissed with costs of Court, no other costs to be allowed.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before MR ASAINA KANSUI, Vice President.

Thursday, May 31st, 1877.

C. BRAUN vs. KOJIWO SHOKITSU.

Mr. Dickens appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were represented by a Japanese lawyer.

The judgment in this case reviewed at length the circumstances which gave rise to the action, but as they have already been reported it is now unnecessary to publish the lengthy summary preceding the decision, which is as follows:—

Under the circumstances, stated the sum of \$10,093 and 75 cents, the value of the goods contracted for are to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff with interest at the rate of 1½ per cent. per month according to previous agreement between the plaintiff and defendant, from the 1st day of the 2nd month 9th year of Meiji, together with expenses of storage, fire insurance, &c., and the defendant must thereupon take delivery of the 4,750 pieces of shirtings referred to.

The costs of this suit the defendant is not to pay in virtue of existing arrangements between Japan and Great Britain.

29th day of 5th month, 10th Meiji.

Yokohama Saibansho.

IN THE DANISH CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. DE BAVIER, Esq., Consul-General,
VAN OORDT and VAN TORP, Assessors.

Saturday, June 2nd, 1877.

R. CONNOR vs. J. EWALT.

This case was resumed from the 21st April, when, it will be remembered, the plaintiff brought an action against the defendant for \$20 damages in consequence of a collision between the two pilot boats, *Hase* and *White Cloud*.

The defendant appeared personally, and in answer to questions put by the Court, admitted that he had no light on his boat at the time of the collision; and that it was in the twilight when the accident occurred. He could distinctly observe the plaintiff's boat all the time they were sailing towards the vessel; and, in fact, they were so near to each other that he could distinctly hear the conversation carried on in the other boat. He, defendant, admitted that the *Hase* had her lights up at the time of the collision.

The Court then rendered the following judgment:—

In the case of R. Connor vs. J. Ewalt, the Royal Danish Consular-General Court in Yokohama, in its sitting of second June, 1877, in which have taken part Ernest de Bavier, Consul-General, as President, C. W. Van Oordt and O. Van Torp, as Assessors, has decided as follows:—

Considering that from the evidence of both foreign and Japanese witnesses on both sides, it is clear that the two pilot boats could easily distinguish each other at the time of the collision and that therefore this collision was not occasioned through the want of a light on the *White Cloud*. Considering further that the evidence is not sufficient to show who was to blame for the collision, as both were racing to a ship, the Court therefore decides that the case be dismissed, without costs.

The Court is further of opinion that Captain Ewalt is entitled to his full pilotage, but at the same time reprimands him for not having had a light as provided by the pilot Regulations under which he holds a certificate.

HONGKONG.

Our advices from Canton state that the water is not the only element which the unfortunate people in the flooded districts have to fear. Daring robbers band themselves together, and, taking advantage of this calamity, fit themselves out in boats and attack the suffering localities, the inhabitants of which have mostly taken refuge on heights. Wherever the robbers cannot satisfy themselves with property, they carry away the young females. Many such daring exploits have been reported, and the number of young female captives are stated at between 50 and 60.—*China Mail*.

Rice is getting very dear in and about Canton just now, as, apart from the small stock in hand, the new crop has been destroyed by the flood, and unless measures are taken now to get a supply from outside, a famine may follow the flood.—*China Mail*.

The disaster from the flood in the up-country of Canton is becoming very serious, and great misery prevails. The Viceroy has despatched two Mandarins with 500 *shek* of rice and 2,000 taels in silver to the suffering districts to relieve the sufferers. The Committee of the Chinese Hospital have issued circulars inviting subscriptions. If the rain continues, the flood will extend even to the heart of Canton. The Chinese hope that the bank of the river at Song Yuen Wai will not succumb to the influence of the water, otherwise no part of Canton, it is calculated, will be free from inundation, exception the very high levels.—*Idem*.

A Dacca (Indian paper says that manufacture is in full operation in all the tea districts, and that the outturn is estimated at from 30 to 35,000 lbs.—*Daily Press*.

FOOCHOW.

A thief might have been seen on May 17th, near the Canton Joss House, suspended by both thumbs at a slight distance from the ground. The wretched man was caught perpetrating a petty theft, and after having been severely beaten by the enraged populace, was subjected to the inhuman torture above described, and then liberated.—*Foochow Herald*.

The first shipments to London of new season's tea—consisting of about 2,000 boxes and 350 half-chests—were forwarded per S.S. *Douglas* on the 15th instant, for transshipment at Hongkong. A larger quantity will, it is expected, be shipped per S.S. *Deucalion* due here in a few days, and bound for London direct—calling at the usual intermediate ports.—*Idem*.

Rather a serious affray between two rival gangs of coolies took place on May 17th, in front of a tea firing establishment near the premises recently occupied by the Great Northern Telegraph Company. It appears that the members of one of these guilds had been lately employed by the proprietor of the Tea House above referred to, and that a rival confederacy had encroached on what they conceived to be their ground. The result was a free fight, lasting nearly a quarter of an hour; with knives, spears, swords, &c., ending in serious injury to at least one man and the wounding of several others. A petty mandarin was sent for by the proprietor of the Tea House, and the mob quickly dispersed without giving any further annoyance.—*Idem*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

- May 23, H. M.'s S. ship *Egeria*, Captain Douglas, 1,011 tons, from Hakodate.
 May 23, Jap. str. *Hirokawa-Maru*, Burdiss, 1,870, from Hiogo, Government Stores, to M. B. M. S. Co.
 May 25, Jap. str. *Thabor*, Pendered, 950, from Kagoshima, to Lighthouse Dept.
 May 26, Brit. schr. *John McLean*, Lucy, 196, from Nagasaki, Coal, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
 May 27, Am. schr. *Mary Jane*, Brinkmeier, 165, from Kobe, General, to E. C. Kirby & Co.

- May 27, French corvette *Talisman*, Capt. St. Iliare, 1,400 tons, from Kobe.
 May 30, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Edmonds, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 May 31, Frch. str. *Volga*, Rolland, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 May 31, French Ironclad *Atalante*, Captain Galliard, from Hiogo.
 May 31, Brit. str. *Teviot*, Nisbet, 1,262, from London via Hongkong, General, to L. Kniffier & Co.
 May 31, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. Co.
 May 31, H. B. M.'s gun-vessel *Thistle*, Comdr. Pusey, 465 tons, 4-guns, from Kobe.
 May 31, Am. str. *Alaska*, Howard, 4,010, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 June 2, Swed. barq. *Anna Cecilia*, Fischer, 328, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.
 June 3, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 June 3, Jap. str. *Meiji-Maru*, Peters, 1,010, from North Coast, to Lighthouse Department.

DEPARTURES.

- May 24, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Tanner, 5,079, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 May 25, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 May 30, Frch. str. *Tibre*, de Girard, 1,009, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 May 31, Jap. str. *Thabor*, Pendered, 950, for Shimonoseki, with stores, war material, etc.
 May 31, Brit. barq. *Seafell*, Campbell, 488, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
 June 1, Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,503, for Shanghai, General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 June 1, Am. str. *Alaska*, Howard, 4,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 June 1, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdiss, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. R. Power, Mrs. Clark and 2 children, Mrs. Graham, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Doane, Miss S. Wyman, Mrs. Winsor, Mrs. Elbridge, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Gasner, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and 3 children, Mrs. Taylor and 2 infants, Miss C. B. Downing, Gen. and Miss Raban, Revd. J. S. Arthur, wife and 2 children, Dr. H. Wikoff, Messrs. W. S. Clark, M. Haroka, T. Iraya, T. Obata, C. L. Jenkins, D. R. Magretti, John Leckie, W. P. Moore, J. C. Phillips, C. P. Melly, A. Kirby, u.s.n., and Lieut. Comd. Clark, u.s.n.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Counts 2 children and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. Matsuoka and son, Mrs. Nao and child, Lieut. Fukuda, Lieut. Sayeki, Capt. Bridgford, R. M. A., Messrs. Takahashi, Yamanaka, E. Popp, G. Olson, Warburton, Wilson, Yasuda, Ichikawa, Oho, Yoshida, and Sasaki.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* from Hongkong:—Fleet Surgeon G. F. A. Drew, T. Davis, W. H. Sandersen, C. F. Sandersen; and 16 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* for Hongkong:—Madame Aymos, Messrs. Vittor Theophile, Robert Johnston, Kalis, Harada, Young and Imaizumi.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Mori Arinori, Japanese Minister to Peking, Mrs. Drummond, Captain Bonger, Messrs. Mackenzie, Von Fischer, Gilbert, Beddoes, Akao, Goldsmith, O. Smith, H. Andersen, Gillett, Woodall, Andrew Robertson, Tuck Chow, Lamie, J. Gray, Paymaster Burnside, u.s.n., Lieut. Noel, U. S. S. Lambard Chadwick, and 13 Japanese; and 354 in the steerage. For America: Revd. C. Hartwell, wife and child, Paymaster C. P. Thompson, u.s.n., and E. S. Harris, u.s.n.

Per Brit. str. *Teviot* from Hongkong:—Captain Percy.

Per Am. str. *Alaska* from San Francisco:—Paymaster W. W. Woodhull, u.s.n., wife and 2 children, Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, u.s.n., Messrs. H. Midzu-no-hima, Yoshida Djiro, J. Sampson, Wm. G. Sands and wife, Alex. E. Philippaas and B. Stahl in the cabin. Messrs. G. Musagami, Sugaki, M. Widse, C. F. Gooding wife and child, J. W. Milsted and 6 Chinese in the steerage. For Hongkong: Mr. F. Gillming and wife in the cabin. 150 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. Van der Pot, Paymaster Woodhull, wife and 2 children, Mr. Winslow, u.s.n., Mrs. Kami and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Penney and child, Lieut. Kato, Dr. Novikoff, Mrs. McNutt, Messrs. O. Keil, Schmitz, Rotschke, J. Sampson, and 28 Japanese in the cabin; and 308 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Menzaleh* for Shanghai:—Mr. Kraetzer.

Per Brit. str. *Oceanic* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Geo. B. Emory, J. Y. V. Shaw, J. Rouselain, Capt. Turner; and 1 in the steerage. For California: Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Miss F. H. Watson, Surgeon Major E. Baker, Mr. Wm. Johnson; and 830 in the steerage.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *Alaska* reports:—At noon of the 26th of May Lat. 35° 12' N. Lon. 158° 48' E. barometer very low and falling fast, there was every indication of a cyclone. At 12.40 barometer 29.10, wind blowing a moderate gale from the South. Let the ship come to, heading to South West, barometer 28.94 Storm path N.N.E. At 5 o'clock barometer began to rise; at 6 o'clock to 10 wind veering from W. to N. W. blowing very heavily; from 10 o'clock to midnight wind changing N. W. to N. and moderating, barometer rising rapidly—ship on her course heading W. At midnight to 6 a.m. of the 27th wind moderated to a strong breeze from the N., barometer 29.86, with a very heavy swell running from the N. E.

The above barometrical deductions are the mean of two barometers and one sympiesometer. With this exception experienced fine weather and moderate winds from the westward during the entire passage.

The Swedish barque *Anna Cecilia* reports light and baffling winds throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Oceanic* reports:—Left Hongkong, on Monday, the 28th May, at 3.50 p.m. Had moderate monsoons to Ocken Island; thence to port light variable winds, smooth sea. Sunday June 3rd, at 7.20 a.m. arrived at Yokohama. Passage 5 days and 13 hours mean time. Average steaming 12 miles per hour.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

The import market continues dull, but some enquiry exists for goods on speculation. Prices, however, are so low that no transactions of any moment have been reported except in Yarns of low and medium quality, which the purchasers hold for a rise.

The steamers *Volga* and *Teviot*, both with general cargo from London, have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex *Ava* from Marseilles, and *Copernic* and *Bokhara* from London, is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings—		
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.30 to 1.60	Market very quiet.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.60 to 2.40	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.40 to 2.35	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00 to 2.50	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.30 to 2.40	
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10 to 1.70	
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.55 to 2.65	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.60 to 2.30	
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.12½ to 0.14	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65 to 0.87½	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	6.70 to 7.50	
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.73 to 0.85	
Taffachelass "	1.70 to 2.15	
COTTON YARN.		
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	28.25 to 32.40	The transactions which have taken place have been principally purchases by natives on speculation and in anticipation of an advance.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	32.25 to 34.50	
Nos. 38 to 42 "	35.00 to 37.75	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.		
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.00 to 16.00	No demand in this market for goods of this class
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	10.50 to 11.50	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. "	3.50 to 4.75	
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.25 to 6.80	Very quiet.
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.25 to 6.75	
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½ to 0.18½	
do. do. (Figured) "	0.22 to 0.30	Unsaleable.
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.90 to 1.60	
Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50 to 0.55	
Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.65 to 0.75	Good qualities saleable. Very small business.
Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.40 to 0.70	
Italian, 32 in. "	0.22½ to 0.30	
Blankets, 6 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.42½ to 0.46	
METALS AND SUNDRIES.		
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	3.10 to 3.50	Quotations unchanged. Demand limited to pig and plate iron. Demand for 1 in. square to \$4.25. Some demand for nail-rod No. 14 at low prices.
do. Nail-rod "	3.00 to 3.25	
do. Hoop "	4.00 to	
do. Pig "	1.50 to 2.00	Small stocks. Holders firm. \$6 asked for Formosa bag.
Lead "	8.00 to 8.25	
Quicksilver ... .. "	.....
Coal ... .. "	.....
Sugar, ... .. "	.....
do. Jim pah. 1 "	8.70 to 9.20	
do. Khib pah. 2 "	8.00 to 8.50	
do. Kok fab. 3 "	7.50 to 7.80	
do. Kung fun. 4 "	6.80 to 7.30	
do. Formosa (bags) "	5.40 to 5.50	
do. (baskets) "	5.20 to 5.30	
do. Amoy Brown "	4.70 to 5.00	

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Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—This market is completely demoralised, and without any quotation. Future prices will depend entirely upon advices from home.

TEA.—Shortly after the departure of the *City of Peking* on 24th ulto. the Tea Market shewed signs of great weakness chiefly influenced by heavy arrivals and consequent accumulation of stocks. Prices declined from \$4 to \$5 all round except on the highest grades, which are scarce and pretty firmly held. Settlements for the period since the issue of our last Mail Summary amount to pels. 13,000, and as arrivals are coming in freely stocks are ample.

Prices rule as under, but the Market is far from buoyant.

The *Bothwell Castle* for San Francisco and thence per rail taking cargo to eastern ports only, has obtained a full cargo at 2½ cents per lb. gross. The *S. S. Teviot* for New York via Amoy and Suez has filled up her Yokohama allotment at £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet. No other open freight offering.

DESCRIPTION.								PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.	
SILK:—										
Mayebashi and Shinshiu	Extra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 600	The season being near its close, and adverse home advices having checked business, there are no quotations which can be relied upon.
	Best No. 1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Good all round	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fair medium 2½ 3 and inferior...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshiu, Extra	\$ 530 to 560		
" Best	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Good and fair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamatski, Best			
" Good			
" Medium			
Sodai,			
Harimichi 1 and 2			
Kakida, Extra			
1 and 2			
Good			
Medium			
Filature:—										
Tomioka, No. 1...			
" 2...			
" 3...			
TEA:—										
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 18 to 20	
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 to 24	
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 to 28	
Finest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 to 35	
Choice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 to 39 Scarce.	
Choicest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 upwards, Scarce and nominal.	
SUNDRIES:—										
Rice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 2.00 to 2.05 per picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.90 to 3.50 "	
" Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Large green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.40 to 2.50 "	
Cuttle Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.00 to 18.00 "	
Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.00 to 34.00 "	
Isinglass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.00 to 23.00 "	
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00 to 39.00 "	
Wax, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00 to 10.50 "	
" Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.00 to 43.00 "	
Gall Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00 to 8.50 "	
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.60 to 1.80 "	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.20 to 2.55 per catty.	
" (100 a 120 " " )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50 to 1.55 "	
Tobacco, Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.25 to 9.25 per picul.	
Rape Oil ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.00 to 11.50 "	
Shell Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00 to 34.00 "	
Camphor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.00 to 18.00 "	
Beche-de-mer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.00 to 37.00 "	
Coals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.25 to 6.50 per ton.	

EXCHANGE.

Business has been confined to sales of Private Paper, the demand for Bank having been very limited. Rates have declined slightly.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 1½d.				ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....75			
" do.....Sight.....4s. 0½d.				" Private.....10 days' sight.....76 nominal.			
" Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 1½d.				" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....1½ discount.			
" Documents 6 do.....4s. 0½d.				" Private.....10 days' sight.....2½ per cent dis.			
" Continental 6 do.....4s. 1½d.				" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....98			
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.15				" Private.....30 days' sight.....100			
" do.....Sight.....5.05							
" Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.23 nom.							
" Documents 6 do.....							

Gold Yen, 400. Silver Yen, 409½. Kinsatz, 405.

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
UNITED STATES and EUROPE via San Francisco or Suez.

Per P. M. Str. 'Alaska.'

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1877.

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Summary.

OUR MAIL SUMMARY was dated 5th instant, the despatch by the O. & O. Str. *Oceanic*, which left this port at daylight on the 6th for San Francisco, and the P. & O. Str. *Malacca*, which left about the same time for Hongkong with mails for Europe. Since then we have received the following mails:—

Per M. M. *Tanais*, M'seilles, 22 April, arrd. 6 June.
" O. & O. *Belgic*, S. Frisco, 16 May, " 7 June.
" P. & O. *Sunda*, L'don, 27 April, " 10 June.
" P. M. *City of Tokio*, S. Frisco, 29 May, " 17 June.
" M. M. *Tibre*, M'seilles, 5th May, " 18 June.
" P. & O. *Malacca*, L'don, 11th May, " 23 June.

And despatched the following:—

Per P. & O. *Malacca*, for Southampton.....6 June.
" M. M. *Volga*, for Marseilles.....13 June.
" P. & O. *Sunda*, for Southampton.....20 June.

Latest telegraphic advices from London and New York are to the 21st instant.

THE evening before the publication of our last Mail Summary, a serious assault, resulting in fatal consequences in one case, and grievous bodily injury in another, was committed by some German upon French men-of-war's men. On the evening of Sunday, the 3rd instant, a quarrel broke out, in one of the numerous low restaurants in the native town frequented by sailors, between men of the French men-of-war in harbour and those of the German corvette *Elisabeth*. The Germans had the worst of the conflict, and were driven to the hatoba by their adversaries. On the following evening the German sailors obtained leave to the number of about one hundred and twenty. A small number of Frenchmen, about twenty, and they principally belonging to the band of the *Atalante*, were also ashore. They were encountered by some

of the Germans in native town. One of them was killed, and another so seriously wounded that at first his life was despaired of. He is now, however, in a fair way to recover. A full account of the affair will be found on page 9. The *Elisabeth*, which was under orders to proceed, with the German Minister, to Kobe, postponed her departure until after the termination of a rigid enquiry which was held on board, and which resulted in four men being committed for trial. These will be kept under arrest until orders are received from Germany, whither the depositions have been sent, as to how they are to be disposed of.

THE insurrection in the South-West is not yet terminated and appears interminable. The hot weather which has now fairly set in will in all probability slacken the movements of the imperialists, and at the same time give the insurgents time to complete their organisation to obtain reinforcements, and to accumulate supplies. Intelligence from the seat of war has been very meagre; and indeed the probability is that operations have been far from extensive in the past three weeks. We read from time to time in the native journals of victorious advances by the imperial troops, of forts taken and insurgents dispersed, invariably with the most absurdly trifling results, such as the loss of one or two men, the capture of a few prisoners, the acquisition of a small number of rifles, and other trifling advantages. It is, of course, hard to reconcile these accounts with the facts that new levies are constantly called for: that the hospitals are full of wounded; and that Saigo and his lieutenants bid a bold defiance to their foes from the mountain ranges of Satsuma, Hinga, and Bungo. Disaffection, with difficulty kept from open rising, is prevalent among the samurai of other districts. The Tosa men, headed by Itagaki, are said to be clamoring for representative institutions. The Government are under very heavy, indeed incalculable, expenses, which the reserves in Mr. Okubo's budget will certainly fail to meet, and to provide for which, for the time, paper money is being freely issued. That the war should be brought to an end by the concession of reforms which are admittedly much needed is to be devoutly wished. If the demands of Saigo and his adherents are unreasonable, and such as an honest Government could not grant, we can only repeat what we have before said that those in authority would greatly improve their position by making them known. As they fail to do so, the impression prevails that the demands of the insurgents are just and reasonable; and that those in power, by protracting the strife, are betraying the interests of the country in order to keep in power men who are obnoxious, and to defer or to refuse for ever the grant of representative Government.

THE Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Company are adding to their steam fleet. Their latest purchases have been the *Candia*, and the *Gadshill*. On the first voyage of the former, now the *Amakusa-maru*, to Kobe, she struck a rock off Cape Diamond, knocking a large hole in her bow at the water line. She was taken to Yokoska Dock for repairs. Captain Dunn, who was in charge, has been removed from his post. The *Kiushiu-maru*, of the same company, ran on the rocks between Shimabara Gulf and Omoro Bay. She was afterwards safely beached and has since been taken to Nagasaki. A rumor is current that, after the suppression of the insurrection, whenever that may be, the Company intend to run a line of steamers to Europe.

TELEGRAPHIC advices have proved that the phenomenon of a tidal wave observed at Hakodate on the 11th ultimo, and reported in the columns of this paper was simultaneous with an earthquake shock which destroyed the town of Iquique in Peru, and with a tidal wave and other marine disturbances on the coast of Australia and New Zealand.

WITH the conviction of P. G. Hansen, a British naturalized Dane, and his sentence to twelve months' imprisonment, the prosecutions of the men implicated in a Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-note forgery perpetrated last January, have been brought to a close. The fourth and last prisoner, Williams, an American, has been discharged from custody.

MR. B. S. LYMAN, Chief Geologist and Mining Engineer to the Japanese Government, has published interesting and useful reports upon the geology and coal surveys of the Island of Yesso. Mr. H. B. Joyner, C.E., F.R.G.S., of the Meteorological Department, has issued tables of observations taken in Tokio during the past year.

A HEAVY gale commenced on the evening of the 11th and lasted till the morning of the 12th instant. H. M. S. *Audacious* dragged her anchors, and came into collision with the Mitsu Bishi S. S. *Chiri Maru*, which vessel suffered considerable damage. This the captain of the *Audacious* was willing to make good; but he has thought it his duty to resist a claim for compensation for damage, and demurrage consequent upon the detention of the *Chiri*, brought against him by the Company. A suit will therefore be heard in H. B. M.'s Court, in Admiralty Jurisdiction, in a few days. The *Audacious* was to leave for the North on her summer cruise two days ago; but her departure has been postponed.

DURING the gale the only serious accident which is reported occurred on board H. M. S. *Audacious*. The stream anchor of that vessel was hurled in board while she was in collision with the *Chiri Maru*. It fell upon Mr. Beatley, the carpenter, who was so severely injured that he died two hours afterwards.

THE COASTING TRADE OF JAPAN.

BY the conditions of the treaty between Japan and foreign countries, no foreign vessel can enter any of the unopened ports without the special permission of the government is first obtained. Foreign vessels have occasionally been chartered by Japanese for coasting voyages, and the necessary permit has been granted after some trouble and delay, but in the majority of cases the employment of the vessel has been for purposes in which the government has been interested. The establishment of the Mitsu Bishi Steam Ship Company rendered the work of obtaining permits for foreign vessels more difficult than before, and virtually only vessels flying the Japanese flag have any chance whatever of employment on the coast of Japan; while the importance and wealth of the Mitsu Bishi Company have overwhelmed all native would-be competitors, and forced the whole of the carrying trade into their own hands. By these means the Company has secured a practical monopoly of the Coast trade, and it is very generally believed that any attempt at opposition would eventually be decided in favor of the Company, supported as it is, or is supposed to be, by a considerable Government subsidy. Under these conditions it may be matter of interest to examine into the influence which this monopoly exercises over the internal trade of Japan.

The service of the Mitsu Bishi Company, owing no doubt to the limited number and small carrying capacity of their vessels, is notoriously insufficient to meet the requirements of the grain producers of the country, who, in consequence are compelled to limit their transactions, not by the quantity of produce at their disposal, but by the limited means of transport the vessels of this Company place at their command. The native merchant in endeavouring to frame estimates for the purchase of produce at one place, and its transport to, and sale at, another, encounters so many elements of uncertainty as to preclude the possibility of even an approximative result of the transaction. He must calculate upon great uncertainty as to the time when a steamer may arrive at the port of shipment: upon the small and probably insufficient carrying capacity of the vessel: upon her being partly loaded on arrival, or of her being engaged for cargo at some later port in the course of the voyage: upon the rate of freight which, varying from causes he has no knowledge of, and has no means of ascertaining or controlling, cannot be calculated upon until actually settled: upon the uncertain length of a voyage, extended or shortened as the orders of the Company, or the caprice of the master, may determine; upon the uncertainty of the *bonâ fide* delivery of the same cargo as to quality and weight, as put on board: upon the difficulty of obtaining insurance which, in the majority of cases, cannot be effected upon vessels officered and manned solely by Japanese; and upon the collateral disadvantages of loss of interest and market attendant upon an uncertain and protracted voyage.

The advantages of greater freedom in the employment of any vessels offering, will be best appreciated when it is known that the difference in freight between the highest estimated charter of a foreign vessel, and the lowest rate of freight charged by the Mitsu Bishi Company for identical voyages, is at least thirty three per cent. in favor of the chartered steamer. In addition to this important consideration of expense, the

employment of a foreign steamer would enable the merchant to calculate to a fine point the quantity of produce he can ship, and the cost per *koku* for conveyance to a port of sale: he can also depend upon the time of the voyage: upon the delivery of the full quantity laden on board without the possibility of it being mixed with other cargo; and he can in nearly every case protect himself from loss by insuring the value of his adventure. The monopoly of the Mitsu Bishi Company has driven every other native-owned vessel off the coast: foreign steamers cannot enter a non-treaty port: consequently, all the produce of the fertile regions close to the sea coast must either be transported in junks, sent overland, or shipped by the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamers, subject to all the elements of uncertainty before mentioned.

Under these circumstances it cannot be matter of surprise that the Japanese people should begin to complain of the difficulties in the way of trade, and should estimate at its true value the policy of the Government in according to one company privileges which entail a heavy burden upon a large section of the mercantile class. The opinion is rapidly gaining ground that the time has arrived when the necessity for some new provisions, calculated to assist the merchant by the additional facilities afforded for the transfer of his produce, should be urged upon the Government. To carry out reform in this respect the Government will be asked to sanction the employment of foreign vessels under restrictions somewhat of the following nature. It shall be optional for native merchants to charter ships of any nationality, for the purpose of conveying produce from and to any non-treaty ports in Japan. Notice of any such charter shall be given to the Custom House, and application be made for a permit to be issued for a term of not less than one month nor exceeding three months. Such permit shall express in clear terms the conditions upon which it is granted, and the regulations to be observed in entering, during the stay in, and on leaving, port. In addition it will set forth the penalties to which the ship will become liable for the breach of any of the regulations. For this permit, a fee, calculated in the same manner as for tonnage dues, will be levied, and upon its delivery to the master it will become part of his ship's papers, and be, in every respect, an efficient passport to be produced upon the demand of any lawful authority. When the vessel is ready to proceed to sea, an officer appointed for the purpose by the Customs will accompany her; and, on the approach of the vessel to an unopened port, he will deliver to the master a distinctive flag, to be hoisted at the fore, signifying that the vessel is duly licensed for the trade in which she is engaged. The authority to use this flag can at all times be ascertained by an inspection of the permit in possession of the master. The principal duty of the Customs officer will be to keep a log detailing the proceedings of the voyage, and to prevent the importation of smuggled goods. On his return he will report to the Commissioner of Customs if the regulations enjoined have been complied with:—should a breach have been committed, the hull of the vessel will be held liable for the satisfaction of the penalties, which must be paid before the vessel can be permitted to clear out for any other port. An intimation of a breach having been committed, made to the Consulate of the nation to which the vessel belongs, is to be considered equivalent to a detainer on the ship's papers.

Should the government consider with favor an application at once just and reasonable, an immense benefit will be conferred upon the people of this country, for it is now sufficiently evident that the growing trade of Japan suffers greatly from the protective navigation policy of the empire. The limited means of transport, and the high freights consequential upon the monopoly before referred to, exercise an almost prohibitive influence on the circulation and dissemination of cereals from the area of production to the seat of demand—the large and thickly populated cities. Legitimate business is checked: capital is rendered comparatively valueless as a commercial medium; and the interests of a very considerable section of the people are sacrificed for the benefit of a Company of steam ship owners, in which the government is, rightly or wrongly, supposed to be directly interested. The concession in favor of the employment of vessels which can carry out the terms of a charter most cheaply will inflict no injury upon the Mitsu Bishi Company beyond compelling them, by fear of wholesome competition, to carry as speedily, as fully, and as economically, as other shipowners are prepared to bind themselves to do. The existing condition of the coasting trade is far from what any other nation, except, probably, the United States, which is hampered by navigation laws almost as unwise as the treaty regulations of Japan, would tolerate, and in this respect the government appears to favor a certain number of individuals who, by demanding freight in excess of that which would be payable in event of open competition, really levy a tax upon trade, and impose restrictions upon business seriously prejudicial to the commerce of the country.

FIRE INSURANCE.

JAPANESE affairs have engrossed the public attention so much of late that matters affecting the common interest have perforce been passed over. In the early part of this year the representatives of nearly all the Fire Insurance Companies, at a meeting which was supposed to be of a private nature, but the details of which could scarcely be kept long secret, agreed to a resolution providing for the survey of all new proposed dwelling houses risks, and of all current risks renewable after the 31st December, 1877. The resolution, among other things, provided that a person nominated by the associated offices should inspect and report upon the form and construction of chimneys and stove-pipes contained in all new proposals for, and renewals of former, insurances against loss or damage by fire. Beyond a brief advertisement of the most uncertain and vague character, no notification was given to the members of this community of the new regulation, of the manner in which it would be carried out, or the Companies who had agreed to the resolution. We now understand that some few of the larger home offices, and one at least of the local offices, have treated the resolution as a dead letter, and left to the others the option of carrying it out or not as the particular nature of the risks offered to them seem to warrant.

Fire Insurance in Yokohama is a very considerable item in the calculations of a merchant, to whom, however, the burden is comparatively small to that which falls upon the proprietor of dwelling houses, or the

tenant who furnishes his dwelling at even very moderate expense. The rates now ruling had their origin in the so called "great fire" of November, 1866, which has ever since been the ready quotation of disaster urged upon those who have attempted to demonstrate the strong reasons existing for a reduction of premium. Many residents who were sufferers by that fire, and most who witnessed it, will bear testimony to the fact that the foreign settlement of Yokohama was then a collection of flimsy shanties built chiefly of wood, connecting, in numerous cases, with godowns of but slightly superior construction; the whole being joined not only to the native town, but to probably the most dangerous quarter—of overcrowded and extra-hazardous surroundings. In 1866 foreigners were not very well acquainted with the peril of proximity to an area of wooden hovels so lightly constructed that the merest misadventure with a match, a bit of red charcoal, a lamp, or any other of the commonest necessary items of domestic existence became a source of grave danger. Business at that time was prospering: "things looked square;" and there are some among us who still regret, the dirty, ill-built, undrained and unhealthy settlement then called Yokohama. In November, 1866, a fire broke out in the overcrowded and disreputable quarter alluded to, and aided by a strong breeze soon spread to the foreign settlement. It is unnecessary now to detail the occurrences of that evil day, but sufficient to say that the dirty, ill-constructed, original settlement was nearly erased from Japanese territory. The exact or even approximate losses of the Fire Insurance Companies have never been ascertained or published, and the estimates of them are so variously stated that, as practical men, we decline to place a particle of belief in the maximum, minimum, or mean. We are, however, satisfied that the loss was severe, and more so when compared with the almost insignificant returns which had been made to the offices from the establishment of the agencies until that time. News of the disaster soon reached the chief offices. Most agents of Insurance Companies being more interested as merchants than as agents, no doubt exaggerated the scene, and the bonfire, for it should properly be called no more when the late fires in Tokio are remembered, was made out to be a tremendous conflagration. The Companies wisely made the most of this, (for is not a large fire an Insurance Company's delight?) and forthwith did they—not exactly increase—but double, the premium hitherto charged. The reconstruction of the settlement was soon begun; and the most important step towards future protection was the imposition of a barrier between the native and foreign settlements. The style of building was improved: wood was discarded: in most instances elegance of design was ruthlessly sacrificed to notions of safety from fire; and ten years later witnessed the foreign settlement of Yokohama fairly and substantially built, and sufficiently separated from the native town to be free from any fire not of unusual, if not impossible, dimensions. In 1870 an adventurous China Company offered to accept risks on godowns at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, or a reduction of 25 per cent on the rate then ruling. After considerable delay the home offices, with one or two notable exceptions, accepted the reduced rate; and about the same time they made the munificent concession of 1 per cent on the rates in the settlement for property on the Bluff.

With the exception of lots 60 and 61 in March 1874 and Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD &

Co.'s premises in January of this year, no fires of importance for the value of the property destroyed, have taken place. True one or two tea-firing godowns have been burnt, and one or two partial losses have occurred in godowns, while the numerous fires in dwellings and small stores, have possessed no merit to entitle them to be called serious losses. This brings us down to 1877 or nearly eleven years after the "great fire," and it is matter of curiosity to speculate upon the aggregate sum the owners of property, or those interested in it, have paid during that time as premium for insurance against fire. We think, after carefully estimating the value, year by year, of the buildings and property in Yokohama, that no less sum than four million dollars has been disbursed in providing for an indemnity against the vastly exaggerated risks of a possible fire. In view of this circumstance, combined with the excessive rates levied by the Insurance Companies, is it at all likely the community will submit without remonstrance, to a regulation so vexatious as that now entailing a critical examination and survey of the buildings which have been accepted without demur for the past eleven years? The community must assert itself; in reality it does say to the Fire Offices,—we are willing to submit to any restriction you see fit to impose upon us, but—we require some consideration from you in return. It is evident you must have either grossly miscalculated the risk anterior to 1866, in then quoting 1 per cent for godowns; or, you do us manifest injustice in now assessing the peril of the present Yokohama at 50 per cent greater than the peril attendant upon the Yokohama of 1866. We pay you premia from twenty to fifty times as great as the rates ruling in London, and the time has arrived when, instead of subjecting your constituency to new conditions, you should consider the expediency of reducing the premium now charged. In London and its suburbs the rates on dwelling houses of brick or stone construction range from $\frac{1}{16}$ th to $\frac{1}{4}$ th per cent; here they range from a minimum on the bluff of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to a maximum in the settlement of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on similar risks. A gentleman with furnished residence representing a value of say £2000, residing in London would pay a yearly sum of £2.10s to £ 5, for the same protection from fire as costs him here £30 to £50 on the bluff or in the settlement respectively.

In giving expression to these views, we wish to point out to Insurance Companies the strong feeling amongst the community against their proposed action with regard to chimney inspection. Yokohama has been a rich source of income to the offices, and the growing opinion now decidedly is that the rates charged are exorbitant and out of all proportion to the really good average class of risks offered; and further that some movement should be inaugurated for effecting a material reduction in those rates. The losses of 1866 have long ago been covered by the proceeds of subsequent risks, and we are not now inclined to pay any further attention to the reported liability of the whole settlement to destruction by one fire; a liability vastly exaggerated and opposed to the fair inferences reasonably deducible from the facts.

After the Minister of Foreign Affairs arrived at Kioto, he, on the 11th, attended the Anzaisho. He is staying in Nikkoya, Sanjo-agaru, Kujamachi, Kioto.

EMBARRASSMENT.

IMMEDIATELY after the outbreak of the insurrection which is still so far from being suppressed, the native journals, or those of them at least which may be regarded as semi-official, announced that the Government were so fully prepared for every contingency that the rebellion would be put down within a very few weeks—five or seven. Friends of the Government, partial and enthusiastic natives, and ill advised and interested foreigners re-echoed this prophecy, pooh-poohed the strength of the insurrection, misrepresented its motives, and treated the whole movement as an illtempered, badly organized, rising, which only needed the presence of a few troops and a ship of war or two to quell it entirely. Since that time four months have now elapsed; and each succeeding week has contributed fresh testimony to the utter untrustworthiness of the vaticinations which were so industriously circulated. During four months the imperial Government have racked their utmost resources in men, ships, and money, with the result that they have been able merely to make head to the insurrection. Even those who were so confident of the rapid and complete success of the imperial arms: who hailed the report of every paltry skirmish gained by the troops as a brilliant victory: who declared the rebellion suppressed when SAIGO withdrew his forces from the environs of Kumamoto and transferred the scene of strife to another field: even they will hardly dare to say now that the civil war is at an end. For even on their prejudiced minds the teaching of facts and time must have some effect. The war still continues: the insurrectionary armies are in as great force and as good heart as ever: the flower of the imperial forces has fallen: the gaps caused by the swords of the samurai in the ranks of the Government battalions have been filled by raw levies having little or no stomach for the fight; while SAIGO, another FABIVS MAXIMUS, the DELAYER, hangs like a thunder cloud on the summits of the mountains of Satsuma, Hiuga, and Bungo, drawing unknown numbers of the disaffected to his standard, avoiding all direct engagements, causing his forces to vanish from one place only to reappear in another, tantalising the enemy with his caution, harassing them by marches and counter-marches, cutting off their stragglers and foragers, and waiting for that period of exhaustion which he knows must come to his already wearied pursuers, and which shall find for him the opportunity to treat or strike as may seem best to himself and for his cause.

It does appear, indeed, that the time for which the rebel commander is looking should not be very far distant. In a spirit, the friendliest to the country, we are tempted to say that the sooner it comes the better. For the delay of every additional day in its advent, means addition to the woful chaos which appears inevitable. How are the enormous expenses of this worse than fratricidal strife to be met, those expenses which, incurred on either side, will have to be borne by the already burdened country: expenses which at the end of April, incurred by the Government alone, amounted to not less than eighteen million yen: expenses which on the part of the Government alone are accruing at the rate of two and a half million yen per month? This is no idle question; but one of the most serious importance. Apart from the heavy cost of an army in the field, we must not forget that

every recruit to the imperial ranks is bought, if not in solid gold, at least in paper money for which the Empire is made responsible, and which is instantly put into circulation. Each recruit receives, besides his kit, on enlisting, a bounty of forty yen; and every sum of forty yen thus issued is so much more of that irredeemable paper which bids fair to become as valueless as were assignats in 1796. The Japanese Government have not even such representative value for their paper as the French Revolutionary Governments had for theirs. The latter had at least the national domains, the forfeited estates of the nobility, upon which the assignat was a preferential claim. The former are simply, in their dire distress we will admit if that is any excuse for their action, issuing notes against which they have apparently no bullion in reserve. If they wish to maintain public confidence in their paper, they should with every fresh issue notify the amount of specie in their vaults to provide for it. As it is they seem to be drawing so many cheques upon a bank in which they have no funds; and the day whereon those cheques shall be presented and returned marked "no effects," will be one of national calamity, of ruin and disaster unprecedented and undreamt of. On that day no stroke of finesse, like that which placed the Government in possession of \$15,000,000, the property of the Kuwazoku, borrowed at five per cent without security, will be available. National bankruptcy will have to be faced in all its stern reality, with all the misery, the starvation, the nameless horrors, it will involve.

We are far from insisting that such a crisis is inevitable. Even now, imminent as it is, it might be avoided; but it can only be escaped by the surcease of the present strife, and a thorough and prompt change, if not of the form of government itself, which is of first desirability, at least of the policy pursued by that Government.

This is no time for self-deception or for deceiving others. In sad sooth a veil of gloom hangs over every outlook for Japanese finance, which is dead weighted with its incubus of debt principally represented by the irredeemable paper. To reduce this, if it is to be reduced at all, as well as to meet their national expenditure in all its branches, the Government depend upon the rice crop of the country. This promises well, it is true, in the districts under cultivation; but, naturally, a much smaller area is under cultivation than would be in peaceful times. It is not too much to say that Kiushiu this year will have virtually no crop at all. Again, the harvests of other districts must be materially below the average through the withdrawal from husbandry of numbers of the adult male population to meet the imperious demands of the war. Following on a deficient crop will come the prohibition to export, of itself a serious calamity now that the balance of trade is so much and so certainly against Japan. Then a large portion of the taxes will have to be collected in paper, failing produce. Reports from the silk districts point to a deficiency in quantity and inferiority in staple, in that crop, which, even if good and abundant, could not be expected, with the existing condition and prospect of the markets all over the world, to yield within forty per cent of what last year's silk crop produced. A constant drain of specie is made on the country to meet the balance of trade. And, as if all this were not sufficient embarrassment and difficulty, the treatment of the nobles by the Government in the matter of the Kuwazoku Bank, may well

have alienated the sympathies of those who at the present moment appear to be the only possessors, to any considerable extent, of capital in the country, but whose further financial assistance, rendered voluntarily, it would be the very climax of audacity to look for.

In the foregoing estimate we have exaggerated nothing; but have represented the financial condition of the country as it, alas, exists, after four months of civil war. How much that desperate condition must be aggravated should not peace shortly shade Japan with her wings, giving time for domestic reform and a careful casting up of the nation's accounts, we leave to be inferred by foreign friends of Japan and by Japanese statesmen. If, the present state of affairs, the now raging war, the existing system of government, the prevailing methods of finance, persevered in, they can see anything but desolation rapidly approaching, they have that happy faith which "hopeth all things, trusteth all things, believeth all things," a faith which we should be glad to see justified by results, a faith which we may indeed envy them but cannot share.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE meeting of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY held in Shanghai on the 5th instant has taken the bulk of the Yokohama shareholders by surprise. No notice of the intention to hold the meeting, or, more important still, of the gravity of the proposed resolutions, was sent to Yokohama, and in fact the circular convening the meeting was issued in Shanghai on the 29th May, six clear days only before the appointed date of the meeting.

A full report of the meeting was given in our issue of the 13th instant, from which it will be seen that thirty-five persons, interested in the Company and in the proposed changes, attended for the discussion of a resolution, which is intended not only to alter the present form of the concern, but to reduce it to a new species of co-operative society or club, to be carried on in manner similar to the Topham and other institutions of the same class which struggle on in England with varying success.

The NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY is at present a triennial office, this being the last year of its term: in the ordinary course of events it would have been reconstituted for a further term of three years from 1878 to 1880, and in all probability the shareholders in the present company would have become members of the new. Without notifying the shareholders in the outposts of China or in Japan, the existing arrangements have been set aside by a majority of nine; fourteen voting for, and five against, the resolution. Sixteen members present apparently refrained from voting, and we are therefore justified in assuming that the measures passed will be made matter of subsequent discussion.

The substance of the proposed change in the formation of the Company to be started on the 1st of January next is that the Company shall be permanent instead of triennial: that a reserve fund of taels 400,000 shall be formed out of the one-third of the profit payable to shareholders; and that every shareholder who has not for three years past contributed enough business, the amount to be determined at the discretion of the direc-

tors, shall have his name removed from the list of members.

The reasons advanced in favor of making the Company permanent were that "it would save a great deal of routine work" and enable a larger business to be done than the present capital warrants. We fail to see the force of these arguments. It was suggested at the meeting that the Company had not the confidence of the public, owing to its too limited capital, but a member corrected this impression, and pointed out that if a larger capital were required the want might be met by increasing the amount paid up on the shares. In spite, however, of the opinions expressed the resolution was carried, and it only remains to consider how far it can be in the power of the members of a Company to remove other members who may not have complied with the condition regarding the contribution of business. It is quite competent for an institution such as the North China Insurance Company, which is unlimited and unregistered, and for the gross liabilities of which every individual shareholder is responsible to the full extent of his means and property, to frame such agreement, which, taking the place of, and virtually being, the articles of association, shall be binding upon all the signatories. In the same manner as a Joint Stock Company reserves the right to forfeiture of the shares of a member who has neglected for a fixed space of time to comply with the rules or to pay calls legally made, the new association may provide for the forfeiture of the shares of a member who may neglect, or be unable to comply with, the condition requiring him to contribute a certain amount of business to the company during a specified term. This seems sufficiently clear, but the real difficulty lies, not in expelling a shareholder, but in indemnifying him against the claims, present and prospective, on the association of which he has been and must in the eye of the law remain a responsible contributory for a long space of time after his name has been removed from the list of members. It would be a very natural objection for a member to urge that the act of his copartners in depriving him of his share of probable profits by cancelling his interest is unjust and improper, if only for the reason that he remains burdened with all future possible losses in excess of the capital stock and funds of the company.

It is distinctly laid down that:—"By the common law of England every member of an ordinary partnership is liable to the utmost farthing of his property for the debts and engagements of the firm. The law ignoring the firm as anything distinct from the persons composing it, treats the debts and engagements of the firm as the debts and engagements of the partners, and holds each partner liable for them accordingly. Moreover, if judgment is obtained against the firm for a debt owing by it, the judgment creditor is under no obligation to levy execution against the property of the firm before having recourse to the separate property of the partners; nor is he under any obligation to levy execution against all the partners rateably, but he may select any one or more of them, and levy execution upon him or them until the judgment is satisfied, leaving all questions of contribution to be settled afterwards between the partners themselves."

This doctrine of unlimited liability applies by common law not only to ordinary partnerships, but to all unincorporated Companies without exception."

When the liability of an expelled shareholder would terminate is a question too

abstruse to be entered into here; but we may remark that in all probability the founders of the present company contemplated the imprudence of incurring the continuous liability of a permanent office, to avoid which, and to set a limit to it, the triennial system was adopted. Mr. RENNIE has expressed his opinion that the new proposal can be carried out without difficulty. His reputation for legal knowledge entitles his opinion to respect, but in view of the legal difficulties and uncertainties in which the question of liability of an expelled member is involved, we should hesitate to be guided by his unsupported dictum.

Viewed in a more practical light the real object of the movement appears to be to confine the large profits made by the company to distribution among the persons who contribute business; in other words, the members will pay premia on their risks equivalent to a percentage to be ascertained by the amount of losses sustained and the expenses of carrying on the business, minus the interest on capital and reserves invested; and no person other than those who can place business in the hands of the Company will be allowed to retain shares. Under these circumstances the wording of the resolution is misconceived; it should have been somewhat in the following form:—The directors propose that on the expiration of the present year the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY be reconstituted upon a new basis. A sum of 600,000 taels with a contingent liability of 1,400,000 additional, be paid and guaranteed by business-contributing members, who alone can be interested in the Club. Premia on insurances will, as hitherto, be paid in accordance with a fixed tariff, and the surplus funds, after payment of claims and expenses, will be returned to the members in the shape of interest on the capital advanced by them, and subsequently as a bonus divided *pro rata* on the premia contributed.

In conclusion, we point attention to the explanation of the chairman to the effect that at the close of every three years the shares will be redistributed. The shares of members who have not contributed sufficient business will be forfeited and apportioned to those whose support has been the most considerable. This is rather contradictory, and unintelligible if taken with the resolution. On the expiration of the present office the allotment of shares in the new is at the discretion of the directors, who can grant them only to business contributing members. Therefore it seems sufficiently clear that the only benefit to be derived from the change is the saving of some amount of routine work—a bad reason—and increase of the reserve fund, which, as explained at the meeting, can be done by the issue of more shares or a larger call being made upon the present number. The disadvantages of the change are numerous. The responsible proprietors will be reduced in number, and, however satisfactory this may be among themselves, it is not likely to extend the public confidence in the stability of the concern. Those members who contribute but little business of their own influence others to insure, and by these means the Company has been well supported with a much more general business than can be expected under the new and exclusive Club system.

It is said the Minister of Finance will pay another visit to Kioto on or about the beginning of next month.

A SHIZOKU BANK.

THE number of Banks already established in Japan under the name of National Banks is not sufficient for the requirements, if not of the country, at least of the Government. The latter cannot have too many channels for the outlet of their superabundance of money, too many companies which, trading under the patronage of the Government, labelled with the great "national" ticket, shall procure them credit in exchange for that money. It is true that the money is not actual value, that it is merely so much paper, for which an equivalent does not appear to exist. At all events, if it does exist, the financiers of Japan have not thought it worth while to indicate its nature. They imagine, perhaps, that the declaration is not necessary: that to make it would be a work of supererogation: that the faith of all into whose hands may fall the paper currency of the empire will accept unhesitatingly, as being as valid and weighty as solid gold, the prettily designed and artistically engraved pieces of paper, which they are issuing to such an extent that, at the present rate of progress, they bid fair in time to be of sufficient quantity to cover a province. That correspondent of the *Osaka Nippo* whom we quoted lately is not extravagant in his reasoning. He points out that from the 1st to the 10th year of Meiji fifteen National Banks have been established in Japan, each Bank with its own capital, and with grim humor draws the conclusion, "How wealthy is Japan!" His forecast that these banks will be increased in the future till their total capital will be one hundred million yen is not by any means far-fetched. The "Nobles" or "Fifteenth National" Bank has a capital, how composed we have already pointed out, of seventeen million yen. It is not improbable that the total ostensible capital of the fifteen Banks already existing is not far short of the amount mentioned by the *Osaka Nippo*. "Plenty of money!" exclaims the Japanese Editor. "Plenty of money!" says the Government. "Plenty of money! such as it is!" the public may reply. Money in notes, which would cover 455,000 tsubos of land, or 376 acres, should be an outward and visible sign of great wealth and the promise of vast future prosperity. That it is the sign of an expenditure which funds do not exist to meet, drafts against which there is no reserve, a pawning of the future revenues of the country, a sowing of the wind of embarrassment, which may be reaped in the whirlwind of national impecuniosity and disaster, is probable if not at present actually demonstrable. That the more profound thinkers among the Japanese are not ignorant of the difficulties which are impending is evident in frequent articles, paragraphs, and letters in which the truth is shown, under the thin veil of praise of Government measures, or, as in the case of the extract we have taken from the *Osaka Nippo*, a sarcastic assertion of prosperity, and which from time to time appear in the native papers. Occasionally we find a matter of fact assertion of the actual condition of affairs, and an honest looking in the face of a crisis apparently inevitable, which reflect the greatest credit upon the soundness of the judgment, and the true patriotism of the writers, who fearlessly brave the risks they run by the outspoken expression of their opinions. Thus, the *Akebono Shinbun* publishes the following plain statement:—

"The Finance Department has already expended twenty million yen in the South-

"West since the commencement of the war. The revenues of several ken in that part of the empire which has suffered injury, more or less extensive, at the hand of the insurgents, have each decreased by about eight million yen since last year. Now, supposing even that at this moment the insurrection is entirely suppressed, and the imperial armies, victorious, are on their way back to Tokio. Each man of the police force, and of the several contingents of shizoku newly levied in various ken, must be rewarded; and the families of the killed and wounded officers and soldiers must be provided for; while a great sum of money will be required for the relief of the impoverished inhabitants of those districts which have been devastated during the war. All these contingencies will bring the liabilities of the Government, so far, up to a total of not less than forty million yen. Again, if the war should continue for one month longer, it will involve the outlay of an additional sum of five million yen, that is if its expenses are only in proportion to those hitherto incurred, and so on at the rate of five million yen for every succeeding month of its duration. Further, the military stores at the disposal of the Government are very much reduced, and great numbers of cannon and rifles are worn out through service."

We have no wish to magnify the difficulties and embarrassment of the Government; but on the other hand we contend that nothing can be gained by concealing, denying, or underestimating them. The country is in a very deplorable condition; its future is very gloomy; and in the dire distress of the Government, to whose constitution and tenure of office, in opposition to the wish of the people desiring representative institutions, there can be little doubt the present war and consequent financial trouble are due, it is little to be wondered at that it should snatch at any small plank which may keep it a few moments longer on the surface of the stream which threatens to drown it. One such plank was the idea of establishing a Kuwazoku Bank with the bonds the payment of which to the nobles was overdue. Since it was availed of the waters of trouble have added weight to the Government, which accordingly wants more aid to keep it afloat. A straw, if not a plank, is in sight this time. The shizoku's bonds are overdue in part. Why should they not be applied in the same manner as were the sums due to the kuwazoku? The idea of the establishment of a Shizoku Bank follows naturally on the successful founding of a Kuwazoku Bank. The second institution will, if it is organized, in most respects resemble its predecessor. Only, if we are to believe the *Choya Shinbun*, the terms on which their money is to be borrowed from the shizoku are more favorable to the Government than those on which a similar financial transaction was conducted with the nobles. Admiration is commanded by the ingenuous manner in which the second project is introduced to the public. We are told, after an encomium on the (future) management of the Nobles Bank, that "some of the shizoku propose obtaining a license to establish a bank, and to issue bank-notes by pledging the Government bonds for their pensions to the Government, which are to be given them this year, in the same way as the nobles, with this exception, that they do not desire to receive any interest from the Government, their object being to aid in defraying the Government expenditure."

We are aware that numerous cases have occurred of well-to-do officials and noblemen

returning their pensions to the Government; but their meritorious deeds are far eclipsed by this wholesale act of patriotic unselfishness ascribed to the shizoku, in praise of whom we cannot do better than repeat the word of the native recorder of their self-sacrifice. "We much admire them for their good intentions; but if they receive no interest, the expenses of their establishments cannot be sustained."

The question of interest is, after all, a minor matter, when the capital itself is engulfed in an enterprise so disastrous as that of the civil war. The "method" of the Japanese Government is commendable and polite. Instead of "forced loans" as in Turkey, we have the establishment of class banks with Government bonds as a capital. Whether the nobles and gentry of this country will be in a better position as creditors under the one system of borrowing, than they would under the other, may be matter of opinion. Those most interested have a right to complain or to be pleased as best suits them. Onlookers, however, have some interest in the matter, and to them, when they consider the wholesale measure of repudiation which was known as the capitalization of the incomes of the *kuwazoku* and *shizoku*, the subsequent establishment of banks with part of the funds which should have been paid as a meagre compensation, will not appear extraordinary. In fact they might not be much astonished some day by a complete denial of indebtedness of every kind on the part of a Government, which is already compelled to make such havoc with its engagements.

YESSO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.*

THE island of Yesso being destined, in the future development of its great but imperfectly known resources, to contribute largely to what prosperity may be enjoyed by the empire, it is matter of first necessity that light should be thrown upon its condition, conformation, and capabilities. The work now before us, the partial result of Mr. BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN's labors, contains in small space a mass of information. If it is not turned to some practical use by the Kaitakushi Department, the fault will not be with the Surveyor. Judging, however, by the comparative failure of that Department to deal successfully with measures for the improvement, commercial and agricultural, of a very valuable possession, it is not impossible that Mr. LYMAN's work may first of all be turned to good account in that day, be it close at hand or far remote, when trade and settlement shall be freely allowed to foreigners. Mr. LYMAN proposes a scheme, a sort of compromise, pending the arrival of that time, whereby foreigners may be associated with natives, and foreign capital employed in the development of certain industries; but to that we shall allude further on.

Before commencing to read this little work, the intending reader will do well to make the corrections in the body of the book indicated in the table of "some of the more important errata"—a table which, by the way, itself contains at least two mistakes. That done, and the work of reading commenced, other corrections, less important perhaps, will suggest themselves *passim*. In fact the book abounds in typographical errors, which, especially in a work of this nature and one supposed to be issued under the most careful supervision, are hardly excusable. Here and there, too, the writer's style is a little slipshod and involved, as in the following sentence, which a diagram perhaps, accompanied by a foot note, might render clear; but which as it stands is all but unintelligible:—"The new post and rail fences at the government farms have been made with almost double the labor that is necessary; for the posts are the chief source of outlay in such a (three rail) fence and one half of them here are quite useless, those, namely, that are in the middle of the fence." And it is difficult to imagine a school house "finding a place" for itself, suitable or unsuitable.

These are, perhaps, the only points upon which much fault can found with Mr. LYMAN's work, which shows in almost every page acuteness of observation on the part of the author, and facility and shrewdness of inference.

The first part of the work, or eighty out of the two hundred and eleven pages forming the whole, is devoted to a "Report of daily progress of the Yesso Geological Surveys of 1875, with comments on other matters." The surveys occupied rather more than three months, from the 20th June to the end of September. The surveyor, during his passage from Yokohama to Hakodate, visited Sendai Bay, a place which before had been seldom, if ever, visited by geologists, and which Mr. LYMAN in consequence took the opportunity to explore cursorily. On one of the "eight hundred and eight" islands of this fine bay he found dwellings of unknown antiquity, "cut in the face of the steep cliffs of the soft sand rock. They are no longer inhabited; but the square topped entrances are still to be seen, and are in some cases filled now with sacks of coal." In another the soft greenish grey sand rock has been carved into a small sitting Buddha by the inhabitants of a neighboring village; and in other places the rock has been hewn into posts for mooring junks. In some places the sea has cut tunnels "through from one side of an island to the other, leaving natural bridges; and such work is favored by the fact that the rock is in layers that are not very steeply inclined, say ten or twenty degrees only."

Mr. LYMAN arrived at the conclusion, which will probably be borne out by future and more extended surveys, that the rocks of the Bay were of the same age as the coal-bearing rocks of Yesso, which he calls the Horumai Group.

Shiogama, a village of about 4,000 inhabitants on the Bay of Sendai, derives its name from the presence of the remains of four iron salt kettles, which were in use so long ago that the time is completely forgotten. With the inclination, which is so natural to lettered people, to exaggerate the antiquity of local relics, some of the villagers assert that the period of the Shiogama salt manufacture dates back to before the days of Jimmu Tenno, or say three thousand years ago; but the absurdity of such a belief is pointed out by the author. Being exposed to the rain, and to those alternations of dryness and moisture which are so favorable to the oxydation and consequent rapid disappearance of iron, it is improbable "that any traces of all of these kettles could have endured in their exposed position for any length of time; and it is even surprising that they could have lasted until their age should be so thoroughly forgotten."

Schools under the direction of the Mom-busho have been established in this and another village, Samusawa. Fishing appears to be the chief occupation of the inhabitants of this part of the coast.

In Shiogama, at the best hotel Mr. LYMAN and his party could find, the charge for lodging with two meals was only sixteen cents, a fact which fully justifies the employment of a note of admiration. It is to be hoped that the traveller did not, *more Britannico*, spoil the market for future visitors requiring meals and lodging. In a review of the "Reminiscences of Bosnia by an English Lady," one of the most recent of home publications, we read an example of a common pernicious practice of English tourists. In one place the lady was in danger from Bashi Bazouks, the too familiar bugbear of travellers in that part of the East. "The keeper of the khan, which was full of soldiers, took her to his own home where she was safe enough. For the night's lodging the honest old Turk charged a sum equal to about 5d.; and he was quite astonished when four times that amount was pressed upon him." How often have innkeepers in Japan, for the first time visited by foreigners, been much astonished to have four times their charge pressed upon them; and, prompt to learn, regulated their future bills in proportion?

Mr. LYMAN touches on the yearly diminution in the trade of Hakodate, the prominence of which town, as one of the ports open to foreigners, is fast sinking into insignificance, "from the fact that the increasing number of Japanese steamers which can visit other ports on their way coming and going, are (*sic*) making it unprofitable for foreign vessels to come so far to this one point." This is independent testimony in support of the opinion we enunciated recently upon the coasting trade of this country. Otarunai or Mororan, the writer thinks, are likely to be the business centres of the future, lying as they do at the natural outlet of the great Ishcari valley, "rich in fertile land, in timber, and in coal," while "Sapporo will always be a pleasant, healthful, picturesque and convenient place for a seat of Government."

The road from Hakodate to Mori, traversed by the surveyor and his assistants, was found impracticable, through neglect, for waggon traffic. On the way from Mori to Yamakushinai, Mr. LYMAN diverged to visit the Washinoki Oil Lands, and found that the rumors published previously of the yield of the wells had been grossly exaggerated. About 200 gallons only had been obtained in the whole of the previous year. The oil itself, which is sold in the neighboring villages, is heavy; and the yield of lighting oil on refining must be poor. "The best plan would be rather to make lubricating oil." Having visited here and at other places the oil lands, which do not appear to have a very brilliant prospect, the traveller arrived by bad roads at Iwanai; whence he indites a rough general outline of what seems to him the best means of disposing of coal mining rights in Yesso. This he prefaces with the following well deserved rebuke to those in authority, whose paltry, self sufficient, ungenerous policy it is to keep those of their employes who should be the most trusted in profound ignorance:—

"You charged me a year and a half ago not to divulge the rules by which the Kaitakushi would dispose of mining privileges to private individuals; and it has been easy to comply with the request,

* Geological Survey of Hokkaido. Report of Progress of the Yesso Geological Surveys for 1875, and Seven Coal Survey Reports. By BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, Chief Geologist and Mining Engineer. Tokyo: Published by the Kaitakushi, 1877.

"since I have been kept to this moment in absolute ignorance of what those rules may be, and even of any motive for not making them public. The world, however, if not the general government nor the Kaitakushi, must hold it almost incredible that a man in my position should not be consulted on a matter in which I should naturally be thought to be in some degree responsible."

Mr. LYMAN sketches, for the information of his Department, the systems prevailing in the United States and in Nova Scotia for the sale of coal mining privileges; and, after a comparison of the two, suggests the following scheme which appears both sensible and practicable.

It seems, therefore, decidedly best for the government to keep in its own hands the search for minerals and the underground mapping, which by a general geological survey and body of surveyors and mine inspectors would in the end cost the public much less than the aggregate of numerous disconnected surveys of the separate tracts. Wild speculation in lands of imaginary mineral value would in that way be prevented with its great attendant losses; and the government could at once furnish intending operators with a geological and topographical map and report of the tract to be worked. In return it would be fair enough to demand a somewhat larger fee, say, five hundred dollars for a square mile; for a payment of which fee, on the other hand, the preparation of a similar map and report within a reasonable time might be offered for any desired tract of like size. If effective mining operations should be actually begun within say a year (or two years) after the transfer of the map and report, then a lease might be made out. In order to discourage the practice of retaining a lease without doing a fair amount of yearly work upon it, a certain payment might be agreed upon as the least that must be paid every year, say a thousand dollars. That would also ensure the government from loss in the expense of inspection and underground surveys. Twenty years would seem to be a suitable enough length of time for the leases to run, if the present Kaitakushi have the right to alienate such valuable public property for so long a time. Thirty cents a ton would seem to be a fair enough royalty to exact in Yesso, and the price of coal here in the East is so high that such a rate would not discourage mining. In order to prevent the mischief that might arise at any future time from favoritism in the allotment of mining claims, and to secure to the government the profit that should properly accrue from any great demand for such privileges; they might under conditions like those just named be offered one by one to the highest bidder, to the man who would pay the largest sum down for the lease.

With regard to permitting foreigners to mine in Yesso, a permission which we have every reason to hope will not be withheld for ever, the author alludes to the idea that it is generally believed, that "there is some reluctance to allow foreigners to participate in such opportunities as may exist here for amassing wealth by mining enterprises; and many even think that, if a foreigner should be permitted to embark in an industrial enterprise and should find it profitable, the jealousy of the Government against him as an outsider would thereupon contrive such methods of hampering him as would result ultimately in his ruin." These italics are ours. To show that such an opinion can hardly be well founded Mr. LYMAN adds:—"It is hardly to be supposed, however, that any Government with the slightest pretension to enlightenment could be guilty of such childish folly as that." But, even though he would appear to attach no weight to an impression which, rightly or wrongly, has been very generally made upon the minds of foreigners, he outlines a scheme, not for the throwing open of the mines of Yesso to foreign development, but for the co-operation of foreigners with natives. He says:—

Even if there be any political or other reason for excluding foreign capitalists from operating mines

by themselves in a country to whose laws and courts they are not yet willing to submit themselves; there would seem to be no reason for discouraging the association of foreigners with natives in such enterprises. On the contrary, there are very strong arguments in favor of the plan. Besides the addition of foreign capital to native, which would necessarily tend to increase the business, the wealth, and the revenue of the country, there would be a great advantage to the native capitalists, hitherto inexperienced in modern business and perhaps timid about embarking in it alone. Associated in equal shares with foreigners well trained in the best business methods of western countries, they would without cost get the benefit of all their skill and experience. Hardly any better way could be devised for introducing into the country those excellent modern methods of business, that are the result of centuries of experiment and progress, and are so greatly lacking in Japan. The Japanese would be very greatly gainers; but the foreigners, on the other hand, would be free from harassing suspicions as to the treatment they might at any time receive from the government; for the very fact of equal association with natives would protect their capital and enterprise.

We should rejoice to see a plan, the general practicability of which suggests itself, favored by the Government, and extensive mining operations commenced without further delay.

In almost every page we find complaints of the badness of the roads in the islands. Those roads which were made at considerable initial expense, and might have been kept in good order by a small periodical outlay, have been allowed to deteriorate constantly. The only case of improvement which appears to have come under the Surveyor's notice in his extensive tours is the one due to private enterprise alluded to in the following paragraph:—

From Rubeshibe I wished to take the new road to the sea beach near Oshoro which the landlord said last October was about finished and was to be opened within four or five days; and by which the distance to Oshoro would be four ri instead of eight, without a hill as far as to the shore. I had been delighted to give the Kaitakushi great credit for making at least one such improvement in the wretched roads of Yesso; but was afterwards told by a high Kaitakushi official that he had consented to the building of the road, but that the expense had been borne by the neighboring inhabitants, who had asked leave to make the improvement!

Mr. LYMAN's suggestion of the best method for raising land revenue is so full of sound sense, that he may well hope that the Government will act upon it. He would

divide all the land of the country permanently into four or five classes according to its value; as, for example, good farming land, mountain land, swamp land, town lots, and land bordering on a great thoroughfare, say a river, the sea, or a road; and to have them always thereafter taxed each class at its own rate, but with that rate bearing a certain permanent relation to a standard that could be fixed every year, or more seldom, according to the needs of the government. In that way the excessive labor and almost inevitable errors of a minute valuation (such as is undertaken from time to time in some parts of India) would be got rid of; and yet substantial justice would be done. Whenever a farming region is opened up by new roads the lands adjoining them could easily be advanced from one class to another: and likewise in the case of building new towns. As compared with the Japanese practice of taking yearly a certain portion of the product of the land, it would greatly discourage letting land lie idle and therefore unproductive not only to the revenue but to the general wealth of the community, and in like manner would discourage inefficient and harmful methods of cultivation. Farmers would be encouraged to lay out money in permanent improvements of the cultivable land, because, although they would thereby obtain larger harvests, their taxes would not at the same time be increased. Money so invested would in fact become in a manner exempt from future taxes; but the community would gain correspondingly in its general wealth and prosperity, and its greater ability to raise the standard rate of land taxes. As new lands are taken up, either the land revenue could be increased, or the standard rate could be

lowered.—In Yesso, however, little or no revenue seems as yet to be raised from the land, and perhaps for the encouragement of immigration it is best that it should continue so. Still, enough might be raised from land owners to keep the roads in repair, if not to build new ones. But if the horses of Yesso should become the property of the inhabitants, instead of that of the Kaitakushi almost exclusively, the road repairs and even some at least of the road building could be done with equitable and easily borne taxes on beasts of burden and vehicles, which use and wear out the roads. By an extension of the same principle the schools, hospitals, almshouses, courts, police, and prisons could be supported by taxes on wines, tobacco and perhaps some other luxuries; the land survey and military expenses by a land tax; the coast survey, light-house and naval expenses by a tax on shipping or on fishery privileges; and the geological survey and mine inspection expenses by the coal royalty. Under a system of that kind the connection between a tax and the use to which it is applied would be so obvious that even direct taxes would cause no more discontent than ordinary indirect ones.

We have marked several passages in the report, which we regret that want of space prevents us reproducing. For interesting information on the schools in Sapporo, the public works in the same town, notably the Kaitakushi saw mills, and rough estimates of the amount of timber in the Ishikari valley, we refer our readers to the work itself. The general conclusion arrived at after careful perusal, as to the great source of the future wealth of Yesso, will be the same as that arrived at by the author. All interests are insignificant compared with that of coal, which, "in the little Kayonama field alone, would yield within an easy depth at 30 cents a ton, a greater revenue than all the lumber." With regard to the latter industry it appears that the great timber resources of the island are far less than has been supposed. Nevertheless the Sapporo saw mills could be supplied with plenty of work for many years, "especially if it be not thought necessary greatly to economise what timber there is."

In concluding our notice we must commend the care with which the surveys of the coal fields of Yesso have been executed, and the excellence of the maps which accompany and illustrate the reports.

METEOROLOGY.

TWELVE monthly tabular statements of observations taken at the Imperial Meteorological Observatory at Tokei last year, have recently been prepared under the direction of Mr. H. B. JOYNER, and the care bestowed upon them, together with the number of daily observations taken, commends them to all students of a science which is rapidly increasing in importance and usefulness to mankind. In estimating the worth of a series of observations the class of instruments used must necessarily receive the first consideration, for unless such instruments have been compared with some standard, and subjected to severe tests no amount of labour will render the observations of value in ascertaining the climatic influences of the country where they are taken; on this subject Mr. JOYNER gives full information. At the Imperial Observatory the barograph used is King's patent made by Casella of London, an instrument bearing a high reputation for its truthful record of the smallest fluctuation in the pressure of the atmosphere. The mercurial column, for one inch in the ordinary barometer, has a space of about 5½ inches in this, and the clock-work record is received on paper with ¼ inch space for each hour. The barograph is, however, only used at present for extremes

and diurnal variations. The standard barometer is by Casella on Fortin's principle; was verified at Kew Observatory in 1874, and is an instrument held in great esteem by meteorologists, chiefly because the index error can suffer no change from lapse of time, being independent of the loss of mercury by oxidization. The construction of this barometer is simple. The base of the tube is inserted in a glass cistern having a leather bottom adjustable by a thumb-screw, by means of which the mercury in the cistern can be raised or lowered until the surface exactly touches a fixed ivory point: this tube is mounted in a brass frame to which is attached a vernier, adjusted by rack and pinion motion, reading to .001 inch. The cistern of the barometer in Tokei is 64 feet 6 inches above mean sea level, and 2 feet 6 inches from the floor of the building in which it is placed. The thermometers are also made by Casella and were verified at Kew in 1871, 1872, and the latest in January 1873. No mention is, however, made of a standard thermometer. The length of time which has elapsed since the verification of the thermometers now in use would seem to justify an opinion, which we offer with considerable diffidence, that their early comparison with a certified standard is of importance. The direction and velocity of the wind are ascertained by an Anemograph known as Robinson's improved patent; the electrometer is not in exact working order, and the magnetometer has not yet arrived.

The frequency of earthquake shocks in Japan, and the grave attention the subject is now exciting among scientific men in all parts of the world, render any information regarding them of the utmost value. We therefore quote from Mr. JOYNER's remarks the description of the Seismograph used by him, especially as its construction and form are seemingly new and possess unusual interest.

The Seismograph is Palmieri's invention, and made by Filipe de Palma of Naples in 1873. It is divided into two distinct parts, one for registering horizontal, and the other, vertical shocks—marked by black and red pencils respectively on a paper ribbon. The most satisfactory part of this instrument consists of four glass tubes, adjusted in the direction of four points of the compass, having 45 degrees between each tube. In this case the adjustments are W.N.W. to E.S.E.—W.S.W. to E.N.E.—S.S.W. to N.N.E. and S.S.E. to N.N.W. These horizontal tubes are turned up for a few inches at each end, one end of each tube being nearly twice the diameter of the other, and are all partially filled with mercury. From the large end by means of a wire connecting with the pillar which supports the tubes, a continuous and direct communication is kept up with the zinc plate of a Smee's battery. From a separate pillar down the smaller end of the tube runs a fine platinum wire, very nearly, but not quite, touching the mercury, and connected with the platinized plate of the Smee's battery. In the small end of the tube also is a small float which rests on the top of the mercury. From it a fine silk thread is carried over a wheel and counterbalances it by a weight. The axle of the wheel carries an indicator which points to an arc divided into degrees. It is evident that when the wave of an earthquake moves at right angles to any particular tube, the float in it will scarcely be raised, but when the direction of the wave is parallel with one of the tubes, the float in that tube will be raised in proportion to the angle of deflection of such wave, and at the same time the mercury will touch the fine platinum wire, and thus complete the circuit necessary for the performance of the work of registration—such as stopping the clock which is connected with the instrument, setting the paper ribbon running, and causing the pencils to mark it.

By this instrument the intensity of fifty three shocks of earthquake which occurred in 1876 was ascertained, the most severe being that which took place at 8.45 P.M. on the 20th January, the seismograph recording

21 degrees. The next was on the 30th July at 10.8 A.M., and was more remarkable for its prolonged duration than its intensity, which is set down at 12 degrees. The remaining 51 shocks varied between $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and 1 degree.

A theory, recently propounded, that a close relationship exists between seismic commotion and atmospheric electricity—that the phenomena of the one are in great measure dependent upon the conditions of the other—is gaining many adherents. An admirable opportunity of testing this theory is offered to the Meteorological Department of this country. In England meteorologists have at their disposal the most perfect instruments and means of observation; but the fortunate almost immunity of the British Isles from earthquake shocks precludes the possibility of comparison. In Japan the frequency of earthquakes invites comparison, and the proper instruments for the purpose alone are needed. We are glad to find this matter is engaging the attention of the Department and that the requisite instruments will shortly be in working order.

In addition to the instruments we have mentioned there are terrestrial and solar radiation, and solar radiation in vacuo, thermometers; hygrometers, ozonometers and rain gauges forming a very complete collection of the most useful instruments.

The position of the Observatory is in latitude 35 deg. 39 min. north, longitude 139 deg. 44 min. east, about sixty seven feet above mean sea level, and its position is thus described.

The Observatory is situated on the upper level of the city about a mile to the west of the northern extremity of the Gulf of Yedo, and between the two rivers Sumida and Rokugo; being about two miles to the south-west of the former and eight miles to the north-north-west of the latter. The open Pacific lies about 40 miles to the east across the Gulf of Yedo and the promontory of Awa, along which coast passes, as is well known, the equatorial current called the Kuro-Shiwo. Siberia extends to the north and north-west.

Mr. JOYNER points out the manner in which the readings of the barometers and thermometers have been corrected, but he does not add that the daily and monthly means have been corrected for diurnal range as recommended by Mr. GLAISHER, who remarks, in the introduction to the fourth edition of his Diurnal Range Tables, published in 1867. "To find true mean values of the several Meteorological Elements from observations taken a few times daily, it is necessary that corrections be applied dependent on their diurnal ranges." In the calculation of the mean pressure and temperature of the air these corrections are of considerable importance. Twice during the day the temperature of the air is at its mean value, and these times are nearly as follows, according to Mr. GLAISHER's calculations.

January -	10.0	A.M.	8.0	P.M.
February -	9.30	"	6.40	"
March -	9.10	"	7.20	"
April -	8.40	"	7.35	"
May -	8.15	"	7.30	"
June -	8.0	"	8.0	"
July -	8.5	"	7.50	"
August -	8.20	"	7.20	"
September -	8.50	"	7.20	"
October -	9.0	"	7.5	"
November -	9.25	"	6.45	"
December -	10.0	"	7.20	"

Local Time.

In the tables before us the monthly means of temperature are merely the means of the maximum and minimum daily observations without correction for diurnal range, which certainly cannot be properly ascertained till after years of careful observation, as for

every variety of climate there is a difference of diurnal range.

On reference to the tables the fullest information can be gathered, and we regret our space is too limited to permit of more than a few passing remarks. The atmospheric pressure is highest in January, decreasing each succeeding month until its lowest point is reached in June, showing a range between the highest and lowest monthly means of .273 inch. The low barometer in June was attended by a prevalence of easterly winds and much rain; November with a similar pressure (difference .01 inch), wind prevailing from westward, was by far the driest month of the year while September stands far in advance as the wettest with a mean barometer higher than that in June and November. The rainfall for the year must attract the attention of the observer. Of the total fall of 69 inches, 36 per cent. of rain fell in two months; June 15.7 and September 20.4 per cent. The remainder is very evenly distributed over the other ten months. The average rainfall in the British Islands is about 31 inches. It is, however, impossible to form an opinion of the probable average rainfall of any portion or district of Japan, from measurements taken at one station only; and as rain gauges are both simple and inexpensive, observations could be taken without difficulty at several places throughout the country. The returns so obtained would be of great value and interest.

The recorded temperature is next in importance, and it shows that the climate of Japan is eminently entitled to take a place of the first rank in the temperate zone. The range between the mean maximum and minimum is 18.7 degrees; between the absolute maximum and absolute minimum 80.6 degrees, while the mean temperature of the air for twelve months is 56.3 degrees, or about 9 degrees higher than the average mean at the Greenwich Observatory. The months of July and August are the hottest of the year with mean temperatures of 75° and 79° respectively, and January and February the coldest with 35° and 38° respectively. The highest and lowest temperatures were recorded on the 8th August 96°1 and 15th January 15°5, and the highest solar radiation was attained on the 8th August as 115°8. highest in vacuo on the 21st July 164°2

The tables give every information regarding dew point, tension of vapor and humidity, bearing upon the hygrometry of the atmosphere. The practical advantages which will flow from a continuance of these observations cannot be overestimated. The law of the diffusion of vapor through the air, its influence on the barometric pressure, and its relations to the other constituents of the atmosphere, are among the least satisfactorily determined questions in meteorology; and since this element is so important as an indicator of storms and other changes of the weather, and since so much remains still to be achieved it is to be hoped the government will continue to encourage the practice of this valuable science. The establishment of meteorological societies during the last twenty years, has contributed in a high degree to the solid advancement of the science which more than any other, must depend on extensive and carefully conducted observations. The United States are pre-eminent in this respect, the observers there numbering nearly 800; while in Great Britain the English and Scottish societies together exceed 200 observers. In France, Germany, Russia, and India the science is also

being widely cultivated. A knowledge of the meteorological conditions of the country is essential for the regulation of health and of agriculture; but nothing has benefitted to so great an extent by the labour of meteorologists as navigation. The knowledge thus acquired of the prevailing winds over the different parts of the earth during the different seasons of the year—the regions of storms and calms—and the laws by which storms may be predicted have saved innumerable lives and immense property. The Japanese Government, by the establishment of the Imperial Meteorological Observatory in Tokei, have conferred a benefit not alone upon this country, but upon the world at large; a benefit which will be increased by every successive issue of tables of observations.

THE EXPORT OF RICE.

RICE, by the original treaty, is a prohibited article of export, and although, a few years since, the prohibition was temporarily withdrawn, it has since been re-imposed, and the exportation of rice to-day is as restricted as it was in the commencement of our relations with Japan. Notwithstanding this, however, the Government have thought fit to allow themselves to break through their own laws, and to permit the export of rice when such export is conducted through them, the Government, as the original sellers of the grain; that is to say, any person may export rice from Japan to foreign countries after purchasing the rice from the Government at the Government price; a price which is fixed, and is in excess of the market value of the produce of the country.

When the Messageries Impériales Company first thought of running their steamers to Japan, and many years before the formation of the present administration, the then Government of Japan offered as an inducement to the Company, a certain quantity of silk for freight to Europe, and sale there on commission. The English merchants residing in this country represented to Mr. Winchester, H. B. M.'s (Chargé d'Affaires) that a transaction of this character appeared to be opposed to the spirit of the treaty of commerce with Japan, the true reading of which implied that any surplus produce, whether its export were prohibited or not, should be offered to competition at public auction. Mr. Winchester brought the matter before the Gorōjin, the result of the proceeding being that the first quantity of silk provided by the Government in terms of their offer to the Messageries Impériales Co., was offered for sale at public auction by Messrs. RICKERBY, WESTWOOD, and SEARE, a firm of auctioneers then carrying on business in Yokohama. The Government, by their agents, bought in a large portion of this silk which eventually they were forced to resell to foreign merchants at a considerable deduction from the price paid at the auction sale.

A repetition of this operation has never been attempted so far as silk is concerned, but, about 1872 the Government finding themselves in possession of a quantity of taxed rice which, if thrown upon the market here would reduce the price of grain in the hands of farmers, determined to find an outlet for it in foreign countries; and to assist in the execution of this scheme a foreign firm in Yokohama was appointed to export rice on account of the Japanese Government.

It was impossible for a matter of this sort to escape the public attention; therefore, so

soon as the details of the arrangement with the foreign firm before mentioned were known, representations were made by some of the English merchants to H. B. M.'s then Acting Minister, claiming his interference for the same reason and upon the same basis, as it was asked and obtained from Mr. WINCHESTER in the exportation of silk already referred to. The immediate result was that the surplus rice intended for export was offered by public tender to foreign merchants. This arrangement and mode of sale did not, however, exclude the Government by their agents from bidding and purchasing, whereby a much keener competition was created than was justified by the quality of the grain offered, or the state and prospects of the markets it was intended to export it to. The sales by tender during the first two weeks resulted in the purchase of rice by foreigners; but the upset price subsequently fixed by Government prevented any further competition—stifled it in fact—and the export of rice then reverted to the Government's agents as before.

The result of the operations that followed was very disastrous to the Government, who then considered it advisable to remove the prohibition to export, which was done by the issue of a temporary notification to the effect that the exportation of rice would be permitted until further notice were given. The restriction being removed, large operations were entered into by foreign firms, chiefly in Osaka, and reports reached the Government of the large profits realised on the ventures. The cupidity of the Government was excited—profits were to be gathered—thereupon they withdrew the notification, re-prohibited the export of rice, and recommenced operations on their own account, and in this month of June, 1877, it is a notorious fact that the export of rice is a GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY, granted, ostensibly, as an exclusive privilege to an individual in Yokohama, who is permitted to ship, either yearly, or within a given term, a certain quantity of surplus tax rice to the European markets: and although rice is being exported to China by different foreign firms, the permission to export is made contingent upon the purchase of the rice from the Government, and by implication, at the Government price.

Under these circumstances it seems sufficiently clear that the permission to export granted to an individual, and the conditions attendant upon the exportation of rice by other persons, are irregularities which call for earnest action, and firm remonstrance by the whole foreign community of Japan, and in bringing the matter forward we have pointed out a public abuse the further toleration of which is scarcely possible.

From the data furnished, the following arguments may with propriety be deduced.

If the silk transaction in 1865, and the rice transaction in 1872 were invalid, then the present Government monopoly is equally invalid, irregular and prejudicial to the interests of merchants, both native and foreign, and to the country at large. Either Mr. WINCHESTER and Mr. ADAMS incorrectly construed the treaty, and the Japanese Government yielded in moments of weakness on the questions of the above mentioned silk and rice transactions: or the corollary is, That, the line of action followed by Mr. WINCHESTER and Mr. ADAMS was right, and was properly accepted as right, by the Japanese Government.

In either case, therefore, it is in the power of the foreign ministers to interfere to put a stop to the present anomalous monopoly of the export of rice, and this will appear

more particularly when article XIV of the treaty is referred to; it reads:—"At each of the ports open to trade British subjects shall be at full liberty to import from their own or any other ports, and sell there, and purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports, all manner of merchandise not contraband, paying the duties thereon as laid down in the tariff annexed to the present treaty, and no other charges whatsoever." Rice is being steadily exported by at least one British subject: consequently it is not a contraband article and may therefore be lawfully shipped, and an export permit demanded, by any other British subject. About this there would seem to be little, if any, question: nevertheless, the experience of British subjects is, that no rice bought on the market, that is, rice not bought from the Government at Government-competing prices, will be allowed to be exported. This shows that great irregularity exists somewhere; and that the present state of the trade is prejudicial to merchants, and consequently to the country at large, is instanced by the following assertions:—The Government of Japan is enabled to come forward as a trader exercising a Government monopoly of rice which may hereafter, with equal justice and propriety, be extended to include silk and tea or other native productions: and thereby the rights secured to foreign traders under article XIV of the treaty quoted above, are rendered nugatory, and their business operations are illegally prejudiced. The country must suffer by the check given to legitimate trade in the people's own produce, and by losses which the Government have sustained and may sustain from the fluctuations of an export business of which they can have neither knowledge nor experience.

This subject is of grave importance, not only as demanding the earnest consideration of the Foreign Representatives, but as affecting the interests of the people of the country. It is manifestly impossible that the Government of Japan can make a profit on any of its exports, after those exports have been submitted to the public competition of foreign merchants, whose number and whose capital, or means of capital are so vastly beyond the requirements of the trade of the place. The prices competing merchants cannot afford to pay, after cutting their charges and commissions down to an absolute minimum, must, if accepted by the Government on their own account, leave them a very heavy loss, if only through the multifarious agents they must necessarily employ to carry on the trade. In matters of this description the loss of the Government is the loss of the people, while the entire system is harassing the legitimate trade of foreign merchants, whose presence in Japan may be rightly said to be more beneficial to the country than advantageous to themselves.

We have now written enough to show that the export of rice is an entire Government monopoly, irregular and, we believe, untenable under the treaties. The importance of the subject, its bearing upon the commerce of the place, and the possible extension of the monopoly to other produce, are strong reasons why the Chamber of Commerce should have taken up the question, which, now it is brought to their notice, they should do at once, and urge it, in connected form, upon the Foreign Ministers. We are, however, gratified at the inactivity of the Chamber; its apathy having given us another opportunity to be of real service to this community by exposing the facts of "THE EXPORT OF RICE."

THE *London and China Express* of May 4th, received by the last French mail, treats, in a leading article, the subject of trade monopolies in Japan. It is somewhat of a coincidence that on the same day as that paper came to hand we should have published an article on the Export of Rice, explaining more fully the particulars of the very monopoly to which our contemporary has called attention. If the system under which the export of rice is now carried on has attracted notice in London, it is eminently desirable that action should at once be taken by foreign merchants resident in Japan, whose interests are chiefly affected, to embody the details in a memorial to be laid before the Foreign Ministers; pointing out the prejudicial effect upon trade operations generally, the presumed breach of the spirit of the treaties, and the advisability of a thorough investigation into the reasons upon which the Japanese Government is enabled to act as a trader possessing a monopoly injurious to the common interest of the whole body of native and foreign merchants.

This duty devolves, according to the *London and China Express*, especially upon the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; and we should think so too were it not for the fact that the monopoly must have been within the knowledge of the Committee of that body for some considerable time past, from which it may safely be inferred that their inaction springs from indifference to the subject and its bearings upon commerce, or from ignorance of its gravity. Whatever may be the cause of the Chamber's neglect there is still time for prompt action; but it is obvious that if relief is desired merchants must act without reference to the Chamber of Commerce. The Foreign Ministers have always given attention to representations made by their respective countrymen relative to trade operations, and, as instanced in our article, have obtained relief and redress from the Japanese Government whenever the acts complained of have been based upon a sound foundation. That they can or will act, however, upon an article in a newspaper is out of the question, but there can be no doubt of their earnest consideration being promptly given to a memorial praying for an enquiry into the monopoly of the rice trade.

Proof of the points set forth in the *Japan Gazette* are not difficult to obtain. The substance of the representations made by Messrs. WINCHESTER and ADAMS to the Japanese Government, and the result of each, will be found in the archives of the Legation: and for the rest there are the notifications issued by the Japanese Government, the actual shipments of rice during the past eighteen months, and the personal knowledge of a number of residents. We reprint the article in the *London and China Express* to which we allude.

"We learn that advices have been received from a reliable authority that a matter of considerable importance in connection with trade in Japan, and which has already attracted attention, is likely to be the subject of public if not official notice in that country. It appears that, by a somewhat complicated arrangement, the Japanese Government have contrived to establish a complete monopoly of the export trade in rice. The Government receive the rice from the farmers, who send it to them in payment of the taxes, and the authorities are able to obtain it at almost at any price they choose to give. This advantage in the purchase—if purchase it can properly be called—is worked by a select clique of officials to their own especial benefit. In order to put a face on the matter, they employ a foreigner to sell the rice; and thus there is practically only one foreign house able to export rice from the country. Whether a trade of this character can, properly speaking, be looked upon

as legal is open to question, but there can certainly be no doubt that it is in every way undesirable and impolitic, as tending to check legitimate enterprise, without even giving any substantial benefit to the Government properly speaking. We trust that attention may be directed to the matter; and that, should the facts prove as we have every reason to believe they are, some representations may be made on the subject to the Japanese authorities. No doubt the Government of Japan is at liberty to do what it will with its own; but it is at least scarcely equitable that when it has conceded to foreign nations the right of free trade in theory it should practically render that concession abortive in respect to one of the most important staples, by stepping in and, by means of such facilities as only a Government can possess, conducting the trade itself. We make no doubt that if the subject be placed in this light before the Japanese authorities they will perceive the justice of introducing some change in the present system. The duty of remedying this evil appears to us to lie especially with the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and we trust that it will take the matter up, and that greater success may attend its efforts in this than, if we may take the Report of the Chamber for 1876, just to hand, as a guide, seems to have rewarded its exertions in the matter of "Drawback," "Hutoba accommodation," "Protests against passports," and the "Limits of the port," in respect to all which questions it scarcely seems to have pushed matters quite so energetically as might be wished. We are fully aware of the difficulty of keeping up the necessary energy in public bodies in places in the East; but without some real efforts it is quite hopeless for them to expect to carry measures, however necessary and just they may be, to a successful issue."

WE revert to this subject, inasmuch as misunderstanding appears to exist as to the intent of our article thereupon. It has been said that that article tends to convey the impression, if it does not actually assert, that the export of rice is positively prohibited by the Government,—that a notification forbidding such export is in force. A more careful perusal of what we wrote will convince those who think thus that they are in error. Our object, in which we think we succeeded, was to show that the Government, by the fact of their trading in rice at all, and by the facilities which they naturally possess, and which they have increased in the manner we indicated, virtually prohibit foreign trade in that important article of export by other persons than those whom they have selected to conduct their own transactions. The whole text of the article shows that rice can be exported by any firm choosing to pay the Government price. It is that price which renders the export prohibitive. All the rice available for export is in the hands of the Government; and they will not sell to anyone who is likely to compete with them in Europe. The simple fact of the matter is that the Government want all possible profit out of the market, in addition to what fair profit they may make out of the open sale of their stores in Japan.

However, finally to remove any misunderstanding of our meaning, we hasten to point out that the temporary notification alluded to, permitting the export of rice until further notice, was withdrawn in May, 1874. By a subsequent notification the free export of rice was again sanctioned by the Government from the 1st April, 1875, inclusive. If this statement would have prevented any misapprehension of our meaning, we regret that it was not made in our first article. At the same time we think that our meaning should have been quite intelligible without it. Briefly, our argument was and is: that the Government of Japan in their capacity of, and with their powerful advantages as, traders, really prohibit similar trade by merchants, who find it wholly im-

possible to compete in the European markets with so felicitously situated an opponent. Further, that the Government, by their exercise of the monopoly we have described, practically annul the permission to export granted in Notification No. 42, dated 14th March, 1875: that the export of rice is thus in spirit prohibited to any persons who cannot purchase it at prices regulated by the competition of the Government,—prices which are never made public, and are so fixed as to preclude any possible margin of profit to the outside purchaser. This we think we can say and prove without being held to declare that the export of rice is prohibited by Government notification.

FATAL FRACAS -- GERMAN AND FRENCH SAILORS.

RECENT conflicts in this port between men-of-war's men of different nationalities, which perhaps are only remarkable in that that they are more extensive and have been attended with more serious results than others which have preceded them, should impress upon the minds of the various commanders the importance, if not of restricting the leave of their men, at least of coming to some mutual arrangement which shall prevent the coming ashore simultaneously of crews which are likely to quarrel. By an unfortunate *contretemps*, a large number of the men of the German corvette *Elisabeth* were given leave on the afternoon of the 4th inst. at a time when a very limited number of the French corvette *Atalante's* crew were also ashore. The result was, as will be seen below, a collision, in which the Frenchmen were attacked, outnumbered, one of them being killed on the spot, and the other so grievously wounded, that, if even he be not already dead, no human possibility exists of his recovery. To say that these men were murdered is certainly not too strong a phrase to employ; but to infer, as we regret to see has been inferred in the *Echo*, that the slaughter of them and their shipmates was devised in a premeditated and organised scheme of butchery is going a long way too far. The facts of the conflict, and the death of the two unfortunate victims, are sufficiently deplorable. There is no occasion to add to their horror by the implication of motives which there is *prima facie* evidence could not have existed. It is sufficient that a quarrel had taken place the day previously between French and German sailors: that the former had driven their assailants from the field: and that on the following day a large body of Germans, happening most unfortunately to fall in with comparatively very few Frenchmen, fell upon them, put them to flight, and stabbed two of them to death. This of itself is quite bad enough. The fact of so many of the *Elisabeth's* men being ashore is thus simply accounted for. The corvette was intended to sail for Nagasaki yesterday morning; but was detained through the German Minister, Mr. von Eisendecker, who was to take passage in her, having business in connection with the American mail, which would not permit of his departure before the 6th instant, till which time accordingly the sailing of the vessel was postponed. Leave was given to as many of the men as could be spared previous to the vessel's leaving. We are informed on good authority that that leave would not have been given had the officers of the vessel been aware that

any of the *Atalante's* men were on liberty. It is more justice to say that the most sincere sorrow is felt by the German Consul, the German members of the foreign community, and the captain and officers of the *Elisabeth* for the calamity, into the origin and fatal results of which the most rigid enquiry has been made on board the corvette, with a view to bringing both those guilty of causing the strife and those who slew the Frenchmen to justice. And when justice is done, the duty of the commanders of war vessels of the foreign nationalities will be to arrange the simple means of preventing the future possibility of such disgraceful, murderous, conflicts. There are seven days in each week, and thirty, more or less, in each month, and an arrangement is quite possible which will prevent men of vessels who are likely to quarrel and fight when on shore together from having leave on the same day. The following is a plain statement of the events.

On the evening of the 4th, a fatal affray took place between some German and French men-of-war's men at Takashimacho. It appears that on Sunday evening (3rd.) a free fight took place between some of the *Atalante's* (French) and *Elisabeth's* (German) men; and the former being more numerous than the latter got the best of the fight and caused the Germans to decamp from the neighbourhood. The next afternoon a few Frenchmen from the *Atalante* had liberty on shore; and in the evening about one hundred and twenty Germans from the *Elisabeth* were also allowed leave. Doubtless they felt rather sore at the reception their comrades had met at the hands of the Frenchmen on Sunday night, for the majority of them deliberately marched to the scene of the previous affray. Near the railway crossing is a Japanese hotel kept by one Fukuya. Upstairs were nine Frenchmen regaling themselves, when about forty Germans rushed into the house, ran upstairs, and instantly attacked the nine Frenchmen. Some of these made for the open windows, and sprang on to the ledge of the roof of the lower story, while others were unceremoniously pitched out of the room by the same places of exit, and had as many bottles, full and empty, sent after them as their assailants could lay hands on. The fugitives ran along the street with a crowd of Germans after them, and succeeded in getting away altogether, two of their number only having sustained serious injury. This occurred about half past six o'clock. Two hours later, three Frenchmen who had been in Benten Dori all the evening, and knew nothing whatever of the collision, were quietly wending their way towards Takashimacho, and had reached the railway crossing, when they met a large number of Germans. These men were excited by what had already taken place, and, as soon as they perceived the Frenchmen, gave chase. The three men fled in different directions, one running towards Ashirabashi. He merely succeeded in reaching the bridge when his relentless pursuers overtook him and attacked him with knives. He fell wounded in several places, one of his hurts being a gash in the right side, through which the unfortunate fellow's bowels protruded. Next morning clots of his blood were scattered about the bridge, partially covered with dust. Another of the three, thinking, most probably, to double on his pursuers, ran down a narrow passage between two houses, but after running a few yards he found that there was no outlet. In an instant his enemies were upon him, and a knife was plunged into his heart. With a wild shriek he fell to the ground, dead. He also received several other wounds in the throat. The third man succeeded in making his escape, though not scatheless. The dead and

the wounded were taken to the police station; and about ten o'clock an armed detachment arrived on shore from the *Atalante* and took them to the hospital. Next morning a *post mortem* examination on the body of the dead man was made before the French Consul, when reports from constables Hazel and Toms were handed in.

During the pursuit of the Frenchmen by their assailants, some petty officers of the *Elisabeth* exerted themselves to the utmost to bring their men to order, beating, it is said, some of the most refractory so violently as effectually to prevent their doing further mischief for a time. To these petty officers one French sailor, a bandsman we believe, probably owes his life. By them he was handed over to the charge of four sober German sailors of known good character, who were held responsible for his safety, and took him out of the reach of danger.

THE INSURRECTION.

Japan Gazette, 5th June.

The *Choya Shinbun* of yesterday writes:—A telegram from Kioto, announces that a despatch from the Yamaguchi-ken (Choshiu) states that the insurgents in that ken attacked the police station in Hagi at about 11 p.m. on the 30th ult., and set it on fire.—Another states that the shizoku in Susaka were arming against the government. Six of their principal men were arrested. About thirty armed men had entered the city of Hagi, where they acted violently and destroyed the police station. Sixty policemen were sent thither from Yamaguchi.—A despatch from the Yamaguchi kencho, dated the 1st instant says that a battle had been fought between the police forces and the rebels at Sasanami, Choshiu. The latter numbered about 130 and the struggle had ended in favour of the imperialists, who captured about seventeen Schneider-rifles and were in possession of the town of Sasanami, where half a battalion arrived from Umanoseki on the morning of the 1st.—A telegram from Kioto, sent at 7.30 a.m. on the 2nd, informs us that the police had retaken Akiragi village and marched to Kasega, where all the forces are expected to reassemble and march for the city of Hagi.—A private despatch from Kumamoto, on the 2nd, announces that the imperial armies in Higo had marched as far as Kokonoka-machi in Hitoyoshi and commenced a battle on the river Kumagawa, which runs close to the castle of Hitoyoshi. The insurgents are sending ammunition to Hinga along the Kakudo road.

An extra of the *Hochi Shinbun* of yesterday says:—A telegram sent by Governor Sekiguchi of Yamaguchi ken at 11.30 p.m. on the 30th ult. announces that large numbers of the shizoku in Hagi and Sashiki, armed with guns and swords, were ready to attack the Kencho, which was also prepared to receive them.—Another telegram from the same source dated the 1st inst. announces that during the night of the 31st, a suspected person was arrested in the city of Yamaguchi. He was found to be a spy of the rebels and confessed as follows:—About 200 shizoku of Hagi, assembled under the pretext to follow the imperialists to the seat of war in the South. Their intention was first to attack the imperial arsenal of Hagiwara, where they wished to seize the fire-arms, then to proceed directly for Yamaguchi, and thence to cross the strait of Shimono-seki to Kiushiu, in order to join the Kago-

shima insurgents.—To-day, the 4th, Mr. Arima, a police officer is expected to leave Tokio at the head of about 1,200 policemen, newly raised, for Hiogo.

An *Akebono Shinbun* extra of yesterday says that out of 5,000 policemen, who were recently enlisted in several ken, 2,000 will soon be formed into five battalions. Lieutenant-General Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya is expected to take the command of this force. They will leave for Kobe in the *Saikio-maru* and *Toyoshima-maru*, which are expected to arrive shortly in Yokohama.

The *Hochi Shinbun* to-day writes:—A telegram from Kumamoto, dated the 2nd, announces that on the 31st ultimo the imperial armies marched as far as the village of Katari-mura, about one ri from Hitoyoshi castle, seizing on the road several batteries, where no rebel troops were encountered. In this village the imperialists were met by large forces of rebels. A severe battle followed and the former fought with desperation till about 4 o'clock p.m. But they hardly succeeded (*sic*) in keeping their position in face of the insurgents. A despatch from Kumamoto, sent at 11 p.m. on the 2nd, announces that many severe battles were fought since the 30th ultimo. At about 9 a.m. the same day the imperial forces attacked and seized the castle of Hitoyoshi. But as it was not a good position for the victors to stop in it was deserted, and we encamped on the river Kumagawa.—A despatch from Yamaguchi, sent at 1.40 a.m. on the 3rd, states that on the 2nd, a battle was commenced, in which the rebel commander, Machida, was killed, and all the insurgents in Bitsutsugi and Akiragi were entirely routed and fled in disorder. At about 11 p.m. the police forces were sent to Hagi. Large numbers of rebels were arrested, and good order is expected to be restored within a few days.

6th June.

A telegram from the Yamaguchi-ken, which was received at 1.30 p.m. on the 3rd instant in Kioto, announces that the insurgents in Hagi were totally routed and dispersed by the police force. Many were taken prisoners. A despatch from Kumamoto, sent at 9.40 a.m. on the 3rd instant, says that the imperialists set on fire the city of Hitoyoshi, which was entirely destroyed, and the routed insurgents fled in disorder along the Hinga road.

A person writing from Kagoshima states that Saigo is in Sadowara castle at the head of a battalion of picked and able bodied soldiers. Every point of vantage in hill or valley in the neighborhood is occupied by the rebel armies. The insurgents are becoming short of ammunition, and are very busy manufacturing saltpetre and gunpowder in Hinga and Osumi. They are also in want of fire-arms. They have collected fowling-pieces from the farmers, whom they have also ordered to join their party.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A despatch from Kioto on the 4th instant announces the surrender to the imperialists in Kagoshima of a rebel leader attached to the command of Kishima.—Another despatch says that on the same day the imperial armies attacked and stormed the insurgent batteries at Ozeki, Chosac, and Monga-baba. A battle was still going on in Kiyama, when this telegram left Kumamoto. A quantity of ammunition and Snider and Enfield rifles were captured from the rebels. About forty of the victors were killed or wounded.—The insurgent troops, who retreated from Takeda castle in Bungo, have re-appeared at Miyechi, where they

have again constructed a battery. Lieutenant-Colonel Oku attacked this, but was obliged to retreat. Another band of insurgents are encamped at Usuitoge. In the latter place a force, consisting of police and local shizoku, attacked, but were repulsed by, the rebels, whose numbers increase daily. They again threaten an attack upon the Owake Kencho.

The *Akebono Shinbun* writes:—When the victorious imperial armies had entered the city of Hitoyoshi, they found the castle empty, and no rebel troops were seen throughout the city. It is surmised, says a Kagoshima man, that as Hitoyoshi is not well calculated to support large armies for a long time, the insurgent troops vacated it in good order for the province of Hiuga, before the imperialists arrived close to them. They are thought to have established their head quarters in the castle of Miyaki, (Osumi) and to have fortified the strong and commanding places in Hiuga, viz., Masauki, Takagi, Oka and others. The Kiogawa river, which is the largest in the province, runs between these strong military positions. Masauki is a rich and prosperous town, and large armies can be supported in it for a long time. It lies about ten ri from the coast. Kirino is enlisting in Miyazaki, Hiuga, men to guard these places, and the rebels seem to have determined to defend themselves in these strong positions, and not to meditate any immediate attack upon the imperialists.

7th June.

The *Choya Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kioto, on the 5th instant, announces that after the rout of the rebel armies in Hitoyoshi, they divided into two parties, both of which erected batteries; one about two or three ri from Hitoyoshi on the Okoba road, and the other on the Kakuto road.—A despatch of the 6th, says that of the Hagi rioters in Choshu, about forty were arrested that morning, and good order was partially restored in the city of Hagi.—About 500 insurgent soldiers are assembled at Imakai in the Yamaguchi-ken. Of these 200 consist of the remnants of the Mayebara party, and 300 have crossed the strait from Bungo to Choshu. An agrarian mob rose in the village of Arimamura in the Nagasaki-ken and destroyed two school buildings; but they soon dispersed. It is thought the Kagoshima Kencho will be removed to the island of Sakurajima. About 12,000 insurgents are encamped at Tenjinbara, close to the city of Kagoshima.—Tomimaga, a famous scholar of the Yamaguchi-ken, has left for Kochi, where he was discovered organising bodies of men and inciting them to revolt. A force of police was sent out to arrest him but he has not yet been found. The castle of Takeda in Bungo, captured a week since by the imperialists, is said to have been retaken by the insurgents.

Referring to the condition of affairs in Toshiu, the following particulars are given in several of the native papers:—

The shizoku, many of them very influential men, of the *Risshisha* (Independent Association) have repeatedly petitioned the local authorities for leave to form themselves into a militia, ostensibly for the protection of their homes and the province from the Kagoshima insurgents, who frequently menace to cross over into Shikoku, and so to carry war into that island. Their requests having been refused, they were greatly disaffected in consequence, and their President, Itagaki, and a number of their leading men, went to the Kencho, where angry words passed between them and those in authority. What followed is not known with certainty; but the local Government has strictly prohibited the entry of any strangers into the

province. In Sanuki, the adjoining province, the garrison of the castle of Marugame, which was formerly guarded by only four hundred soldiers detached from the Osaka garrison, has been reinforced by about seven hundred troops from Himeji in Harima. Several villages in the neighbourhood are occupied by police. A fort is now about to be constructed at Cape Wada, Hiogo ken, and that on Tempozan has been guarded by half a battalion of infantry since the 3rd inst. in case of any sudden outbreak in Shikoku, an event considered as of the first probability. One battalion which arrived from Sendai in Osaka a few days ago, has been sent to the Sakai ken to guard the coast. About eight hundred policemen have been enrolled in the neighbourhood, also for defensive purposes.

8th June.

The *Mai-nichi Shinbun* says that, though it was mentioned in several of the native papers that the insurgent troops, who attacked the castle of Saiki in Bungo, were driven back by combined forces of police and local shizoku, in reality, according to good authority, the entire castle city was taken by the rebels, who made a large number of shizoku prisoners. The castle of Oka, in the same province, was taken by the rebels, while the imperialists at Kinu-usu find great difficulty in holding their ground before the enemy.

The *Choya Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Yamaguchi, dated the 6th instant, announces that 106 rioters have already been arrested in Hagi. But three of the ringleaders were still at large. A despatch from Kumamoto of the same day says that at dawn on the 5th, the imperialists made a sudden attack upon the battery on Onigatako. The rebels fled, leaving large quantities of ammunition and cannon. Four rebel soldiers were taken prisoners. In the afternoon, the insurgents attacked the imperial troops who then occupied the same batteries; but they were driven back. A despatch sent by Lieut. General Kawaji on the 7th, says that on the 6th, he attacked and took the batteries at Matsuo and Utsuhara, and took three prisoners, thirty guns, and one cannon.—A telegram from Kioto, despatched at 4.30 p.m., on the 7th announces that the insurgents in Bungo increase in number. About 1,500 armed men are encamped in the strong position of Utsukine, and about 1,000 others at Higeoka. The approaches to the former place are guarded by several batteries. Most of the rebel soldiers consist of Kagoshima men, and they are all armed with Sniders. But they seem not to be provided with large quantities of ammunition. The imperial armies, despatched for Utsukine, marched along the Utagi and Miyagi roads and those for Higeoka on the Nodzuichi, Togi and Yokoichi roads. The other imperial troops were marching on Inugai, which they intend to occupy. The insurgents in Satsuma have kept up a heavy fire since last week. They left Umamibara and Yabe and encamped at Takamori. A severe battle was fought at Kamikiba, which lasted two days and nights. The imperial armies at Matsukibara and Midzumata fought desperately against the rebels, who were thought to be in possession of twenty-four pieces of artillery. Many of the imperial body-guards were killed and wounded; and two cannon and a quantity of ammunition were captured by the victorious insurgents.

11th June.

The *Choya Shinbun* of yesterday says that a telegram from the South-West, dated the 8th instant, states that on the 7th the imperial forces made an impetuous attack upon the forts in the strong places of Matsui and

Kamibara. The insurgents fled in disorder, leaving the imperialists in possession of their fourteen forts. While the victors were in hot pursuit, they were attacked by a detachment of rebels advancing from the Kuni-no road. But the imperialists routed these also with considerable loss, and marched as far as within about 8 cho from Ogawa. Another telegram announces that the third division of the imperial armies, commanded by Lieutenant General Miura, attacked and seized Gikune on the 7th instant, and were encamped at Osakoi on the borders of Higo and Satsuma. On the following day they were victorious in another battle, after which the enemy fled for Okachi, whither the victors are preparing to follow them.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kioto, despatched at 2.30 p.m. on the 8th, announces that two messengers, viz., Fujiyoshi and Muramatsu, from the Kochiken (Toshiu) had crossed the channel to the province of Hiuga, and had an audience of Kirino. This important matter was discovered through a letter found in the possession of the insurgents, whom Lieut.-General Kawaji's troops captured on the 5th instant, during the attack upon the fort on Onigatake.—A despatch from the Governor of the Oita-ken, dated the 10th instant, says that at dawn on the 8th the imperial troops commenced to march upon the rebels in Utsukinu and other places in Bungo.—The rebel armies are encamped between Hinga and Yoshida in the Kagoshima-ken, while the imperial armies are encamped about twenty-five ri from Okosu and Kamishiba.—The shizoku of Okayama-ken (Bizen) are divided into several parties, each differing in opinion from the others. A party, headed by Ikeda, hold meetings at his house; and the shizoku of Bicchuu and Mimasaku are very uneasy.—One battalion of shizoku, newly raised in Osaka, are expected to leave for the seat of war.

The following letter from Fukuoka is published in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*:—

The Kagoshima insurgents, who were besieged in the castle of Takeda in the Oita ken, were entirely routed on the 29th ultimo. When they first invaded that province, they threatened to attack the Kencho, which was unprotected. But the imperial troops from Kumamoto arrived before the rebels did, and drove them back to the castle of Takeda, which is surrounded by several streams. Many of the poor inhabitants of the city had no time to leave their houses, which were set on fire by the rebels in order to check the hot pursuit of the imperialists. Many non-combatants were burnt to death.—The Fukuoka ken is tranquil; and the castle is occupied by half a battalion of infantry. Fourteen men-of-war and transports are anchored in the port of Hakata, where plenty of money is in circulation. 5,000 coolies have already been sent to the seat of war. Their wages are fifty sen per day for each man.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that many of the insurgents, belonging to Beppu's command, encamped at Kajiki and Gamo, talk openly of surrender. Their General is much provoked, and threatens to cut off the heads of those who suggest such an idea.

12th June.

The *Mai-nichi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Kioto, dated the 10th instant, announces that at dawn on the 8th an attack was commenced upon the insurgent troops on several points in Bungo. The imperial armies marched as far as within one ri of Utsukine, where a battle was fought.—A

telegram from Kokura, states that on the 8th an imperial detachment, composed of infantry, marines, and police, commenced to attack the rebel troops, encamped at Usukine, commanded by Kirino. Details will follow.—According to information received from the governor of the Oita-ken, the imperial armies were engaged on the 9th inst., and the insurgents in Usukine and the village of Fukuura were entirely defeated. The city of Usukine appears to have been set on fire, which destruction is ascribed to the imperialists.—It is rumored that large insurgent bodies on the 6th inst. again attacked the castle of Hitoyoshi which the imperialists seized on the 2nd inst.—Most of the Kagoshima people who removed to the island of Sakurajima, pin their faith on three men, Shimadzu, ex-Sadaijin, Saigo Takamori, and Dr. Willis, teacher of medicine and hospital surgeon in the Kagoshima ken. The latter has repeatedly been in fields of battle, having served with the British army in the famous siege of Sebastopol. He was also engaged in a battle, fought at Hakodate between the Mikado's and Shogun's parties. His salary is 300 yen a month. When Saigo first rose, he is said to have followed him as far as Yajiro or to have returned to Osaka. The poor and foolish natives are constantly saying that "Willis Sama is expected to arrive shortly with British war-ships to aid our Saigo Sama." When an American war vessel entered the Kagoshima harbor on the 26th ultimo, they observed that she was flying a foreign flag; but they could not distinguish between the British and American colors. So, great enthusiasm prevailed among Saigo's poor adorers who mistook the American for a British vessel.—Since the siege of Kumamoto was raised, about 150 rebels have surrendered to the imperialists. Sentences more or less severe have been passed upon them.—About thirty rebels in Hitoyoshi determined to go over to the imperialists. But unfortunately for them their intention was discovered immediately on their leaving the camp in Hitoyoshi. Fuchibe, a distinguished insurgent commander, pursued them on horseback, overtook them, and cut down two of them on the spot. Many of the remainder were arrested and brought back to the castle, where they are supposed to have been killed. This is the tale told by those of them who succeeded in making good their escape.

14th June.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* writes:—A despatch from Midzumata, dated the 11th inst., announces that during the night of the 10th the imperial armies separated into three divisions and marched for Demidzu (Satsuma) by the roads Hirose, Takamiya, and Nabeno. At dawn of the following day a battle was commenced, which ended in a victory for the imperialists, who captured several prisoners and munitions of war.—A telegram from Kioto, sent at 10.5 a.m. on the 12th, says that a severe battle was fought at Usukine (Bungo) on the 9th and 10th. The rebels were entirely defeated and fled in disorder on the Saiki road.—On the 9th instant, Kataoka of the Rishisha company in Toshiu appeared before the Mikado's palace in Kioto with a petition to the Government.—Water piles, which were laid through the city of Kagoshima were destroyed by the rebels before the imperialists landed.

18th June.

Telegraphic communication has been extended to Yajiro, about eighteen ri from Kumamoto. A telegram from the former place, despatched on the 15th instant, an-

nounces that the imperial armies had entered Satsuma by several roads on the 13th. The insurgent camps at Yoshida, Marekata, Kakuto and other places were set on fire. The imperial reinforcements from the Kaitakushi in Yezo crossed the Okuma range, destroying several rebel batteries. A junction of imperial troops has been effected at Okoma. Only one soldier was wounded.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Osaka, states that the *Genbu-maru* arrived in Kobe from the South-West on the 15th. The following information has been received through her:—On the 11th inst., the *Nisshin* and *Asama-kawan*, cruising in the channel between Bungo and Shikoku, fired upon the insurgents in Usukine in Bungo, at the same time as the imperial land forces attacked them. At about 12 m. the same day the insurgents fled in disorder, and re-assembled at Saiki, whither the *Nisshin-kawan* followed them; and they then retreated to Shigooka of the same province. There are now no rebel troops North of Saiki.—Another telegram from Osaka, received on the 16th instant, says that Lieutenant Colonels Nozaki and Horiguchi arrived at Saiki on the 13th inst., and established their head quarters in the village of Sodegaki. They are waiting there for the arrival of reinforcements in order to march for Hiuga. On the same day, Colonel Nodzu attacked the town of Shigooka. Details were to follow.

It is rumored that on the 31st ultimo, forty-two insurgents hired fishing boats in Saga-no-seki in Bungo, and crossed the channel. They landed about 4 or 5 ri West from the harbour of Yawata in Iyo, Shikoku. When they left the boats, they gave thirty-five yen to the sailors. This is expected to be false. But 1,100 police, commanded by Arima, who arrived in Kobe from Tokio on the 9th instant, were despatched that night to the same province.

19th June.

The *Mai-Nichi Shinbun* says that a telegram from Kumamoto, on the 17th, gives the following intelligence. The imperial forces were prepared to march on the Higeoka road on the 14th instant. But the insurgents attacked the imperial armies the night before at Kiyama and Miojiu-dani, where the battle lasted till the following morning, when the rebels were driven back. The imperial troops on the Nakatsumure road advanced as far as Okubata and those on the Mikuni road as far as Asoyama. It was then found to be too late to engage in battle. The imperialists attacked the insurgents in Kudzuha from three sides on the same day, and a great number of the rebel soldiers were killed and wounded. The victors marched again on the two roads of Hatagacshi and Mikuni, and constructed batteries at a distance of 500 yards from the rebel fort on the summit of Mikuni. Communications with the imperialists in Higo and Kagoshima are open. Nothing of importance is reported from Kagoshima.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Midzumata, sent at 9.25 a.m. on the 18th instant, announces that on the 17th, Lieutenant Uto marched on the Akune road at the head of two companies. At about 10 a.m. the same day they were encountered by about 200 rebels, who fired upon them from their battery on Kakarashi-toge. An engagement followed and the Lieutenant captured the battery, where he found one mortar, two cannon, and one case of gunpowder left by the rebel troops. Another despatch from Midzumata, dated the 18th instant, says that a rebel commander on the Denmidzu road, named Ito Shirozaemon, has deserted to the Imperialists.

According to the *Choya Shinbun*, on the 11th instant, while it rained heavily in Kagoshima, at about 9 o'clock p.m. the insurgents suddenly attacked the imperial armies in Kagoshima. At first the latter were partially defeated; but finally the rebels were driven back.

20th June.

A telegram from Midzumata, despatched at 11.40 p.m. on the 18th instant, announces that on that day two companies of the imperialists marched for the village of Dako, on the Kagoshima road. About 300 rebels were encamped in the village, and fired upon the imperialists, who routed them and pursued them to Mikune. The victors returned to the village at about 9 p.m., having captured about seven or eight rifles from the rebels. Fourteen of the latter were killed, while none of the imperialists were killed or injured. Another telegram, sent by Murata, Keibu of police in Owake, on the same day, says that at dawn on the 15th instant the rebel fort on Mikuniotoge was bombarded. About forty insurgents were killed by the first discharge, and many others by the second. Notwithstanding such injury, the rebels made a desperate resistance, which only ended at 5 p.m. the same day. They fled then in disorder, leaving the imperialists masters of the strong fort on the mountains.

The *Osaka-Nippo* says that, on the 29th ultimo, the imperial forces in Kagoshima attacked and seized the insurgent batteries at Tanoura and other places. They were retaken by the rebels, who drove the imperialists back in disorder. Sixty-nine soldiers were wounded more or less severely, and two lives were lost on the part of the imperialists.

The Western coast of the island of Shikoku, opposite to the shore of Hiuga and Bungo, is occupied by two battalions of infantry and a large force of police.

Of the wounded soldiers in the Osaka hospital, 1,114 have quite recovered, and have been reformed into a force named the Shuseitai. Lieutenant Watanabe has been appointed to the command. On the 15th instant they were paraded on the drill ground in Osaka.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE KIDO, NAIKAKU-KOMON AND EX-SANGI.

(From the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun*.)

(Continued from last Mail Summary.)

When the momentous question of the capitalization of the Kuwa-shizoku's pensions caused so much excitement among our countrymen, Kido expressed the following opinions:—"The people living under a constitutional government should have political rights, and if they have those rights, they should be ready to risk their lives for the common weal. The shizoku in our country, who still preserve their hereditary pensions, have not yet awakened from their long sleep, commenced during the prevalence of the former government system. They must be made to abandon their slothful habits and awakened from their sleep if they wish to preserve their pensions. * * * Meanwhile the spirit of the people must be elevated." Kido devoted himself to the difficult and important business of capitalization, the regulations for which were issued last year. He assisted his ex-lord Mori and his clan in the preservation of their wealth. He was not contented with the alteration in the land-tax. During December last year, Governor Oyama of the Kagoshima-ken came to Tokio and petitioned the government for some special

measure for the shizoku's pensions of that same ken. Kido informed the ministry who were debating the subject of the governor's petition, that the government had no right to purchase peace from the Kagoshima shizoku by changing a regulation or law, which would cause the government to lose credit. But his opinion did not find favour among the other members of the ministry. In January of the 10th year of Meiji (1877) he followed His Majesty the Mikado to Kioto. Previous to this time, he asked repeatedly to be allowed to resign his post, for he thought that it was of no benefit to the country and people for him to stop in the government as long as his opinions were not acted upon. But his request was not granted by the Mikado, and he seemed to have determined to stop in his situation. One day before he left for the South, he met Okubo, Sangi and Prime Minister, and finding that their opinions coincided they proposed to commence a great change in the system of Provincial Government on their return from Kioto. During the time the Mikado was in his old capital, the disastrous news of the insurrection was received from the South West. * * * At this time, Kido asked leave to remain in Kioto and to issue orders for the expedition to Kagoshima. Further, he wished the Mikado to appoint him to a responsible post in the campaign against the insurgents, stating that he would be glad to be killed by them for his country. Before the expedition to Kagoshima was ordered the Home Minister arrived in Kioto from Tokio. Live-ly discussions took place between the Naikaku-komon and the Prime Minister in the Mikado's palace on the subject of the outbreak. (We were told by a gentleman a few days ago that Okubo was of opinion that before the order for an expedition was issued Saigo Takamori should be summoned and examined as to his wishes. But Kido said:—Since the Government exists any one who takes up arms without license should be ordered to be punished, although even the Government should have no power to withstand the traitor.) His Majesty the Mikado decided on the side of Kido. On the 19th February he addressed the Naikakukomon thus:—"My faithful servant! Stop by my side and aid me!" Kido then determined to serve to the almost of his ability for the welfare of the country. But very unfortunately for us he fell ill about the end of April. He became worse and worse. On the 19th May, His Majesty the Mikado visited him in person. When the emperor entered his bedroom, Kido endeavoured to get up. But the imperial visitor stopped him and comforted him by inquiring after his health. On the 25th, the decoration of the first class was given him. As he was in bed, Ito, Sangi and Minister of the Public Works Department, in his place received the decoration from His Majesty. On the following morning he died in his forty-fourth year, passing away as calmly as if he slept. During the time he was bed-ridden he spoke of nothing except affairs in the South-West. Two days before he left for the other world he got up suddenly from his bed and exclaimed, "Saigo! Don't you yet stop in your intentions?" He was much distressed for the future of the Government, and left various last directions in connection with political affairs. After his death he was promoted to the rank of Shoni-i and buried at Reizan, Kioto, on the 28th May.

(Concluded.)

MERCHANT COMPANIES.

(From the New Tokio Hanjōki.)

Since the first year of Meiji, trade, domestic as well as foreign, has been in such a state of prosperity, as was never witnessed before. Throughout Shita-machi, Yamamoto, Honjo, and Fukagawa, new streets have been opened, new bridges built, and new stores and shops constructed. Even the old yashiki of the late daimio are converted into new shops, so that no ground shall be vacant. Why is this so? Because, the shizoku's pensions being reduced, the ranks of the merchants have been recruited from their number. Why, then, should the purchasers decrease day by day, and the sellers increase month by month? Because productions have become numerous, and manufactures have improved. Carts after carts loaded with merchandise roll by, and production after production starts into being. Although such prosperity owes its origin to our commercial intercourse with foreigners, yet, unless the Government had removed the nation's fetters, and the people enjoyed perfect freedom, no such result could have been expected. At present about eight tenths of the Tokio citizens are engaged in commercial pursuits, and some of them realize quite large fortunes in a few years, while some lose their entire capital in a few months. Indeed, this is a trying moment for merchants, and not an idle period, as that of which the proverb speaks when it says, "a lucky man waits for fortune in his sleep." They must polish their nails till they are as sharp as a hawk's talons, and strive to gain a commercial triumph over foreign countries. If they fall down, they must never get up empty handed, for, finding nothing else on the ground, they grasp handfuls of horse-dung with which to manure their gardens. Such being the prevailing state of mind, there is not even a pawnbroker's kozo who now indulges in slumber, behind the lamp, with his abacus for his pillow, nor a saké merchant's apprentice who idly rubs his hands while standing on the snowy ground. Not because they feel no cold, nor want no sleep, but it is because they too have a full desire to make fortunes, and this induces them to forget their want of sleep and ignore the cold. In such a hopeful world, no one but a perfect fool would put his fingers in his mouth, and look after something to turn up. Recent times have seen the institution of ward offices, where the people meet to discuss commercial matters, market prices, exports and imports; and the management of public constructions and the repairs of roads are all within their power.

There are shipping offices for conveyance by sea, express offices for that overland, factories of every kind, and wholesale houses for all productions. Other commercial pursuits are conducted by companies of merchants. Among these concerns the First National Bank is the largest. Next to it, the Mitsui Company at Suruga-cho, the Ono Company at Tadokoro-cho, the Shimada Company at Yoroi-bashi, and the Horai-sha at Horai-bashi are considered the four wealthiest establishments in Tokio.* They have branch offices throughout the Empire, and will soon have establishments in foreign countries.

Two fishmongers, Kuma and Hachi, put down their loads by the Yoroi-bashi to take a little rest. Kuma says to Hachi, wiping the sweat from his face, "Look at the exchange

office! I wonder at the splendour of that structure, whenever I see it. It is only a question of money, whether one must close his life in a five-storied mansion, or in a poor hut. You see, 'the torments of hell may be avoided by virtue of money, and the happiness of paradise can be obtained by it, too. Really this is a world where money is the common enemy!'"

"Since the revolution," continues he after a while, "everything has undergone a change, but the balance of power between the rich and poor has never been cast. The banks and exchange offices keep money within their hands, but no single sen falls into ours. Well, we should be quite justified in setting fire to such a hateful building as that!" "No, you are wrong there," replies Hachi, "because you might get some money, but you could not keep it for three days, as you would not abstain from drink, nor from playing cards, which you are extremely fond of; and, when you have time, you addict yourself to singing parties and others pleasures. No, the balance of power between the rich and poor, is of no moment to such a person as yourself, who are always in extreme poverty from idleness. But, for my own part, I think it very pleasant to deposit a little money in the bank and then work for more."

"Absurd!" exclaims Kuma. "Can you get drunk through having merely seen a wine cask? No, for my part, I can not satisfy myself by merely looking at money, without spending it. But I have not seen one yen satsu for these few days, and I am much tortured by the dunning of the money lender, whenever I go out, and I am annoyed by my wife's murmurs, whenever I am at home. I feel as if I were in hell, but no rich man pities me, and a hundred banks do me no good." "Poverty comes not upon an industrious man, nor wealth to an idle fellow," says Hachi, "therefore your desire for wealth, without hard work, is just as though you attempted to throw a stone into the sun. It is all in vain."

"But I work tolerably hard," says the silly Kuma. "I had to go to that miser of the side street, to borrow from him a sum of eighty sen, as an aid to my earnings, which, however, he would not lend me till I had begged it of him very hard, ten times! Now I earn some money, by running about every day, but I have to pay for rice, salt, and other everyday necessities: besides, out of it I must pay my debt, so I have nothing more than a sen or two left from what I earn by a day's work, and I am compelled to spend that little for a cup of saké, to cure my fatigue, so that I can not get a single garment made however hard I work. Really, I am leading a smoke like (dreary) life!" "Your work is not sufficient, my friend," replies Hachi; "for suppose you worked extra every evening, after you had finished your regular day's work, and got an extra twenty sen. Now lay up that money for a month, and then you will surely find some cash in your pocket. But I know you don't work more than two or three hours a day, and then you go to hear the storyteller, or to sleep in the upper rooms of a bath-house. After all, I have never heard of a man who made immense wealth, without extraordinary labour; so, if you want it, you must grudge the waste of the shortest space of time, and employ yourself constantly."

At this moment, a dog runs off with a *katsuo* in its mouth. It is Kuma's; so the alarmed fishmonger darts after it with his pole, when another dog comes and takes off another fish out of his baskets, and, while the foolish

* This was written four or five years ago.

fellow is in a great flurry brandishing his pole, and crying, "beasts! beasts!" Hachi shoulders his empty baskets, laughing, and leaves his friend behind, with the remark, "This is your punishment, for spending your precious moments in vain talking! Look at my baskets, I have sold all their contents!"

This is a smart world, for Hachi (the bee) has stung Kuma (the bear.)

ABOUT THE TELEGRAPH.

(From the *New Tokio Hanjoki*.)

Telegraphic communication may truly be called the post of civilization, for by it news from Europe and America comes to the ears of Asiatics within a few days: indeed it is as quick as the flash of lightning. So as there is not one man, who need be ignorant of what is going on in the outer world, what a fool he must be who does not know what is taking place in his own country? Well, electricity having a rapidity sufficient to go round the earth seven times in a minute, the telegraph communicates two million words in an hour to a distance of one thousand ri, so that even the swiftest winged Tengu can not surpass its swiftness. If we refer to the period of the Kamakura Shogunate, we are struck at the stupidly slow method of carrying intelligence from one end to another of the Empire. It was as if one went home to make an arrow with which to shoot a bear he had seen running. When it was necessary to despatch a message, quite a crowd of stout fellows were required to carry the messenger in a *kago*, with which they ran, yelling and shouting, day and night, like ants swarming upon a sweetmeat. This was called *hayaori* and was considered to be most rapid means of sending messages at that time, but it took ten days to travel a hundred ri, so that an event occurring at the western corner could not be known at the eastern part of the Empire until a long time afterwards. It was as slow as a heavily burdened ox going up a steep hill. Indeed, there is as much difference as between clouds and mud, between the ancient and modern systems of communications. Therefore I think this fact alone may be sufficient to startle obstinate clingers to olden custom from their stupid slumber, and make them accustomed to fresh and convenient habits. Since foreigners came to Yokohama, everything, new and convenient, has been introduced, and telegraph offices have been established at various places: and since then we feel a distance of ten thousand ri as little as if the divided places were only next door to each other; for we can hear, as we sit, the latest news of London and know the most recent events of Washington. Besides, we can converse with our friends in those distant countries, as freely as if we saw their faces before us, and as to a great fire in China, we know of it before the flame is extinguished. Very wonderful, indeed! To speak of our own country alone, an event happening at Nagasaki in the morning is heard before the evening in Tokio, without troubling carriers or horses at all. So the government is enabled to know the state of things in all the provinces perfectly well before any disturbances arise, and merchants are able to find out the market prices before the mail arrives, while almost numberless advantages are put within the reach of every individual. In our country the first telegraph offices built were at Tokio and Yokohama, but at present there are several more offices in the capital, and the construction

of others is going on through the Empire. I hear that a great telegraph cable of more than 780 ri in length has recently been laid down between England and America, after a long time and the expenditure of enormous sums of money. Is this not a glorious accomplishment? Besides, all the large cities in Europe have wires laid across the streets as thick as cobwebs; and there every large hotel has its own lines communicating with theatres and other places of public amusement for the accommodation of the guests. Our government having issued permission to the people to construct private telegraphs, we trust we shall not be long before we see similar arrangements made in Tokio, where not theatres only, but some other places will have wires of communication with elsewhere.

Besides telegraph offices we have post offices, whenever we need to have longer correspondence, to our great convenience; and also the newly introduced omnibuses, which carry thirty passengers each, plying between Shinbashi and Asakusa, six times a day, for the cheap fare of ten sen each, which is reduced to five sen half way; thus enabling any one who has any weight in his purse to run about the city without putting his feet to the ground.

One evening, while I was strolling along the street enjoying the cool breezes and the clear moonlight, I found myself unintentionally before a little tea-house by a telegraph pole, so I went in there to take a short rest. The house resounded with cheerful laughter, which proceeded from the upper story, where an aristocratic looking youth was enjoying the evening in company with two singing beauties, and soon I heard the fashionable song, sung by the male voice, accompanied by the samisen: "Carriages and steamers, though fast, are still slow for good news; the swift messenger, the wire, is what I need for my love!" Then a sweet female voice answered:—"Photograph, though I see the dear face on thee, thou hast no speech; I wish I had a telegraph to talk through to my sweetheart!"

The younger of the two girls ceased playing her samisen, and said:—"I understand the telegraph is an invention, through which intelligence is conveyed to any place, however distant, but I doubt if it is anything to be used at present in social intercourse, although every song in fashion has the name mentioned in it. Besides, I always hear our student guests speak about the telegraph, magnetic influence, and electricity, which I cannot understand. The other holiday," she continued, "when I was invited to a feast given by certain gentlemen, I heard one of them say that he was entirely deserted by the magnetic influence, and seemed very distressed, while another was much delighted, saying that he had obtained the electricity, but they had on nothing but shabby summer clothes and *haori*, and I could not see any place on their persons where the wires might have passed through. Still, I thought that, the telegraph being one of the foreigners' inventions, it might contain something strange, not visible to the naked eye. However, I suppose," she went on laughing, "I may call a man the owner of magnetic influence when his love is accepted by my sister, (meaning her fellow singer) and the loser of it, when he is rejected. Is it not so, sister? But, my gentleman," addressing her guest, "your foreign style hair tells me that you are one of the magnetic gentlemen, so surely you can tell us what the terms 'magnetic' and so forth, mean. Do so, if you please, sir." "Don't talk folly, my dear," said the elder girl, pulling the sleeve of the younger, "that is a thing you need not know."

"Well the telegraph is an instrument," explained the youth, smiling, "through which the swiftest messages can be conveyed; but a man who gets official position through flattery and other unworthy means, is called the man of magnetic influence: that is, he is drawn to the position through others' influence, but I am not well acquainted with such practices as I am one of the members of a high family." Then, holding the tiny hand of the younger girl within his own, he added, "I should wish much, if the human body be a good conductor of electricity, that we could join our hands together, and exchange telegrams perpetually with one another." The clever girl put down her musical instrument, and, presenting a cup to her gentleman, replied politely: "Since your lordship is pleased to inform us that you represent a high family, I think I shall not incur the displeasure of your lordship, in saying a little more about the magnetic subject. Well, I have read in the *New Hanjoki* that we singing girls have some magnetic power with us, and I was quite puzzled at the meaning, but after close thinking, I have found that every thing in the world, including the human being, has some quantity of it, because a merchant has the power to attract his customers by flattery: an intelligent man to attract official rank, in exchange for his talent: a learned man, to attract fame, by publication of books; and a priest, to attract the offering of cash by his preaching; while, in our society of singing girls, the three strings of the samisen are the wires to attract guests, though, for myself, a graceless face like mine cannot possess any attracting influence at all." "You sly nymph, don't say so!" interrupted the nobleman. "My lord, listen a few moments more, if you please!" and she continued:—"However, if any other lady of greater beauty than myself, should carol a soft song, between her kaido-like lips, touching the samisen with her fingers as delicate as maple leaves, the hearer, however bold a warrior or savage a monster he may be, is sure to be entirely captivated and subdued under the soft influence. This is the attracting power of our class, excited through the three wires, instead of only one, which is usually needed for a telegraph. Now, is this not good, my lord? But please to excuse my vulgar sentiments." "Excellent, indeed!" exclaimed the nobleman. "I am really surprised at your intelligence. Now, I do not wonder that your fame has spread as widely and rapidly as the electric fluid. Well, we will be the best of friends."

As I listened till this conversation was over, I could not help saying in my heart, "Ah! dreadful is the electricity of that singing lady!" And I wished heartily I could telegraph my warning at once to the young gentleman thus:—"Beware, sir! When it is once excited, all your houses and precious possessions will be burnt down, and even your pension will soon be converted into ashes. You had better erect a lightning conductor over your head!"

A TRAGIC FRAGMENT.

The following scenes are from the popular Japanese tragedy "The Battle of Ichinotani":—

The dawn was breaking upon one of those lovely spots, which enchant the traveller as he passes through the country bordered by the inland sea of Japan. The neighborhood of this place at the time of the story was in a very unsettled state through the frequent battles which were then fought between the imperial forces and insurgents, the latter being headed by the Mikado's son, who had risen in

rebellion against his father. The clan of Genji joined the rebels, and the Heiké clan remained faithful adherents of the Mikado. Of this latter clan was a young nobleman of the name of Mukan-no-Tayu Atsumori. He was of prepossessing appearance, and as brave as he was handsome. He possessed a young, beautiful, and virtuous wife, whose fidelity to her husband, when he became engaged in the strife which devastated the land, led her to go in search of him, that she might in a measure alleviate the hardships which he had to bear; and, in the event of his being wounded, be near to him and tend his wounds with her own loving hands.

This lady travelled alone in quest of her husband; and on the morning of one eventful day she was wandering along the sea shore, going she scarcely knew whither. Her features were pale from exhaustion; but her lovely yet tear-dimmed eyes betokened unshaken determination. Her slender and beautiful figure gracefully wandered along the shore; and ever and anon she raised her eyes towards the heavens, and, clasping her hands, the agony of her soul was breathed forth rather than uttered as she exclaimed:—"Heaven protect me, and guide me to my darling husband. Surely he has traversed this rugged shore, and there is hope that we may meet again soon."

While she was thus pensively walking along, the lady's attention was attracted by the noise from the hoofs of a horse rapidly approaching. She listened intently, and her heart almost stopped beating under the anticipation that perhaps the rider might be her husband. Whatever her hopes may have been in this direction they were speedily dissipated, for in an instant or two the horseman was by her side. Perceiving a female, and, from her dress and bearing, evidently a lady of rank, the horseman reined in his steed, and the beautiful Tamaorishime found herself alone with her old lover, Hirayama Mushadokoro, an officer in the ranks of the enemy. This man was a most detestable and dissipated character, without one spark of honour or true principle. As soon as he recognized the lady, a diabolical grin lighted up his ugly features, and with a grace scarcely to be expected from such an uncouth figure, the unexpected and undesirable personage alighted from his horse.

"What!" he exclaimed. "The lovely Tamaorishime! Can it be possible! Well, this is a slice of luck for me! What fortunate wind was it that blew such a fair flower across my path? My pretty dove, you have never known how the thoughts of you have been buried in the deep recesses of my heart; nor how fondly I have cherished the hope, since we met at Miyako, of one day making you my wife. Ah! you recollect, do you not, how I sent my page Gamba to obtain permission from your parents for me to marry you, and to conduct you to my residence? While my servant was absent on this mission, I made every preparation for your happiness. But you disappointed my ambition by slaying my servant as a spy. But now, my honey-sweet bee, you cannot escape me! I am sorry to inconvenience you, but, as I have no *norimono*, you must mount behind me and I will convey you safely to my home." Saying this, Hirayama laid his hand upon the lady, but she indignantly shook him off and exclaimed:—

"You are an impudent fellow, Sir, and would meet with the reward your impertinence deserves were my husband present. You cannot claim my hand under the mere pretext of having received my father's sanction. Besides, I am already married to the lord Atsumori, whom I love more than I love my own soul,

and of him I am now in quest. I will trouble you to allow me to pass on."

"Not so fast! not so fast! my cherry blossom! So you are searching for him, are you? Perhaps it may be some consolation to you to know that you need search no further for your husband. Already he is sleeping with his fathers, for it is but a little while since he fell by my own hand."

"What! my husband dead, and you his murderer!" With this exclamation the devoted wife fell fainting to the ground. She soon recovered herself, however, and, drawing a small poniard from her bosom, rushed at the murderer of her husband, hissing rather than speaking:—"Taste the blade of my dagger, thou abhorred enemy of my soul!"

A grim smile lit up the diabolical features of the ruffian, as, seizing the slender wrist of the lady, he said:—"If you are so foolish as to raise your puny hand against me, you must expect to be dealt roughly with. Fain would I caress rather than forcibly hold that lovely hand of yours. Oh! listen to my protestations of love; be rational, and come home with me, I will make you more happy than your deceased husband could ever have made you. I have lands, riches,"—

"Stop!" cried his victim, her indignation and grief overcoming her discretion. "If the world had remained as it was, such a villain as you would not been allowed to tread the turf of the fields. Such a bloodthirsty scoundrel and ruffian would not have dared to touch the hem of my robe. Beware how you vent your insolence upon me." Exasperated beyond measure the infuriated lady again attempted to drive her dagger to the hilt into the breast of her tormentor, and the murderer of her husband; but her hand was roughly stayed, and the weapon wrested from her grasp, and she was thrown on the ground.

"Ah," you would slay me, my cherub, would you?" her assailant said, savagely. "You had better be careful what you do, girl, or worse will come of it. Promise to be my wife and you shall bask in the sunshine of happiness. Refuse," and the eyes of the wretch glared like those of a tiger as he concluded the sentence,—"refuse, and you are a dead woman."

"Kill me, if you dare, you ugly beast," was the undaunted reply.

Enraged beyond measure by her persistent rejection of his offer, the monster's love seemed in a moment to be turned into the deepest hatred as he uttered the words.

"Ha! You scorn my love. I would have preferred to see you bloom in the garden of happiness, nourished by my caresses; but as your proud spirit obstinately refuses to hear me, you may give up all hope of ever leaving this spot alive."

The villain had scarcely concluded his threats, ere he drew his sword and thrust it deep into the breast of his helpless victim, who fell back with a wild scream. At this moment the murderer heard the sound of an approaching horse, and mounting his own steed hurried away.

* * * * *

The armies of Heiké, with which were the Emperor and some members of the imperial family, were all embarked in war vessels and awaiting orders to start for the field of battle, when the noble lord Atsumori, who had lagged behind, galloped towards the place of embarkation. He was unattended, and when he arrived at the beach he was mortified beyond measure to find that there was not a boat to convey him to the fleet. With his usual impetuosity, however, he forced his foaming steed into the sea with the intention of swimming to the ships. He had not proceeded

far when he was startled by hearing himself challenged from the shore. Turning back he perceived an officer belonging to the army of the enemy, who cried out, "Come back! come back, young man of the Heike! If you are not a dastardly coward, don't turn your back to an enemy, but come and try the edge of your sword against mine, I am Kumagaya Jiro Naozane, an officer in the army of Genji."

Thus challenged, the young Atsumori, without the slightest hesitation, quickly wheeled his horse about and swam towards the sandy shore. Soon the swords of the two warriors were flashing in the air; their armour glistened in the morning sun as they rushed at each other, while the clanging of their swords could be heard for a considerable distance. As length both blades broke simultaneously. Having lost their weapons they seized each other by the body; and both fell heavily to the ground, where the struggle was soon brought to a termination by the superior strength of Kumagaya who succeeded in taking captive the young lord Atsumori.

"Since you have been so unfortunate as to fall into my hands a prisoner," said the conqueror, politely, "pray tell me your illustrious name, so that your gallant conduct may be made known to the world. And if you have any message, or any thing to send to your friends and relatives, it will give me the greatest pleasure to fulfil your commands."

"The warmth of your speech makes me believe that you are not only the bravest warrior of the whole army of Genji, but also the most kind-hearted, and I esteem it an honour to die by your hand. As to your generous proposal, I do not think it is necessary for me to trouble you, as I have long since devoted my life and property to the Mikado, and been prepared for the worst event that might overtake me. However, on second thoughts, I think I will avail myself of your kindness and send a message to my parents, whose grief when they hear of my loss will be greater than I can endure to imagine. Therefore I trust you will convey to them my dead body and some words of comfort. My name is Mukan-no-Tayu Atsumori; and I am the youngest son of the Sangi Tsunemori."

On hearing that the young man lying at his feet belonged to such an illustrious family, Kumagaya instantly assisted him to rise, saying to himself that he should not be wronging the cause for which he was fighting if he allowed the young man to go. He then addressed himself to his prisoner, and told him that he had no intention of killing him, and requested that he would depart as quickly as possible before any one else came about. He had scarcely finished speaking, however, when Hirayama Mushadokoro, who had been an eye witness of the affray, though neither of the combatants had observed him, appeared at the head of a large troop of soldiers and cried out in a hoarse voice.

"Ha! Kumagaya; will you act the part of a traitor by saving the life of a nobleman of the Heiké family? If you persist in doing so, I must be under the necessity of arresting you both."

Kumagaya was astonished at being addressed thus, and had not a word to say. Having passed his word that the young man Atsumori should escape, the brave warrior was placed in a dilemma. From this unpleasant position he was released by the generous-souled Atsumori, who said, calmly:—"Knowing, that the fate of Heiké is sealed, I have no desire to live any longer. Cut off my head this moment, Kumagaya, and wipe off the unfounded suspicion of treason which rests upon you. The young man then turned his face to

wards the west, and, clasping his hands, awaited the blow. Reluctantly the bold warrior turned to perform the deed his soul loathed, but the handsome form of the youth, together with his fearless demeanour, awoke feelings of sympathy in his heart and he shook like an aspen leaf.

"Why do you hesitate?" asked Atsumori, turning his face so as to look over his shoulder, and gazing wonderingly at the old soldier, who replied:—

"Your noble countenance and form put me in mind of my son, whom I left at the camp in a precarious condition from a wound received in battle; and I cannot refrain from feeling anxious about him. I know it is but the weakness of a father, but I cannot help it; and I can realize the misery I must inflict on your parents by depriving you of life."

"Fie! You, a brave soldier, to talk in that sentimental manner! Take my head, and afterwards pray for me."

Recovering his equanimity somewhat, Kumagaya lifted his sword, and with one blow severed the head of the Lord Atsumori from his body. The warrior instantly picked up the gory trophy of his valour, and, turning to his companions, said in a voice choked with emotion:—

"I, Kamagaya Jiro Naazane, have cut off the head of Mukan-no-Tayu Atsumori, the most illustrious nobleman of Heiké."

A short distance away from the tragedy which had been enacted, lay the almost lifeless form of the lady Tamaorihime. She had been prevented from witnessing the affray, but on the name of her devoted husband being mentioned it reached her ear. With great difficulty she called out:—

"What! what is that I hear? Who has seen my lord Atsumori? I so much wish to behold his face once more before I die."

Who is the lady that asks for the fallen hero?" enquired Kumagaya, coming close up to her. "Why," he continued, "you are severely wounded; how has that happened?"

"I am Tamaorihime, the wife of Mukan-no-Tayu Atsumori. Have you seen my husband? Ah! my sight is already failing," replied the lady.

"Here is the head of your husband," said the warrior, holding it in his hand.

The dying lady pressed the gory head to her breast, and, with almost maddening frenzy, exclaimed, "Oh! my husband! my darling husband! what a sad meeting is this! I have searched long and faithfully for you, hoping to meet you alive. But, instead of my darling husband, I met that ruffian Hirayamano Mushadokoro, whose insolence and rough treatment provoked me to strike at him with my dagger. But from the weakness of my arm I failed to kill him and am mortally wounded myself instead. What a cruel fate is ours! When we last met, you sat and played the flute beside me in the castle, my darling husband. Though our life in this world has been of brief duration, we shall be joined in the next, where our life and happiness will be eternal."

Embracing the head of her dead husband the fair lady expired.

Kumagaya muttered to himself. "Sad, sad, that such a couple of promising young buds should meet with such an end as this! What stranger will linger over the grave of this unfortunate but noble pair, and breathe a word in praise of their devotion to each other?" With an earnest prayer the warrior placed the two bodies together, and covered them over: then mounted his horse and galloped away.

THE CONDITION OF THE IMPERIAL AND INSURGENT ARMIES.

(From the *Hochi Shinbun* of the 13th June.)

The power of the insurgents seems sometimes to be waning and at other times growing more and more vigorous. We cannot yet say when the insurrection will be entirely suppressed. The entire province of Higo has been taken by the imperialists; the greater part of Bungo is governed by the insurgents, while the imperialists have seized the castles of Hiroyoshi and Takeda and the rebel troops are now flourishing in Utsukine in Bungo. Now looking on the condition of Kagoshima, we observe that there has taken place no great battle between the imperial and rebel armies. Our troops in Kagoshima are considered to be defending themselves instead of endeavouring to make any attack upon the enemy from our side. Will a general attack upon the insurgents from our side entail a sacrifice of a great numbers of lives? The rebels in Utsukine were said to have been routed a few days ago, but we have not yet heard that they have been dispersed or have retreated from Bungo. The seat of war is so extensive having an area of about seventy ri in line, and the rebel armies sometimes appear at one place and sometimes at another all over the four provinces of Hiuga, Osumi, Satsuma, and Bungo. On their defeat at the South, they reassemble at the North; and if they are worsted in the East they make a stand in the West, carrying the havoc of war to whatever place they march to.

Thus the entire power of the insurrection is not confined to one place. The troops are scattered here and there dividing their power to the great consternation and inconvenience of the imperialists. Consider that the rebel armies are constantly entering the province of Bungo, placing the imperialists in exceedingly difficult situations and compelling them to guard an extensive line against the insurgents in addition to sending out several divisions to encounter them in other places. But the insurgents, have found no inconvenience in moving wherever they wished because they found rice, money, and other important things on their march, and increased their numbers by the excited shizoku flocking to their standard. * * * * * Is it because of all this we are to consider that the suppression of the rebellion is near at hand?

Now the extension of the scene of war is not caused by the prosperity of the rebel power. It is known that they cannot support themselves for any great time, and they have divided their forces for the purpose of obtaining the aid of others. Their desire has not been to separate the power of the imperialists. They are considered to have been much deceived as to the strength of their own power, so they endeavoured to cross the channel to the island of Shikoku, hoping to be joined and aided by the local shizoku there. The imperialists on the other hand desire nothing more than to be conducted to them!

Now the hot season is approaching it becomes more and more burdensome to fight a battle. The wounded will suffer more from the heat than from their wounds; and the hot and moist climate of the South-west, creates the gravest fear that pestilence will add extra horrors to the difficulties of the contending parties. * * * As we have remarked above, the rebels are now much discouraged and there are only two methods for us to pursue; and what are they? First we should

cease to attack them for some time, defending ourselves in strong places and waiting for a good opportunity to recommence the campaign, or, secondly we should commence a general attack upon the rebels, wherever they may be, previous to the arrival of the hot season, regardless of the loss of our soldiers, our object and desire being the entire suppression of the insurrection at any cost.

Now we consider that the imperialists ought to follow the second plan. The notification No. 7 which was published in our paper on the 12th instant (translation of the notification appeared in the *Japan Gazette* on the same day) assures us that the power of the rebels has considerably diminished. They are now being driven here and there; if this is the case, the imperial troops by concerted action can fall upon and crush them, or at all events they will again find the enemy's camp deserted, as on the Uyeki road before the siege of Kumamoto was raised. If we delay, some very unexpected event may at any moment occur in the other provinces. The hot season has not yet arrived and consequently no great inconvenience is felt by the imperial armies, who are anxious to engage in another campaign.

BANKS FOUNDED WITH GOVERNMENT BONDS.

(From the *Choya Shinbun* of the 15th June.)

The Nobles' Bank (the Fifteenth National Bank) has already been established, and if what we have heard about it is true, it was established under favourable circumstances, and so calculated to prove convenient to the nation and profitable to the proprietors. One reason of its success will be because the government bonds for the incomes of the nobles, which they pledge to the government as security, are not yet allowed to be sold or (otherwise) pledged: as for instance, a noble holding some government bonds to the value of one million yen, cannot sell or pledge them for a trifling sum of five or six yen, but can only preserve them in some box where they only produce a certain interest each year. But now the nobles have issued bank notes to the value of the Government bonds which they pledged to the Finance Department as security. They lent a large sum of paper money (15,000,000 yen) to the Government, receiving the interest of 5 per cent per year. All the expenditures and salaries of officers of the bank, will come out of the interest, which will exceed all such disbursement. We do not distrust this system at all, as the Government, as well as the nobles, will derive considerable benefit from it.

A few days ago we heard that the shizoku are also desirous of establishing a bank by pledging their public bonds for their incomes, and if their paper money be lent to the government, as that of the nobles' bank, it will confer a great benefit on the shizoku. * * * *

* The nobles' bank will only employ a few officers so as to reduce the expenditure; and it will be sufficient for the bankers to attend to the business and see that there is no inconvenience created in exchanging the bank-notes. Thus, there will be no danger to the business through the mismanagement of employees. Some of the shizoku propose obtaining a license to establish a bank, and to issue bank notes by pledging the Government bonds for their pensions to the Government, which are to be given them this year, in the same way as the nobles, with this exception, that they do not desire to receive any interest from

the Government, their object being to aid in defraying the Government expenditure. We much admire them for their good intentions; but if they receive no interest, the expenses of their establishment cannot be sustained.

WHAT THE KAGOSHIMA INSURGENTS WANT.

(From the *Choya Shinbun* of the 3rd June.)

A disturbance having broken out in the country, we must inquire into its origin, as, if we do not, we can have no means to form an opinion upon it. Since the Kagoshima insurgents took up arms against the imperial forces, one hundred and twenty days have elapsed. So much has been said of their movements that but little remains to be related. Referring to the origin of their rising, some say that they were much provoked to find that their opinion on the advisability of a Korean expedition did not find favour; and others say that they desire simply to change the ministry; while others again state that the insurgents are moved to revolt by the conspiracy of some of the ministers to assassinate Saigo and two others.

Now we, having examined into the conduct of the Kagoshima men during the ten years which have passed since the establishment of the present government, consider that their treachery had not its origin in the frustration of their hopes of a Korean expedition, nor in their wish to change the ministry, nor their intention to bring the government to book for having suborned assassins. They had decided on rebellion ten years ago. So, although a Korean expedition had been sent as they desired, and although many of the ministers had resigned their posts, they would still not have ceased to entertain designs of treason, and whether the street rumors be true or not, they would have persisted in their conduct. Why do we say so? Any one can easily come to the same opinion by taking the trouble to consider the conduct of the Kagoshima men during the past ten years.

The Kagoshima Han greatly aided the other daimio in the overthrow of the Tokugawa government and the restoration of the Mikado's authority. But this was not done for conscience sake. They wished themselves to succeed to the government of the Shogun. So, before the establishment of the imperial government as it now exists, they formed a league with the other daimio. But when the present system was established their schemes were opposed by some of those daimios upon whose opposition they had not counted, or thought that if it was offered it would be of no importance. Still, notwithstanding the abolition of the rank and functions of daimio, the Kagoshima Han was not changed at all. The insurgents' chief desire was to overthrow those who were an obstruction to the furtherance of their traitorous schemes. With this view they excited Eto of Saga, and Mayebara of Choshu, to rise against the government, and they worked to diminish the influence of the more powerful of the ex-daimio. And, at last, the Kagoshima men, then fearing no opposition from the other clans, took up arms against the authorities. The people of Kagoshima are subjects only of Shimadzu and Saigo, and not of the Mikado.

DR. ERMERIUS, of the Osaka hospital, returns to his native country on the expiration of the term of his agreement. A farewell banquet has been given in his honor by the native doctors in the hospital.

TWO ISLANDS.

(From a letter sent by Mr. KENYO from the Kagoshima camp to the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

Some days ago a company composed of civil officials and police visited the two islands of Tanegashima and Kikaigashima, both of which lie south from Kagoshima harbour. In the former they arrested a physician belonging to the insurgent hospital in Hiuga. The poor physician confessed on examination that, on the 21st ultimo, he landed on the island wishing to purchase some medicine there. Very unfortunately for the rebels, he was discovered and arrested when on the point of leaving the island with large quantities of medicine, consisting of the roots and barks of various trees and plants prescribed in the Chinese pharmacopœia. I obtained the following information, from a good authority:—Tanegashima is about 30 ri in length, about 3 ri in width, and contains fifteen villages. Of these Nishinoma is the most populous and prosperous. It possesses several accomplished scholars both in Japanese and Chinese literature; seventeen public and ten private schools have been established, each of which is attended by assiduous students. Out of 4,576 houses 2,200 belong to shizoku; and of the whole population of 19,026, the shizoku reach the large number of about 9,900. General excitement prevails throughout this island. About 380 of the shizoku have joined Saigo. A temporary police station was established some time since to the satisfaction of the islanders, most of whom are engaged in fishing and agriculture. They are generally honest and agreeable. According to a tradition current among the natives, they are the descendants of the Taira clan, which was destroyed about 700 years ago by the Minamoto clan.

Iwogashima contains only about 50 houses and a population of 240 persons. They are also said to be descendants of the Taira clan. The island is only about 3 ri in circumference. Potatoes and barley are the usual food of the islanders, who dress in dark colored clothes, which they fasten with a small ribbon. The principal production of the island is sulphur, of which about 60,000 pounds are taken away yearly. A Kagoshima man has all the trade in this product; and he also employs about eighty of the islanders in the manufacture of lime. The remainder of the inhabitants follow the pursuits of agriculture and fishing. During the ascendancy of the Shimadzu clan, the islanders were compelled to pay a tax of twenty rolls, worth about yen 2.30 each, of coarse cotton cloth, and 1,200 pounds of lime. On the feast of the god of sulphur in the island, the Shimadzu clan used to present him with 2½ koku of rice and a small sum of money. Since the establishment of the present government the islanders have ceased to pay the tax. A stone monument to the memory of the Mikado Antokutei is found on the island. There is no coinage or paper money. The people trade with a wooden ticket, issued by the sulphur firm, about one inch square, and bearing the inscription of a certain amount of money. Sometimes, barter is resorted to. The island is seldom visited by the people of the mainland. On the arrival of the new kencho authorities in the steamer *Naninamaru*, the astonished islanders, who had never seen a steamer before, assembled along the coast. Some of them took the steamer for the soul of the Mikado Antokutei arriving from heaven, and others for a mission from Hades. Nobody dared to accost the strange visitors on their landing. It is the old story of Columbus and the American natives over again.

GREAT CHANGE IN THE RELATIVE CONDITION OF IMPERIALISTS AND INSURGENTS

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of 18th June.)

According to several telegrams from the seat of war, the imperial armies were victorious in a severe battle, fought during the two days of the 13th and 14th instant, in which the insurrectionary armies appear to have had no organisation to enable them to keep their position, but had to give way before the imperialists. As we have derived our information only from telegrams, we are unable to give further particulars until we receive letters from the seat of war. But we know that on the 13th instant, the 2nd division of the imperial armies, commanded by Lieutenant-General Yamada, left the vicinity of Hitoyoshi Castle and advanced on the Makiba and Tajiro roads, divided into three parties. At dawn on the 14th instant, they attacked and seized the strong batteries erected on both roads, and hotly pursued the routed insurgents. The right wing of the division seized Yoshida, the left wing I-i-no, and the centre encamped at Kakuto. The latter lies about 8 ri and 13 cho South-West from the castle of Hitoyoshi, and is a place well situated for communication and transport. Besides, it is in a strong and advantageous strategic position, commanding the two provinces of Higo and Hiuga, having mountain ranges on either side, on one side the Kasagi and on the other the Kunimi mountains. Notwithstanding its strength the imperialists advanced upon and carried it. The 3rd division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Kawaji, and another division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Miura, commenced a battle at dawn on the 13th instant, entirely defeated the insurgent troops encamped at Okawa-u-cho, and pursued them along the Okuchi road, seizing several forts during their march. It is expected that the castle of Okuchi will also be taken by our victorious armies within a few days. Thus, the imperialists having established their camps over the districts of Kakuto and Okuchi, there is no position in which the rebels can check them North of the river Sendai-gawa. Now, communication between the insurgent forces at Demidzu and Akuno has been cut off; and these rebels should soon retreat without waiting an attack by the imperial troops. So the rebel armies find themselves circumscribed, and have no fixed plan of defence. One of their divisions, which penetrated into the province of Bungo and there attacked the imperialists, was also routed and obliged to retreat as far as Saiki. They are expected to return shortly to Hiuga in disorder, and the rebellion will then be confined to the three provinces of Hiuga, Osumi and Satsuma.

These three provinces comprise an extensive area; for it is many miles from the western shore of Satsuma to the eastern coast of Hiuga. As the imperial troops occupy the city of Kagoshima and its vicinity, the rebels are expected to make their lairs in Sadowara, Miyako-no-jo and Yohi, and some other places, where they hope to bid successful defiance to the movements of the imperialists. The insurgent soldiers are well versed in the modes of fighting in a mountainous region. * * * They are endeavouring to discourage our troops by appearing here and there. How will the imperialists vanquish these desperate insurgents? The latter are said to have become greatly discouraged; but they still number about 20,000 men. The imperialists are about 40,000 strong, more or

less. They are divided into several parties, defending many miles of ground on one side and attacking the enemy on the other. They are constantly experiencing inconveniences through deficiency in their number. (Some writers say that the imperial armies in the South-West muster about 50,000. Of these 10,000 have been killed and wounded.) Why, being in such number, do they not in one campaign fight their way into the very lairs of the rebels. Why do they not pursue the routed insurgents to Satsuma and Hiuga, after having defeated them at Okuchi and Okune? Other people say that the imperialists are very slow to march. If they cannot quickly destroy the rebels in their fastnesses they will have no chance to attack them during the coming rainy and hot weather, during which the insurgents will regain courage. But we say that the imperialists are not yet in sufficient numbers, and that they ought to be reinforced to such an extent as greatly to outnumber the rebels.

According to the history of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's expedition against Shimadzu, the former collected about 150,000 soldiers in Osaka, and provisions for one year in Kokura, Kiushiu. He thought it necessary to have three times as many troops as followed Shimadzu. When he had established his camp at Taiheiji, and despatched a division of his troops to Osumi by sea, his armies numbered about 250,000 men. With such large forces he was able to subdue the rebels in six months. * * * * *

NIPPON NOTES.

It is rumoured, says the *Akebono Shinbun* that the shizoku in Toshiu threaten an armed revolt.

SINCE the establishment of the nobles' bank, 2,250,049 yen have already been sent from the bank to the Finance Department.

H. E. OKI, Minister of Justice, returned on the 6th inst. from Kioto, in the *Nagoya-maru*.

RECENTLY 130 shizoku arrived in Tokio from the Yamagata, 20 from the Niigata, and 22 from the Fukushima ken.

SIX small steam vessels, which were anchored in Hiuga, have been towed by a large steamer into the harbour of Kagoshima.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that a certain Akidzuki, of the Wakayama-ken, has purchased the British schooner *Flying Spur*, 190 tons, for 2,500 yen, renaming the vessel the *Tsukakuro-maru*.

ON the 28th ultimo a conflict occurred between the garrison troops and policemen at the Nakano theatre in Osaka. On the following day about thirty soldiers came to the same theatre and demanded admission without payment. When this was refused, they forced their way into the building, whence a number of policemen endeavoured to eject them. A soldier struck a policeman, whose comrades came to his assistance, and a general fight followed. The theatre was closed. The garrison troops in the barracks prepared to attack the police station, and high excitement spread through the city. At length the commander of the troops, the governor of the Osaka-fu, and many high officials, appeared on the scene of strife, and put a stop to the row, in the course of which several men on both sides were more or less badly hurt.

WE learn from the *Banmei Shinshi* that the Shigakko-to, now the insurgents, in Kagoshima, were well provided with various military

stores, medicines, and surgical instruments, and have among them about three hundred well-trained physicians. Their wounded are skillfully treated, and the killed are buried with the usual ceremonies. Stone tombs are erected over their bodies, and bear minute descriptions of the killed. Many such tombs were found in the village of Shimazaki, about 20 *cho*, from Kumamoto. But the imperial soldiers overthrew these, and thereby provoked great excitement among those of the Kumamoto insurgents who surrendered to the imperialists on the raising of the siege of Kumamoto. They took the first opportunity of deserting, and fled to Hitoyoshi to rejoin the insurgents. The imperialists in Kagoshima have also suffered great loss of popularity for their conduct in this matter, and because they constructed a battery with gravestones which they collected from the monasteries, close to Kagoshima.

THE *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* says that a prisoner now in Kagoshima has stated that Kirino has crossed the channel into Shikoku.

THE *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* writes in reference to affairs in the Kochi-ken as follows:—Nothing out of the common is going on there. Only one matter, which attracts our attention, is the memorandum addressed to the Government, by the Risshisha society. Three powerful and influential associations in Toshiu, namely; Risshisha, Saikensha, and Chiuritsusha, having decided to offer a memorial to the Government on some important subject, which is not stated, found that the opinions of each differed from the others. Men of talent and ability in the Kochi-ken interfered with them, and advised them that it was very wrong to present a memorial to the Government containing different opinions. They tried to the utmost of their ability to bring these societies to an understanding. At length Mr. Kataoka, a distinguished member of the Risshisha, brought a petition from that society to the notice of the Government in Tokio before the other companies, among whom excitement prevails, in consequence. (We have heard from a gentleman that the subject of this memorial is to establish a representative assembly, and that the bearer requested the Government to decide the matter within three weeks. Besides, it is said that Itagaki, ex-Sanji, and founder of the Risshisha, was repeatedly summoned to render public service, but has as frequently refused.)

THE nobles' school at Nishiki-machi, Kanda, Tokio, is now completed, at a cost of 130,000 yen. About 170 pupils of both sexes have already entered. Yesterday Their Excellencies Iwakura, Uchiijin, and Tanaka, Vice-Minister of the Educational Department, Tachibana, Director of the school, Mori, Vice-Director, and about twenty other nobles assembled in the new school building, and a provisional opening of the school was effected in their presence.

CONSPIRACIES of shizoku are said to have been discovered and frustrated in the Iwate and Awamori ken.

GREAT prosperity is said to prevail in the island of Yezo, owing to the successful result of the herring fisheries. Numbers of the inhabitants are said to have already made as much this season, as they generally do in the course of a year.

(Extract from a letter sent from Kagoshima to the *Akebono Shinbun*.)

THE poor inhabitants of the Kagoshima-ken, where the shedding of blood and other wicked matters are daily taking place, have become

much afflicted for the want of food. The Kagoshima-ken does not produce a large quantity of rice, wheat, and other cereals, in fact not enough for the support of the inhabitants; and so large quantities of rice are yearly imported from the other provinces for their consumption. This year, owing to the war, no merchant vessels or junks are allowed to enter or leave the Kagoshima-ken. Lately the poor people having no provisions on hand, and the imperialists, desirous of saving them from starving, issued an order to the effect that they should be supported by the Mikado's government on returning to their homes in Kagoshima, where men of above seventy years of age and boys below fourteen and women are allowed to enter without a passport.

The insurgent armies have constructed strong forts on Nishi Tayama, Iwazaki, Tani and other places, close to the city, which are mounted with cannon, but no battle has taken place during the past week. The imperial troops have nothing to do, and the soldiers spend their time in fishing, singing and other pleasures. Yesterday morning (24th ult.) the imperial troops marched against the fort on Nishi Tayama, where they were received with a tremendous fire, which was kept up for about three hours. The troops were at length driven back, leaving their commander, Nagata, dead on the field behind them, and about sixteen or seventeen soldiers were killed or wounded.

Only the city of Kagoshima and the island of Sakurajima are occupied by the imperial armies, all the rest of the country by rebels. Some days ago, Mr. Watanabe, First Secretary of the Kagoshima-ken, visited the island, and I was allowed to accompany him. It lies about three *ri* from the main land, and is about seven or eight *ri* in circumference. In the central part is a lofty mountain, whose summit was covered by clouds when we landed there. It rises perpendicularly. Many small villages lie along the foot of the mountain. The island produces only potatoes, barley, oranges, radishes, and a few other vegetables. The islanders eat potatoes and barley. We landed at the village of Furusato and took a rest at the house of the ex-Nanoshi. The Secretary ordered the principal islanders to assemble, and kindly explained to them the invalidity of a notification, which the ex-Governor Oyama issued to excite the people. Our language is not understood by them; and a Kagoshima man served as an interpreter between the Secretary and the islanders. Some wounded rebels were found and they were called upon to surrender.

H.E. Terajima, Foreign Minister, and Shioda, First Secretary of his Department, have left Tokio for Kioto.

ORDERS for the levy of 1,300 police in the Kanagawa and nineteen other ken have been issued.

H. E. ENOMOTO, Minister for Japan in Russia, has repeatedly been reported in several native papers as about to return shortly to Japan. But in a letter, dated the 4th April, he states that he will not return till the war between Russia and Turkey is over.

THE Kumamoto Kencho is building a large house, which will cover about 20,000 *tsubo* of ground, for the shelter of poor and homeless citizens.

ALL the Government troops in Himeji have removed to the camp at Marugame in Shikoku.

A LETTER from Kagoshima, dated the 24th May, says:—The head quarters of the insurgents are established in Hitoyoshi, where wounded soldiers are treated, and where Saigo

and Katsura now are. Kirino is in Eshiro, with about 300 troops: Etsumi in Oguchi with about 1,000: the wounded Murata is in the hospital in Kojiki: Fuchibe in Itsuki; and Kishima in Ishiki. In the arsenals at Yamo and Yamada in Osumi, and in five or six arsenals in Hiuga and Satsuma, large quantities of bullets and gunpowder are daily manufactured by the insurgents, who have had their numbers augmented to the extent of 3,000 men, who have recently been enrolled in Nobooka, Hiuga.

THE native papers now assert that H. M. the Mikado has decided to remain in Kioto until the total suppression of the Kagoshima insurrection.

THE Government have refused to receive a memorial addressed to them by the "Seiken-sha" (Honest) Society of the Kochi ken.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Prince Higashi-Fushimi-no-Miya has been appointed to the command of five battalions of newly levied troops.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* tells the following story:—The hot season is rapidly approaching, and the red bearded ones are visiting the mountains of Nikko. On the 1st instant, an English gentleman and a native servant arrived in the village of Koyama on their way to the famous mountains. The native servant had much difficulty in finding a hotel for his foreign master, who got very angry and struck the boy very rudely. The servant reported the matter at the police station in the same village. No interpreter was available; and so the boy, who speaks the English language, acted as interpreter in the case between him and the foreigner, for whom a night's lodging was procured at the instance of the police at a *kisenryado*, the meanest class of hotels.

Notification—No. 7.

Some Kagoshima insurgents have here and there penetrated into the Oita-ken (Bungo), and, as they are said to be likely to attempt to leave for the island of Shikoku, the coasts of Iyo and Tosa, which adjoin the provinces of Bungo and Hiuga, must be watched with much attention, and any vessel leaving or entering any harbour along the coasts must be strictly searched by the land or navy forces. This is hereby notified. Suspected vessels may be detained by the ships of the navy, the officers of which are authorised to use coercive measures if necessary, to enforce their orders.

SANJO SAN'EYOSHI,
Daijō Daijin.

7th June, 1877.

A TELEGRAPH wire, connecting the Kanagawa fort and the camp at Honmoku, is to be laid underground. The wire has already been laid as far as Sakuragi-cho through Takashima-cho.

ON the 11th inst. 109 newly enlisted policemen arrived in Tokio from Echigo; and 136 from the Yamagata, 35 from the Ishikawa, and 50 from the Chiba ken.

TOKUGAWA IYETATSU, heir of the ex-Shogun Keiki, with three of his retainers, took passage for Europe by the French Mail Steamer *Volga*.

ON the 1st instant, Hachisuka, of the *Futsu Shinbun*, was condemned to ten days' imprisonment and fifteen yen fine, for having violated the press regulations.

THE *Kinji Hiron*, in its issue of the 8th instant, states that no Americans will be employed as teachers in the Kuwazoku school, the professors in which are all to be Englishmen. And in regard to native teachers, no students of the Keiogijiku (a private school established by Fukuzawa) shall be employed."

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says:—As we mentioned in a recent issue, two prisoners, namely, Sekiguchi and Kato, broke out of confinement in Tokio. During the night of the 30th ultimo, they forced their way into the jail of the Gunba Ken, armed with swords, and afterwards audaciously threatened to attack the Kencho at the head of the convicts liberated by them to the number of about 150. They made a stand on a hill called Harunazan, where they were besieged by a force of police and about forty hunters. After a four days' siege about 100 of the convicts surrendered and the others dispersed. Of the two chiefs, Sekiguchi was wounded, but did not lose courage. On the 7th instant, he was discovered in the village of Tamamura, Joshiu, and arrested by the police. The other has made his escape, it is not known whither.

THE approaches of the seven roads from Fushimi, Yamazaki, Otsu, Tanba, Okayama, Hokkoku, and Hirakawa, into Kioto, are strictly watched by police, who are authorized to detain and examine every person entering or leaving the city.

SINCE the outbreak of the rebellion in the South-West, the workmen in Koishi-kawa Arsenal, Tokio, numbering about 1,900, have been busily employed. The gates are open at 6.15 a.m. and closed at 8 p.m. More than 200,000 rifle and cannon balls are daily manufactured in the arsenal and thence sent to the seat of war. All the storehouses of the War Department are now empty. The workmen receive from 10 sen to 1 yen per day each man.

THE laying of a telegraph wire between Tokio and Niigata was completed a few days ago, and on the 10th instant communication was opened.

ON the 3rd instant, H. E. Samejima, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, left for the hot springs of Atami and Hakone. During his absence, H. E. Mori, Minister for Japan in China, now staying in Tokio, will act for him.

(Extract from a letter, dated 6th June sent, from Kumamoto to the *Choya Shinbun*.)

THE insurrectionary armies seem to have lately decreased in number and to have become much discouraged since they raised the famous siege of Kumamoto castle. As they are now occupying a strong and strategic mountainous region the imperial troops find it very difficult, in spite of their victories, to follow their movements. The rebels are considered to have sustained a great loss of life, and do not protect their batteries regardless of life as before. This diminishes the loss of life on the imperialist side. The insurgents do not appear to have any particularly defined mode of action though they will fight till the last. Saigo, the commander, was in Hiroyoshi till on or about 30th ultimo. He, having seen that he could not remain any longer in the castle, left two days before the imperial troops entered. According to rumor, when the insurgents raised the siege of Kumamoto and retreated as far as Yabe, Saigo is said to have expressed his opinion that nothing could be done to restore his fortune, and he was prepared to commit harakiri. But Kirino and other enterprising commanders advised him to preserve his life, hoping to regain their lost power. This rumor is considered to be well founded as it is in accordance with his usual conduct. The insurgents in Bungo have no communication with those in Hiuga. They seem to be aiming at three things: first, they are anxious to raise money and rice in the fertile province of Bungo; secondly, to oblige

the excited shizoku to join them; and lastly, to seize any chance to cross the channel to the island of Shikoku. The rebel advance troops are formed of several classes of men, Higo, Hiuga, and Osumi, who wish to join the Kagoshima insurgents, while their officers are Kagoshima men. Gunpowder and other ammunition is manufactured in Nobooka and Miyako in Hiuga. The insurgents disregard the fact of their being unable to justify their conduct and threaten to kill any one who does not obey their orders.

A FEW days ago, H. E. Iwakura, *U-Daijin*, sent a circular to all the nobles in Tokio calling a meeting at his residence. His Excellency is said, according to the *Mai-nichi Shinbun*, to have addressed the meeting to this effect:—"The disturbances in the South-West do not appear likely to be put down in a short time. The Government has now in project to raise a reserve force to send to the South-West. You will greatly serve the Government by raising about 10,000 good soldiers among your ex-retainers." For some minutes, none of the nobles present opened their mouths. Okubo-Tadanori, ex-lord of Odawara, at length answered His Excellency and promised to send his Karei immediately to his former dominions to raise a body of troops. All the other nobles then followed his example, and made similar promises.

A LETTER from Kagoshima to the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* says that Shimadzu-Hisamitsu is dwelling in the village of Yokoyama in the island of Sakurajima, while his son Tadayoshi is in his former residence in Isomura, where the naval arsenal, destroyed by the insurgents, stood. Nothing is certain as to their intention. They are guarded by 500 shizoku, known as the Safu-to. Of these, about fifty watch the residence of Tadayoshi in Isomura. Daily communication is kept up between the two places by means of a boat, which flies the flag of the Shimadzu clan. The insurgent troops, encamped on Isoyama, fire upon any boat which approach them without displaying this flag.

THE British schooner *John McKean* in the port of Yokohama has been purchased by a native merchant in Tokio for 4,000 yen. She is renamed the *Toyo-maru* and is expected to sail between Tokio, Yokohama, and Hakodate.

THE *Choya Shinbun* states that Kirino is in Hiuga at the head of about 19,000 soldiers. The shizoku in Utsukine have been compelled to join them.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that a telegram from Kumamoto announces that at dawn on the 13th instant, Lieutenant-General Yamada commenced to march for Okoma and Okoba, in spite of the heavy rain, and carried the two places on the following morning. He hotly pursued the insurgents whom he had routed, and destroyed their forts at Yoshida, Kaku, and I-ino.

THE other morning a fire broke out at a mat shop in Okemachi, Tokio, and its course was not arrested till eighty-eight houses were destroyed.

SASAKI, a member of the Genro-in, and Lieutenant Colonel Kitamura, were sent to the Kochi-ken on the 12th instant.

OF the shizoku of the Miyagi-ken, about 2,000 have already joined the imperial troops in the South-West. 1,000 more soldiers are to be raised in the same ken.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says:—Notwithstanding rumors of the failure of the silk crop in Italy and France the market price is very low in Yokohama. A few days ago some sales

were made. Best silk fetched about \$475, or twice as little as it brought last year. The foreign merchants are determined to discourage the natives, and to get their silk at the prices they choose to pay.

Owing to the heavy rain during the night of the 12th instant, every river on the Tokaido and Nakasendo was swollen and no communication was held during the following day.

PRINCE Arisugawa-no-miya, in Kumamoto castle, is said to have sent a telegram to His Majesty the Mikado advising him to return to Tokio. The castle of Hitoyoshi, which was considered a lair of the rebels, was taken. But the Mikado is determined to remain in Kioto until the suppression of the insurrection is completed.

Of 15,000 soldiers who are to be newly enlisted by the police office, 3,000 have arrived in Tokio from various Ken. Two divisions, each consisting of 1200 soldiers, will shortly be formed and despatched to the South-West.—*Nichi Nichi Shinbun.*

THE steam ship *Tai-hei Maru* of the Mitsubishi Company arrived in Kobe on the 6th instant, having 2000 sniders and 500 casks filled with gunpowder. Of the 2,000 sniders the barrels of about 500 were found broken. During the Saga rebellion, the local authorities damaged them from fear that they would be seized by the rebels.

AN extensive order for a somewhat strange uniform has been given by the chief of police in Tokio for the imperial soldiers in the South-West. The coat sleeves will cover only half the arms and the trousers will not extend below the knee. The insurgent soldiers are dressed in the same style and the imperialist officers have found the uniform very light and convenient for working and running.

H. E. ——— secretly ordered the ex-Daimio Aidzu to instruct his ex-retainers to form themselves into a police force; but Aidzu at once refused to comply saying that since the war in O-u during the year of 1867 his ex-retainers have become very poor and been forced to leave their homes. At length, however, he was prevailed upon to send his Karei through his ex-dominion to collect shizoku for the service of the government.

Divisions of troops, newly enlisted, will soon leave for the extensive drill ground Narashinohara in Shimosa.

On the 13th instant, the proprietors of the weekly *Bunmei-shinshi* and *Somo-jijo*, published by the Shuishisha Company, were summoned to appear before the Tokio-fucho, when they were informed that the publication of their journals was suppressed.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says:—On the 13th instant, a certain person named Ito, who lives at Mr. Nakayama's shop, at No. 107, Ichome, Motomachi, came to the foreign house No. 125, in the settlement, and said he wanted to purchase about 1,000 rifles for the War Department. A clerk shewed him the rifles in a godown. Ito requested the clerk to allow him to take away four of the rifles as samples, which was granted. A policeman observed him carrying the rifles along the street, and inquired what he was going to do with them, and not receiving a satisfactory reply took him to the police station. On examination Ito said he had been engaged to purchase some rifles for the War Department. A telegram was immediately sent from the Kencho enquiring about the matter, and an answer was received stating that no such order was given to Ito. A police inspector then went to Ito's house in Motomachi, and searched for documents, and

found a suspicious letter, dated four or five days ago, from two men residing in Fukagawa, Tokio. Two police inspectors were directly despatched to Tokio to arrest the writers of the letter. We have been told several things in connection with this affair but for the present refrain from publishing them. We will give further particulars in a few days.

THE Yokohama Saibansho staff is expected to be removed to the old building of the German Legation in Bashamichi in a few days.

At 1.10 A.M. on the 16th inst. a fire broke out at Koamicho, Tokio, and destroyed three houses.

ABOUT 150 shizoku of Takata, Niigata ken, enrolled as police, have already arrived in Tokio. Besides these about the same number of Kucho, Kocho, and teachers of the primary schools are expected to arrive shortly, having expressed a desire to follow the imperialists to the South-West.

It is rumoured, says the *Choya Shinbun*, that Itagaki, ex-Sangi, is holding meetings with the Kochi Kencho officials, Kucho, and Kocho, in the hope of preserving peace among the shizoku in that ken.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says that on the 14th inst. the *Toyoshima-maru* brought about 550 shizoku from the Awomori and Miyagi-ken to Yokohama.

THE manufacture of matches is making great progress in Japan. About 10,000 boxes of matches are daily turned out at the Shinshin-chisha company in Honjo, Tokio, where about 130 men and women are employed.

It is reported that the 6th company of police, when it entered on the first campaign of this war, was seventy-seven strong. In three actions it lost 48 men killed, and 22 wounded, leaving an effective company of seven men.

A LETTER from Kagoshima states that about fifty policemen are stationed in the island of Sakurajima, where a handful of tobacco, worth about one tempo in Tokio, costs at least 8 sen; and one egg from 6 to 10 sen, while jinrikisha charges are 1 yen for 1 ri of travel.

On the 3rd instant about fifty men were found assembled at the temple on the hill of Meyoken in the jurisdiction of the Osaka-fu.

THE hills of Tempozan in Osaka, and Yamazaki in Settsu, are each occupied by one battalion of infantry and 500 policemen.

A DARING robber, during the night of the 7th inst., broke into the residence of Uyesugi, a noble in Tokio, and took away 5,688 yen.

On the 17th about 800 newly enlisted policemen arrived in Tokio from several of the Northern ken.

(Extract from a letter from Corea to the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun.*)

The Coreans are generally unacquainted with and dull in mercantile affairs, and are not particular about the breaking of a contract and are not at all disconcerted at severe scoldings from us for breaches of faith. The Japanese merchants were, till late years, addicted to similar practices, though they did not perpetrate them so frequently as the Coreans. Some persons say that this bad custom was introduced by the islanders of Tsushima. Our tradesmen from Tokio and Osaka are desirous of inducing the natives to give up such pernicious practices. One day, a large native merchant in Torai-fu, which lies 3 ri from our settlement in Fusan, broke a contract between him and the Okura Company, and the result was that the former paid a penalty of 50 yen to the

latter for his breach of faith. Since that time the natives seem to have become a little more careful in fulfilling their agreements. Owing to the bad harvest last year, the whole country is in a most miserable condition; numbers of cattle are starving in the streets. Our houses in the settlement are forced every night by robbers; and a crowd of beggars proceed daily through the settlement begging for food and money. When we are landing rice and other things from the harbour, they assemble on the shore and hatoba looking for any chance to steal. The Japanese regard the natives as slaves or dogs. But the Coreans are dressed in the same kind of clothes, and women wear a dress, resembling that of Europeans. They are much ashamed to be naked. The islanders of Tsushima, it is rumored, are considerably in debt to the native merchants. We in Fusan are only allowed to walk about 2½ ri out of the settlement. When we go out, we are always surrounded by a crowd of natives, who look upon us with wonder, just the same as the Japanese did with Europeans about 14 or 15 years ago. So we give a certain sum of money to an officer, who walks from one street to the other like our police, requesting him to drive away the noisy crowd. Buildings are constructed very carelessly; and the houses generally are dirty and have an offensive smell.

PRINCE HIGASHI FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA will shortly leave Tokio for the drill ground at Narashino-no-hara, in Shimosa, at the head of 4,200 soldiers who have been newly enlisted.

THE following newly enlisted police from the North provinces arrived in Tokio on the 16th instant:—378 from the Miyagi-ken, 150 from Iwate-ken, 30 from Yamagata-ken, 84 from Sakitama-ken, 9 from Awomori-ken, 38 from Ibaraki-ken, and 13 from the Tochigi-ken.

On the 10th instant some suspicious looking men landed at the hatoba of Kawaguchi, Osaka. On being questioned, they replied that they were shizoku of the Owake-ken, and were removing to Osaka in order to escape from outrages at the hands of the rebels. But their explanation was received with distrust, and they were taken to the police station for further examination.

THE bearer of a memorial to the government from the Risshi-sha Society of the Kochi ken, arrived at the imperial palace in Kioto on the 12th instant. Osaki, Chief Secretary of the Genro-in, was instructed to take charge of him.

It is rumored that the prayer of the memorial addressed to the government by the Risshisha Society in the Kochi ken, which was presented by the famous Kataoka, one of the members, at the Imperial palace in Kioto, has not been granted by the government.

GENERAL TORIO is ill. He is stopping at the hot springs in Harima. He is reported to be getting worse from day to day.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that at about 7 a.m. on the 13th instant, some quantity of gunpowder in the Arsenal in Osaka accidentally exploded. 35 or 36 workmen were injured more or less severely; but all are expected to recover.

THE condition of the islands of Loo Choo is not changed at all; but vessels leaving and entering any harbour are examined by Japanese officials. A notification has recently been issued to the Kagoshima shizoku resident in the island. The barometer registered 83 degrees on the 20th ultimo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE AT No. 68 BLUFF.

On the night of the 20th inst., at about half-past nine o'clock the fire-bells gave warning of a fire somewhere, and for some time residents in the settlement were confused as to its direction; though to persons in the immediate neighborhood, the whereabouts of the fire was evident enough from the pungent smoke which invaded their dwellings. Eventually it was generally known that the conflagration was on the Bluff, at the Bavarian Brewery, No. 68. Dense clouds of smoke rolled out from the burning building, which led to the conclusion that the entire premises were gutted, more especially as flames burst through the roof at one end. Crowds of foreigners and natives were soon on the spot: fire-engines began to arrive from all directions; and their crews were rushing about for some time first to one well and then to another in hopes of getting a supply of water, but none was to be obtained. The well on the premises had a small supply, and an engine was soon fixed close to it, but had scarcely commenced to draw when the gear got out of order, and its efforts were rendered futile. After a long time had elapsed some one suggested the fish-pond at the bottom of Hogt's hill as a source from whence a good supply of water could be procured. With great alacrity three engines established connection with the pond, and the hissing of the much desired fluid was in a few moments heard as it poured upon the flames. In the meantime, though there was plenty of smoke from a stack of damp malt which had caught fire, the flame was burning but slowly and making but little headway. With efficient direction of affairs there is no doubt that the fire might have been extinguished before the engines began to play. As it was confusion reigned supreme: every one employed seemed to be working on his own account; and the only actual service rendered was by some Japanese who had boldly placed themselves on the roof, and fought the flames at close quarters. But after supplies of water had been brought to bear upon the burning mass, first from the fish-pond before mentioned, and next from Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand's pond in Spring Valley, and a fire party had arrived from H. M. S. *Audacious*, the flames were soon mastered and cut off from the main building, and by eleven o'clock all danger of the disaster spreading was over. For some time, however, the houses in the vicinity were in imminent peril, as burning fragments of wood borne by the breeze, fell on the roofs and remained there occasionally alight for some time. Fortunately, however, the only damage done was to the nervous systems of the occupants of the dwellings.

The origin of the fire is ascribed to the fact that malting was going on; and it is supposed that the furnace was overheated, and so caused the malt that was in process of drying to catch fire. Altogether about 150 bags of malt and the whole of the machinery, were destroyed, though but a small portion of the building fell a prey to the flames. The small amount of damage is due to the substantial character of the structure rather than to the well-meant, but mismanaged efforts of the by-standers before water was procured. The malt was not insured, but we hear that the building was

DURING the fire on the Bluff of 20th inst., an attempt at incendiarism was made upon the premises of Mr. Dillon, aerated water manufacturer, No. 88, Main Street. The incendiary had saturated a rag with Japanese oil, placed it upon a shelf in the shop, and, having deliberately lighted it, made good his retreat. The time was villainously well chosen for the attempt, while all the inmates, Japanese and foreign, of the establishment were absent. Luckily, however, as soon as the flames spread to the paper and woodwork of the wall, a passer-by was attracted by the smoke issuing from the door which the incendiary had left open; and the damage was arrested before it had time to become extensive. A Japanese servant recently discharged is suspected of this dastardly outrage.

The fine steamer *Candia* has been sold to the Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Company. She was built in London in 1854 for the P. & O. Company. She is a barque rigged screw steamer. Her original tonnage was 1,348 net, 1,982 gross, 1,951 under deck. Her length is ft. 317.4; breadth of beam ft. 40.5. She is a splendid vessel, as good as new; and the purchasers may be congratulated upon this acquisition to their fleet.

A FORCE of about 1,200 police arrived in Yokohama on the 4th inst.; and during the following night and next day their arms were piled in the streets, with a sentry at each stack. Some of the men appeared to be very old; while there was also a large sprinkling of youths among them. They left for Kobe in the *Amakusa-maru*.

On Sunday morning, the 3rd inst. some children who were searching for birds' nests on Hachojima, beyond Homoko, came across the body of a young Japanese who had evidently recently committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. On examining the body, a letter was found giving name and reasons for the act, which must have been committed on Saturday evening, as several persons living in the neighborhood remembered seeing the deceased pass in a *jirikisha* on his way to the spot where the body was discovered. According to the statement found upon him the unfortunate young fellow, who had resided for some time in England, had returned from Shanghai last week by the *Saikio Maru*, and was living at some hotel in Benton-dori. Inability to find means to meet money engagements was stated to be the cause of suicide. He was only nineteen years of age.

Hachojima has an evil reputation, as the Japanese say that it is a notorious spot for suicides. In former years the average was said to have been one a month, and they are very frequent even now.—*Daily Advertiser*.

The unfortunate French sailor, Belleux, who was killed by Germans on the 4th instant, was buried on the morning of the 6th in the Catholic Cemetery in presence of Admiral Véron, the Captain of the *Atalante*, and a number of officers and sailors from the same vessel. The French and German Ministers, the Captain of the German corvette *Elisabeth*, the French Consul, and a crowd of residents were also present at the funeral.

DURING the continuance of the Russo-Turkish war, on the arrival of mails from Hongkong, provided the steamers come in overnight or early in the morning, we propose to continue the practice we have already commenced of issuing for the convenience of our readers an extra containing the latest telegrams.

ONE of the largest funerals which it has been our melancholy duty to attend took place on the afternoon of the 5th inst. It was that of the late Mr. Chiya, who for many years has conducted the well known Tea business bearing his name. Both native and foreign merchants have lost a friend of real sterling merit and uprightness of character, and long may his memory be green amongst us, and held up as a pattern to his *confrères*. The funeral cortege left his late residence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, headed by a procession of about 50 bonzes or priests, all or nearly all the temples of the surrounding neighbourhood being represented. A native band, with musical instruments and the different insignia, were also in attendance. All the native merchants, with their bantos, also took part in the procession as did most of the Chinese compradores. But few Europeans attended, owing to the departure of the American and English mails. The procession wended its way up the Main Street as far as the British Post Office, and then turned down to the Homura Road, along which it proceeded to Zoto Koin, where the final ceremonies were performed. After the usual offerings had been made to the spirit of the departed, the multitude separated.—*Communicated*.

An entertainment of more than usually interesting character was given in the Temperance Hall on the evening of the 7th instant. The centre and left side of the Hall were well filled with seamen from the British and American men-of-war, while the right side was taken up by ladies and gentlemen of the community. Altogether there could not have been less than one hundred and forty persons present. The Rev. J. L. Amerman presided, supported by the Revs. G. Cockran and H. Waddell from Tokio. The first part of the programme was such as will always command the ready attention and appreciation of most audiences, being a treat of strawberries and cream; to which, it is scarcely necessary to add, ample justice was done. At the close of the feast the Chairman introduced the Rev. Hugh Waddell, who addressed the audience at some length and with much vivacity on the subject of "Home." When the Rev. gentleman resumed his seat, the fact that his remarks had not been considered dry and unentertaining was manifested by prolonged applause, which had scarcely subsided when a lady, whose deep interest in the temperance cause is well known, sat down at the piano and played and sung "Home, Sweet Home." An attempt was made by the audience to take part in the good old song, but their memories failed them, and the words could not be recalled, so after a few spasmodic efforts the trial was given up, and the lady was left to sing her song alone. Mr. Handman was then called upon for a reading, but, probably thinking a recitation would be more to the taste of the audience, he recited "The Battle of Waterloo," which, as may be assumed, was warmly applauded by the British bluejackets; nor were their American cousins and the rest of the audience behind in showing their appreciation of the piece as well as the talent of the artist. A gentleman, who has frequently taken part in such festivals at the Temperance Hall, then gave an address. We refer to the Rev. Geo. Cockran, who, on rising, informed the audience that a text had been supplied him upon which to base his remarks, which was "Stability of Character." Why that subject had been chosen for him he could not say. However, he felt sure it was a good subject in almost any place and under almost any circumstances. He considered that the foundation of stability of

character was "Piety towards God." At the close of the address Mr. Townley sang "Rataplan," and repeated it in response to a hearty encore. Mr. Handman followed with another recitation, after which Mr. Townley sang "My Pretty Jane." Coffee and cake were then handed round; and after a few more songs &c. the proceedings were brought to a termination soon after ten o'clock.

AN addition is to be made to the stock already on the Shimosa Farm by importations received from San Francisco by the *Belyic*. Mr. Ap Jones, who arrived in that vessel, has brought three mares and eleven head of yearling cattle. Of the mares two are three year old bay Clydesdales, in foal to a Percheron horse. The third is a three year old thoroughbred bay mare. The cattle are of the short-horned Durham breed, and comprise seven heifers and four bulls, which were purchased from the ranches of Mr. Jesse D. Carr of Salinas, and of Mr. Shippey of Stockton. No trouble was experienced throughout the passage with any of the animals, which to the credit of Mr. Ap Jones, and his subordinate in charge, Mr. Kay, have been landed in splendid condition.

Four horses and twelve mares purchased in Kentucky, and a further number of shorthorns, &c., are expected to arrive by early steamers.

THE man Williams, who was arrested on the charge of forgery in company with the two Hansens and Bennett, has been released by order of the U. S. Consul General, the charges brought against him having been withdrawn. His release would have taken place before, had his testimony not been thought necessary to secure the conviction of the others.

A CRICKET match was played on the 7th inst. between the "Fleet" and "Settlement," resulting in favour of the former. The weather was exceptionally favourable, and the game was very well contested, notwithstanding that the fielding of the Settlement was very indifferent. The Band of H. M. S. *Audacious* was present and played a selection of music in the afternoon. We subjoin the score, which shows the Fleet team a winner by three wickets:—

Settlement.	First Innings.	Second Innings.
A. Milne, b. Pike...	2.....	b. Chads.....3
H. Barlow, b. Lingham, c. Pike...	15.....	b. Parr.....0
H. Litchfield, run out...	1.....	b. Chads.....7
M. Kirkwood, c. Topping, b. Parr...	16.....	b. Pike.....0
E. Abbott, run out...	21.....	b. Parr.....6
E. Wheeler, b. Pike...	8.....	not out.....24
J. Dodds, b. Pike...	0.....	c. Hodgkinson, b. Parr.....13
J. D. Hutchinson, c. & b. Chads...	16.....	c. Barry, b. Chads.....17
G. C. Wood, b. Pike...	2.....	run out.....3
G. L. Hodges, not out...	0.....	run out.....0
H. B. Henley, c. Barry, b. Chads...	0.....	b. Parr.....0
Byes.....	4	Byes.....2
Wides.....	5	Wides.....3
Total.....	93	78
Grand Total.....		171

Fleet.	First Innings.	Second Innings.
Jago, b. Dodds...	0.....	c. Barlow, b. Abbot, ...3
Chads, run out...	0.....	b. Abbott, ...9
Capt. Parr, b. Dodds...	14.....	not out, ...30
Lingham, b. Dodds...	14.....	not out, ...30
Pike, c. Kirkwood, b. Wheeler...	14.....	not out, ...30
Topping, c. Wheeler, b. Abbott...	20.....	b. Wheeler, ...12
Barry, run out...	2.....	b. Wheeler, ...0
Hodgkinson, run out...	0.....	c. & b. Abbott, ...1
Knox, b. Wheeler...	0.....	run out, ...2
Ryder, not out...	6.....	not out, ...3
Tate, b. Abbott...	0.....	b. Abbott, ...3
Byes...	19.....	Byes.....3
Leg Byes...	10.....	Leg Byes.....2
Wides...	5.....	Wides.....2
Total.....	110	67
Grand Total, three wickets to fall,.....		177.

It is said that the *Kiushiu-maru* is ashore somewhere near Nagasaki, and that there is every probability of her being got off shortly.

H. E. TERAJIMA, Foreign Minister, and Iwaya and Shioda, Chief Secretaries of the same department, left on the 9th inst. for Kioto in the *Nagoya Maru*, by which steamer Oyama, ex-Governor of Kagoshima and thirty other political prisoners are sent to Kiushiu for trial before a special Court of Justice to be held somewhere in that island, probably in Fukuoka.—*Nichi-Nichi Shinbun*.

MR. LISTER, the Postmaster General, may be expected to arrive here within a month on a visit of inspection.

A TABLE of Rates of Postage, which under the new Postal Union came into force from the 11th inst. has been issued by the General Post Office, Hongkong.

AMONG the passengers for Kioto by the *Tanis*, which left this port on the 9th instant, was H. E. Mr. de Geoffroy, the new Minister for France to Japan, who proceeds to Kioto, accompanied by his Secretary of Legation, to present his credentials to H. M. the Mikado.

As stated in our issue of Saturday, the 9th instant, the British steamer *Gulshill*, Capt. James Ranton, went on a trial trip in the afternoon, for the purpose of testing the engines, boilers, and speed of the vessel. Mr. F. Krebs, Director, and Mr. Ellerton, Superintending Engineer, of the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steam Ship Company, and a few friends, were on board during the trial, which was in every respect highly satisfactory. The *Gulshill* ran from the lightship to Saratoga Spit buoy, a distance of 9½ miles, against a strong wind and current, in 51 minutes and 30 seconds, and from the buoy to the lightship, before the wind and current, in 39 minutes. Her trim was five feet by the stern, the holds being quite empty, and the vessel having only her water ballast, and 230 tons of coal in the bunkers. She returned to her moorings at 4.30 p.m., when the party, after having partaken of a collation on board, landed, satisfied with their excursion, in spite of the strong wind which had been blowing throughout.

MR. LYMAN, in his Report of the Yesso Geological Surveys has the following interesting information respecting the Ainos:—

"I find, on inquiry of the quartermaster, who is a native of Yesso, I understand, and has seen a great deal of the Ainos and knows their language, that some statements in regard to them that have lately come under my eye in the excellent English periodical called *Nature* (Vol. IX. p. 428: 2 April, 1874) are not quite correct; and some of my assistants are also able to add some information. He has never heard of the traditional origin of the Aino race represented by the picture of a woman in a cave weeping to whom a dog is bringing a red flower; and it is possibly merely the illustration to some Japanese tradition or popular fable. It is said that the Ainos of different places have quite different stories about their origin. The Ainos do carry burdens on their back, though with the help commonly of the band across the forehead. The tattooing of the lips of the women is commonly completed at the time of marriage, though begun often at a very early age; but the netlike tattooing on the back of the hands or lower arms is not an invariable accompaniment. The Ainos have stringed musical instruments of three, five and six strings; and the strings are made of the sinews of dead whales that have been cast up on the shore. The Ainos do not hunt the whale but respect it, saying that it feeds on hearing, which consequently flee before it into the shallow water near land where the Ainos take them. They say, too, that the whale eats the sardine (*iwashii*), a hundred at once.

The Ainos do go through with some propitiatory ceremony before eating the flesh of a bear or even of a deer they have killed; so as not afterwards to be harmed by its spirit. They bring the bear's head home and fix it on a pole near their dwelling; a deer's head they wrap in grass and leave behind in the woods or they set it up on a pole there. The collection of sea-weed and other fishery products for sale to the Japanese is, according to my observation, a step in their civilization above their fully wild state; just as in some villages they have learned a little of husbandry from the Japanese. But a somewhat educated Aino at Yedo once told me that there was no word in their language for "farmer" or "husbandman." The Ainos can hardly be said to have been "driven inland by the fringe of Japanese settlements all round the coast;" for the Aino villages are still mostly on the coast, and very few indeed live inland. They are said to have been driven gradually northward from at least the central part of Nippon; and are now rare in the most southern part of Yesso.

"The Ainos, it appears, have a great disgust at snakes, perhaps even a fear of them, and I saw it shown more than once this summer; yet the most poisonous of the Yesso snakes appears not to be very dangerously so. It is called the "mamushi," and according to my memory closely resembles the American rattle-snake, though smaller."

IN our issue of the 20th ultimo we published the intelligence of an extraordinary phenomenon which had been manifested in Hakodate. "On the 11th May at 11.30 a.m. the harbor being smooth and still, the sea suddenly receded, and within ten minutes rose again with a swell of fully seven feet. At intervals of about twenty minutes the water continued to fall and rise in a similar manner. Between 2.30 and 2.35 p.m. the maximum force of the wave was attained, the sea overflowing the bund and flooding the lower part of the town. From this time the rise and fall gradually diminished, and at sunset the sea was again calm and still. The greatest excitement prevailed amongst the native population; thousands of persons lined the beach and bridges and other places where the tidal wave could be observed in safety, while others were busily engaged in removing their property to the roofs of houses and godowns."

We remarked at that time that to what terrible convulsion of nature the occurrence might be due we had no means of ascertaining; but might look forward to news accounting for it, within a month, or probably less.

Our surmise was but too correct. By the last American mail telegraphic intelligence was received, dated the 12th May that Iquique, a Peruvian town of one thousand inhabitants, had been destroyed by an earthquake.

A RECENT issue of the *Mai-nichi Shinbun* contains a graphic account of the affray between the French and Germans on Monday night; and after delineating the particulars—in which, by the by, it states that the Frenchmen had broken heads, broken arms, broken legs and so forth—it goes on to state that it has heard that the French Consul had requested the Germans to pay a fine of \$3,000. The latter, however, thought this sum too great an indemnity; and so there is likely to be some difficulty about the matter; and the *Mai-nichi Shinbun* does not know how it will end. It goes on to say that the people of Yokohama are of the opinion that there is quite enough fighting going on in the interior without foreigners disturbing the peace of the country by their frequent brawls. The editor then moralizes as follows: "If they (foreigners) are so very fond of fighting, they had better return to their own countries and fight on their own soil as much as they like."

AN accident happened on the afternoon of the 6th inst. resulting in a large quantity of specie

being engulfed in the waters of the harbour. It appears that fifty-two cases of gold and silver, besides a quantity of copper slabs, had been discharged from the *Meiji Maru* into a cargo boat, which was about to start for the shore with her precious freight when the weight proved too much for the strength of the boat, and forced its way through the bottom into the water, and the whole cargo was sunk. The services of a diver were obtained from H. B. M. S. *Audacious*, and before night the most valuable part of the specie was recovered. Next day the diver resumed his task; and we understand that all, specie and slabs, has been recovered.

THE plaintiff in the case of *Howles v. E. C. Kirby* and others, on motion, has been granted permission to appeal in *forma pauperis* against the verdict given in the Court at Kanagawa. The case was tried before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., the Acting Law Secretary, and a jury, and the appeal will now be carried to the Acting Chief Judge at Shanghai.

On the evening of the 11th inst. a severe gale commenced, lasting until early next morning. The lowest reading of the barometer on shore at the sea level was 29.35 at about half past ten p.m.; and the storm was at its height shortly after that hour. Although several fences were overthrown, some chimneys blown down, portions of roofs and verandahs carried away, and plaster stripped off the sides of houses, we hear of no personal injury having been sustained by anyone on shore. One house on Ishikawa hill, occupied by Japanese, was unroofed, and the buildings of the Old British Legation suffered considerably. Two or three small native-built houses at Noge were almost levelled with the ground.

We subjoin the readings of a barometer on the Bluff corrected to sea level and 32° F.

11th June.

7 a.m.	29.939	light airs from E.
6 p.m.	29.480	fresh breeze " W.S.W.
10 "	29.337	gale: squalls " S.W.
10.30 "	29.329	severe squalls " "

Midnight stationary—upward indication.

The first upward movement of the barometer was at 5.30 a.m. to-day.

12th June.

6 a.m.	29.351	fresh from S.W.
Noon	29.447	breeze " S.W.

The barometrical depression is passing to the eastward. If the barometer does not rise before midnight further bad weather may be looked for, especially if the wind backs. A very sensitive compensated Aneroid recorded 29.13 at 10.30 p.m. yesterday.

In the harbour all the steamers that could, got up steam, and some put out extra anchors: and the only accident which occurred was through the British flag-ship *Audacious* dragging her anchors and coming into collision with the old steamer *Chih-li*, which was lying astern. The *Audacious* had steam up, and three anchors out, but, notwithstanding this, the force of the gale was so great that the heavy vessel began to drag her moorings about half-past eight o'clock. The only vessel in her way was the *Chih-li*; and when it was observed on board of her that the distance between her and the man-of-war was gradually but surely lessening, more cable was paid out; but the *Audacious* came fast and finally struck the bow of the *Chih-li*, and continued bumping her for some time, during which it was feared on the merchant steamer that the cables would have to be cut in order to prevent her from going down. This alternative, which

would have necessitated her going on shore, was rendered unnecessary through the man-of-war dropping astern. The main damage to the *Chih-li* was the parting of a cable, cats-heads broken, a portion of the iron and wood work about the deck smashed, and the fore topmast broken. The damage to the *Audacious* herself was but trifling, being confined to the ornamental work on her stern and some slight injury to two or three boats. Unfortunately, though, an accident of a fatal character occurred on board. When she came in contact with the *Chih-li*, the bow of that vessel got under an anchor hanging on the starboard side of the *Audacious* and flung it clean on board. As it fell it struck the carpenter, Thos. Beatley, who was standing by the wheel of a gun, breaking four of his ribs and inflicting internal injuries which caused his death within two hours. This occurred between half-past eight and nine o'clock. The unfortunate man was buried ashore the following afternoon. The damage done to the *Chih-li* was estimated by an officer from the *Audacious* with a view to getting it repaired as speedily as possible, at the cost of Her Majesty's Government. The following are some of the readings of the barometer on board the *Audacious* during the gale.

6 to 7 p.m.	29.61.
8 "	29.52.
10 "	29.33.

H. E. Captain von Eisondecher, German Minister, accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Kempermann, left on the 13th inst. for Kobe in the corvette *Elisabeth*.

THE remains of the late Mr. Beatley, carpenter of H. M. S. *Audacious*, killed while in the discharge of his duty, were buried in the Protestant Cemetery on the afternoon of the 13th with military honors.

THE *Sakigake Shinbun* states that the proprietor of the large Japanese hotel at Nichome, Bentendori, was suspected of being a robber, arrested and taken to the police station in Tokio. According to the same journal this enterprising gentleman established a money lending business in Tokio, and with the assistance of a compatriot contrived to gain admittance into several large houses, from which he stole in all about 7,000 yen.

THE preliminary inquiry held on board the German corvette *Elisabeth* into the assault with fatal results by sailors of that vessel upon Frenchmen belonging to the *Atalante*, is terminated. Suspicion of guilt has been found to attach to four men, who will be kept under strict arrest until instructions have been received from Germany, whither the depositions will be forwarded, as to how they are to be finally disposed of. Probably the order from the central authorities will be that they be sent home for trial and judgment, the Court Martial held here having, without specially delegated authority, no supreme jurisdiction in an offence of the nature with which these men are charged.

THE wounded Frenchman Lelan is pronounced out of danger. Thanks to youth and a good constitution, backed by most skilful surgical treatment, he is on the high road to recovery from hurts, two of which, in the great majority of cases, would have been fatal. To nature is due the principal credit of this cure; but nature has been greatly aided by the knowledge and skill of Drs. Eldridge and Massais.

A RUMOR, whether well or ill founded we cannot at present say, is current in the settlement, that the Tosa people have openly declared in favor of the Satsuma insurgents.

On the 15th inst. the steam cutter of H.M.S. *Audacious*, while entering the Creek, was forced to keep closer to the shore than proved to be prudent, owing to a dredge being in the mouth of the Creek; and the consequence was that she struck against the bank, a hole was knocked in her bottom, and she speedily filled. Her occupants made the best of their way to drier quarters. With the assistance of two Japanese boats the cutter was ultimately raised.

EVERY now and then some item of real intelligence comes to light showing with what fearful carnage the insurrectionary war is accompanied. On the 6th instant an engagement was fought within a few miles of Kagoshima, whence the smoke of the fire from cannon and musketry and the glare of exploding shells was plainly visible. One division of police went into action seven thousand strong. They succeeded in taking the position which they were sent to assail, but with a loss in killed and wounded of half their number.

A MEETING of the creditors of Mr. Fred. Douglass was held on the 15th in the Court room of the German Consulate, Mr. Zappe, H. I. G. M. Consul, presiding. Mr. Ferd. Knoblauch, Official Administrator of the Estate, presented his report, which showed that the debts owing by the bankrupt, after deducting admitted offsets are \$4,510, while the available assets are something under \$500, a sum barely sufficient to pay the salaries due to the servants of the late firm and the costs of liquidation. Among the claims is one brought forward by Mr. Benson for upwards of \$500, on behalf of the Japanese Government, for arrears of ground rent.

A MORE unfavorable evening for an entertainment could hardly have been than that of the 14th; but in spite of this the Gaiety Theatre was thronged with a select audience. The object of the performance was certain to secure the sale of a large number of tickets; but so large an assembly as was present could scarcely have been expected, considering the drenching rain which had continued since morning and bade fair to last all night. Sir Harry and Lady Parkes, Admiral Ryder, Captain Colomb, and other officers of the *Audacious*, the patrons of the entertainment, were present, and every nationality was probably represented among the visitors. The two principal pieces "A Dodge for a Dinner," and "To Paris and back for £5," had already been given at the previous performance of the *Audacious* Dramatic Club. On this occasion, however, the acting showed a marked improvement. Throughout the entertainment the applause was cordial and well merited; but, if there was anything to choose, the new piece, "The Area Belle," a lively comediotta of the "Box and Cox" type, was the best acted, the most amusing, and the most applauded. "Penelope" was admirable, and her three lovers were drawn to the life. The success of the evening was complete, and must be as gratifying to the actors as it was thoroughly acknowledged by the visitors.

THE telegraphic line intended to connect the Kanagawa fort with a small station at Homoko is not, as stated by the native papers, to be a subterranean one. The telegraph posts to support the line are already erected along

Kaigan-dori, the Bund, and the Bluff. The object of the line is to convey to the fort the intelligence of the approach to this harbour of vessels of war, Japanese or foreign.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Nagasaki stating that the M. B. M. S. Co.'s steamer *Kiushiu Maru* has been got off the rocks on to which she ran in the passage between Shimabara Gulf and Omoro Bay, and has been safely beached. The steamer is expected to arrive at Nagasaki on the 17th instant. All on board are well.

The accident to the *Amakusa-Maru*, late *Candia*, happened off Cape Diamond, a promontory about nine miles on this side of Cape Idzu, at five minutes past midnight on the 14th-15th instant. The weather was very foggy, and the steamer, as in the case of the *City of Peking*, rather overran her reckoning. However, when the shock occurred she was going very slowly. She appears to have struck a rock above water, as a large hole was knocked in her forward compartment just on the water line. The engines were at once reversed, and the steamer was backed clear of the rock without difficulty, but breaking two blades of her propeller. The hole was stopped with a sail, and after a reasonable delay, to see that the water did not penetrate to the other compartments, Captain Dunn made for Yokoska, keeping along the coast, and arriving at the Dockyard about noon. Next evening the *Tokio-Maru*, bound for Shanghai and way ports, lay to off Yokoska, where the *Amakusa-Maru's* mails and passengers were transferred to her.

SWISS RIFLE CLUB.

SPRING MEETING.

The following is a list of the prize-men, their scores and prizes, in the rifle matches of the Swiss Rifle Club on Saturday, the 16th instant.

CIBLE PATRIE.

1. Silver Gilt Goblet.....Perregaux.
2. Bronze and Marble Rubens Inkstand Beretta.
3. Silver Goblet.....Schinne.
4. Field Glass with 3 changes.....Brennwald.
5. Chased Crystal Wine Service.....Triulzi.
6. Morocco Razor Case.....Mottu.
7. Ivory Knife.....Hagens.
8. Ivory Pencilcase with Penknife.....P. Colomb.

CIBLE A POINTS.

1. Silver Goblet.....74 pts...Schinne.
2. Crystal Champagne Cooler...54 " ...Triulzi.
3. Large Album.....42 " ...Pardun.
4. Clock, with Inkstand and } 32 " ...Perregaux.
Compass.....}
5. Cristal Wine Service.....31 " ...P. Colomb.
6. Silver Pencilcase.....29 " ...Becker.

CIBLES TOURNANTES.

1. Silver Goblet.....69 cartons...Beretta.
2. Silver-mounted Crystal } 60 " ...Triulzi.
Centrepiece.....}
3. Enchased Silver Beer } 42 " ...Mottu.
Flagon.....}
4. Marine Telescope.....42 " ...Schinne.
5. Silver Napkin Ring.....26 " ...Brennwald.
6. Magic Gold Pencil-case...13 " ...Ziegler.

Mr. Triulzi scored the first, and Mr. Mottu the last bull's-eye before tiffin. Mr. Beretta made the first on recommencing firing, and Mr. Brennwald had the honor of making the last of the day.

In spite of the bad weather the shooting was very good, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that, in the course of the afternoon, the smoke accumulated between the stand and the targets to such an extent that the latter were almost invisible. The firing had to be closed at 4.30 instead of at 5 p.m. During the day 291 bull's-eyes were made.

H. E. MONSIEUR DE GROFFROY, French Minister, returned from Kobe in the *Tanais*, having presented his credentials to H. M. the Emperor, by whom he was most graciously received.

THE *City of Tokio* has made an excellent run, and would have arrived here even forty-eight hours earlier than she did had she not been delayed by foggy weather outside. Since Wednesday (13th) the sun was invisible on board. The coast was sighted on Friday (15th) when a good landfall was made, and the captain expected that the vessel would arrive at her moorings at midnight. The fog fell, however, and so obscured the land that the greatest caution was necessary, with the result that the harbour was not entered till the middle of the night of the 17th-18th inst.

On Saturday, the 16th instant, at 6 p.m., the *Gadshill*, the latest purchase of the Mitsui-Bishi Mail S. S. Company, ran up the Japanese flag. Her new name is *Kumamoto-Maru*. She left on the 18th for Kobe (not for Shingawa as stated in our Extra this morning), having in tow the *Bani-Maru*, late *Dumbarton*, which vessel is to be employed as a hospital ship. The price paid for the *Gadshill* by her purchasers is said to be £36,000. Under her new flag she is commanded by Captain Drummond.

THE native journals report that large quantities of Hachiogi silk were expected to arrive on the Yokohama market on the 20th.

On the 20th inst. in honor of Her Majesty the Queen's accession, the men of war in harbor and most of the merchant vessels were decorated. At noon the customary salutes were fired.

On Sunday evening 17th inst. as an artificer from H. M. S. *Egeria* was proceeding along the Bluff in a jinrikisha, a trap and pair of horses coming from the opposite direction ran into, or rather over, the jinrikisha. The frail vehicle was completely shattered, and its freight very badly injured through one of the horses treading on him. His injuries were so serious that he had to be conveyed to the hospital. It is said that the trap had no lights; and was, moreover, on the wrong side of the road.

His Excellency Mr. Kawase, Japanese Minister and Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy, returned to Japan, accompanied by Mrs. Kawase, by the last French Mail steamer after a sojourn of several years in Europe.

Our attention has been attracted by a paragraph in the *Tokio Times* of the 16th instant, referring to an article on the Coasting Trade of Japan published in this journal on the 8th instant. We certainly are not aware that the nations of Europe, with only one important exception, prohibit foreign vessels from participation in the coasting trade: on the contrary we believe almost all nations permit vessels of any nationality to engage in coast service. America stands alone, or nearly alone, in the possession of navigation laws which have proved a source of much injury to American home shipping. Vessels not built in America cannot trade between any of the home ports of the country, and if the Japanese Government were to adopt the same policy the carrying trade of Japan would be confined to the junks; for with one or two unimportant exceptions all Japanese seagoing vessels are of foreign construction.

LAW REPORTS.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. Acting Law Secretary WILKINSON,
Saturday, June 16th, 1877.

Between ANDREW DUNCAN, Judgment-creditor,
and

NESTOR NICOLAY NORDENSTEDT, Judgment-debtor,
CHARLES JOHN STROME, Garnishee.

JUDGMENT.

This is an application for the attachment of a debt. The applicant, who is a British subject and a practitioner of this Court having obtained a judgment against a Russian subject in the Russian Consular Court, applies for a judge's order to attach a debt due by a third person, a British subject, to the Russian judgment-debtor, and for an order for that third person to show cause why he should not pay the judgment-creditor the debt due from him or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment-debt.

It appears to me that this application ought not to be granted. The application is made under the 17 and 18 Vict. c. 125—the common Law Procedure Act, 1854. It ought to have been made under the Rules of Court under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, but as those rules adopt the provisions of that Act without any change in the wording material to our present purpose, and as the Act has been the subject of judicial decisions to which I shall have occasion to refer, I shall consider the application in the first instance as if made under the Act. The sections of the Act which are relied on are the 60th and 61st, which provide that:—"It shall be lawful for any creditor who has obtained a judgment in any of the Superior Courts to apply to the Court or a judge for a rule or order that the judgment-debtor should be orally examined as to any and what debts are owing to him before a master of the Court, or such other person as the Court or judge should appoint, and the Court or judge may make such rule or order for the examination of such judgment-debtor and for the production of any book or documents." And, "It shall be lawful for a judge upon the *ex parte* application of such judgment-creditor, either before or after such oral examination, and upon affidavit by himself or his attorney stating that judgment has been recovered, and that it is still unsatisfied, and to what amount and that any other person is indebted to the judgment-debtor and is within the jurisdiction, to order that all debts owing or accruing from such third person (hereinafter called the garnishee) to the judgment-debtor shall be attached to answer the judgment debt; and by the same or any subsequent order it may be ordered that the garnishee shall appear before the judge, or a master of the Court, as such judge shall appoint, to show cause why he should not pay to the judgment creditor the debt due from him to the judgment-debtor, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment debt." These provisions may be considered as applicable to proceedings in this Court, and they have not infrequently been acted upon when a judgment has been obtained in this Court, and it is sought to enforce it. But, although I have caused the Registry to be searched for precedents, no cases can be found where they have been applied to enforce the judg-

ment of a Foreign Court. There is, it is admitted, no precedent of their being so applied in the Courts at home. But it is urged that, in view of the peculiar nature of the jurisdiction of the several Foreign Courts in this country, they ought to be auxiliary to each other in the execution of their decrees. But the question whether it would be desirable that these proceedings should be extended to cases not originally contemplated, and whether the extension of them is justified by present legislation, must be kept distinct. I do not think that it is out of place for me to say that experience has shown that it would be a great convenience to suitors in the several Consular Courts if similar proceedings to these could be taken in each one of those Courts in aid of judgments rendered in the others, and so far as Her Majesty's Courts in China and Japan are concerned it has been suggested that the necessary provisions for this purpose should be inserted in the next Order in Council. But I am of opinion that at present there is no authority for applying these proceedings to the case to which it is now sought to have them applied. The judgment in the case of *Bynard v. Simmons* (24 L. J., Q. B., 253) are decisive on the point that the statute was only intended to apply to persons who have obtained a judgment within the meaning of the 60th section. In that case a creditor who had obtained a judgment had died, and it was decided that his executor who had taken no steps to revive the judgment, or to make himself a party to the suit, could not proceed under the act to attach a debt to satisfy the judgment of his testator. Lord Campbell, C. J., said:—"This is a point without any difficulty. The enactments are, no doubt, very useful, extending the remedy of judgment-creditors, and we must see that they have a proper construction given to them. In former acts, the power to take the judgment-debtor's property was much extended, and by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 125. there is a still further remedy given to the judgment-creditor. But the proceeding is in the nature of execution, and must be governed by analogy to executions. It is admitted that no writ of *fi. fa.* could be sued out until the executor had made himself a party to the judgment for which great facility is given by section 129. of the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 129. Then, is the applicant a creditor who has obtained judgment within the meaning of the 60th section? His testator had obtained judgment, but he had not; and I think, therefore, that he is not within the class of persons described in that section; and all the other sections as to garnishment expressly refer to the 60th section."

Now the party proceeding has not obtained a judgment within the meaning of section 60.

It is clear from the context and from the judgment just cited, that the judgment referred to in that section is a judgment in the same Court in which the proceedings against the garnishee are taken. And the party is, therefore, not entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the Act as "he"—to use the words of Compton, J., in delivering judgment in the same case—"has not brought himself within the enactment of the 60th section." This interpretation is confirmed by a reference to the practice under the Custom of Attachment as it prevails in the city of London. That Custom is much more favourable to the creditor than the practice under the Common Law Procedure Act, as the preliminary step of having judgment recorded against the original debtor is little more than a form, but it was decided in the case of

De Haber v. The Queen of Portugal 20 L. J., Q. B., 488) by the unanimous judgment of the Queen's Bench that "the process of foreign attachment can only be duly resorted to where the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of the Court from which it issues." We are not left, however, in any doubt upon the subject. In *Price's* case (L. R., 4, C.P., 155) where the applicants had obtained an order in a Court of Equity for the payment of money, and sought in the Court of Common Pleas to obtain an order for the attachment of a debt due by a third person to the person so ordered by the Court of Equity to pay, the Court of common Pleas refused the order; and the circumstances of that case, had a further similarity to the circumstances of this case that one of the grounds of the application was that the Court of Chancery, whose order it was sought to enforce, had not at that time the power itself to enforce its order by attaching a debt in the hands of a third party. The decision in this case has an important bearing upon the argument that this Court ought, on account of the peculiar circumstances of its own jurisdiction and of the jurisdiction of the Foreign Courts situated in the same district, to extend the provisions of the Act to the judgment of such Foreign Courts. If one of the Superior Courts of Law in England considered that it ought not to apply these proceedings to enforce an order of the Court of Chancery in England, although the Court of Chancery could not apply them itself, it seems to me it would be a strong step for this Court to disregard such a decision and apply the same proceedings to enforce the judgment of a Foreign Court. I am of opinion that the fullest comity is due from this Court to the other Courts in this country circumstanced similarly to itself. In many matters this Court requires their assistance, and that assistance when sought has been most cheerfully rendered, but it can scarcely be argued that there is a stronger reason why the judgments of those Courts are to be enforced in this Court than there was for the order of the Court of Chancery in the case referred to.

But even if I were of opinion that that case is not conclusive, it would be necessary, before making such an order, to consider the effect of it upon all the parties concerned. There is the judgment-creditor, the judgment-debtor and the garnishee; and the last of these, who is presumably willing to discharge his obligation, is certainly entitled to as much consideration as the other two. If the granting of the order were merely to result in substituting the judgment-creditor for the judgment-debtor as the recipient of the money payable by the garnishee, no great inconvenience would be caused to the garnishee. He has to pay the money in any case, and it probably does not matter to him to whom he pays it, so that he does not pay it twice. The point then which it is essential to decide before making the garnishee pay the money to the judgment creditor, is whether such payment would be a bar to a suit brought hereafter by the judgment-debtor to recover the same money. It is important in considering this point to bear in mind that a voluntary payment by a debtor to any person but the creditor, or to a person authorised by a creditor to receive it—even although the person to whom the payment is made may be a creditor of the creditor—will not discharge the creditor in an action at the suit of the original creditor. It is also to be borne in mind that before the passing of the Common Law Procedure Act, the Superior Courts could not

order the payment to the judgment-debtor. It became necessary, therefore, when that power was given to the Courts to make provision against the garnishee being held subsequently liable, and the 65th section accordingly provided that "Payment made by or execution levied upon, the garnishee, under any such proceeding as aforesaid, shall be a valid discharge to him as against the judgment-debtor, to the amount paid or levied, although such proceeding may be set aside, or the judgment reversed." The necessity for such a provision and the limitation to its effect are well illustrated by the case of *Turner v. Jones* (26 J., Exch., 262). In that case a judgment creditor had obtained such an order as is here sought, attaching the debt due from the garnishee to the judgment-debtor, and ordering the latter to attend and show cause why he should not pay the debt to the judgment-creditor. The debt due by the garnishee was on a contract for the purchase of goods by which the garnishee had undertaken to give bills payable at a certain period not then elapsed. The garnishee without waiting for any further order gave the judgment-creditor his promissory note for the amount due payable by instalments, and paid one instalment accordingly, and it was held that such payment was no answer to an action by the assignees of the judgment-debtor against the garnishee, and he was compelled to pay them the money he had already paid the judgment-creditor, and the remarks of Bramwell, B., show that he would have been equally liable if the action had been brought by the judgment-debtor himself. The ground upon which the judgment was given was that his original contract with the judgment-debtor did not compel him to pay as he did, that he had no right to substitute a different liability to that which he had entered into with the judgment-debtor, and that the statute would only protect him when he could show that the payment which he made was a payment which his original agreement with the judgment-debtor, plus the process of the court, compelled him to make. This case shows that a strict compliance by the garnishee with the terms of the Act is necessary in order to protect him against subsequent proceedings. Whether the same strict compliance is necessary on the part of the Court has not been decided. In his judgment in that case, Bramwell, B., said "It might possibly be, that if the judge ordered him erroneously to do something that he was not bound to do, his acting under the order would be a protection. Upon that I express no decided opinion." The point upon which the learned judge declined to express a decided opinion has not since, so far as I can find, been the subject of judicial decision, and as it is a point which ought to be placed beyond all doubt before a garnishee would be safe in paying under an order of the Court in a case evidently not contemplated by the Act, this Court ought not to place the garnishee in the position of having either to submit to the order of the Court, and run the risk of having to pay the same money again, or be put to the expense of appealing against the order. For this reason, I should decline to issue the order even if *Price's* case did not stand in the way. No more than the learned judge do I express any decided opinion as to whether my order would or would not protect the garnishee. It is unnecessary for me to do so. The position of a garnishee is such that he ought not to be put to the risk of my opinion upon the point being wrong. He may be sued hereafter not only

in this Court or in any other of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, but in England or elsewhere, and I ought in giving such an order not only to have a decided opinion that the order would protect him in this Court, but to be convinced that it would protect him everywhere, and on this point I am not convinced. It has been urged that, as it is only a preliminary order that is sought, I ought not to refuse it, but leave the garnishee to show cause. As, however, the granting of an order under the Act is in any case discretionary I do not think it would be a proper exercise of my discretion to put the garnishee to the necessity of showing cause when I am satisfied that no final order ought to issue.

As already stated, I have treated the question as if the Common Law Procedure Act still governed the case. That has been altered. But no alteration in the views here expressed is required in consequence. The change which the adoption of the same provisions into the Supreme Court of Judicature Act has made in their application to Courts of Chancery does not in any way affect the reason of this judgment, and it has been more convenient to refer to the provisions by their place in the Act, as they are so referred to in the decisions I have cited.

IN THE DANISH CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Messrs. KOLVIG AND VAN TORP, *Assessors.*

UCHIDA WAKA *versus* E. DE BAVIER.

Wednesday, 6th June, 1877.

The plaintiff claimed from the defendant the sum of \$250, being an amount of passage money from Hamburg to Yokohama, and balance of wages due by her former master, Dr. Kauffman.

Some endeavours had been made to bring about an amicable arrangement of the case, which failed; and the plaintiff stated to the Court to-day that she had used her best endeavours to produce the documentary evidence and witnesses that she had been instructed to bring at the meeting referred to, but was informed that Mr. Watanabe could not appear, though there was present in Court an official who had been deputed to act in his place, who was prepared to supply the information required by the Court. She stated that she was prepared to have the case tried, provided the Court was willing to allow the proxy to appear instead of Mr. Watanabe.

His Honour said that the proxy would only be able to testify to what he knew, and that what had been told him by Mr. Watanabe would not be evidence.

On being examined, the plaintiff stated that she was living at No. 42 (date not mentioned) when a person came and stated that there was a doctor residing with Mr. Bavier whose wife required a nurse for a child, and Mr. Bavier desired to employ her. On the strength of representations by the defendant, she agreed to undertake the voyage to Europe with the doctor. Some difficulty was experienced about obtaining a passport, and eventually she was persuaded to embark on the vessel without one, Mr. Bavier stating that it should be forwarded to her. It had been arranged that a Japanese man-servant was to accompany the family, but on plaintiff going on board she found that no man-servant was going. She demurred to going alone, but after much persuasion was induced to remain on board, on the express condition that she should only accompany the family to the end of the voyage, and then have

her passage paid back to Japan. She informed the Kencho officials what she had done, and they pointed out to her that the undertaking was a most hazardous one, as she had no guarantee that her passage would be paid back, and she might be left alone, moneyless and friendless, in Europe. Upon this she went to No. 76 and laid the matter before Mr. de Bavier, who stated that he would relieve her from all anxiety on that point as he was quite willing to guarantee that her passage should be paid back. On the strength of that guarantee, and the distress the doctor's family was in, she ultimately agreed to go. The destination of the vessel was San Francisco, and when it arrived there, they proceeded across the continent in the railway. During the journey she was treated with great cruelty by her master. After arriving at New York the family sailed for Hamburg, and on arriving at that port she demanded to be sent back to Japan, in accordance with the terms of her agreement, under what conditions she was perfectly careless so long as she was sent back. The doctor, in answer to her request, replied that she could not return until he bought a house. From Hamburg they proceeded to Kiel, and here plaintiff again requested to be sent to Japan, and Dr. Kauffman again refused to send her. From Kiel they proceeded to the hot springs at Wiesbaden, where the doctor hired a house by the month. Plaintiff again insisted on being sent home, but her master persistently refused to accede to her request, urging her to remain one month, then two months, and so on. A lodger in the same house showed much sympathy towards the plaintiff on witnessing her distress, but did not like to interfere in her behalf as he was on friendly terms with the doctor. One day she heard that Prince Fushimi-no-miya had arrived in the town, and her case was laid before the prince. The latter sent one of his retainers to the doctor, and requested to know why he had not fulfilled his agreement. Doctor Kauffmann replied that he was about to send her back. Still he did not fulfil his promise. She was then advised that a Japanese Legation had been established in Berlin, and the best thing she could do was to get her wages and proceed to Berlin and lay her case before the Legation. On mentioning to her master her desire to go to Berlin, he would not entertain it, stating that the understanding that had been arrived at in Yokohama was that she should be sent back to Japan when arrangements permitted or when a favourable opportunity occurred. Plaintiff again went to Prince Fushimi-no-miya's hotel and told him the state of affairs, and the result was that she was instructed to get all the wages she could and proceed to Berlin. The agreement made in Yokohama with regard to wages was that she was to receive \$12 per month for part of the time and \$8 per month for the remainder, but when it came to settling up, her master would only give her \$4.50 per month. She then proceeded to Berlin where she remained about a month. Mr. Shinagawa of the Legation said that there were no ladies for her to attend on at the Legation, and it was not right for her to remain there. But as Mr. Watanabe's wife was at Vienna she could go there, if she desired, which plan was ultimately carried out. Mr. Shinagawa sent 250 yen to Mr. Watanabe, with instructions that the plaintiff's passage money was to be paid from there to Japan. She remained in the service of Mr. Watanabe for fifteen months and he finally returned the 250 yen to Mr. Shinagawa, saying that

he would be responsible for plaintiff's passage to Japan. Mrs. Watanabe returned to Japan in October, the year before last. The amount of her wages during the time she was in the employ of Mrs. Watanabe came to 83 yen. Plaintiff accompanied Mrs. Watanabe to France from whence they set sail for Japan on or about 24th of October, 1875, and arrived in Japan during the following month. She remained in the employ of Mrs. Watanabe until January following, and then left and laid a claim against Mr. Bavier for the balance of wages out of which she said she had been defrauded and the amount of her passage money, but he always stated that he could not entertain her demand until he first communicated with Dr. Kauffman.

Court Adjourned till 2 p.m.

On the Court resuming, the plaintiff resumed her statement, the substance of which was that on returning to Japan and making her demand on Mr. de Bavier, and on his refusing to entertain it, she applied then to a fellow countryman who had been instrumental in getting her the engagement, and who informed her that the guarantee was good in any part of the world, so she then went to the Kencho and instituted the present proceedings.

In answer to the defendant the plaintiff said that she had asked Dr. Kauffman repeatedly for her travelling expenses, and his reply was that he had only promised to send her back if any person was coming to Japan, which was not part of the agreement, for there was no such stipulation made.

To the Court the plaintiff stated that she had not paid any part of her travelling expenses from her own private resources. The wages due to her amounted to about 84 yen. All she was paid by Dr. Kauffman was expended in travelling to Berlin. She further stated that her agreement with Dr. Kauffman was not in writing, neither had she any documentary evidence that the doctor had not paid her wages.

The plaintiff then called a witness who had been in the employ of the defendant. This witness stated that doctor and Mrs. Kauffman were guests at Mr. Bavier's and were greatly in need of a wet nurse. He, witness, was ultimately applied to to help them out of the difficulty, and proposed the plaintiff who was ultimately engaged, though he was not present when the stipulations were made. Beyond this the witness did not appear to know much about the case.

Another Japanese in the employ of the defendant was next examined, but at the onset acknowledged his ignorance of the transaction beyond what had been stated by the previous witness, which he could substantiate.

In answer to the defendant the witness stated that he could certify to the most of what the previous witness had stated.

Another witness was called by the plaintiff who testified that he knew nothing of the circumstances of the case personally, but he had a statement to make of what had been told him by Mr. Watanabe, in whose stead he appeared. The statement was to the effect that Mr. Shinagawa had sent a notice to Mr. Watanabe that a Japanese woman was left destitute in Berlin and that he wished Mrs. Watanabe would take her with her to Japan as she was about to return. Mrs. Watanabe's return was however delayed. The reason the witness appeared in place of Mr. Watanabe was because the latter was engaged on public business and could not attend,

His Honour said that he could not entertain the statement, and Mr. Watanabe ought to have attended the Court in accordance with the rules.

The plaintiff informed the Court that she had no more witnesses, as the affair had taken place in Europe.

Ernest de Bavier, the defendant, then made a statement, to the effect that the guarantee had been given at the request of the Kencho. He was in Europe at the time, and upon his return last January his brother told him the circumstances. The day of his brother's departure the plaintiff instituted several claims against the firm. She went personally to witness, and stated her claim and asked to have refunded her travelling expenses to the amount of \$250. Witness informed her that he had been made acquainted with the case and that according to the guarantee he could only be responsible if her passage money had not been paid to her. And that Dr. Kauffman was the person from whom she had in the first place to claim payment, and if he should refuse without good cause his firm would pay her passage. Witness told her that her word was not sufficient to warrant him taking it for granted. And as it would be difficult for her to sue Dr. Kauffman he would correspond with him. Several letters were afterwards sent by witness to Dr. Kauffman, but as he was constantly travelling about his letters did not appear to have reached him. A few months back witness received a letter from Mrs. Kauffman saying that her husband was in Manila. Upon this witness wrote to a friend in Manila but had not received any reply. In the meantime the plaintiff was continually pressing to have the case settled, until at length witness informed her that he would discontinue trying to get a settlement from Dr. Kauffman, and would allow the case to go into Court as she desired to have it settled that way.

The defendant's evidence was then read over to the plaintiff, who was recalled, and in answer to the Court stated that Mr. Watanabe had not given her any account of the expenses incurred in transmitting her from Europe to Japan; and that she had refunded him 84 yen and still owed him 150 yen. During the passage back she was not paid any wages though she acted as servant. She thought that if the case was adjourned and Mr. Watanabe summoned by the Kencho he would attend. She had applied to the Kencho before, but was informed that they could not summon such a high yakunin, so she sent Mr. Bohm. If Mr. Watanabe would not attend, witness thought that he ought to forego his claim on her for the balance of the passage money. It was in order that plaintiff might pay Mr. Watanabe that she was trying to get this money. Both Mr. and Mrs. Watanabe had informed the plaintiff that she would have to remain in their service until the money was paid, and as soon as this case was settled she was bound to return to Tokio, and if the case went against her she would have to serve a long, long, service in order to liquidate the debt she was under to Mr. Watanabe. She had not tried to get the money from Dr. Kauffman in Berlin, as she had no documentary evidence.

His Honour said that he would adjourn the case to see if Mr. Watanabe could not be compelled to attend, or whether he was beyond the reach of all law.

Adjourned till the 14th instant.

Thursday, June 14th, 1876.

The plaintiff claimed from the defendant the sum of \$250, being an amount of passage money from Hamburg to Yokohama, and balance of wages due by her former master, Dr. Kauffman.

This case was adjourned on the 6th instant, in order to obtain the evidence of Mr. Watanabe, who was present at this hearing.

Eugene Boneau stated:—I am in the employ of the Messageries Maritimes Co. The fare from Marseilles in 1875 was \$400 first class, 2nd \$330, 3rd \$199. There is no reduction for a servant travelling with a European master to Europe. I think the reduction for servants returning third class from Europe after three months' stay there is 30 per cent. The rate has not changed since 1875.

Watanabe Hiramoto stated:—I live at Atagoshita, Tokio. In May 1874 I was Secretary of Legation in Vienna, my wife being with me. She was in bad health and the climate of Vienna, not agreeing with her she went to Berlin. At Berlin I was advised to send my wife home, but on returning to Vienna I was recommended to wait a while and try hot baths. Whilst at Vienna Mr. Shinagawa, who knew of our intention of returning to Japan, wrote asking us to take charge of this woman, Waka, who had been abandoned by a Dutch doctor. I purposed sending her home at the expense of the Legation, in the first instance, advancing the money myself. My wife's return to Japan had meanwhile been indefinitely postponed, so I sent a note to Mr. Shinagawa to say so, and that another Japanese woman had turned up in Vienna. I received another letter from Shinagawa saying that this woman could work well, could sew and do a little cooking and urged upon me to engage her. I replied that in that case I would take her and in the end of June she arrived at Vienna in charge of a German. She brought \$400 from Shinagawa to pay her passage with. At this time I had three women in my employ and this made the fourth, so that there was little use for her. The exchange made the \$400 equal to a little over 300 yen. I explained to her that if she accepted this money to pay her passage home she was bound to pay it back to the Government. She replied that being poor she was unable to refund such a large sum and begged that the money might not be used but that her wages should be retained for the purpose. She turned out to be a very poor servant, could not work well and knew nothing of cooking; but after a while she learned to do a few little things. We took care that she should not have to spend any of her wages unnecessarily, and we gave her presents of clothing. In November 1875, 100 guilders was to her credit, or yen 83.15. I went to Germany on the business of the exhibition and the M. M. Co. allowed me a reduction of 30 per cent. The passage money paid for plaintiff, with this reduction, was 863 francs, or yen 172.60 from Vienna to Tokio. I was ordered to return the \$400 to the Berlin Legation. There were other miscellaneous expenses and after deducting yen 83 there is still a balance of yen 122. I advanced the passage money out of my own pocket and expected plaintiff to receive the balance due to her from Dr. Kauffman; but even if she did not obtain this I promised to overlook the obligation if she served me honestly and faithfully. As she had been a long time in Europe without having a single penny to

finger I advanced to her out of the wages retained fifteen yen for which I gave her a promissory note payable on demand and bearing three per mille per month or 36 per mille per annum.

Plaintiff continued to be in our service for some time on our return to Tokio and received her wages in the usual course; indeed, they were over paid. Plaintiff then went to Yokohama and did not return. A message then came from her demanding payment for my note for 15 yen. I gave ten out of the fifteen. As she did not return I had to employ another woman in her place, and I have neither demanded a return of the money or service due from her. I do not know anything of her relations with Dr. Kauffman beyond her own statements.

Plaintiff stated that witness had repeatedly ordered her to recover \$250 from Mr. Bavier, and she had asked how it was that when only \$180 was due a larger sum was demanded.

Mr. Watanabe said that besides passage money her incidental expenses had come to a good deal and altogether about \$300 had been spent on her.

Plaintiff remarked that she had not spoken personally about this matter with witness, but Mr. Watanabe had reminded her of the circumstances very often, almost daily, telling her that she could recover the money due from Dr. Kauffman from the German Consul if she would apply. She had gone to the Consul but as the guarantee had been under Mr. Bavier's seal he could not entertain the case.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

On the Court resuming in the afternoon the witness was

Cross-examined by defendant and stated: It is not true that I told plaintiff that she must serve me for 18 years in order to repay the money spent on her. I understand from Waka that her passage money was to be paid by Dr. Kauffman. She did not ask me to sue Dr. Kauffman, nor did she ask leave to come to Yokohama to press her claim. She did not show me the guarantee in Yokohama. I did not tell her she had a good claim on you on the strength of that document.

To Plaintiff:—I daresay you may have asked me to prosecute Dr. Kauffman, but I never entertained the idea. You proposed that you should work on our return to Japan to make up for the service we did you, and I agreed to it.

To Court:—I paid plaintiff's passage from Vienna to Yokohama. It cost \$172, but I deduct the \$68 of her own on my own private account. The balance due to me is \$104.62 without mentioning minor expenses. I heard from Mr. Bavier that this case was coming on. I had also a visit from Mr. Bohm, asking me to send a letter on the subject. I did not hear subsequently that this was insufficient.

Defendant said that this claim was founded upon a guarantee given by his brother. It depended upon the interpretation of the words of this document, which said that Waka's returning expenses from Europe if not paid by a third person would be made good by defendant. Now Dr. Watanabe having paid these expenses defendant's liability ceases, and plaintiff if she can sue any one should sue the principal, Dr. Kauffman, whose conduct in this matter if really such as described by plaintiff has been quite in contradiction to his character as known by him, defendant. Plaintiff, defendant con-

sidered, was a woman of unusual ability, and had taken advice from several foreigners. But he could not see by what right she sued him; and the sum demanded was far in excess of her actual disbursements. Defendant went further and at some length into the evidence and concluded by praying that if the Court thought fit to order him to pay any sum of money he might receive a guarantee warranting him to recover the money if, after inquiries of Dr. Kauffman, it came out that the passage money had been paid. Dr. Kauffman was about the Philippines.

Adjourned till 21st instant, at 10.30 a.m., when a written judgment will be given.

Thursday, June 21st, 1877.

JUDGMENT.

In this case the plaintiff sues the defendants for the sum of \$250 for her passage money from Vienna to Yokohama upon the following written guarantee being given by the defendants:

"The undersigned testify that they are responsible for the payment of the passage money from Europe to Japan of the woman Waka, engaged as ama for a journey to Europe.

"BAVIER & Co.

"Yokohama, 5th July, 1873."

It is admitted that the plaintiff was engaged by Dr. Kauffmann, a German subject, as a nurse to accompany him and his family to Europe, and that it was part of the agreement that he should provide her with a passage back to Japan or with employment with some person returning to Japan. It is admitted that the plaintiff accompanied Dr. Kauffmann and his family to Europe in pursuance of that engagement; and it is also admitted that the guarantee in question was given by the defendants at the suggestion, or by the intervention, of the Japanese local authorities, who made the giving of the guarantee a condition of the grant of a passport to the plaintiff. The defence set up by the defendants either as preliminary to the trial or by way of argument on the evidence, may be summarized as follows:—

1st.—That Dr. Kauffmann is primarily liable, and that he ought to be sued first before the defendants can be rendered liable.

2nd.—That there is no proof of Dr. Kauffmann's failure to pay the passage money.

3rd.—That the plaintiff released Dr. Kauffmann from his engagement to pay the passage money, and that the defendants as sureties are therefore no longer liable.

4th.—That the guarantee was given to the Japanese local authorities, to indemnify the Japanese Government, for any expenses which might be incurred by that Government in sending the plaintiff back to Japan, and that it was not intended to indemnify the plaintiff for any expenses which she might incur herself.

5th.—That Dr. Kauffmann was only liable to provide her with employment back to Japan, and that she actually attained that employment with Mrs. Watanabe, and that Dr. Kauffmann is consequently not liable for her passage money, and the defendants are therefore not liable.

6th.—That even if the defendants are liable the sum claimed is too much.

The defendants in this case are subject to Danish law, but they are unable to refer me to any Danish law on the subject, and it has been agreed that the case should be decided either according to English law or according to French law. Now in English law the first defence raised by the defendants is not

sustainable. The surety in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary is liable to be sued first, and he can in no way resist the claim on the ground that the principal has not yet been sued. The French law is more favourable to sureties, but the defendants under the circumstances of the present case are unable to avail themselves of its stipulations.

The provisions of the French law which apply to the case are Article 2021 and Article 2023 of the Code Civil.

A preliminary question arises upon the provision of Article 2021, whether the intention of the document signed by the defendants is that the defendants should be primarily liable or liable only as sureties. But as it has been treated on both sides as a guarantee, I shall consider it in that light. The defendants cannot comply with the conditions imposed by Article 2023. They can point out no property of the principal within the jurisdiction upon which the debt could be levied, and, failing that, the first defence falls to the ground.

As to the second defence, I find as a fact that Dr. Kauffmann did not pay the passage money. It is true there is only the direct evidence of the plaintiff herself. But there is nothing to contradict it. On the contrary, all the circumstances of the case go to confirm her evidence on the point. There is moreover the statement of Mr. Ernest Bavier that, having written to Dr. Kauffmann, he received a reply from Mrs. Kauffmann, and there is no suggestion of any allegation on her part that the passage had been paid by her husband, and, if it had been so paid, she would almost certainly have known it, and would as certainly have mentioned the fact. Such an allegation it is true could not be received in evidence on the trial, but it would have been a very material fact in support of the application for an adjournment for the purpose of procuring evidence to which I shall presently refer.

As to the third defence I find on the evidence that the plaintiff did not release Dr. Kauffmann. There is nothing to show that she did.

The reason of her not suing him is satisfactorily explained by the absence of any written agreement to support such a suit.

As to the fourth defence that the guarantee was a guarantee to indemnify the Japanese Government, and not to indemnify the plaintiff, it is to be observed that the document itself is silent upon the point. It is therefore necessary to have recourse to intrinsic evidence to explain it. The plaintiff says: "The Kendio officials represented to me that it was a very hazardous undertaking for me to go into under the circumstances: that I had no guarantee for my return passage money: that I might be abandoned and left destitute when I got to Europe, and be thrown on the world as a woman of bad character. On receiving this admonition from the Kencho I went straight to No. 76, to Mr. Bavier and reported to him. Mr. Bavier replied, 'I will give you a guarantee against all that. I will go guarantee for your passage money.' He then wrote out a guarantee and stamped it, and I took it to the Kencho."

Mr. Bavier's absence prevents the accuracy of this statement being tested by the evidence upon it. But it is confirmed incidentally by Mr. Ernest Bavier, who has stated in his defence:—"I was in Europe at that time, and upon my return last January I heard the circumstances from my brother. The only thing I know is subsequent to the departure of

"my brother in March last year, when Waka put in several petitions. She came to see me personally, stating to me the circumstances of her claim, and asking me to refund her travelling expenses to the amount of \$250. I told her that my brother had explained to me his case, and that, as according to the guarantee which she showed me he could only be held responsible if her passage money had not been paid to her, and as in the first instance Dr. Kauffmann was the person to whom she had to look for payment, she ought to see him, and that, if he should refuse without any good cause to pay her passage, we, as guarantors, would do so."

It is evident from this that when the plaintiff applied to Mr. Ernest Bavier, the statement of the case which he had heard from his brother did not suggest to him that he had the defence which is now set up, and the conclusion I come to upon the evidence of the plaintiff and Mr. Ernest Bavier, is that the document is a memorandum in writing intended to be given to the Kencho of a guarantee given by the defendants to the plaintiff. It is in this view, moreover, that it has evidently been looked upon by the Kenrei who has forwarded the document to this Court in support of the plaintiff's petition, which has also been forwarded through him. Upon this construction the defendants are liable upon this guarantee at the suit of the plaintiff.

The fifth defence it appears to me cannot be sustained. It is not supported by the evidence. There is nothing to show that Dr. Kauffmann ever offered the plaintiff the opportunity of employment with any person returning to Japan. The plaintiff herself says that he did not. She states that there was a distinct understanding before leaving Yokohama that she was only to accompany Dr. Kauffmann and family to the end of the voyage, and that at their arrival at Europe she was to be sent straight back; but that he kept putting her off from time to time so that she was kept from the month of October till the following May without any prospect of being sent home even then. It is clear also from the evidence of the plaintiff and of Mr. Watanabe that the plaintiff did not obtain employment (in the sense of working her passage) with any one returning to Japan. Whether it is true, as the plaintiff's allegations go to show, that Mr. Watanabe made a hard bargain with her is not material to the present case. Whether she rendered any services or not to Mr. Watanabe on the voyage, it was agreed that she should receive nothing whatever in consideration of them.

The sixth defence, which goes however to only part of the claim, has been made out. The expenses for which the defendants are liable do not amount to \$250, but I find on the evidence of Mr. Watanabe that they amount to 172 yen 60 sen. The plaintiff is entitled to sue for this latter sum, for she has paid 65 yen on account of it and is indebted to Mr. Watanabe for the balance. The judgment of the Court will therefore be for the plaintiff for the sum of 172 yen 60 sen.

There is no doubt that the defendants' case is a hard one. They are placed at this disadvantage that they have not received any communication from Dr. Kauffmann, and do not know what defence he might set up. It was on this account that they applied for a postponement of the trial. This application was not urged very strongly. But in any case I am of opinion that no further postponement could have been properly granted.

ed. So far back as the 20th of March last year, the defendants stated in reply to a communication from the Kenrei, forwarding the plaintiff's claim, that they required to write to Germany to Dr. Kauffmann before they could do anything in the matter. It appears from Mr. Bavier's statement that he wrote to Germany and found that Dr. Kauffmann had gone to Manila; that he wrote to him there and wrote also to a friend there to make enquiries, and that, although a sufficient time had elapsed for receiving an answer, no answer had been received. Now by the Further Rules for the proper and speedy administration of justice (Law, 16th January 1828) after providing that the grounds alleged for applications for adjournment shall be carefully tested by the Court, it is provided "that is shall likewise be very strictly observed, that it is not enough that the act, with regard to which adjournment is demanded, is in itself a proper means to further the proceedings, but it is also requisite, that the interested person has not already had sufficient time to do this same act. And a new adjournment shall therefore not be granted him to do what ought already to have been done." Now it appears that there has been sufficient time to communicate with Dr. Kauffmann and to get his answer if he had been minded to answer, and the plaintiff ought not to suffer by reason of his default.

ORDER.

That the defendants do pay to the plaintiff the sum of 172 yen 60 sen within fifteen days from this date.

IN H. B. M.'S COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting
Law Secretary.

Friday, June 8th, 1877.

Peter Gerhard Hansen was brought up for trial on the charge of feloniously forging a Hongkong and Shanghai Bank note for \$500; with attempting to utter the same; and with aiding and abetting others to forge and utter a note of the same Bank.

Mr. Dickens appeared for the Bank and Mr. Ness for the prisoner.

The charge having been read over to the prisoner he, under instructions from his counsel, pleaded guilty to the third count, viz: that of aiding and abetting.

Mr. Dickens said that as the prisoner had pleaded guilty to the third count he would withdraw the others.

Mr. Ness then addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner. From the depositions and his instructions it would appear that Hansen was a secondary in the forgery, and that Bennet was the principal and main instigator. He drew attention to the fact that the prisoner had been imprisoned from the 7th of February, which fact he trusted His Honour would take into consideration in passing sentence.

Mr. Dickens then made a few remarks, concluding by asking the Court to make an order for the prisoner to pay the costs of the proceedings. Mr. Ness thought this question might be postponed, to which Mr. Dickens agreed.

His Honour addressed the prisoner, pointing out the seriousness of the case, and then sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, dating from to-day, with hard labour.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 5, Ger. brig *Sophie*, Binge, 210, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
June 6, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
June 6, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, M. B. M. S. S. Co.
June 6, Brit. str. *Elgin*, Miller, 900, from London via Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
June 7, Brit. str. *Belgie*, Metcalfe, 2,627, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
June 7, Brit. str. *Gadshill*, Ranton, 1,200, from Hongkong, Ballast, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
June 7, Dan. brig *Jylland*, Laube, 267, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.
June 9, Brit. schr. *Iris*, Taylor, 250, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
June 9, Brit. schr. *Catherine Marden*, Marden, 300, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
June 9, Ger. brig *Oceanus*, Brorsen, 207, from Takao, Sugar, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
June 9, Am. schr. *Ocean Pearl*, Grinnell, 196, from Hakodate, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
June 10, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
June 10, Russ. str. *Courier*, Lemascheffsky, 945, from Kobe, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
June 11, Brit. str. *Candia*, Dumbrek, 2,500, from Kobe, General, to J. C. Fraser & Co.
June 11, Brit. 3-m. schr. *Ching-too*, Baikie, 304, from Hakodate, General, to J. D. Carroll & Co.
June 13, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
June 13, Ger. bark *Madagassger*, Spiesen, 290, from Takao, Sugar, to H. Grauert.
June 13, Brit. barq. *Cynosure*, Hatton, 769, from Nagasaki, Coal, to Order.
June 17, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
June 18, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,010, from Hiogo, General, to M. M. Co.
June 18, Frch. str. *Tibre*, de Girard, 1,009, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
June 19, Brit. barq. *Mailland*, Tope, 712, from Cardiff, Coals, to Order.
June 21, Brit. str. *Duna*, Steele, 852, from Hongkong, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
June 21, Am. 3-m. schr. *Roving Sailor*, Bryant, 460, from Kobe, General, to Japanese.
June 21, Brit. barq. *Glamis*, Key, 1,150, from Hongkong, Pallast, to E. Fischer & Co.
June 22, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdiss, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
June 22, Chinese str. *Tahyen*, Dirckson, 600, from Shanghai via Nagasaki and Hiogo, General, to Chinese.
June 23, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Edmonds, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 5, Brit. str. *Candia*, Dumbrek, 2,500, for Kobe, General, despatched by J. C. Fraser & Co.
June 6, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Edmond, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
June 6, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Pursoll, 3,700, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
June 8, Brit. str. *Belgie*, Metcalfe, 2,627, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
June 8, Brit. barq. *Flying Spur*, Croot, 725, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Kniffier & Co.
June 8, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
June 9, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,010, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. M. Co.
June 10, Am. schr. *Mary Jane*, Frinkmeier, 165, for Kobe, General, despatched by J. C. Kirby & Co.
June 13, Frch. str. *Volga*, Rolland, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
June 13, Dan. barq. *Anna Cecilia*, Fischer, 328, for Amoy, Ballast despatched by Captain.
June 13, Ger. frigate *Elisabeth*, Capt. von Wickede, 2,000 tons, 21-guns, for Kobe and Nagasaki.
June 13, Brit. str. *Treviot*, Nabet, 1,262, for Amoy via New York, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
June 15, Brit. barq. *Bothwell Castle*, Heath, 650, for San Francisco, General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

June 15, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Swain, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
June 14, Jap. str. *Amakusa-Maru*, Dunn, 1,346, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co. (put back to Yokoska.)
June 15, Ger. brig *Sophie*, Binge, 210, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
June 15, Brit. str. *Elgin*, Miller, 900, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
June 15, Jap. schr. *John McKean*, —, 196, for Hakodate, Ballast.
June 18, Am. schr. *Ocean Pearl*, Grinnell, 196, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
June 18, Russ. str. *Courier*, Lemascheffsky, 495, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
June 18, Brit. schr. *Iris*, Taylor, 250, for Taiwanfon, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
June 19, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
June 19, Dan. brig *Jylland*, Laube, 267, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
June 19, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
June 20, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
June 20, Brit. 3-m. schr. *Ching-too*, Baikie, 304, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by J. D. Carroll & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brit. str. *Oceanic* for San Francisco.—Mr. James C. Drew, Paymaster C. P. Thompson, u.s.n., Mr. E. W. Nowis, u.s.n., Rev. C. Hartwell, wife and child, Messrs. C. N. Woodall, J. W. Gilbert, Captain Bald, L. R. Goldsmith, J. Bissett, Baron Stillfried, C. Davis Gilbert, C. Beddoes, C. J. Lambard, M. Wose, Geo. S. Maclellan, W. S. Maclellan, Wm. Jardine, J. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and 2 children, and native servant, Paymaster Burnside, u.s.n., Doctor Turner, u.s.n.; M. Oyama, Little, A. W. Unthank and 2 Japanese in the steerage.
Per Brit. str. *Belgie* for San Francisco.—Capt. J. Harmon, Commander R. Boyd, u.s.n., Capt. M. White, Mrs. Bower and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Messrs. F. M. Jonas, W. F. Milton, D. W. Ap. Jones, and R. Malherbe in the cabin; and Mr. M. B. Starr in the steerage.
Per British str. *Belgie* for Hongkong.—Captain Martin White.
Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* from San Francisco.—Mr. J. M. Ponce de Leon, Miss Lillie Groves, Rev. J. Hayward, u.s.n., J. F. Oeisen, G. Hamilton, J. C. Cadwallader, E. S. Morse, F. Shaw, F. R. Sears, W. H. Metcalf, H. D. McEnean, u.s.n., and Geo. R. Crary. For Hongkong: Hermann Meynau.
Per Brit. str. *Malacca* for Hongkong.—Miss Gilbert, Comm. Garbett, u.s.n., Surgeon Guppy, u.s.n., Mr. Smith, and 5 Chinese.
Per Frch. str. *Tanais* from Hiogo.—H. E. M. de Geoffroy, Mr. and Mrs. Juiry, Messrs. Dallet, M. Bair, Van Oordt, Woolf, E. C. Kirby, Okamoto, M. Geoffroy, 2 servants, and 21 Japanese.
Per Frch. str. *Tibre* from Hongkong.—Mrs. Friend, Mrs. Tossee and infant, Mrs. Stanford, Mrs. Keswick 4 children and servant, Mrs. Huskisson and child, Messrs. Karase and servant, Hasimoto, Douville, Cauchefen, Scheidt, Sinchiya, and Piercy.
Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* for Hongkong.—Mr. J. Rourdan.
Per Frch. str. *Tanais*, for Kobe.—Mons. de Geoffroy, French Minister; Mons. de Montherot, Mons. and Madame Juiry, Messrs. Bair, Dallas, J. Colomb, Duplaquet, Jacquet, Okuda, and Kisaburo; and 47 Japanese in the steerage.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Belgie* from San Francisco reports:—On May 16th, 1877, at 0.50 p.m., left San Francisco with 11 saloon and 134 steerage passengers, \$1,949,932 in treasure and 854½ tons cargo. Same day off Bar Buoy discharged pilot at 2.15 p.m., at 4.50 p.m. South Farallows abeam. On May 20th passed a three masted schooner bound North. June 6th at 9 p.m. Cape Wosima abeam, arrived at anchorage in Yedo Bay June 7th at 6.20 a.m. Encountered on passage some moderate westerly gales and heavy head seas.
The American steamer *City of Tokio* reports:—Left San Francisco, on 29th May, 1877, with 13 Cabin, 2 European, and 168 Chinese steerage passengers; 1,314 tons Cargo; \$111,185.30 Treasure; and 19 packages U. S. Mails.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

Stocks have been somewhat increased by late arrivals. For some days after the publication of our last Summary there was no change in the condition of this market. During the past ten days, however, more activity has prevailed; and considerable transactions have taken place in 9-lbs Grey Shirtings and in 28/32 Yarns. More has also been done in 38/42; and in each case quotations have advanced somewhat. In Woollens, Mousselines show a slight improvement, and there is some enquiry for Blankets, which, in the absence of Stock, are quoted at a small advance.

SUGAR.—This market has declined; and little is doing; for, while a few holders are willing to sell at quotations, the bulk of importers ask higher prices.

The steamer *Elgin* has arrived with general cargo from London. Transhipped cargo ex *Gange*, *Hydaepes*, and *Deccan*, from London, and *Hoogly* from Marseilles is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.			REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.				
G. E. Grey Shirtings—				
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.30	to	1.75	} More business doing at quotations, which look like advancing.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.60	to	2.40	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.40	to	2.35	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00	to	2.60	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.30	to	2.40	
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10	to	1.60	
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.55	to	2.65	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.60	to	2.30	
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.12½	to	0.14	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65	to	0.75	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	6.70	to	7.50	No demand.
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.73	to	0.85	Nominal.
Taffachelass "	1.70	to	2.15	Nominal.
COTTON YARN.				
No. 16 to 24 per picul.	29.00	to	32.40	} More enquiry for 28/32, and some demand for 38/42.
No. 28 to 32 "	33.25	to	35.40	
No. 38 to 42 "	37.00	to	39.20	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.				
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.00	to	16.00	} No demand in this market for goods of this class
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	10.50	to	11.50	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. "	3.50	to	4.75	
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.25	to	6.80	
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.25	to	6.75	
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½	to	0.18½	} Little more doing.
do. (Figured) "	0.22	to	0.30	
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.90	to	1.60	} Unsaleable.
Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50	to	0.55	
Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.65	to	0.75	
Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.40	to	0.70	
Italian, 32 in. "	0.22½	to	0.30	
Blankets, 6 to 8 lbs. per lb.	0.43	to	0.48	Good qualities saleable. Some enquiry: no stocks.
METALS AND SUNDRIES.				
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	3.00	to	3.50	} There has been very little doing in Metals during the last fortnight. Transactions have been confined to small lots of assorted Bars, no business being reported in Nail Rods.
do. Nail-rod "	2.75	to	3.25	
do. Hoop "	4.00	to	.....
do. Pig "	1.50	to	2.00	
Lead "	8.00	to	8.25	
Quicksilver ... .. "	.....		.....
Coal ... .. "	.....		.....
Sugar, "				
do. Jim pah. 1 "	8.30	to	8.50	} Stocks of all kinds estimated at piculs 30,000. Holders firm.
do. Khih pah. 2 "	7.50	to	8.30	
do. Kok fab. 3 "	7.30	to	7.50	
do. Kung fun. 4 "	6.80	to	7.30	
do. Formosa (bags) "	5.00	to	5.10	
do. (baskets) "	4.70	to	4.80	
Amoy do. Brown "	4.50	to	4.60	

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

TEA.—Our market during the week has been extremely active at advancing rates, settlements amounting to 5,400 piculs for the period. Prices are rather irregular, but lower grades shew an advance of \$1.50 @ 2 per picul on prices ruling at the opening of the month. The condition of many parcels on offer is becoming poor and flat, and the first crop picking must be considered as nearly finished.

To-day's prices close firm.

SILK.—It is yet too early in the season to say much about this article. So far only about 160 Japan bales, 96 piculs of New Stuff, has arrived from Hachoji and Mayebashi, the quality of which averages 2½ @ 3. The first few bales were bought @ \$570; and since a small quantity has been bought @ \$500 @ \$560, or at a reduction of say \$60 @ \$70 picul, although the natives appear to believe that the production will only reach about 15,000 shipping bales foreign silk-men seem to think it too early to give any opinion. Foreigners shew no anxiety to purchase.

DESCRIPTION.	PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.	
SILK:—			
Mayebashi and Shinahiu } Extra	\$ 600	The season being near its close, and adverse home advices having checked business, there are no quotations which can be relied upon.	
Best No. 1 and 2			
Good all round			
Fair medium 2½ 3 and inferior... ..			
Oshiu, Extra	\$ 530 to 560		
" Best			
" Good and fair			
" Medium			
Hamataki, Best			
" Good			
" Medium			
Sodai,			
Harimichi 1 and 2			
Kakida, Extra			
1 and 2			
Good			
Medium			
Filature:—			
Tomioka, No. 1... ..			
" 2... ..			
" 3... ..			
TEA:—			
Good Common		\$ 14.00 to 17.00	
Medium		19.00 to 22.00	
Good Medium	22.50 to 25.00		
Fine	26.00 to 28.00		
Finest	29.00 to 33.00		
Choice	36.00 and upwards.		
SUNDRIES:—			
Rice,	\$ 2.00 to 2.65 per picul.		
Seaweed, Fine cut green	2.90 to 3.80 "		
" Brown			
" Large green	2.40 to 2.50 "		
Cuttle Fish	17.00 to 18.00 "		
Mushrooms	33.00 to 34.00 "		
Isinglass	22.00 to 23.00 "		
Sharks' Fins	25.00 to 39.00 "		
Wax, White	10.00 to 10.50 "		
" Bees	42.00 to 43.00 "		
Gall Nuts	8.00 to 8.50 "		
Sulphur	1.60 to 1.80 "		
Ginseng (70 & 80 pcs. per catty)	2.20 to 2.55 per catty.		
" (100 & 120 " ")	1.50 to 1.55 "		
Tobacco, Common	6.25 to 9.25 per picul.		
Rape Oil	11.00 to 11.50 "		
Shell Fish	25.00 to 34.00 "		
Camphor	17.00 to 18.00 "		
Beche-de-mer	35.00 to 37.00 "		
Coals	4.25 to 6.50 per ton.		

EXCHANGE.

Rates have gradually declined since our last, closing weak at quotations. Business to a fair extent has been done in Private Bills, principally against Tea Shipments; the demand for Bank Bills has been moderate.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0½d.	ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....75
" " do.....Sight.....3s. 11½d.	" " Private.....10 days' sight.....76 nominal.
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 1½d.	" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....½ discount.
" " Documents 6 do.....4s. 0½d.	" " Private.....10 days' sight.....1½ per cent dis.
" " Continental 6 do.....4s. 1½d.	" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....97
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.10	" " Private.....30 days' sight.....99
" " do.....Sight.....5.02½	
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....1.20 nom.	
" " Documents 6 do.....	

Gold Yen, 400. Silver Yen, 409½ Kinsatz, 405.

The Japan Gazette

Mail published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
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Per P. M. Str. & City of

YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11th, 1877.

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DIED.

Died at Yokohama, on the 27th June, infant son of
WILLIAM J. and JESSIE R. THOMSON.

Summary.

OUR last MAIL SUMMARY was dated the 23rd ultimo, for despatch by the P. M. Str. *Alaska*, which left this port at daylight on the 27th instant for San Francisco. Since then we have received the following mails:—

Per O. & O. *Gaelic*, S. Fr'sco, 9 June, arrd. 1 July.
" M. M. *Volga*, M'selles, 20 May, " 3 July.
" P. & O. *Sunda*, L'don 24 May, " 8 July.
" P. M. *City of Peking*, S. Fr'sco, 20 June, arrd. 10 July.

And despatched the following:—

Per O. & O. *Belgie*, for San Francisco

In our last Summary we noted that, in a gale which blew in this harbor on the evening of the 11th inst., H. M. S. *Audacious* dragged her anchor, and drifted into the *Chiri Maru*, a steamer of the Mitsu Bishi Company. Some damage was sustained by the latter vessel, which, in accordance with naval custom, the Captain of the *Audacious* offered to make good. This did not satisfy the Mitsu Bishi Company, who put in a claim, not for damage merely but for demurrage. This claim was resisted, and the company took their case into Court. A full report of the proceedings will be found on the twelfth and following pages of this issue, and

our comments upon the case in two articles on pages 2 and 3, headed "The action against "H. M. S. *Audacious*," and "H. M. Ships "and Consular Jurisdiction," respectively. After a hearing which lasted six days, exclusive of those occupied by the preparatory motions, the case came to an utterly unforeseen conclusion, through the Jury, after having refused to hear further evidence, being unable to come to a unanimous verdict. They were accordingly discharged; and the case is still unconcluded. It is very doubtful whether it can be retried here for several reasons, the principal of which consists in the improbability of the *Audacious* being in Yokohama for any length of time in her present commission. It is therefore probable that the case will be carried to the Admiralty Court at home, that is if the Mitsu Bishi Company should persist in pressing the claim. An interesting and important fact was elicited, we think almost conclusively, in the examination of the plaintiff, Iwasaki Yataro. It has been currently believed that the Company was the Government, and many things went to support this view; but Mr. Iwasaki distinctly and positively stated that the vessels of the Mitsu Bishi Company belonged to him simply and solely—that he was the Company in fact; and that the vessels which formed the nucleus of his fleet, had been given to him by the Government, subject only to his holding his ships at their disposal under certain conditions.

Owing to the British Authorities here not having been officially notified of the admission of Japan into the Postal Union, a contention has arisen as to the right of the Japanese Post Office to forward mails, through the French Post Office, on board boats of the P. & O. Company. A notification which had been issued by the Acting Superintendent of Foreign Mails in the Japanese service, stating that mails would be made up in the Japanese Post Office for transmission by the French service, has been withdrawn as far as it regarded that service by the P. & O. steamers. Meanwhile, pending instructions from England or Hongkong to the British Post Office here, mails are only made up at the Japanese Post Office, for conveyance by the Suez Canal route, once a fortnight, or prior to the departure of the French mail steamers.

JAPAN will, probably, be well represented at the Paris Exhibition next year. H. E. Matsukata, Vice-Minister of Finance, has been appointed Director of the Japanese Section at that universal exposition.

THE typhoon season has commenced. The P. & O. steamer *Sunda* encountered a circular storm, the force of which compelled her to heave to, on the 23rd-24th June, on her last passage hence to Hongkong. During the return passage she encountered another storm, of apparently equal violence, but to the full force of which she was not subjected.

H. M. S. *Audacious*, the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Ryder, has left for Hakodate, whence she proceeds to Vladivostock. She was followed by the *Vigilant* tender, and shortly afterwards by the *Modeste* and *Egeria*. H. M. gun-boat *Thistle* is the only British man-of-war now in this harbor.

News received by recent mails fully establish the connection between the tidal phenomena observed on the northern coast of Japan on the 11th May, and the terrestrial and marine disturbances which wrought, almost simultaneously, such destruction on the Peruvian coast, and were also unquestionably the cause of the tidal waves whose effects were observed in such mutually remote places as Hawaii, and the Eastern shores of the Australian continent.

INTELLIGENCE was received here on the 24th ultimo of the loss of the Messageries Maritimes Mail Steamer *Meikong* on a passage from Hongkong to Marseilles, near Cape Guardafui. The passengers were rescued by the tea-steamer *Glenarthey*. Mails and cargo appear to have been lost.

THE Fourth of July was celebrated with great rejoicings by Americans ashore and afloat. A regatta was held under the auspices of the officers and crew of the U. S. flag-ship *Tennessee*.

THE insurrectionary war still continues; but the public is kept in a state of great uncertainty as to the relative successes of either side. The thing which appears most certain in connection with the struggle, is that but little probability exists of its being brought to anything like a speedy close.

DRAFTS of men are continually being made from the tranquil provinces and despatched to the scene of strife. A memorial has been addressed to the Government by a Society of Shizoku of Tosa calling themselves the Risshi-sha, which, though it does not appear to have been officially received by any member of the Government, has found its way into publication. The *Japan Weekly Mail* has given a full translation prepared from the original document. It is a well and temperately worded petition, setting forth the evils which have arisen through the faults of the existing Government, and asking for reforms, the head and front of which should be the Establishment of a Representative Assembly "so that the Government may "become constitutional in form."

MGR. OSOUR, Catholic Bishop of Arsenoé and Apostolic Vicar for Northern Japan, has been installed with great pomp in the Catholic Church, Yokohama.

A CORONER'S inquest, resulting in a verdict of accidental death, has been held before H. M. Consul, on the body of John Paulins, a seaman of the British barque *Glamis*, who fell into the water, while painting the side of the vessel, and was drowned.

PUBLIC MEN AND THE PRESS.

LIVING in a cosmopolitan community as we do in Yokohama,—where, though each individual rejoices to preserve the characteristics of his fatherland, the line is indistinct, and national idiosyncracies are merged,—the characters of our public men are matter of public concern. From the earliest period of foreign residence in Japan, no individual foreigner of discrimination has been in a position to ignore the opinions and actions of men holding official position *vis-à-vis* the Government of this country. On the contrary, the circumstances of our position, contracted and influenced as that is by treaties made common to all by the most favored nation clause, make it a subject of very material moment that the representatives of each national section that forms a part of the unit, should be men of sound judgment and moral rectitude, upon whose decision and discretion of character full reliance can be placed. The construction, for instance, to be put upon an ambiguous wording of a phrase or provision of a Treaty by any individual Consul or Minister is of more or less vital importance to the entire community, varying only with the degree of weight to be attached to the opinion and relative position of the person whose public acts are influenced by it, and by his power of giving effect to it for good or evil. That every public functionary has it in his power, by setting his own judgment obstinately against that of his colleagues, to work an incalculable amount of injury to the public weal, is a fact that, did it need demonstration, might, to go no further back, be illustrated by recent events at Kobe. Hence the necessity that our Consular and Ministerial representatives should be men whom all can trust and respect. And their official position is such that they also, very properly and necessarily, are, in social life, accorded a *status* which cannot be lost but by their own default. We repeat, therefore, that, publicly and privately, the characters of our public men are matter of public concern. And in proportion to the importance and multifariousness of their duties, and the way in which these are performed, must our judgment of them be influenced. To enumerate the requisite acquirements necessary to enable a Consul to fulfil his functions with satisfaction to his government, his immediate superiors, his countrymen, the native authorities, and his own conscience, would be well-nigh impossible. His is a continual state of watchfulness, anxiety, and care, too often unrelieved by the rewards of sympathy or public recognition, — sometimes rendered almost insupportable by calumny and scurrilous defamation. An instance of this is familiar to most readers of newspapers in Yokohama; and though we have hitherto refrained from giving expression to our opinion upon the atrocious libels that have found their way into American papers, upon the character of one of the most respected of our public men, it is not that we do not share the general indignation felt by all who have watched the career of General VAN BUREN since his advent to Yokohama. On the contrary, our reprobation of the succession of cowardly blows which has been dealt at him in the dark is as sincere as that of any of our readers. But, even with such feelings, a sentiment that will not be understood by the conductors of the American press would have restrained us from advertising to a subject, so personal as

that under consideration, were it not that an attempt has been made in the *New York Times* of the 3rd May, by a correspondent writing under the name of JUSTITIA, to vilify the character of an excellent and very highly respected officer in the U. S. Navy, under pretence of defending that of General VAN BUREN. Those of our readers who were acquainted with Captain McCauley, of the *Lackawanna*, will be surprised to learn, on the authority of JUSTITIA, that he has been occupying his spare time at the Boston Navy Yard by traducing the U. S. Consul-General at Yokohama; because, while he was stationed at this port, he was, “for good cause, denied access to ‘circles where his country’s representative is ‘an honored guest.’” First, we have General VAN BUREN charged with immoral and scandalous practices, and general dereliction of Consular duties; and, secondly, Captain McCauley named as his accuser under the inducement of personal envy and malice, arising out of a state of things that never existed in fact. Anything further from the truth of these several charges would be difficult to conceive. Both of the officers we have been compelled to name are gentlemen: both have succeeded in gaining the personal respect and esteem of all who are acquainted with them; and neither of them is capable of a mean or dishonorable action: their names are the last that should have been made shuttlecocks of in public print. It is true that a difference of opinion arose between them on a point of public duty; and that the matter was referred by each to the proper department of his Government; but there (we write with knowledge) the matter ended; and we are in a position to affirm positively that neither of them could have, or, as a matter of fact, has, either in private, or by means of the public press, or in any other way whatsoever, sought to discredit or injure the other. Indeed we may go further, and say that, in the case of one of them, at least, an offered opportunity was rejected with indignation. And yet we see the names of two honorable men bandied about from newspaper to newspaper, without any expression of regret, nor any apparent sense of shame, and in culpable violation of that rule of chivalry which forbids gentlemen from praising their friends in public,—far more so from smiting their enemies in secret. The publication of such letters as those to which we have adverted, clearly demonstrates the thinness of the dividing line between liberty and license. So great is the power wielded by the press, of America particularly, for good or for evil, that the least that can be expected of its conductors is a commensurate exercise of circumspect discretion; instead of which we find the names of its public men persistently and perpetually held up to obloquy and derision by unscrupulous managers or editors who allow their columns to be prostituted, apparently without knowledge or enquiry, by any rogue or rascal desirous of disgoring his malice. The traducer of General VAN BUREN is known, in Yokohama, and will not soon be forgotten in Nagasaki; and though we can form no judgment as to how far any of our evil machinations, we at all events write with a full knowledge of local opinion, and assert that General VAN BUREN has proved himself to the residents of Yokohama an able, upright, and conscientious Consul, of whom his countrymen may well be proud, a just and impartial judge, and that his social qualities have raised him to a point in private estimation which no one of his countrymen has ever before aspired to or attained.

THE ACTION AGAINST H. M. S. “AUDACIOUS.”

THE action of IWASAKI YATARO *versus* Captain COLOMB, R. N., for damages direct and consequential sustained by the Mitsui Bishi Company’s steamer *Chiri Maru*, owing to her being fouled by H. B. M. S. *Audacious* during the gale on the night of the 11th June, deserves more than the attention usually bestowed upon similar matters.

The startling innovation of instituting personal proceedings in a Consular Court against the Captain of a ship of war for negligence in the public service: the curious and interesting facts revealed during the trial concerning the formation and constitution of the Mitsui Bishi Company; and the condition of the *Chiri Maru* before the collision or fouling, appear to be the remarkable features of the case, as the merits of the action and defence present nothing out of the ordinary course of similar actions.

Mr. DICKINS, Counsel for Captain COLOMB, demurred to the petition upon two grounds: 1.—That the petition did not specify any particular act or acts of negligence or mismanagement; and 2.—That the Court had no jurisdiction over the defendant in respect of the matters alleged in the petition. The first objection is of a formal character; but the second appears to us to be of the utmost importance, practically involving the subjection of HER MAJESTY’S Government to Courts established, not in a Crown Colony, but in a port where the authority of the Queen is extra-territorial, and the judges are, unless fortuitously, men without legal training. The arguments of the Counsel engaged in the suit, the gravity of the demurrer, and the weighty question at issue, seem to have influenced the learned Law Secretary who happened to preside in this instance to very serious consideration, evidenced by the length of a decision, which appears to us to have exhausted all the authorities on the subject. To a consideration of that decision we hope to be able to advert at greater length on a future occasion.

The Mitsui Bishi Company has, since its establishment as a steam carrying concern, been commonly considered a branch department of the Government: the steamers were looked upon as Government property: the proceeds or profits were supposed to revert to the public purse; while the nominal proprietors were supposed to be the mere agents and representatives of a Company carrying on business by means of Government vessels, Government funds, and Government support. How far this common and popular view is correct, or is to be trusted, depends in great measure upon the credibility to be attached to the evidence given by the chief plaintiff in cross-examination under review. The plaintiff in cross-examination stated that he was the proprietor of the “fleet” of the steamers known as the Mitsui Bishi Company’s vessels, and he added the following points in support:—there never “have been any shareholders in the Company; “the Government gave me several steamers, “and I formed the Mitsui Bishi Company. I “think the Government transferred to me “eighteen steamers. I have never paid, and “have never been asked to pay, for them. The “earnings of these steamers pass ‘into my “hand.’ On taking over these vessels I entered into an agreement with the Government to the general effect that ten or more (probably the entire number of vessels) “should be held at the disposal of the Govern-

"ment whenever their services were required for Government purposes: when so used the Government would pay me freight and I should provide for the working expenses. The purchase of the Pacific Mail Company's steamers was made by me, and their payment was provided for by a loan from the Government. They are my property, not the Government's". What construction can properly be put upon this evidence? To the foreign commercial mind the gift by Government of eighteen steam vessels, and a further loan for the purchase of others, in consideration only of the right to employ these steamers upon payment of ordinary chartered freight, whenever the needs of the State might require them, seems not only improbable, but absolutely, wildly, improbable. A Government, compelled by the exigency of their finances to use the greatest economy to support the burdens of administration, making a free gift of vessels, which must have cost them some two million dollars, to a private individual, seems on the face of it absurd. Who can contemplate the possibility of a Minister of Finance who, refusing to listen to the demands of the people for a revision of taxation, is still able to propose the alienation of a state asset which could be made available as marketable property? We confess we do not share in these impressions; we are apt to be guided by such evidence as can be obtained, and upon weighing that before us we form the following conclusion based upon the premises set forth in the evidence epitomised in the first part of this article. During the early years of Japanese intercourse with foreigners, steam vessels excited much admiration amongst the people of this country: to see a vessel driven by an unknown power acted upon the unsophisticated Japanese to so great an extent that possession was the only remedy. Many vessels were purchased, the majority being either old and inferior, or slow and expensive. When the novelty of their purchases wore off, the Government, who had succeeded to the possession of a quantity of property formerly held by several princes, found they were actually encumbered with a number of useless vessels—vessels which they could not employ in a commercial sense, because their ignorance of trade and of the management of ships prevented them—and in order to relieve themselves of a burden entailing constant expenditure to maintain, without possibility of return, it is not surprising that they should propose to an influential and enterprising countryman, to transfer to him the whole of these vessels upon the consideration that they should be maintained and kept up, and be held at the Government disposal whenever their services might be required. Extraordinary as this proposal may appear, it is reduced to common proportions when the facts are considered that the vessels were useless to the Government, in a profitable or profitable sense, and valueless as marketable property if put up for sale, or for resale to foreigners. Upon the evidence of IWABAY YATARO, and upon the further patent facts of the departures and arrivals of the steamers employed upon the chief mail service, have been made subservient to the requirements of the Government during the insurrection, combined with the absence of any credit in the national budget for either proceeds of sale of the vessels, or the returns of their working, we have no hesitation in concluding that the steamers are the property of an individual who chooses, as he has a perfect right to do, to trade under the style of the "Mitsu Bishi Steamship Company."

The *Chiri Maru* was proved to have been, before the collision took place, in such a disgracefully inefficient condition for seagoing purposes, that we think it would have been to the interests of the owner of a large fleet of merchant ships to have refrained altogether from an action which he ought to have been, and no doubt was, advised would necessitate a close examination into the seaworthiness of the damaged vessel. The recent agitation in England has been the means of creating a reform, which public opinion there is determined to carry out, regarding the practice of sending to sea old and unseaworthy vessels, and has directed public attention to an abuse which has had uncontrolled sway for many years past; and which practice, striking at the very foundation of merchant shipping and its concomitant, marine insurance, threatened to inflict irreparable injury upon the first maritime service in the world; and we are sorry to see that the first steamship company in Japan should think of sending to sea in typhoon season an unseaworthy ship. The master of the *Chiri Maru* admitted that the boilers were unfit for use: the chief engineer of the *Audacious* testified that "the boilers were totally unseaworthy, the furnaces one mass of defects, and the vessel could in no way be considered a seagoing steamer." Disabled as a steamer she still might have held her own under sail, were it not for the fact that, "the stem to which the foresail was fastened was so fractured (before the accident) that it was in a very dangerous state; and if the fastening had given way the mast would have fallen and the ship have come to grief."

The defence to the action was a plea of "inevitable accident;" and for the credit of the navy we are glad to be able to pronounce it as our opinion that the evidence completely substantiated the defence. The *Audacious*, a large and heavy ironclad vessel, was riding with one anchor about a cable and a half distant from the *Chiri Maru*: during the gale she commenced to drift towards the latter vessel, and, although a second anchor was let go almost immediately, the *Audacious* fouled the *Chiri Maru* doing the damage which gave rise to this action. For the plaintiff three masters of merchant vessels gave evidence to the effect that in their opinion the *Audacious* should have had two anchors down, but none of them hazarded an opinion on the seamanship of Captain COLOMB in riding at one anchor only. Staff Commander JOHNSTON stated the practical rule was for large vessels to lie at single anchor in a roadstead, and on this point he was corroborated by Commander PARR, Captain COLOMB, and Retired Captain PURVIS, who were unanimous on the subject. Captain COLOMB's evidence resolved itself into a lecture on seamanship, remarkable for practical knowledge and lucidity; and the testimony thus given shows beyond doubt that every precaution, prudent and necessary, was taken to prevent accident during the gale. It appears also to be proved that, if the first anchor of the *Audacious* had not been broken or injured, the ship would have drifted. It also appears that, if the *Chiri Maru* was lying at one anchor, she would have been able to veer sufficient cable to keep her clear of the *Audacious*, but that having two anchors down there was no time to veer both cables; and to slip them under such circumstances would have placed the vessel in imminent peril of loss.

Space will not permit us to enter further into the evidence given; nor indeed should we have commented upon so clear a case at all, were it not eminently desirable that there

should be a clear expression of public opinion in a case in which one of Her Majesty's ships of war is practically the defendant, and a Japanese the plaintiff. The occurrence, judged by the rule laid down by the Court of Admiralty in the case of the *Europa*, has been proved to our minds at least to have been "inevitable accident," a term thus defined:—"Inevitable accident is where one vessel doing a lawful act without any intention of harm, and using proper precautions to prevent danger, unfortunately happens to run into another vessel. But the caution which the law requires is not the utmost that can be used. It is sufficient that it be reasonable, such as is usual and ordinary in similar cases—such as has been found by long experience in the ordinary course of things to answer the end—the end being the safety of life and property."

We cannot conclude without adverting to the amount of the claim as stated by the plaintiff. Whoever may be responsible for the errors made, and subsequently partly corrected, one thing is certain, and that is that the damage done to the *Chiri Maru* has been grossly overestimated.

It will be evident from the foregoing remarks, that we have failed to appreciate the inability of the jury to arrive at a unanimous decision; and, certainly, their action in declining to listen to proffered evidence on behalf of the defendant, before their minds had been made up, is censurable in the highest degree. They clearly intimated that they had heard sufficient evidence to enable them to give a unanimous verdict; and when it came to the point they were found to be singularly and lamentably wanting in unanimity. Six full days of their own time, of the time of the Court, and of the time of the suitors have thus been simply wasted: six full days of the time of the Counsel engaged will nevertheless have to be amply rewarded;—and the result is absolutely *nil*.

H. M. SHIPS AND CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

THAT the question of Consular jurisdiction over naval officers, serving at a distance from home on board Her Majesty's Ships, for acts of omission or commission while in the performance of their duties is one of grave and serious importance, is sufficiently evidenced by the consideration and thought bestowed upon it by the ACTING LAW SECRETARY in the recent action against the Captain of the *Audacious*. The decision arrived at was that Her Majesty's Courts, in Japan have such jurisdiction; and the reasoning in support of that position is very cogent. But though cogent, the question we propose to consider is whether it is wholly satisfactory. Do we arise from a careful study of that decision convinced that it is right? Hitherto we confess we have been under the impression that Naval Officers are exempt from the jurisdiction of Consular Courts in China and Japan, unless with respect to matters arising on shore; and we believe that that has been the generally received opinion. But we are now authoritatively told that we are all wrong; and it is not unnatural that we should consider that dictum, which is thus summarized:—"I conceive that Her Majesty can by Order in Council constitute [Courts] in these countries and can give them jurisdiction over persons serving on board H. M.'s Ships lying in the harbours of these countries, and I conceive that general words giving

"jurisdiction over all Her Majesty's subjects in these countries would include Her Majesty's subjects serving on board Her Majesty's ships while so living in harbour." To the first proposition we take no exception. But as to the general rule in the Order in Council of 1865 sufficient to clothe Consular or other British Courts with the jurisdiction claimed? From the preamble of that Order it is to be gathered that its object, so far as Japan is concerned, is to make provision for the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction, and particularly for the regular and efficient administration of justice among Her Majesty's subjects resident in (the italics are ours) or resorting to the dominions of the sovereign of Japan. The question then arises whether a Captain of one of Her Majesty's ships, while serving in harbour on board that ship, can be said to be resident in, or resorting to, the dominions of the Mikado. It may at once be asserted that he is not a resident: but can it, with equal justice, be asserted that he is resorting to these dominions? A merchant ship clearly resorts to Japan, at the will and pleasure of her owners; and foreigners coming here for trade or pleasure may be also said to resort here. But can a Queen's Ship, despatched to this station in the service of her country, and acting under the orders of the Admiralty, be said to resort to the dominions of the Mikado? In one sense, that of repairing to a place,—yes. But is there not an element of volition, or free choice, implied by the use of the word "resort"? Can a man be said to resort to a place, who goes there at the order of another? If I send my agent to Shanghai for a particular purpose, does he resort to Shanghai? Our illustration may not be a happy one, but the distinction we are inclined to draw is this:—A Queen's vessel coming to this country on service cannot be said to resort here; neither can an officer sent ashore on duty be said to resort here; but directly an officer comes on shore for his own pleasure, then, we conceive, in the fullest sense of the word, he may be said to resort here. But, admitting that argument to be somewhat strained, the resort must be to the dominions of the Mikado; and the dominions of the Mikado may be roughly said to embrace the whole of the islands of Japan, its rivers, harbours and bays, and the waters within a marine league, or as far as cannon shot will reach from the shore. To resort, therefore, to the harbours of Yokohama, or Hakodate, or elsewhere in Japan, is, generally speaking, to resort to the dominions of the Mikado. But does this hold good in the case of a man-of-war or her Captain while on board? Were it not for the extra-territorial clauses of the Treaty, which provide for the exercise of jurisdiction over British Subjects by British Courts, the answer to this question would be a decided negative; for "long usage and universal custom entitle every public ship to be considered as a part of the state to which she belongs;" and therefore, it would seem, a British man-of-war being a portion of Great Britain, even though in the territorial waters of Japan, her officers, while on board, cannot be said to be within the dominions of the Mikado.

This brings us to the next view of the question, which is whether the creation of Consular Courts, supplanting as they do the jurisdiction of Japanese Courts, and exercising "Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in Japan," has had the effect of destroying the rule of international law to which we have referred, of doing away with the immunity enjoyed by the Queen's Ships

in other foreign ports the world over, and of giving those Courts control over Her Majesty's Ships and officers serving on board, in the harbours of Japan, for acts of negligence while on the Queen's service. The grounds upon which Mr. WILKINSON justifies the exercise of that jurisdiction are that the Queen's ships are only exempted, by the law of nations, from the jurisdiction of a foreign sovereign, and that the jurisdiction of the Consular Courts in these countries is the jurisdiction of HER MAJESTY, and not that of a foreign sovereign; and that hence, on the principle *cessante ratione cessat lex*, the exemption from civil process in the ports of a foreign country ceases when that process is no longer the process of a foreign sovereign. If this reasoning is correct,—and, that it is cogent we have already admitted,—we have an anomalous state of things which we venture to think was never contemplated, and had it been contemplated would have been provided against, by the Order in Council conferring jurisdiction on Consular Courts. But why are the Queen's ships exempted from the jurisdiction of foreign tribunals? Is it because foreign tribunals are not likely to do justice? Clearly not. The reason, we take it, or at all events the principal reason, is that it would be highly prejudicial to the public service that public ships, and their officers, should be liable to be detained in foreign countries, and so prevented from performing the services for which they are commissioned. If this surmise is correct, it follows that the reason of their exemption not having ceased, the principle of law remains in full force. If our surmise is incorrect, and if general words are sufficient to do, and in the case in point, do, confer the jurisdiction claimed, then, as the powers exercisable by Consular Courts are, under the general provision in the Order in Council providing for the application of the laws of England, the same as those exercisable by Her Majesty's Courts in conquered or ceded territories, it would follow that the movements of a fleet might be impeded at the discretion of an Acting Vice-Consul, say at Niigata, by service of process upon an Admiral, and that a civil action is maintainable against Her Majesty's Minister in the Vice-Consular Court at Yedo. These are extreme cases; but it is by extremes that general principles are tested. The argument *ab inconvenienti*, as applied to the absence of jurisdiction of Consular Courts over officers of the Crown in China and Japan seems to us to be entitled to weightier consideration than that bestowed upon it in the decision under review. The exercise of the jurisdiction claimed seems to us to be accompanied by the most serious drawbacks. Morally, there is no reason why every man, in his position what it may, should not be amenable to the process of any Court of competent jurisdiction; but public officers are public servants, and though rightly held amenable to the jurisdiction of Courts of law in England, where they can be replaced at a moment's notice, the same reasoning does not appear to us to be applicable to them here. Suppose that during the recent negotiations in China Sir THOMAS WADE had been detained at Tientsin by the Vice-Consular Court there, and that the British Admiral had been compelled to remain in Shanghai, by process of the Court there, while Li HUNG CHANG was anxiously awaiting them at Chefoo! Such a state of things is certainly conceivable. There is a dictum of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT to the effect that a naval commander may be reasonably supposed to carry with him such a portion of the sovereign authority

as shall be necessary to provide for the exigencies of the service; but, in a case that came before the Privy Council some forty years ago, their Lordships said that the observation of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT was plainly applicable only to the case of a commander carrying on war in a remote quarter, and the authority necessarily incident to that situation. Whether that observation would receive the same limited construction at the present day in view of circumstances that were not in contemplation when that limited construction was placed upon it, is open to serious doubt. We are inclined to think that the principle would be held to apply to the case of a commander on the Queen's service in these remote quarters, even though he did not happen to be carrying on war.

If these considerations have any weight, the question of jurisdiction raised by Captain COLOMB's Counsel was very properly and legitimately raised; and that being so, and the question being a new one,—arising out of the application of a complex series of contradictory principles to exceptional circumstances,—and therefore by no means free from doubt according to our view, we think that the costs of the demurrer might well have been made costs in the cause. For ourselves, we wish we could say that we are convinced by the decision. We have no doubt that the jurisdiction claimed was not directly intended to be conferred upon Consular Courts in China and Japan: whether it has been indirectly conferred appears to us also not free from doubt; and, though Mr. WILKINSON's opinion and arguments are entitled to great weight, the question, as a constitutional one, and from the peculiar circumstances that surround it, is of such grave importance that, without intending the slightest discourtesy to the learned Judge who dismissed the demurrer, we cannot refrain from expressing a wish that it might be set at rest, once and for all by no less authority than the Privy Council.

THE INSURRECTION.

From the Japan Gazette, June 22nd.

The war news from the South, as contained in the native papers, amounts to the following:

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that information has been received from Osaka of a telegram received in that city on the 15th, from Yamagata Kencho, to the effect that between two hundred and three hundred of insurgents had crossed the Channel to the island of Shikoku. This is alleged to be a fact; and in consequence three battalions of infantry have been dispatched from Hiroshima to Shikoku, and have camped at Miyajima, where, it is said, high excitement prevails among the shizoku. At all events, it has been deemed necessary to send three hundred troops to reinforce the three battalions; and it is reported that a popular shizoku in Hiroshima named Funakoshi, has undertaken the shima-jima work of enlisting 600 more, who will also be sent to Shikoku. A rumour prevails among the natives of Hiroshima that if any shizoku refuse to obey a summons to join the army, their pensions will be confiscated.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun* a telegram was received from Kioto on the night of the 20th instant, announcing that about 600 insurgents and a rebel leader had surrendered to the imperial troops.

From the *Akebono Shinbun* we learn that the castle of Mihara, in Bingo

situated about 16 *ri* South-West from Hiroshima, is estimated to be in some danger; and on the 13th instant Mr. Funakoshi, Chief Secretary of the Home Department, was despatched there for the purpose of raising a sufficient force among the local shizoku to protect the castle. This same castle is strongly constructed and occupies a good position; and three hundred years ago it was the residence of General Kohayagawa.

A telegram from Kumamoto despatched at 12 a.m. the 21st, says that: At dawn on the 20th the imperial armies started for Oguchi. On coming into collision with the enemy, the imperialists were at first routed, but eventually the tide of battle turned in their favour. The victors seized the fort of Oguchi and advanced one *ri* South-West from it. Another telegram, sent by Lieutenant-General Kawaji, at 7.25 a.m. on the 21st, announces that a band of scouts had been sent to Akune the previous day and they attacked and seized the battery bearing the same name. About six or seven rebel soldiers were found dead in the fort. On the following day a battle was commenced in the town of Akune. The rebels fled in disorder and endeavored to check the advance of the victors when about one *ri* from the town. They were again dispersed by the imperialists, who seized two cannon and several rifles, and captured eight soldiers.

The *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says:—Two members of the Risshi-sha Society in the Kochiken, viz., Fujiyoshi and Muramatsu, have held communications with Kirino. This was discovered and information sent from Kioto to Tokio on the 8th inst. The two men were arrested, and sent from Shikoku to Osaka on the 17th instant, and thence to Kioto. About thirty police escorted the offenders, who are now imprisoned in jail in Kioto.

June 25th.

The *Choya Shinbun* says:—A telegram despatched by Lieutenant General Kawaji from Demidzu at 11 p.m. on the 22nd instant announces that on the 21st his troops, marching for Shibi-yama, crossed the river and attacked and stormed the castle of Miya-no-jo. The number of killed and wounded is not yet known. Another detachment, marching on the Akune road, has crossed the mountains of the same name. Four soldiers were killed and eighteen wounded.—Lieutenant General Kawaji removed his head-quarters from Demidzu to Miya-no-jo castle on the 23rd instant.—A despatch from Osaka, dated the 23rd, states that the imperialists were prepared to attack the insurgents in Higeoka (Bungo) at dawn on the 21st instant. But the rebel soldiers began to leave their camp by stealth before night. They have retreated as far as Nobeoka (Hinga) and Kumada. The imperialists entered Higeoka and occupied the mountain of Akane. When the insurgents first established their bases in Hitoyoshi, they are said to have desired to hold the imperialists in check till the June rains when they intended to dam up the large river Kumagawa; and to cut through the dam when the waters were swollen, hoping, by the inundation which would follow, to sweep away the imperial troops as far as the castle of Yajiro. But, unfortunate for the insurgents' plans, they were obliged to leave the imperialists masters of Hitoyoshi before the rainy season set in.

June 26th.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram from Miya-no-jo castle, sent at 10.35 p.m. on the 24th instant, announces that on the

21st the imperial troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General Kawaji, overcame the rebels at their fort in Akune, and pursued the routed insurgents to a distance of eight *ri*. When the victors arrived on the bank of the river Sendai, they found the bridge burning, which the rebels had set on fire, in order to prevent the advance of the imperialists. The insurgents on the opposite side of the river kept up a tremendous fire, in face of which the victors could not cross. The following day, the 22nd, was spent in mutual firing across the stream. On the 23rd a band of the imperialists forded the river on foot about 8 *cho* below the bridge. They took the insurgents on the flank and put them to flight in disorder, killing a great number, and taking two mortars, three cannons, many rifles and large quantities of ammunition.—On the 20th instant, one battalion of the Osaka garrison was despatched for Iyo, Shikoku, and about 100 police were sent to the same island.—It is rumored that 800 soldiers of the Yezo garrison will shortly arrive in Tokio, and that H. E. Kuroda will again leave for the seat of war at their head.

The *Choya Shinbun* says:—A telegram sent by Murata, police inspector in Bungo, dated the 23rd instant, states that the rebels in Higeoka retreated for Ishizaka, Hinga, on the 20th instant. Now no insurgent is seen throughout the entire province of Bungo.—Another despatch, from the telegraph office in Yajiro on the 25th instant, announces that the imperial forces, commanded by Lieutenant General Kawaji, occupied Iriki and Sasanotani. Another division marched as far as the mountains of Hayeno, where they can look down on the city of Kagoshima, which is only $5\frac{1}{2}$ *ri* distant. The imperial troops in Miya-no-jo castle are troubled by the want of provisions owing to defective means of transport. They have captured about 1,800 bags of rice from the rebels.

The *Akebono Shinbun* says:—On the 5th instant an insurgent of Higo came to the imperial camp on the river Kumagawa, holding a head dripping with blood in the left hand and a sword in the other. He gave himself up. On examination he confessed as follows:—

He was a shizoku of Kumamoto. When he and three others left the insurgent camp, intending to desert, they were unfortunately discovered by a body of scouts, who fired upon them. Two were killed on the spot; and one other so badly wounded that he could not walk. He committed harakiri and the deponent cut off his head. The provisions of the insurgents are nearly exhausted and they have no more salt. They are generally much discouraged, and an opinion in favor of surrender prevails among them. But their leader Ikebo is determined to fight till the last; and the Kagoshima insurgents think with him.

The *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says that Saigo Takamori is now at a monastery, close to the castle of Miyoko, (Hinga) and that he has with him three battalions.

June 27th.

The following are extracts from a letter, dated the 13th instant, sent from Kumamoto to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*:—

The 3rd division of the imperial army consists of 2,000 soldiers, and the 2nd of 5,000, formed into 30 companies. Another division is commanded by Lieut.-General Miyoshi, who has established his headquarters at Yajiro, and thence despatched two battalions of troops to the province of Bungo and an-

other battalion to Hinaku. Two more battalions were sent to the latter province from Kumamoto on the 10th instant. The detachment commanded by Lieut.-General Kawaji marched on the Demidzu road, and that under Lieutenant-General Miura on the Oguchi road. Lieutenant-General Yamada has penetrated victoriously as far as Kakuto, and Lieutenant-General Nodzu has joined the imperial forces in Bungo and was expected to march for Nobeoka, Hinga.

Since the famous siege of Kumamoto castle was raised, the most severe conflict in Higo was the bombardment of Hitoyoshi, which lasted three days. About 100 imperial soldiers were killed and wounded. At 9 a.m. on the 1st June, Lieutenant-General Yamada entered the city. Two days previously the insurgents had commenced to transport their ammunition and provisions. They set the city on fire and retreated on three roads, viz., those of Yoneyoshi, Oguchi, and Kakuto. An insurgent force has erected a fort at Okabe about 2 *ri* from Hitoyoshi. Since the 2nd instant, about 600 insurgents have surrendered. Among them was a chieftain of the Hitoyoshi shizoku, who surrendered with 260 men on the 6th instant, bringing large quantities of ammunition and 10,000 yen to the imperialists. Each of the others was found on examination to have at least 40 or 50 yen in his pocket.

The insurgents seem to want a leader. Among other plunder, the imperial troops found several piles of stills for distilling spirits and various other articles, made of tin, which the rebels had collected to make into balls. When the insurgents were retreating from Hitoyoshi, several parties, consisting of the Shigakko-to, showed great courage in protecting the rear of the rebel army. Etsumi, one of Saigo's Lieutenants, is ordering all matters, and his influence is equal to that of Kirino. He is now in Oguchi. Fuchibe was wounded in the battle on the 30th May.

It is rumored that Saigo ordered all the Shinto and Buddhist priests in the provinces of Satsuma, Osumi, and Hinga to pray for victory for one week. But on the last day of the week of prayer his Head Quarters in Hitoyoshi were attacked and seized by the imperialists.

A telegram from Lieut.-General Kawaji states that, on the 25th inst., he had removed his camp to Iriki from the castle of Miya-no-jo.—About 3,000 sniders have been purchased from a German merchant, and forwarded to Imperial Head Quarters at Kumamoto.

Etsumi, the rebel leader, who was wounded in the battle at Yoshida on the 30th ulto., died in hospital on the 16th inst.—A telegram sent by a foreign merchant in Nagasaki, according to the *Hochi Shinbun*, announces that the shizoku in Tosa are much excited and that they have taken up arms.

The reports that ex-Sanji Itagaki, of Tosa, was summoned to appear before the Mikado, in Kioto, and that the bearer of the memorial from the Risshi-sha society was arrested on suspicion of having held communication with the insurgents are false. Still, the spirit of the members of the Risshi-sha society is highly excited, and their president, Itagaki, is endeavouring to preserve peace among them; but, in spite of all, their excitement is becoming more and more intense. Another society, named the Kinoto, in the same ken, consisting of 2,000 shizoku, hold meetings at Kumanohara, distant about one *ri* from the castle of Kochi. The western cape of Tosa

is distant only 18 ri from the opposite coast of Hinga, which is occupied by the insurgents.

Since the insurgents were expelled from the castle of Hitoyoshi, they have shown much discouragement, and about 2,000 men have already deserted. Notwithstanding this, Kirino is yet endeavouring to make his way once more into Bungo.

June 29th.

A successful cause needs no concealment; and one grave argument against the probability of the Government successes being as great as those in power would have foreigners and their own subjects believe, is their studious concealment of the real progress and condition of affairs at the seat of war. Everything that actually relates to the strife is kept a profound secret, as far at least as the Government can command secrecy. We have, however, been able to glean the following facts.

The *Massilia* has returned to Nagasaki. She has been employed in landing troops, in *Shikoku*, at Sinhama, East of Tsurisima Lighthouse, and at Nagahama, at the mouth of the river Hichigawa, just North of Cape Sada in Iyo. This certainly points to trouble, actual or anticipated, in that province or in Tosa, or both.

The two young Princes, sons of Arisugawa-no-miya were landed at Kumamoto.

The *Riojo*, *Kasuga*, *Tsukuba*, and *Takao Kuwan* are laying at Kagoshima, which town is yet occupied by imperial troops. Still, it is invested by the insurgents, who from time to time throw small shells into the town of Kagoshima. The vessels in harbour have changed their position, moving farther off shore than they were, probably with a view to get out of range of the insurgents' positions. We now turn to the native press for their record of operations, and find that the accounts they give are so similar in expression as to be identical in sense. They say:—

A telegram from Kagoshima announces that on the 22nd the imperial army in Kagoshima despatched a force for Isoyama through Higeoka, and attacked the rebels on Isoyama. On the 24th the insurgents in Takemura were totally routed. On the following day one battalion of police, from the command of Lieut.-General Kawaji, arrived in Kagoshima. On the 26th two battalions of police in Kagoshima marched out to meet Lieut.-General Kawaji in the castle of Miyanojo, where he had established his camp.—A telegram from Kyoto announces that information received from Kumamoto states that, on the 25th instant, Colonel Nodzu commenced to attack the rebels on the Nobeoka road in Hinga. The imperial troops marched as far as Okusu and Miyamidzu, which lay about 5 ri from Nobeoka. Owing to the late heavy rain, all the roads are very bad, and the rivers and brooks are much swollen. The rebels, who were lately said to be running short of ammunition, commenced a well-sustained fire. The imperial right flank on Umamibara marched as far as Nameka hill. A despatch from Kokura, dated the 28th, says that at dawn on the 24th the rebels appeared suddenly on two roads, those of Akamatsu and Kochimoto. The imperial troops experienced great difficulty at first in keeping their ground before them; but in the afternoon the condition of affairs changed, and the rebels were driven back by six o'clock.—A telegram, sent by Lieut.-General Kawaji at 10.55 a.m. on the 28th, announces that on the 25th the 5th battalion was despatched for Kagoshima, and the Lieutenant-General

had entered the city at the head of 800 soldiers on the following day.—Prince Arisugawa-no-miya will shortly visit Kagoshima, and his head-quarters are expected to be removed from Yajiro to Hitoyoshi.

June 30th.

In our last we pointed to the extreme probability of trouble being either in existence or impending in Shikoku. Now we read in the *Mai Nichi Shinbun* that the Karo of the ex-Daimio Yoshida, residing in the Ehime ken in the province of Iyo, was summoned with about one hundred shizoku to appear before the Kencho on the 17th of this month. The reason for this summons is vaguely stated as being connected with some purpose of suppression. Taken in connection with the fact of troops having been landed in the province, it is, to say the least, significant of something very much out of the ordinary course of events.

The same paper makes another statement which, if true, also conveys a very evident moral. The number of insurgents who have laid down their arms is placed at 800. Out of these, however, nine-tenths consist of farmers who can neither read nor write. They know nothing of the actual condition of the rebels. In one batch of 170 men who surrendered only four were found to be shizoku.

An incident of the capture of Utsukine in Bungo by the insurgents is narrated. A small band composed of local shizoku determined to fight to the last for the imperial cause. After a desperate resistance twenty-three of them were killed, thirteen wounded more or less severely, and three, finding success hopeless, committed harakiri.

July 3rd.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—A telegram despatched by Kawamura, War Inspector, announces that on the morning of the 29th ultimo, Lieut.-General Takashima commenced to march on the castle of Miyakonojo in Hiuga. Lieut.-General Soga, commanding the united forces of soldiery and police in Kagoshima, will soon proceed for Gamo and Yoshida, on the way to the same castle.—Another telegram sent by Yamagata, War Minister, on the same day, says that according to the confession of a prominent rebel, who laid down his arms on the 17th, about 200 insurgents then at Midori were expected to retreat shortly to Nobeoka. They are commanded by Taki. All the rebels at Haye, Murasho, and other places thereabouts are preparing to withdraw as far as Otomari in Sadowara. Saigo, Kirino, Kodama, Tani, and other distinguished rebel officers are now assembled in Nobeoka, where their entire power is thought to be mustered, and they seem to intend to try again to invade Bungo. Consequently a re-inforcement of the troops on the Bungo road is demanded.—A despatch from Bungo, sent by Murata, police inspector, on the 1st instant, announces that on the 25th ultimo, the imperial armies in Katsuchimura, Hinga, were routed by the rebels, and retreated to the Katsuchi hill. Meantime the insurgents appeared on their rear flank, and pursued the imperialists closely. At 8 p.m. the same day the imperial armies effected their retreat as far as Saiki in Bungo with great difficulty. About 50 soldiers were killed and wounded. On the following day the routed imperialists were joined by half a battalion from Saiki and succeeded in retaking the hill of Katsuchi.—Lieut.-General Kawaji, who entered Kagoshima on the 25th ultimo, is ill and is expected to have embarked on board the *Genkai*

Maru in Kagoshima to return to the East.—When the besiegers of Kagoshima bombarded the town in the commencement of June, they fired upon the hospital buildings. So it was necessary to remove all the patients to the island of Sakurajima. On examination no suitable houses for them were found throughout the island, except a large and beautiful building belonging to Shimadzu, who refused to lend it for the use of the poor patients. H. E. Kawamura became very angry, and summoned Shimadzu's karei, who was peremptorily ordered to give up the building to the imperialists.

One who has recently returned from Satsuma says:—The insurgents are not yet at all discouraged, nor are they short of ammunition and provisions. Besides, they have large quantities of copper, iron, and tin, of which they are founding cannon and balls. Salt is the only thing that they are in need of.

When the news that two members of the Rishshi-sha Society in Kochi-ken (Tosa) were arrested in Kioto, was received in Shikoku, the members of the society became much excited; and some of them went so far as to take up arms. Itagaki, Oye, and other influential men, endeavoured to preserve peace among them. Owing to their influence the members are now a little quieter. Hayashi, a powerful shizoku of the Kochi ken, and six others who were with him in Osaka, were arrested on the 24th ultimo, and on the 26th were escorted to Kioto for examination. All the natives of the same ken who happen to be in Kioto and Osaka are strictly watched by the police, and are arrested and examined on the slightest suspicion.

The *Chikushi Shinbun* in Hiroshima states that, on the 13th ultimo, the insurgents at Tsukezaki, two ri from Hitoyoshi, fled without making any resistance, and no rebel soldiers were to be found within 7 ri of the said place. But when the imperialists heedlessly went too far into the interior, the insurgent troops returned and drove them back as far as Hitoyoshi, which is said to have been recaptured by the rebels on the 15th ultimo.

Owing to the hot season, the imperialists in the South-West are afflicted with various diseases, and commence to be worn out. So it is said that a general attack upon the rebels was determined on, and is expected to have taken place during the three days, the 28th, 29th and 30th ult. General Yamagata, War Inspector and Minister of the War Department, is expected to have taken the field in person.—A Provost Martial's office has been established in Kumamoto. The latter place is to be connected with Kagoshima by a telegraph wire, which has already been carried as far as Yajiro.—About 360 shizoku in Fukuoka formed themselves into a corps, and joined the imperial troops in Kagoshima on the 20th ultimo.

July 5th.

A TELEGRAM from Kioto, received at 8.20 p.m. the 2nd instant, states that according to a despatch from Kumamoto, on the 27th ultimo, the imperial armies from Higo and Bungo marched on the Nobeoka road in Hiuga and attacked the insurgents on the hill at Katsuchi from three points. The imperialists on the Akamatsu road advanced victoriously as far as the hills of Eco-ono, and others on the Memegura seized Sarukeya hills; and a third party attacked the rebels on Akagi-yama. The victors are now encamped on one side of the river Abumi (Hinga) and the rebels on the other.

THE *Hochi-shinbun* writes:—Since the Kagoshima insurgents first entered Higo, half a

year has nearly elapsed, and they are not yet brought into entire subjection. We cannot estimate the war-expenses. According to the opinion of foreigners, 50,000,000 yen will be required before the disturbances are finished. In regard to estimates published in the papers 30,000,000 yen have already been paid by the Financial Department in connection with the suppression of the rebels. How will further expense be supported? But the Government authorities are free from any distress about finances, because a coal mine has been discovered on the Ishikari river in Yezo. On examination, it was found to be first class in quality and is estimated to be capable producing about 400,000,000 tons. Calculating one ton at one yen (the lowest figure) the income will be 400,000,000, yen. Besides the Public Works department has a daily income derived from railroads. The silver mine of Sekishiu produces at least about 250,000 yen yearly and several other mines in Sado, Fukuta, Innai, Kamaishi and other places produce much larger incomes.

July 6th.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kyoto sent at 4.55 p.m. the 3rd instant, announces that, at about 1 a.m. on the 1st, the left flank of the imperial army on the Nobeoka road (Hiuga) stormed the insurgent fort on the summit of Ego-yama. The rebel troops fled in disorder, leaving gunpowder and rifles behind them. No insurgents are now to be seen in Bungo.—Another despatch from Kumamoto, the same day, says that the first division from Hitoyoshi marched on the three roads in Hiuga, namely, Kusu-hara, Nakamura, and Okusu. The imperial troops on the first mentioned road experienced a desperate resistance; but they made themselves masters of the strong position of Takachio, in Hiuga, by noon on the 2nd instant. They are now pursuing the routed insurgents on the Nobeoka road.—A telegram from Kumamoto on the 3rd instant gives the following intelligence:—An insurgent force surprised the police detachment on Minagoe, cutting them off from communication with the imperialists in Hitoyoshi. A hand to hand fight with swords followed. The imperialists were driven back as far as the village of Tsuboya. After a desperate battle they succeeded in retaking their forts on Okagi and Tsuboya. It was then evening, and they were attacked on both sides by a large number of the rebels, who passed the night in possession of the forts. The routed imperialists, soldiers and police, again retreated to Tsuboya. On the 2nd there was another brisk engagement in which the imperialists endeavored to recover the ground which they had lost.—Lieut.-General Kawaji is said to have been wounded.—500 more policemen will soon be despatched to the seat of war. A telegram from Kumamoto, announces that at 4 a.m., on the 2nd instant, the first division of the main army of the imperialists commenced an attack upon the rebel fort at Katsuharu. The left flank crossed the river bridge and carried the fort before 6 o'clock a.m. At the same day, the imperial troops totally defeated the insurgents on the Katsuhara road and effected a junction with the troops at Miyamidzu. The united forces then attacked the rebels in Nakamura, which the latter defended with desperation. But they were also routed and hotly pursued by the imperialists, as far as Shidzu-mura. It was then 6 p.m. and the victors encamped at Osaki-mura. Very few lives were lost and few men were wounded on their side. Lieut.-General Kawaji arrived in Kyoto on the 3rd instant from Kagoshima. He was honorably received by the ministers at the Shijo-railway station in Kyoto. He proceeded di-

rectly to the Anzai-sho in a carriage with Oyama (Lieut-General?) where he had an interview with H. M. the Mikado, with whom, further, he had the honour of dining.

July 9th.

The *Choya Shinbun* publishes the following telegrams from the seat of war:—

At about 3 a.m. on 3rd instant, the insurgent troops who were encamped on the Adzusa mountains, made an irresistible attack upon the imperialists. The latter were obliged to retreat as far as the Kuroto hills before the rebels, who numbered about 2,000 men and fought with desperation. The strong hill of Hirono-koshi is occupied by the imperialists, while another force is ready to make an attack on the insurgent rear. Other imperialist troops are expected to have attacked the insurgents in Saiki (Bungo)—On the 4th instant a battle was commenced at Niimachi, which the imperial army succeeded in taking after a severe battle. The victors pursued the rebels, who fled in disorder, leaving many arms behind them, as far as the river Aminose. Kirino who is in Nobeoka (Hiuga) is thought to be contemplating a march to Higeoka (Bungo) with his entire force.—Lieut.-Generals Miura and Miyoshi marched for Kajiki on the 2nd instant, intending to join the imperialists in Kagoshima. They were encountered at Shigube by the rebels, who fled without making much resistance. This part of the imperial armies is now encamped on one side of the river Tobeifu, while the opposite bank is occupied by the rebels. The insurgents in Kajiki set their camp on fire on the 3rd instant and withdrew to Kokubu before the arrival of the imperialists. Several small bands of rebels are now encamped here and there on the mountain Oda. Lieut.-General Takashima landed at Shifushi on the 3rd instant, and thence marched direct for the castle of Miyakono-jo, Hiuga.—On the same day, Lieut.-General Takashima recovered possession of the hill of Furumidori, and was joined by Lieut.-General Yamada at Jizogoshi on the following day. The rebels set their kitchens on fire and fled for Nasugi.—It is said that General Saigo, who is now in Osaka, is likely to take the field himself.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kyoto, despatched at 10.10 a.m. on the 6th instant, announces that on the 5th the imperial troops, commanded by Lieut.-General Miura, were joined by Lieut.-General Soga's troops at Kajiki; and Lieut.-General Takashima marched for the castle of Miyakono-jo (Hiuga) from the side of Kagoshima. His march was uninterrupted as far as Shibu-ji, where 300 insurgents laid down their arms. It is expected that the rebels are making their head-quarters in the castle.—A despatch from the Owake-ken, sent by Murata of the Police Department, states that the imperial soldiers on the Adzusa hills were assailed by about 100 rebels on the 3rd instant, and that five soldiers were either killed and wounded. The insurgents in Hiuga have published the following notification, which is inscribed on a board hanging over the door of their head-quarters:—

"The thievish forces of the government have gradually penetrated into Bungo and Hiuga. As they are expected to be soon driven back, our people should not allow themselves to be alarmed; but should pursue their usual avocations."

The *Mai-nichi Shinbun* says that at 9 o'clock p.m. on the 29th ultimo, a fire broke out in a house close to the imperial headquarters in Kagoshima, and was not extinguished till 300 large houses were burned.

According to a rumor, the sister of Kirino instigated this conflagration, which was intended to destroy the imperial encampments in Kagoshima.

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

The usual Spring Meeting of Members was held on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo in the Grand Hotel to consider a number of proposed amendments and additions to the rules of the Yokohama Race Club.

Present:—Messrs. J. P. Mollison, A. Evers, E. B. Watson, G. Hürlimann, Jas. Dodds, W. J. Cruickshank, A. Mitchell, W. P. Mitchell, A. Winstanley, W. M. Strachan, A. Urquhart, C. G. Dunlop, J. A. Fraser, Geo. Hamilton, C. H. Cobden, F. A. Cope, John Middleton, and F. E. Foster, Hon. Secretary.

Mr. A. Winstanley, having been voted to the Chair, read the announcement calling the meeting.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting held last December, and of the last Extraordinary Meeting held on the 18th April last to consider the proposition of the Committee of the Yokohama Racing Association, were confirmed without being read.

Mr. E. B. Watson, on behalf of the Committee, explained briefly the objects of the meeting. He referred to the course taken at the previous meeting and the resolutions passed on the proposition of the Yokohama Racing Association, and to the notice then given by the Committee as to their own proposition. He mentioned, with regret, that all negotiations for an amalgamation between the two Clubs had proved abortive; and now, taking into consideration the altered views of the community, and the general change which had come over racing matters, the Club had met to reform its old rules and to make new.

Mr. F. E. Foster, Honorary Secretary, was next called on to read the communications which had passed between the Committees of the Club and the Association in reference to the proposed amalgamation.

No. 1.

TO THE STEWARDS OF THE YOKOHAMA RACING ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your communication of 9th instant, we beg to state that your proposals embodied therein received our immediate and serious attention. Entertaining grave doubts upon the possibility of securing action upon them before the approaching Spring Meeting, we deemed it proper to consult the wishes of the members of the Club before disposing of the matter ourselves, and an Extraordinary Meeting was accordingly convened, and your propositions laid before the members. The meeting was held yesterday, and among others the following resolution was passed:—Resolved: "That the Committee be instructed to inform the Stewards of the Yokohama Racing Association, in reply to their proposition for an amalgamation of the two societies, that no action can be taken upon said proposition prior to the approaching Spring Meeting, or before the General Meeting of the Race Club to be held one month later; but the Committee may at the same time assure the Association of the willingness and desire of the Club to effect a coalition of the two societies upon a mutually satisfactory basis."

You will observe, therefore, that the proposed amalgamation of the Club and the Association must remain in abeyance for the present. In the meanwhile we would assure you, on our own part, of a firm desire to see the two societies we represent merged into one, and we shall not cease to labor to that end.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

Yokohama, April 19, 1877.

LAW REPORTS.

IN H. I. R. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. E. PELIKAN, Acting-Consul.

CHEVALIER P. CASTELLI, Italian Consul, and
Mr. BOGOMOLOFF, Assessors.

Friday, 22nd June, 1877.

Jean Pierre Edmond Heintz, aged 26, a native of Luxembourg, was charged with several frauds committed in Tokio and Yokohama in April and May last.

In answer to the Court, the prisoner stated that he was agent for Messrs. Krebs, Brothers & Co. of London, a firm of manufacturers of lithofracteur.

Mr. F. V. Dickens appeared for the prisoner.

The charge of Mr. Pissard formulated in writing having been read over to the accused, who pleaded not guilty, the first accuser

E. Pissard, of Tokio, was called and deposed.—He first became acquainted with Mr. Heintz through the latter having proposed a partnership to him. The witness could not entertain the proposition as he is employed by the Japanese Government. The acquaintance continued. The goods of the deceased were soon after sold at auction, and through the competition of Mr. Heintz for a certain box of tools he had to pay tolerably dear. The prisoner wished to have the box and offered to pay any price for it. At length the witness told him that he might have it for \$200. One evening when he was away, Heintz called at his house and left a note, saying that he had taken the box, and would bring the money, and asking witness to wait dinner for him. The box had been taken away, and the prisoner did not come back. Subsequently, receiving neither money nor box, he reported the matter to the Consul, went on board the with a policeman, found there the prisoner and recovered the box, which was hidden in the cabin occupied by the latter. The acquaintance between witness and Heintz had been superficial. Heintz had slept in the former's house two or three times.

Witness stated in cross-examination that at the auction in question, Mr. Heintz had bought goods to the extent of \$200. A partnership had been spoken of by which, if arranged, Heintz was to pay witness \$200 for the manufacture of some instruments and \$2 per day. In the course of the cross-examination, witness admitted that he had been sentenced to ten years banishment for a political offence. He had paid the prisoner \$25 for some articles bought from him.

To the Court he stated that he was in no way intimate with the prisoner.

The prisoner stated that the partnership existed, and that the \$25 needed to had been part of money that was to be paid for articles to be used in the partnership. He stated, further, that Pissard had told him to call and take the box as it had been arranged.

The witness questioned by the Court said that he had been suspicious of the prisoner: that he had been warned against him; and that he had told his servant to be careful if he called.

The letter, alluded to by this witness, from the prisoner asking him to wait for dinner, &c., was read in Court. It was without date; but the prisoner said that it was written on the 25th April. Mr. Castelli then asked,

why, if he (Heintz) writing in the morning that he intended to come to dinner that evening, should have been on board a boat leaving at 4 p.m.? The answer to this question was reserved by advice of prisoner's Counsel.

Okime, a Japanese girl, servant to Mr. Pissard, was called and examined. She stated that the prisoner came to the house of her master at about 9 a.m. and took away the box of instruments, leaving a note, and stating that he would return shortly. Before leaving the house Pissard had not said anything special about Mr. Heintz, but had told her to take care of the box. She was not afraid of Mr. Heintz; but had given him the box on his insisting.

A question was put by the Court, asking whether the girl had not said in her preliminary examination that she had told her master that she gave up the box, because there was a revolver in the room, which she feared Heintz might use?

Mr. Dickens objected to this question as suggesting the answer, and it was not pressed.

Albert Giboin, being called by the Court, asked leave to recall his charge. This request was denied, and the witness gave his deposition to the effect that he sold a horse, carriage, and harness to the prisoner, who gave a draft for \$300 upon his father, which draft was returned protested. In his complaint witness had accused the prisoner of abuse of confidence. He thought that his confidence had been abused from the manner in which Mr. Heintz had left Yokohama after having made various statements as to the money which he had here and there, and, further, that, two days after the departure of the prisoner, the draft given by him was returned protested.

In reply to Mr. Dickens, witness stated that he had no positive proof that the funds which prisoner stated were his in the hands of his father and other persons, did not exist.

To the Court.—Prisoner had offered to give witness a draft upon his father, or his banker. He preferred to take one on his father. He had confidence in the prisoner, because he said he was a Civil Engineer, representative of Messrs. Krebs & Co., and an officer in the Belgian Guides. He did not know what had become of the things bought from him by Heintz.

E. Bonnat, proprietor of the Oriental Hotel, stated that the prisoner came to his house on his arrival in Japan: that he represented himself to be a chemist, and agent for Krebs & Co., lithofracteur makers at London, from whom he had prospectuses. Prisoner had run up a bill at his house of \$385, of which he had never paid a cent; that he made all sorts of promises and representations; and that at last finding he was going a great deal faster than people generally do who have any intention of paying, he (witness) had stopped his credit, and put an embargo on his effects consisting of clothes, some books, and a case of chemicals, which were in the hotel belonging to the prisoner.

Two witnesses were called to testify to the transaction with Mr. Giboin.

John Thompson, chemist, residing at Tokio, deposed that Mr. Heintz had told him that he was Agent for Messrs. Krebs & Co., and that he had deposited £400 sterling in their hands as guarantee. He next said that he wished to make a little lithofracteur, in order to make an experiment which the Japanese authorized him to make; and witness in consequence supplied him with the necessary chemicals.

At this stage Mr. Dickens pointed out that this evidence had nothing to do with the charges under consideration, so the Court requested Mr. Thompson to state simply whether he considered that Mr. Heintz was really anxious to dispose of lithofracteur. Witness said that he was sure that he did not care about it: that he had no idea of doing business. He cited as a proof that two days before the prisoner ran away from Yokohama he called on witness and said that he had received \$2,000 from home, and that he would pay the witness' bill among others in a day or two.

To Mr. Dickens:—The prisoner had not received a single letter from Krebs, Brothers & Co. during six months he was here. The whole business of lithofracteur selling and making was a sham. He had in addition to the things supplied from the shop, lent him money, it might be \$15 it might be \$20 which he had never expected to see again. Prisoner had not conducted any experiments for him. He had made some chemical experiments on his own account. He admitted prisoner to his house and shop because he was respectable in appearance; but he would never trust him in his shop out of his sight.

Mr. Thompson said that he never knew the witness tell one word of truth but once; and that was when he came to witness and asked him for money stating that he was destitute. Prisoner had never worked for witness. Witness had written to the prisoner's father asking that money should be sent to the prisoner, who enclosed the letter himself. The letter was written in English at the prisoner's dictation to the effect that if Heintz had money he had a chance of doing good business in Japan. What kind of business was not stated. It was written by witness at the importunity of the prisoner. No mention was made of a partnership proposed between the writer and Heintz. The letter was of no importance.

Prisoner made a statement that he had prepared some chemicals for Mr. Thompson when the latter was so ill that he could not breathe the gas they threw off; and that Mr. Thompson's letter to his father was written in the view of obtaining \$3,000 which the prisoner should deposit in Thompson's business.

J. W. Sutherland deposed that he had received from Mr. Giboin a notice not to give up a carriage belonging to Mr. Heintz. He did not recognize Mr. Giboin as the owner. The trap, pony and harness was brought for \$50. At the outside the lot was not worth more than \$75 when witness bought it.

Mr. Giboin asked leave to make a statement. The trap, horse, saddle, and harness which he sold to Heintz were sold for \$130. The balance of the \$300 for which the draft was given was for furniture, money lent and other things.

Pierre Zicavo, partner in the firm of Bonnat & Co., deposed that, when he was leaving the hotel, Heintz asked permission to take his papers, which was granted. The papers were spread out on the table: there were letters and certificates apparently; but the witness could not say exactly what they were. Mr. Heintz had cartridges and specimens which might be dynamite.

The depositions of Mr. Hall of Tokio were read, stating that the prisoner had taken away from his place a musical box under pretext of repairing it, and that he left for Nagasaki, taking the box with him.

Mr. Pissard deposed to having seen the musical box on board the *Nagoya-maru* in the cabin occupied by the prisoner. He recognised the box as belonging to Mr. Hall.

P. C. Hazell stated that he went on board the *Nagoya-maru* with the Chief of Police to search for the boxes taken away by Mr. Heintz. He was present in the cabin when Mr. Pissard found the box belonging to him. He obtained permission from the Captain to take the box ashore.

Jas. Esdale, on being called, applied that his expenses for travelling twice to and from Tokio and loss of two days' work should be made good to him. His claim was admitted and he was sworn. He went once with Mr. Heintz to Mr. Hall's place in Ts'kidji. While they were there Mr. Hall wound up the musical box and set it playing. Mr. Heintz offered to take it away, clean and repair it. He took it. In the presence of the witness, and in his house, he took the instrument to pieces, and said that part of it would have to be taken to Yokohama to be cleaned. The prisoner took it away the morning of the day he went on board ship. He had frequently told witness that he intended to commence business as a dentist in Yokohama.

C. Johnson, a Dane, of No. 82, Yokohama, being sworn stated that he bought some instruments at the instance of Mr. Heintz. Further that he had advanced money to Mr. Heintz on a box of surgical instruments and utensils, part of which were represented by the prisoner to be gold, but what appeared to be gold was only brass. The case was sold for \$5.25 at auction. Witness had advanced \$10 on it. On another occasion the witness had come into his shop, and during witness' absence, and in spite of the remonstrance of a Japanese woman in charge, had taken away two instruments. These he had tried to borrow a few days previously, saying that he wanted them to finish a job for which he was to receive \$75. Johnson had refused to lend them, because Heintz had borrowed a music book before, had promised to return it the next day, and had not kept his promise. The cost price of the two things taken away was \$60. He bought them at auction in a lot for \$210. Witness refused to state what would be the price he paid, in proportion to the other things bought with them, for the two objects removed. He said it would take him "a whole day of reckoning" to calculate the value. They had been sold to Mr. Pissard for \$25.

Mr. Pissard confirmed this.

Mr. Johnson continued to Mr. Dickens:—The prisoner had paid for some things he bought in the shop, socks, a clock and other things, not more than \$20 in all.

The prisoner stated that he had gone to the last witness' shop, and purchased from him a clock and two apparatus, saying that he would call next day at eight o'clock and pay the price arranged between them, namely \$20. He went at ten o'clock, found Mr. Johnson away from home, paid the girl \$20, and took the things away.

Mr. Johnson affirmed that the two instruments were not in the bargain, and that Heintz actually stole them from his shop. He called afterwards, and, when spoken to about the things, said he would come in a day or two and pay for all the property bought at auction by the witness. The latter did not complain at once, because it was at Heintz's instigation he had bought the whole lot of the late Dr. Alexandre's things, which the prisoner always said he was going to purchase from him.

Okiudzima, the female servant of the last witness, was called. The prisoner had visited the shop and given her a note, the value of which she does not remember, and taken away a clock and other things. She did not

remember whether Heintz had been to the shop since. Johnson had scolded her for letting the things be taken away. She did not prevent Heintz from taking away the things because he promised to go back in the evening.

The prisoner here asked that an errand boy, whom he had known serving in Mr. Johnson's shop, should be sent for.

Mr. Johnson explained that the boy was away in the country. He asked permission to bring to the consideration of the Court, how it was that the prisoner should have gone to his place, in his absence, when he knew he was absent, to pay money and to take away the things. In reply to Mr. Dickens he refused to swear that the note he received through the girl from Heintz was or was not for \$20. He did not remember the amount.

Murimura Shinkio, a Japanese tailor of "Okio, was next called. He failed to understand fully the questions asked him, so Mr. Esdale who is employed as cutter in the house was asked to testify. From his evidence it appeared that Heintz owed \$22 at the shop; that he ordered three white suits, value \$15; that he paid a \$20 note when objection was made to give him further credit and that the balance, \$5, was placed to his credit.

A letter, in reply to one from the Consul, from the Mitsu Bishi Company, was read. It stated that it was impossible to say exactly at what hour the ticket taken under the name of "Schneider" (by Mr. Heintz) for Shanghai was procured; but that it was probably at about two P.M. in the afternoon.

This concluded the case, and Mr. Dickens called upon the prisoner to state his antecedents, and the circumstances of his coming to Japan.

The prisoner spoke at some length. He said that he had been a cavalry officer, that he had left the army for family reasons; and that, "in order to avoid the trouble of annexations," that he had decided upon getting naturalized in some other country. He produced a letter announcing the despatch of a quantity of *lithofacteur*, which had, he said, arrived. He went on to say that he had been completely deceived in his hopes, and explained his relations with Mr. Pissard, Mr. Thompson, and the late Dr. Alexandre. He explained his hurried departure thus: He had received a notice of the arrival of his *lithofacteur*; and at the same time found it necessary to leave for the South for reasons which he could not explain without bringing some Japanese names into question, and this he determined to avoid. He did not return the box of instruments and the musical box because of the hurry he was in. He maintained that he had entered into partnership with Pissard. As for the draft on France he had hoped and thought it would be honored. He denied having concealed himself on board the ship on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Pissard and the policeman. When he left he could have paid Mr. Pissard had he seen him. He had \$250 in his possession at the time. He denied from first to last the allegations of Mr. Johnson, and affirmed that he had arranged with him for the purchase of the apparatus. He paid \$10 for the clock, and \$10 for the other things, \$20 in all; and after the payment he had been twice or three times in the shop, where Johnson never said anything about his having illegally removed the things.

Mr. Dickens addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner. He hinted at certain circumstances which could not be explained,

but which if explained, would show that there was nothing extraordinary in his abrupt departure. He had made arrangement to leave on the 25th April; and could not get away then, and thought that he would have to remain for ten or fourteen days, when on coming to Yokohama on the 26th he found that the departure of the vessel which should have sailed the day previously had been postponed till that afternoon, and he accordingly went. The learned counsel explained the fact of the prisoner taking his ticket under a false name. It was not to escape his creditors, but to avoid the interference of the police, who, he thought, might annoy him because of his having in his possession a quantity of explosive substances. At Kobe and at Nagasaki, he had passed under his own name. Mr. Dickens held that all the circumstances of the case went to support the presumption that Heintz intended to return to Yokohama, and that nothing had been adduced in the evidence to prove the contrary. The accusations of Mr. Pissard and the other witnesses were then considered *seriatim*. Mr. Pissard's charge was held, unsupported as it was by any other testimony, to have a value not so great as the contra-assertions of the accused. It was evident that a project of a partnership had been entertained by both persons. But the strongest proof of his client's innocence of intention of crime in taking Pissard's box was the fact of his leaving a letter stating that he had taken it. In the matter of Mr. Giboin's charge, the withdrawal of the charge entitled Heintz to an acquittal. As for the charge of Mr. Hall, he could not understand it. The music box had been given to be repaired and was repaired, and when the accused was leaving for Nagasaki, having no place in Yokohama where he could leave the box, he took it with him, not thinking that he was doing anything wrong in so doing. The learned counsel held, with regard to the charge brought by Mr. Johnson, that it fell to the ground through the fact of the prosecutor not bringing any charge for two months after the alleged illegal removal of the goods, and that those goods had been removed in accordance with agreement. A well thought out and delivered argument was concluded with an eloquent appeal to the Court to consider the position, and previous character, of the accused, and the improbability of his perpetrating with felonious intention such acts as those of which he was accused. He asked that his client should be allowed to leave the Court without a stain on his character.

The Court announced that judgment would be given to-morrow at 2 P.M.

Saturday, 23rd June, 1877.

The Court delivered judgment at this afternoon as follows:—

JUDGMENT.

In the name of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias;

The Russian Consular Court, in Japan, sitting at Yokohama, has given, on the 23rd June, 1877, judgment whereof the following is the tenor.

The person named Edmond Heintz, a subject of Luxembourg, being found guilty of having taken away from the house of Pissard a box of dentist's instruments, bought by the latter for the sum of \$75, by fraudulent means:

Found guilty of having illegally appropriated a musical box the property of Mr. Hall;

Rejecting as insufficiently proved the complaints of Mr. Giboin and of Johnson,

The Court, applying articles 14 and 16 of the Penal Code, and the second point of articles 174 and 177 of the Justice of the Peace Penal Code, sentences Heintz to three months' imprisonment without hard labor.

The prisoner having been informed that, if he intended to appeal against his sentence, he must do so within twenty-four hours, was removed in custody.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before GEN. T. B. VAN BUREN, *Consul-General*.

Messrs. N. J. STONE }
and J. S. VAN BUREN, } *Assessors.*

Wednesday, 27th June, 1877.

MESSRS. COPELAND AND WIEGAND

vs.

B. M. VARNUM.

The petition in this case set forth that the plaintiffs were American citizens doing business in Yokohama, and that the defendant did on or about the 5th of May 1876, hire from the plaintiffs 100 empty casks, and on the 16th of the same month 50 more, to be used in endeavouring to raise a sunken vessel, and they agreed to pay for the casks the sum of 30 cents each per month until the same should be returned, and claimed \$599.

The defendant in his answer to the claim denied that he owed the sum of \$599, but admitted owing \$150.

Wm. Copeland deposed that Mr. Wiegand had no interest in the case, so by consent his name was struck out of the cause. The witness then proceeded to relate the circumstances of the case. He was standing by the gate of his premises one day in the latter part of 1876, when Mr. Engert called and asked him if he had any objection to let some casks which were lying about, and witness informed him that would depend upon what they were required for. Mr. Engert said that they were required for the purpose of raising a ship and would have to be filled with salt water. Witness informed him that he had no objection to let the casks, providing they were returned to him. Mr. Engert then enquired the price, and was told 30 cents per month. In answer to a question as to what should be done should any be lost, witness replied that he should only charge \$1 each, if only one or two were lost, but he would not sell them at that or any other price. Arrangements were then made to send them to Mr. Varnum. Mr. Varnum went to the Brewery the following day and inspected the casks and said they were the very things required. Witness told him that it was only on condition that the casks should be returned that he could have them. Mr. Varnum promised that the best care should be taken of them and that they should be returned when done with, and it was agreed that he could have them on hire at the price mentioned. In consequence of a note which the witness received from the defendant 100 casks were sent to the Hatoba, (note put in and marked exhibit A) and a receipt was received for the same (produced and marked B). On the 9th or 10th of May witness received a note from Mr. Varnum, asking if he could have 50 more casks, (note produced and marked C) which were sent and for which a receipt was received, dated May 16th, (produced and marked D). In the beginning of the following October, witness

presented his bill for \$240. It was not paid. Two months after witness wrote a note to Mr. Varnum asking at what time he could have the casks, and he did not send any written reply. Witness then sent in another bill, some time in February, which also was not paid. In the latter part of the same month another bill was sent. The following day Mr. Varnum called at the Brewery, and offered \$150 for the casks, \$15 for costs, and would return what casks he could. The offer was rejected; more especially because the casks had been landed on an island near Yokoska, and left without any protection from sun or rain. A note was received from Mr. Varnum afterwards, asking where he could get a knife to enlarge the bungholes of the casks he had borrowed. Neither the casks had been returned, nor was any money received from defendant. The casks were worth \$6 each; and witness produced an invoice showing the value of casks of various sizes, purchased by him in San Francisco, and stated the casks lent to the defendant were worth more than those mentioned in the invoice; and if he had to purchase them he would have to pay from \$6.00 to \$8.00.

To defendant the witness stated that the casks were not new when the loan was effected. There was no understanding that the casks would be required for about a month. He did not say that the casks would be of no use if they were any time under water. The reason why he placed the value of \$1 on such casks as might be lost was simply to do a favour; and had he known that the casks would not be returned, witness would not have let defendant have them. He lent all the empty casks he had at the time. Sometimes he made small lager beer casks out of large ones. He did not recollect saying to Capt. Fletcher that he should not require the casks till the winter. No mention had been made to him that there was danger of the casks being lost.

Theodore Helm was called, and stated that he was salesman for Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand, and was present when Mr. Engert called on Mr. Copeland about the casks, and corroborated the statements made by the plaintiff relative to that meeting. He was not present when Mr. Varnum called, but Mr. Copeland had told him the circumstances of the case and requested him to see that the casks were ready. Witness recollected taking a bill to the defendant, who told him he would have to see Captain Fletcher: that in a short time they would have done with the casks, and then they could settle all at the same time. Witness went again, and defendant told him that he had nothing more to do with it, and he was to go to Capt. Fletcher. Seeing Captain Fletcher some time afterwards he presented the bill to him, and he wrote on the envelope "present to Captain Varnum." On being told that Mr. Varnum refused to acknowledge the bill, Captain Fletcher said, "never mind, give that to Mr. Copeland." Witness was sent to Captain Fletcher again with a note, asking for the return of the casks, and he said that it would entail much expense.

To the defendant witness stated that the casks were kept in a godown, though they were out in the open air when Mr Varnum saw them.

This concluded plaintiff's case.

John L. O. Eyton deposed that he was a Commission Agent; and for some years had been manager of a Brewery, and knew the value of beer casks. The value of secondhand beer casks at that time, for hogsheads con-

taining 56 gallons, was one dollar each, though they could not be imported for that price.

Recess to half-past one o'clock.

On the Court resuming the plaintiff was asked to specify the items of his claim. He said that he claimed a rental of 30 cents each cask per month from the date of the bargain in 1876 to the 30th May, 1877, and \$15 for coolie hire, making in all \$599.

M. Engert was then called for the defence, and stated that he was a clerk in Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co's. He made the preliminary arrangements for the casks. In answer to a question put by the witness to Mr. Copeland the latter agreed to let him have the casks. Plaintiff was told the casks would have to be in salt water for sometime, as they were required for the purpose of raising the *Surprise*. He also said that he would charge 30 cents for the time they were required; and witness thought it was mentioned that the time would not be over a month for which the casks would be required. Any casks not returned, or returned in a damaged state, he would charge \$1 each for. Witness wrote a note to Mr. Varnum concerning the arrangements, the contents of which were that Copeland would let the casks for one month for the sum of 30 cents each, and a charge of \$1 each to be made for damage or loss. Nothing was said about selling the casks. Witness did not mention anything about the possibility of the casks being lost. Copeland thought there was a danger of the casks becoming useless through salt water.

To the plaintiff witness stated that Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. would charge 6 or 7 cents per gallon for casks not put together.

To defendant witness stated that the casks at Walsh, Hall & Co's were not of the same kind as Copeland's.

R. M. Varnum testified that he had contracted with the plaintiff for the casks in question, at 30 cents each for one month and \$1 each for casks lost or destroyed. Copeland stated to witness that if the casks remained under salt water for any length of time it would unfit them for his use. Witness informed him that they would be filled and pumped out again, but if the water remained in any length of time he (witness) would take them over. The plaintiff was told that the ship and casks might be all lost, but defendant would probably be able to tell him within a month. On seeing the casks the bungholes were found to be too small and on witness asking if they could be made larger, plaintiff gave a measurement, and said that if they were made any larger than that he, defendant, would have to take the casks over. And at the termination of the interview plaintiff stated that it was distinctly understood that all casks not returned would have to be taken over by the defendant. After receiving the letter from plaintiff demanding a settlement, witness went to see him, in company with Mr. McGarrow, and the latter told him on behalf of Capt. Fletcher that he was willing to pay \$1 each for the casks, and return what he could, rather than allow the case to come into Court.

To plaintiff witness stated that the reason why he sent the man with the bill to Capt. Fletcher was because the Captain had the greatest interest in the venture.

To the Court the witness said the casks were now at Powhatten Bay, and they had been under salt water for over four months. The vessel was lying there now.

C. Fletcher was sworn, and said that he had engaged Mr. Varnum to get the casks, and the latter had informed him that if the casks were destroyed or lost he (witness) would have to pay \$1 each.

JUDGMENT.

I am of the opinion from the evidence, that at the time of the hiring of the casks the expectation of both parties was that they would be used only for about one month, and that the rental would be 30 cents each per month for such month, or for such longer period as their use might be found necessary; but it was further bargained that, in case any of the said casks should be destroyed, lost, or rendered useless, they should be paid for at \$1 each instead of by rental of 30 cents each per month. I have no doubt, I repeat, that it was the belief of both parties that they would be used but for a short time, and also that the greater part of them would be returned in good condition. The contract, however, being in plain language, I feel bound by the simple construction of its terms. The judgment of the Court is, therefore, that the plaintiff Copeland do receive of the defendant the sum of one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and 65 cents, being the price of 150 casks at \$1 each, and \$15 for coolie hire and expenses, and interest at the rate of one per cent per month from the 18th of April, 1876, to this date, and costs of same.

The assessors concurred in His Honour's decision.

IN H. B. M.'S COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. Acting Law Secretary WILKINSON.
Tuesday, June 26th, 1877.

IWASAKI YATARO vs. CAPT. COLOMB, R.N.

The plaintiff has filed a petition against the defendant, in which he claims \$1,400 damages for repairs rendered necessary to the steamer *Chiri Maru* through a collision with the *Audacious* on the night of the 11th instant. The petitioner also claims the sum of \$6,000 demurrage.

In the answer to the petition the jurisdiction of the Court to try the case was disputed, and the defendant's counsel filed a motion to that effect, which was brought under the consideration of the Court this afternoon.

Mr. Ness appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Dickins for the defendant.

H. E. Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., and Vice-Admiral Ryder, occupied seats on the Bench.

Mr. Dickins opened his case by contesting the wording of the petition, which he stated was so vague that it was impossible to know what it defined. He objected particularly to the wording of the 4th paragraph of the petition in which the defendant was accused of negligence. It also stated there were two collisions but it was not stated for which of these collisions the defendant was responsible through negligence. In the 8th paragraph the defendant was charged with mismanagement. But it did not specify in what way there was mismanagement, and the petition did not give the defendant the definite information that was required and which he had a right to expect. Under these circumstances the learned gentleman demurred to the petition.

Mr. Dickins then passed over to the question of the jurisdiction of the Court to try the case. He contended that the Court had already overstepped its jurisdiction

in the service of the petition. The Court had no power to order a petition to be served on board one of Her Majesty's ships or to order such execution. The act or acts of negligence alleged in the petition, if any, were of such a nature as not to come under the jurisdiction of this Court. The defendant had no wish to avoid his responsibility as a private individual, but he was an officer of a British man-of-war; and he therefore felt bound to take the advantages which the law afforded him. If an act of negligence had been committed on board Her Majesty's Ship, and by International Law it was generally known that the decks of Her Majesty's vessels were considered to be British territory, and the Court had no authority to serve notice on board a British man-of-war, and the case therefore fell to the ground. He did not consider it necessary to point out the inconveniences which would arise through a Court in China or Japan having jurisdiction over the deck of any of H. M. Ships of war. A naval officer was subject to have notice served on him within the jurisdiction of the Court, but not on board his ship.

The learned Counsel quoted various authorities in support of the points raised in his argument.

Mr. Ness in addressing the Court said that, with regard to the demurrer to the efficiency of the petition, he had not received any notice of such demurrer until this morning. He contended that the petition was sufficient to sustain the action. The first question he would deal with was, the necessity for the plaintiff, in a petition such as this, to know what acts of negligence it was that caused the collision? Mr. Ness contended that it was not necessary. How was the crew of the *Chiri Maru* to see, during a heavy gale and on a dark night, what was occurring on board the *Audacious*? A vessel under weigh was bound to keep clear of a vessel at anchor: and the learned gentleman quoted cases in support of his contention. As to the insufficiency of the petition alleged by his learned friend, Mr. Ness said that full particulars of the damage sustained by the *Chiri Maru* had been given in a report of Lloyd's Surveyor attached to the petition.

The learned gentlemen then went into the question of the jurisdiction of the Court. He contended that, by clauses in the Order of Council for China and Japan, Her Majesty extended the same rights to the Courts in China and Japan as were enjoyed by the Courts of Westminster and London. The defendant claimed immunity on the ground that he was a naval officer. The suit was not against him as an officer representing the Crown, but as a private individual. Captains of Her Majesty's ships have been sued in Civil Courts and damages obtained from them. The learned gentleman cited precedents in support of his arguments. In conclusion he referred to Captain Colomb's claim to immunity as a naval officer. In the present case he was not asked to become amenable to the laws of a foreign Court, but to Courts of his own country extended to Japanese territory by an order in Council. The Captain was by means a representative of the Crown; and he failed to follow his learned friend's allegation that the defendant should make all possible objection to the jurisdiction of the Court; and finally asked the Court to dismiss the motion.

Mr. Dickins replied to the arguments of Mr. Ness and maintained that his client was perfectly justified in taking every objection to the jurisdiction of the Court; for, supposing that a verdict was given against him,

he would probably be debarred from claiming indemnity from the British Government, because he had not availed himself of the provisions allowed by the law. Mr. Dickins then pointed out the statement made by Mr. Ness about the crew of the *Chiri Maru* being unable to distinguish what was going on on board the *Audacious*, as the night was dark and a violent storm was blowing; and he asked how was it possible, if it could not be seen what was transpiring on board of the *Audacious*, that the plaintiff had any ground for making the charge of mismanagement? He maintained that because a collision had occurred it was not justifiable to suppose that that collision had occurred through mismanagement; and when such a charge was made it was necessary to show what these acts of negligence were.

His Honour announced that he would give his decision on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, to which time the case itself would be postponed.

Thursday, June 28th, 1877.

The following is the judgment of his Honor, on the motion in the above case heard before him on Tuesday, the 26th inst., when, it will be remembered, the defendant demurred against the petition on the grounds that it did not disclose the *gravamen* in such a distinct and certain manner as to place him in a position to understand the complaint with certainty, and that this Court, in view of the position of the defendant, as an officer in Her Majesty's service and in command of H. M. S. *Audacious*, had no jurisdiction over him.

JUDGMENT.

This is a demurrer to a petition in a cause in which a Japanese subject is plaintiff and the Captain of H. M. S. *Audacious* is defendant and which has been instituted to recover damages for a collision between the plaintiff's ship the *Chiri Maru* and Her Majesty's Ship of which the defendant is commander. The grounds of demurrer assigned are two: first, that the petition does not specify any particular act or acts of negligence or mismanagement: and, second, that this Court has not jurisdiction over the defendant in respect of the matters alleged in the petition.

Two other grounds of demurrer were alleged at the hearing as being of the same nature as the first cause assigned. The first of these is that there are two collisions alleged in the petition and there is no clear statement as to which of these collisions the *Audacious* is responsible for, and the second, that there is no clear statement as to what the damage was that rendered the *Chiri Maru* unfit to proceed to sea. There was a further objection that the term *mismanagement* used in the petition did not necessarily imply any negligence or carelessness for which the defendant is responsible.

It is not necessary to consider the question raised by counsel for the plaintiff as to whether demurrer is the proper way of taking exception to vagueness in a petition, as I think the objections taken under this head, however brought, cannot be sustained. I should observe, however, that the course which prevailed in the High Court of Admiralty and followed in the case of the *West of England* (L. R., 1, Adm., 308) of bringing objections to the pleadings by way of motion is most in consonance with the rules of this Court.

First,—As to the word "*mismanagement*." I can find no case—and I should be surprised

if I did—in which the sufficiency of the word has been expressly decided. I do find a case in which it has been used and no objection has been taken to it. I am of opinion that the term is sufficient to express a breach of the duty of a commander of a ship, which if it were the cause of a collision would render the commander liable. I find in the case of the *Otter* (L. R. 4, Adm., 203) that the collision in that case was alleged to be “wholly attributable to neglect, default, or mismanagement of the *Otter* or those on board of her.” Here the words neglect, default, or mismanagement are used disjunctively, and if any one of them were insufficient to attach liability to the defendants, it might have been objected to. Then as to the sufficiency of a general allegation of mismanagement, I am of opinion that the rule laid down in the case of the *Bothnia* (1 Lushington 52) cited by the counsel for the plaintiff applies to the present case. In that case Dr. Lushington says:—“The vessel proceeding was run down when at anchor, and the rule of the Court is that that fact, if proved, puts the burden of proof on the other vessel to make out her defence.” The plaintiff, therefore, was not bound to assign any particular cause of blame to the defendant’s vessel. Counsel for the defendant referred to the case of *Marpesia* (L. R., 4, P. C., 212) as showing that the onus of proof lay on the plaintiff. But the cases are clearly distinguishable. In the case of the *Marpesia* both of the vessels which came into collision were under sail, neither of them was at anchor, and the rule as to vessels at anchor was therefore not before their Lordships. The question before them was as to a practice which prevailed in the Court of Admiralty for the defendant to begin in all cases where the defence of inevitable accident was set up, by which the onus of proof was from the first thrown upon the defendant. The Privy Council ignored such a practice and referred to the case of the *Bolina* (3 notes of cases 210) in which Dr. Lushington says:—“With regard to inevitable accident the onus lies on those who bring a complaint against a vessel and seek to be indemnified,—on them is the onus of proving that the blame does attach upon the vessel proceeded against; the onus of proving inevitable accident does not necessarily attach to that vessel; it is only necessary when you show a *prima facie* case of negligence and want of due seamanship.” There is nothing in this dictum in any way disagreeing with the dictum of the same learned judge in the case of the *Bothnia*. In the one case he says it is necessary to show a *prima facie* case of negligence, and in the other he says that in effect that if the plaintiff proves that his vessel was at anchor and that the vessel proceeded against ran into her he has shown a *prima facie* case of negligence. It is right to observe that in the case of the *Bothnia* the vessel with which she came into collision was at anchor, and that the *Bolina* was absolved from blame; and it would appear from the summary of the case in Pritchard’s Admiralty Digest that she was absolved on the ground that there was no proof that the collision occurred through want of due care. I regret that I have not the original report to refer to. But any inference which might be drawn against the correctness of the doctrine laid down in the case of the *Bothnia* is removed by the consideration that the case of the *Bothnia* is subsequent to that of the *Bolina*, and the doctrine referred to has been since repeatedly affirmed. In the case of the *Annapolis* (5 L. J., N. S., 326) Dr. Lushington says:—“In

“causes of damage, when a vessel in motion and one at anchor have been in collision, it lies upon the vessel in motion to excuse herself by showing inevitable accident or a like defence.” And in the case of the *Kepler* (L. R. 2, P. D.) which was decided subsequently to the case of the *Marpesia*, Dr. Phillimore lays down the same principle. He says:—“The only defence set up by the *Kepler* is that the collision was caused by inevitable accident. It is the duty of those who set up the defence to sustain it by adequate evidence.” The conclusion I arrive at is, to use the words of Dr. Lushington, that the plaintiff “was not bound to assign any particular cause of blame to the defendant’s vessel.” It follows from the doctrine referred to that no allegation is necessary as to which of the collisions it is sought to make the *Audacious* responsible for. For it is sufficiently alleged in the petition that the *Chiri Maru* was at anchor and the allegation in each case that the *Audacious* came into collision with her under those circumstances is a sufficient allegation of *prima facie* responsibility on the part of the *Audacious* for each of the collisions. The remaining objection to the sufficiency of the petition, namely, that there is no statement of what the damage was that rendered the *Chiri-maru* unfit to proceed to sea is scarcely intelligible. If it mean that there is no statement of the damage caused by the collision then it is only necessary to refer to the detailed particulars annexed to the petition. If it means that the petition ought to have stated how much of it could be left unrepaired and yet the ship be fit to go to sea, I have no doubt that it is not necessary that the petition should state anything of the kind.

Before leaving this part of the case, I think it right to say that I quite agree with what the counsel for the defendant has said that the petition and all the pleadings in these courts are intended fairly to disclose the case of the party pleading and that this is to be done not by the bare allegations of the old Common Law pleadings but by disclosing the facts upon which the party pleading relies. This mode of pleading is intended to simplify proceedings. But the advantages of such a system would be lost if the practice of objecting to the pleadings were to become frequent. I think the observations of Dr. Lushington on this point in the case of the *Hebe* (2 W. Rob., 147) are deserving of very great attention. He says:—“In proceeding to consider the objections which have been taken to the admission of this plea, I would in the first instance observe that, although under the authority of the decision of Lord Stowell in the case of the *Ville de Varsovie* it is clearly competent to the parties in a suit to take objections of this kind, yet these objections should not be raised without grave and substantial reasons in support of them. Cases may unquestionably occur, like the case decided by Lord Stowell, in which it may be right and proper to bring them before the Court, especially where the preliminary discussion might prevent the introduction of much irrelevant matter, which, if admitted, would lead to the accumulation of unnecessary evidence. Where, however, no such consequence is likely to result from the admission of the plea, the Court will be disposed to discontinue the discussion as tending to defeat the objects for which the summary form of proceeding was introduced into the practice of the Court, viz., expedition and avoidance of expense to the suitors.”

There remains the more important question as to whether this Court has jurisdic-

tion in the cause. I consider that this question has been decided in the case of *Hart v. Gumpach* () which I shall refer to presently, but before doing so I shall consider, as well as I have been able to apprehend them, the grounds assigned by Counsel for the defendant in support of the demurrer. In order, however, more clearly to appreciate the objections which have been taken to the jurisdiction of this Court, it appears to me desirable that I should state the view which I take of the jurisdiction of the Courts in these countries. To do so it is necessary to consider the jurisdiction of Her Majesty from whom the jurisdiction of these Courts is derived.

That jurisdiction as regards Japan is, it appears to me, exercisable only in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts 1843 to 1875, and as regards China, in accordance with the provisions of those Acts and of the Act 6 & 7 Vict. C. 80.

The Foreign Jurisdiction Act 1843, was passed to remove doubts as to how far the jurisdiction of Her Majesty in extraterritorial places was controlled by, and depended on, and, in removing those doubts, it expressly defines what Her Majesty’s jurisdiction shall be. It says that “it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to hold exercise and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath or may at any time hereafter have within any country or place out of Her Majesty’s dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory.” That is to say, that Her Majesty shall have so far as the treaties confer it, or the authorities of the country assent to its exercise the same power and jurisdiction over British subjects within those places, as she would have if those places were Crown Colonies.

Now, as to Crown Colonies, it is laid down in Colvin’s case (as cited in Stephen’s Blackstone’s Commentaries, 7th edition, vol. I, p. 102) “that any colony which has been acquired by conquest or cession is subject to such laws as the sovereign in Council may impose.” That there are, however, certain limits to the force of such laws has been declared by Act of Parliament. The 28 & 29 Vict., C. 63, instituted “an act to remove doubts as to the validity of Colonial laws,” which, after enacting (S. 1) that “the term ‘Colonial law’ shall include laws made for any Colony . . . by Her Majesty in Council,” goes on to provide (S. 2) that “any Colonial law which is or shall be in any respect repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to the Colony to which such law may relate, or repugnant to any order or regulation made under authority of such Act of Parliament, or having in the Colony the force and effect of such Act, shall be read subject to such Act, order, or regulation, and shall to the extent of such repugnancy, but not otherwise, be and remain absolutely void and inoperative. And it is declared (S. 1.) that “an Act of Parliament or any provisions thereof, shall in construing this Act be said to extend to any colony when it is made applicable to such colony by the express words or necessary intendment of any Act of Parliament.”

That it is the intention of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act that Her Majesty’s power of legislation over British subjects in extraterritorial places should be subject to the same restrictions as it is in the case of the Colonies, will be seen from the wording of the Act which it repeals, the section 6 and 7 Will. 4. C. 78. intituled an Act to enable

His Majesty to make Regulations for the better defining and establishing the Powers and Jurisdictions of His Majesty's Consuls in the Ottoman Empire.

By the last mentioned Act, His Majesty was empowered by Order in Council to make any Regulations touching the jurisdiction to be exercised over British subjects in the Ottoman Dominions and certain other places by His Majesty's Ambassadors Consuls &c. and to impose penalties forfeitures or imprisonments for the breach of any such regulations, and His Majesty's Ambassadors, Consuls &c. were required to enforce them, and they were to be binding on all British subjects within the countries named.

Here there was no limit placed by Parliament on the power of the King in Council to bind British subjects in those places, and it is clear that it was part of the object of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, in repealing that Act, and making the provisions we have referred to, to place those limits on that power which Parliament had before omitted to lay down.

This view is confirmed by the Act 6 and 7 Vict. C. 80, above referred to, intituled an Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China.

This Act, which was passed only two days before the Foreign Jurisdiction Act 1843, also repeals the provisions of a prior Act (3 and 4 Will. IV C. 93) in which power without any limit assigned was given to the Sovereign in Council to make regulations to be exercised over British subjects, and it declares the limits within which in future that power shall be exercised. In the third Section it enacts that "it shall * * be lawful for Her Majesty by any Order or Orders made with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to ordain, for the Government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China, any Law or Ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council may seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council for the Government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the said Island of Hongkong.

But while it appears to me that H. M.'s jurisdiction over H. M.'s Subjects in these places is subject to the same restrictions as in the case of Crown Colonies I am of opinion that so far as British law is concerned it is not subject to any other restriction. What jurisdiction then would Her Majesty have in a Crown Colony over persons on board H. M.'s ships in the harbour of such Colony? I know of no Act of Parliament limiting her power in this respect and in the absence of any such enactment I take it to be clear that Her Majesty could by an Order in Council constituting a Court in a Crown Colony give to such Court jurisdiction over every one on board H. M.'s Ships lying in the harbours of the Colony, and I conceive that general words conferring jurisdiction over every one within the limits of the Colony would include persons serving on board H. M.'s Ships lying in such harbours. At least no rule of construction has been brought to my notice by Counsel, and I know of none, whereby H. M.'s Officers are not included in any general provision relating to H. M.'s subjects. In like manner I conceive that Her Majesty can by Order in Council constitute in these Countries and can give them jurisdiction over persons serving on board H. M.'s Ships lying in the harbours of these Countries, and, I conceive

that general words giving jurisdiction over all Her Majesty's subjects in these Countries would include Her Majesty's subjects serving on board Her Majesty's Ships while so lying in harbour. It appears to me at any rate that it is incumbent on any British subject claiming exemption from such jurisdiction clearly to set out the grounds for such exemption.

The Counsel for the defendant has set up a ground of exemption drawn from the principle of the law in "Coriters on International Law" that all men of war coming into the ports of a foreign country are exempt from civil suits, and argued that a British man-of-war is to be considered as part of English territory and therefore although actually lying in this port is to be considered as if it were a part of England and therefore outside of this jurisdiction.

But I think this contention cannot be sustained. It is true it is laid down in Phillimore's International Law (Vol. I. CCCXL V) cited by the Counsel for the defendant that "long usage and universal custom entitle every such ship to be considered as a part of the state to which she belongs and to be exempt from any other jurisdiction." But this is a fiction which, however it may hold between authorities of a foreign country and a ship-of-war of another power in the ports of that country, cannot be sustained as between the ship and the authorities of her own country. This becomes very clear when we come to consider the reasons given for the exemption. Sir R. Phillimore in his judgment in the case of the *Charkieh* (L. R., 4. Adm. 59) says (No. 88) referring to the exemption of foreign Governors and foreign Ambassadors:—

"Upon what grounds is this exemption allowed? Not upon the possession on behalf of the Sovereign of any absolute right in virtue of his sovereignty to this exemption; such a right on his part would be incompatible with the right of the territorial sovereign and not as is sometimes carelessly said, upon the ground that he and his property are to be considered as still remaining in his own territory. This is indeed the fiction of law expressed in the term "extraterritoriality" by which the nature of the immunity is illustrated; but it is illogical and inaccurate to consider it as the ground of that immunity." I shall refer to a passage in Wheaton's International Law which follows a passage cited by counsel for the defendant. Referring to the exemption of ships-of-war Wheaton says (). The whole reasoning, upon which such exemption had been implied in the case of a sovereign or his minister, applies with full force to the exemption of ships-of-war in the case in question:—

"It is impossible to conceive, said Vattel, that a prince who sends an ambassador, or any other minister can have any intention of subjecting him to the authority of a foreign power; and this consideration furnishes an additional argument which completely establishes the independence of a public minister. If it cannot be reasonably presumed that his sovereign means to subject him to the authority of the prince to whom he is sent, the latter, in receiving the minister consents to admit him on the footing of independence; and thus there exists between the two princes a tacit convention, which gives a new force to the natural obligation.

"Equally impossible was it to conceive, that a prince who stipulates a passage for his troops, or an asylum for his ships of war in distress, should mean to subject

"his army or his navy to the jurisdiction of a foreign sovereign."

The ground of exemption is that the navy may not be subject to the jurisdiction of a foreign sovereign. But in the case of Her Majesty's courts in these countries the jurisdiction exercised is not the jurisdiction of a foreign sovereign. It is, to use the words of the order of the Queen in Council, "Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in China or Japan." And on the principle, *cessante ratione cessat lex*, the exemption from civil process in the ports of a foreign country ceases when that process is no longer the process of a foreign sovereign. It is strange that this question should only now come to be mooted. This is the first time so far as I am aware of in which during all the time these courts have been established it has been sought to set up the exemption as against their jurisdiction. That jurisdiction, as the counsel for the plaintiff has pointed out, has been exercised in the case of inquests. It has been frequently exercised in other cases too. It is to be observed moreover that it was constantly exercised in the case of H. M.'s troops when stationed in his country, and they were by International Law, independently of the treaty, equally with the navy exempt from all jurisdiction of the native courts. Yet it was never sought to question the jurisdiction of this court. If it could have been questioned doubtless it would have been when the colonel of one of H. M.'s regiments on the day which his regiment was embarked stood at the bar of this court upon his deliverance upon a charge of assault on the day on which his regiment embarked. I have not heard that because he was a Queen's officer he considered it incumbent upon him to dispute the jurisdiction of H. M. Court. It has been contended that, because the plaintiff is a Japanese, therefore the Court has no jurisdiction. So far as I have been able to comprehend the argument upon which this contention is based, it is this:—The treaty was intended to abridge the rights of the Japanese. But if a Japanese plaintiff can sue the commander of Her Majesty's ship at Yokohama, he has a privilege which he would not have had if the treaty had not been made. It is therefore contrary to the spirit of the treaty to allow him to sue. But from this reasoning I most emphatically dissent. The intent of the treaty was that Her Majesty's subjects should, contrary to the rule in most European countries, remain while in this country subject to her jurisdiction, and should not become amenable to the jurisdiction of the native authorities, and no doubt this necessarily abridged the rights which the authorities of this country would otherwise have over British subjects. But it is entirely incorrect to say this abridgment of Japanese rights was the object or intent of the treaty. It became necessary, in order to secure what the true intent was, and the attainment of the object of the treaty is quite consistent with the acquisition by the Japanese of benefits which they would not have but for the treaty. It has been argued that it is against public policy that a Japanese subject should have the power indirectly to stop Her Majesty's ships by taking an action against her commander. And if I apprehend the argument aright it has been therefore inferred that Her Majesty's Court has not jurisdiction, the exercise of which might have this effect. But I think I shall best meet the argument from the supposition of inconvenient consequences, by referring to the judgment of Lord Brougham in the

judgment in the case of *Hill v. Bigge* (3 Moore's P.C., 465). He there says:—

"Suppose all these alleged consequences had been accurately stated, they could not necessarily decide the question; many cases might be put of as great inconvenience and even of as great violence done to public feeling, and as great mischief to the public service by the execution of legal process, as any in the cases that have been put. Yet in none of those circumstances can it for a moment be pretended that the law is not to take its course. The inconvenience which would result from a general officer or an ambassador being taken in execution, on the eve of his departure on service abroad, or the mischiefs that would ensue to the administration of justice from a judge being taken in execution almost at any time, are quite undeniable; but equally certain it is, that these inconveniences offer no argument whatever against the unquestionable liability of all those functionaries to undergo, like the rest of the King's subjects, the process of the law."

But the argument from inconvenience, however strong it might be, falls to the ground when it is shown that the inconvenience is not a necessary consequence of the jurisdiction objected to. The jurisdiction which these Courts have in suits on the part of foreigners against British subjects is provided for in section 117 of the Order in Council 1865, which provides: "Where a foreigner desires to institute or take any suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject, the Supreme or other Court according to its jurisdiction may entertain the same, and where any suit or proceeding is entertained shall hear and determine it according to the provisions of this order and of the Rules made under it applicable to the case." Now this makes it discretionary on the part of the court to hear any suit which a foreigner may seek to bring against any British subject within its jurisdiction. Such discretionary power is exercised in certain cases by the Court of Admiralty, and in the case of *The Nina* (L. R., 2, P. C.), in which the exercise of that discretion was upheld, the principles upon which it is to be exercised are laid down. Lord Romilly says:—"By discretion is meant, to use the words of Lord Eldon in *White v. Damon*, not an arbitrary capricious discretion, but one that is regulated upon grounds that will make it judicial." And the meaning of this is illustrated by what precedes. The question was as to the exercise of jurisdiction in a cause of wages instituted by a British subject, a seaman on board a Portuguese vessel, the consul having lodged a protest on the ground that the dispute ought to be referred to him, and in this point the judge says:—"With respect to the third question their Lordships are of opinion that the protest of the foreign Consul does not *ipso facto* operate as a bar to the prosecution of the suit. The foreign Consul has not the power to put a veto on the exercise of its jurisdiction by the Court of Admiralty. It is well observed by Dr. Lushington in the case of *the Galathea*, that the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty cannot depend upon the will of a foreign consul; that as he cannot confer the jurisdiction so he cannot take it away. If the consul protests but advances no reason the case will proceed. If he advances reasons for staying the suit, the plaintiff must be at liberty to dispute the facts and answer the reasons put forward by the Consul, and then the judge of the Court of Admiralty is to exercise his discretion and

"determine whether having regard to those reasons with the answers thereto it is fit and proper that the suit should proceed or be stayed." Upon the same principles this court will hear any reason assigned why it should not entertain a suit brought by a foreigner against a British subject. But I ought to say that there appears nothing upon the face of this case which would lead me to refuse to entertain this suit. I am quite satisfied that the Counsel for the defendant accurately expressed the defendant's sentiments when he said the defendant did not wish to shrink from any responsibility which his act may have cast upon him. And I know no place where the claim against him can be better adjudicated upon than at the place where the act complained of is alleged to have been done. As to the tribunal he will have the benefit of a jury of his own countrymen.

The conclusion I have arrived at has not been shaken by the arguments of defendant's Counsel, but it is right that I should notice them before concluding. I have been in doubt in some cases whether I may not have misunderstood some of those arguments, as they appeared to me to be such as could scarcely be seriously advanced. I endeavoured during the argument fully to ascertain their meaning and shall state them as clearly as I can. Counsel referred to Coote's Admiralty Practice in suits against the Queen's Ships, in which it is laid down (2nd ed. p. 31) that:—"Where a Queen's vessel has inflicted damage upon a vessel belonging to a private person no warrant can be granted in a cause of damage instituted against the former. The Court of Admiralty in such a case will direct the registrar to write to the Lords of the Admiralty requesting that an appearance be given to the action. An appearance will be given on behalf of the Crown by the Admiralty proctor and the proceedings will go on as usual with the exception only that no bail is taken."

And correctly assuming that proceedings could not be taken in this Court against the ship herself, he argued that proceedings that cannot be taken against a ship cannot be served on board that ship. But this proposition, it appears to me, is contradicted by facts. There is no Court in England in which any proceedings can be taken against a Queen's ship so as to affect the ship herself. Proceedings could, with the assent of the Lords of the Admiralty, have been taken to the High Court of Admiralty, but in the Courts of Common Law no such proceedings could have been taken even nominally against the ship; but in both the Admiralty Court and the Courts of Common Law, proceedings could always have been taken against the officers of such ship in a case of collision, and I apprehend that the commander would feel bound by the instructions contained in chapter XII. (Art. 25, 26, and 27) of the Queen's Regulations and the Admiralty Instructions to allow the writ or other process of those Courts to be served on board. The proposition therefore (if I have rightly apprehended it), not being correct, the argument based on it falls to the ground.

The Counsel for the Defendant also argued from the construction of the Order in Council that jurisdiction in such a case as the present was not conferred by it. He argued that the preamble professed to make provision for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the Coast of China, which he assumed would mean within 100 miles from the coast of Japan also, and that as in the Interpretation clause there was

a definition of "British vessel" as a vessel being a British ship within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act or any of the Acts of Parliament for the time being in force for the regulation of Merchant Shipping, the Order in Council was intended to confer jurisdiction only over merchant vessels, and that men-of-war and those on board of them were intended to be exempt from all jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts in these countries. And when I asked him whether he considered that by ships mentioned as being within 100 miles of the Coast of China were meant all ships in Chinese or Japanese ports he said he did. Such a view is founded on a misapprehension of the provisions as to the 100 miles. The 100 mile limit first appeared in the Act 3 and 4, Will. 4, c. 93, in the 6th section of which it is enacted that "it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any such order as to His Majesty in Council shall appear expedient, to create a Court of Justice with Criminal and Admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by H. M.'s subjects within the same dominions, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within 100 miles of the coast of China." The portion meant to be included in the 100 miles limit was here expressly stated to be on the high seas. The Act 6 and 7, Vict., c. 80, repealing that portion of the Act and providing that H. M. might make Orders in Council for the government of H. M.'s subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, makes no alteration in this respect. For the dominions of the Emperor of China include all ports and havens in China. The 100 mile limit has moreover no reference to Japan. No act has conferred power on H. M. in Council to make special laws for British subjects being within 100 miles or any other distance outside of the territorial limits of Japan. It is to be observed moreover that the defendant of a British vessel, in the interpretation clause of the Order in Council does not necessarily extend to the Act of Parliament cited in the preamble. Whatever meaning the words "ship or vessel" may have in the Act, the meaning is not determinable by a definition in the Order in Council of the words "British vessel." There is an argument, however, which might possibly be drawn from that portion of the Order in Council which makes provision for the exercise of authority within 100 miles of the coast of China. Section 101 provides for the case of British subjects charged with having committed a crime or offence within a British vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China. Here the only British ships that are contemplated are "British vessels" which, by the interpretation clause, are shown to mean only merchant vessels. It might be argued that as no jurisdiction is given over persons in ships-of-war on the high seas within 100 miles limit, it is to be inferred that it was not intended to give jurisdiction when they were in port. But it appears to me that this argument could not be sustained. It has not been raised by the counsel for the defendant, probably because he felt it cannot be sustained.

The counsel for the defendant argued that a judgment rendered by this Court against the defendant would be futile. I think it would not be futile. But I shall not proceed to consider a question founded upon an assumption that the defendant will in any way seek to evade the liability which he has declared he has no desire to evade.

The conclusion that it is not Japanese jurisdiction that I am exercising has saved me considering the point which was raised in the *Prince Frederick* and left undecided by Lord Stowell, and again in *Charkieh* and left undecided by Sir Robert Phillimore.

Having come to the conclusion that this Court has jurisdiction over British subjects on board H. M.'s ships lying within the local jurisdiction of the Court, it is unnecessary to dwell upon some of the other arguments in the case. This is a personal action against the defendant in respect of a cause of action which is transitory, and whether the ship were to be considered part of England or not, the action is triable anywhere where the defendant may happen to be. And if the petition were served upon the defendant at any rate while on shore, he would become subject to the jurisdiction of the Court in the action. The conclusion I have arrived at obviates the necessity of considering the consequences which would follow from service on shore being valid while invalid if made on board. That conclusion is borne out, it appears to me, by the judgment in the case of "*Hart v. Von Gumpach*" (C. R. 4, P. C. 439). In that case an objection to the jurisdiction by reason of the nature of the cause of action was raised, but it was held that such objection could not be sustained. The judgment also lays down that:—"By the law of England, actions for libel, and other personal wrongs arising in foreign countries may be brought in an English Court; and any special circumstances which preclude the court from entertaining them should be shewn." Afterwards it proceeds to consider the objection. It says:—"It was then insisted, that if the Queen's Courts in England might entertain the action, it would still be contrary to the treaty of Tientsin which authorised the Queen to establish Courts of justice in China, that her Court so established should take cognizance of it. Their Lordships are unable to find in the Treaty sufficient grounds for this contention."

By Article XV., "all questions with regard to rights, whether of property or persons, arising between British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of British authorities; and the effect of the Order of the Queen in Council establishing the Supreme Court, and declaring its powers and jurisdiction, is, that the law of England, as between British subjects, shall be administered in it. Their lordships, therefore, are unable to declare that the same principles of law shall not be applied to the decision of the action in the Court below, which would have governed it, if brought in the Queen's Courts in England; especially when no act of the Chinese Government is impugned, and no law or custom of China is, for anything which appears, violated."

I am of opinion that on this point the same reasoning applies to the Treaty with Japan as to the Treaty with China, and to the Provincial Courts as to the Supreme Court.

Demurrer overruled, with costs.

The Court being thus found to have jurisdiction, the case was then called, and the following gentlemen were sworn as a Jury:—

Messrs. J. J. Gray, George Butland, James Lichtenstein, Edgar Abbott, and Alexander Clarke.

Mr. G. P. Ness appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. F. V. Dickins for the defendant.

The following are the pleadings:—

The plaintiff is owner of the Japanese Str. *Chiri Maru*, and claims from the defendant, Captain Colomb of H. M. S. *Audacious*, the sum of \$1,400 compensation for damage done to the *Chiri Maru* by the *Audacious* on the night of the 11th of June, and a further sum of \$300 per day demurrage for twenty days, the time stated in the 7th article of the petition to be necessary for the execution of repairs, to the *Chiri Maru*, of the damage done by the collision, or in all \$7,400 with costs of suit.

The petition set forth that at the time of the accident the defendant was Captain of the *Audacious*. In article 2 it is stated that shortly after 8 p.m. on the 11th of June the steamship *Chiri Maru*, a vessel of about 800 tons burden, of which the plaintiff is owner, was lying at anchor, in ballast, in the harbour of Kanagawa, and article 6 says was ready to proceed to sea. Paragraph 3 says the wind at that time was about South by West, and blowing heavily; and it was both dark and gloomy; and the *Chiri Maru* was moored by means of two anchors about a quarter of a mile astern of the *Audacious*. Article 4 states that at such time the *Audacious*, which had been moored to the south of the *Chiri Maru*, was seen to be drifting down on the latter vessel, her head to the South and East with the wind at least four points on her starboard bow. As the danger of collision was immediate, the crew of the *Chiri Maru* veered out both their anchor chains; but notwithstanding that she veered 75 fathoms on the port and 45 fathoms on the starboard sides, the *Audacious* with her stern struck the *Chiri Maru* on her stem, gradually passing along her starboard bow. Subsequently the remainder of the *Chiri Maru*'s starboard chain was, with the assistance of the officers and men from the *Audacious*, veered out, when the two vessels cleared for a time; but the *Audacious* a second time drifted on to the *Chiri Maru* and struck her on the stem, dragging her on her port side; and through those collisions the *Chiri Maru* was rendered unfit to fulfil her engagement and proceed to Nagasaki. Further, article 8 contains a statement that the damage sustained by the *Chiri Maru* was occasioned by the mismanagement of the *Audacious* by the defendant.

The extent of damage done to the *Chiri Maru*, was about 3 feet of the upper part of her stem broken off with fore-stay attached. Spikelling and dead wood inside the stem, and on both sides about 30 feet more or less from the stem broken and crushed. Both cat-heads broken and displaced with all iron work attached. The iron beading round the gunwale on the port side crushed and broken for about 60 feet from stem, gunwale plate at same place more or less crushed and started, and two or three knees supporting guards started and broken. Iron beading round gunwale on starboard side more or less injured. Iron rails and stanchions on upper deck broken, twisted and started from stem to fish davits. Fish davits bent. Fore topmast broken at bounds. Supporting stanchions of hurricane deck gone and twisted for about 25 feet from stem on both sides. Fore flagstaff broken. Hand rail, stanchions and netting of hurricane deck twisted, broken and gone for about 12 feet from stem. Fish block and cat-fall on port side broken and gone. Signal lantern and halyards gone. All the carved and scroll work, name board &c. about the bows more or less damaged. About 12 feet of open work of guards on starboard side broken and more or less damage to same on port side for about 40

feet from stem. Port life boat damaged. Fore topsail split and blown away, which they had tried to set during the collision to separate the vessels. Canvas screen on port side of main rail more or less torn.

The answer to the petition ran as follows:—

1st.—The defendant demurs to the plaintiff's petitions and said that the same is bad in law on the grounds that it specifies not any particular act or acts of negligence or mismanagement and upon other grounds sufficient in law to sustain this demurrer.

2nd.—The defendant denies that this Court has jurisdiction over him in respect of the matter alleged in the petition herein.

3rd.—The defendant admits the truth of the statements contained in the 1st and 5th articles of the petition.

4th.—The vessels *Chiri Maru* and *Audacious* mentioned in the petition came into collision in the harbour of Kanagawa between 8 and 8.30 p.m. 11th June current. The wind was then South by West to South South-West. The weather was overcast, rainy and squally, with strong breeze, and before the collision said *Chiri Maru* was distant from said *Audacious* about 1½ cables, lying North North-East. The said *Audacious* lying secured and anchored properly commenced about such time to drift towards the said *Chiri Maru*, and immediately a second anchor was let go, and all proper and necessary measures taken to avoid collision, but said *Audacious* nevertheless, and by inevitable accident so far as the *Audacious* is concerned, came into collision with said *Chiri Maru*. The port quarter of the *Audacious* colliding with starboard stem and bow of said *Chiri Maru*, and afterwards the stem and starboard quarter of said *Audacious* touched stem and port bow of said *Chiri Maru*. Officers and men of said *Audacious* rendered such assistance on the occasion of the said collision taking place as is mentioned in the 4th article of the petition, but said *Chiri Maru* was not so found or furnished as to permit of such assistance being as efficient as otherwise it might have been. Save as aforesaid the defendant does not admit the truth of the statements contained in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th paragraphs of the petition.

5th.—The damage resulting from the collision did not cause loss to the plaintiff of \$1,400, but to an extent of less than \$500.

6th.—The defendant does not admit the truth of any of the statements contained in the 6th article of the petition and denies that said *Chiri Maru* was at time of said collision ready to proceed to Nagasaki as in the 6th article of the petition stated; and the defendant further denies the truth of all and every the statements and statement contained in the 7th and 8th articles of the petition.

7th.—The defendant is not responsible or liable in respect of any of the matters alleged in the petition.

Mr. Ness, in opening the case, explained that the complaint had been got up hurriedly, and in claiming \$300 per day he had made a mistake. He asked permission to amend the petition by substituting for the \$300 per day the sum of \$150; and the total amount of the claim to \$4,400, instead of \$7,400 as demanded in the petition. He had sent a letter to the defendant's counsel informing him of his wish to amend the petition.

Mr. Dickins for the defendant had no objections to offer, and His Honour consequently granted the application.

Mr. Ness then addressed the Jury and laid before them the circumstances of the case as laid down in the petition, and said the main question they would have to decide was

whether the accident was inevitable or not, and it was incumbent upon the defendant to prove that by no means in his power could the accident have been averted; and the learned gentleman asked the Jury to kindly keep this fact before their notice while listening to the evidence.

Iwasaki Yataro was then called and stated that he was the plaintiff in this action, and the owner of the *Chiri Maru*. That document (produced) is the certificate of register of that vessel which shows that the vessel belonged to the Mitsu Bishi Co. of which he was the principal. It was the intention of the Japanese Government to dispatch the *Chiri Maru* to Nagasaki and thence to the seat of war; and negotiations were commenced relative to that object in the latter part of last month, and were brought to a conclusion in the beginning of this month. The negotiations were between the witness and an official of the Post Office. Memorandums of agreement produced and certified to be genuine by the witness. One of the documents was the agreement and the other a notice from the Post Office Department stating that the terms were accepted.

Mr Ness was about to read a translation of the documents, but Mr. Dickins objected. The point, however, was settled between the two learned gentlemen on the understanding that the documents were to be put in before cross-examination commenced.

The witness then continued and said that he was to receive \$150 per day from the Post Office for the use of the steamer; and in consequence of the collision he had been deprived from receiving this, as the ship was unable to sail in consequence of the damage sustained. It had been his intention to despatch her on the fourteenth; and it was arranged that the \$150 per day was to have been paid from the day she sailed until she returned: the services of the vessel were required until the end of the war. How long that would be the witness did not know: it might be two months or two years; at all events he was of opinion that she would have been required for a very long time. No steps were taken to reduce the loss, because the witness had been unable to take any. An estimate of the damage done to the ship valued the amount at \$1,400. The witness would have been content to have the *Chiri Maru* reinstated as before, instead of receiving a certain amount of money and having to get her repaired himself; and would be content to receive the sum of \$150 per day as compensation for the detention.

Recess till 1.30 p.m.

On the Court resuming this afternoon, Mr. Ness put in the charter-party of the *Chiri Maru*, or at least a certified copy of it, and then Mr. Dickins cross-examined the plaintiff, who stated that the first commencement of the Mitsu Bishi Co. was 9 or 10 years ago, and that the Company was his from the commencement; and that there never was any other person directly connected with the Company. In answer to a question as to the law regulating the foundation of companies, the witness replied that he knew nothing of such a law. He was sole possessor of all the vessels known as the Mitsu Bishi steamers.

Mr. Dickins asked by what means the witness became sole proprietor of the vessels known as the Mitsu Bishi Steamers, but Mr. Ness objected to the question. He ultimately withdrew his objection.

The witness said that he had been engaged many years in shipping, and ultimately the Government graciously gave him some vessels they did not require, which formed the nucleus of the Mitsu Bishi Company. There was no Company constituted by shareholders. The Government gave him the vessels for nothing; and no request had been made by the Government for any payment. The Government handed over to him about 18 ships, large and small; and the last one was handed over about three years ago. The expense of keeping up the vessels was met by the earnings of the vessels; and the earnings went into his own pocket and not to the Government. The *Chiri Maru* was one of those vessels not used by the Government and handed to him. When the Government made him a present of the ship a deed of gift was handed to him, though he had not the document with him; but the general purport of it was that they gave him ten or more vessels on the understanding that the vessels were to be used for Government service whenever required, and the Government to pay a suitable amount. When chartered by the Government, navigation expenses, such as wages of seamen, coal, &c., were entirely defrayed by him; and if the *Chiri Maru* went to the seat of war he, plaintiff, would have to pay the expenses attached to taking her there. The seal to the contract was that of the Post Office Department; and the person who applied it had probable the power to affix it, but the witness could not say for certain.

Mr. Dickins asked who paid for the vessels purchased from the Pacific Mail S. S. Company:—the Government or the witness?

Mr. Ness objected to the question on the ground that those vessels had nothing whatever to do with the *Chiri Maru* and had no bearing whatever on the case; the issue of the ownership of the *Chiri Maru* was before the Court but not the ownership of the other vessels.

Mr. Dickins then put another question viz: was witness the owner of the other vessels?

The witness replied that he was and that he had paid for them.

Mr. Dickins enquired if he paid for them out of his money or by money supplied by the Government?

Mr. Ness objected to the question.

Mr. Dickins said that part of his case was that the plaintiff was not the owner of the vessels, and that he therefore had no right to bring this action.

Mr. Ness said that, so far as the vessels were connected with the case, he had no objection to questions: but he did not see that the question of how the P. M. steamers were paid for, had anything to do with the case.

Mr. Dickins did not want to enquire more particularly into the private affairs of the Company than was absolutely necessary; but he was under the belief that the vessels were the property of the Government. He would put the question in a different form. Did the witness obtain the money from the Government?

The witness replied that he borrowed the money from the Government on interest, but the vessels did not consequently belong to Government until the money was returned. He had not read the petition in the present case himself, but it had been read to him. He believed that there was nothing untrue or unjust in the petition; but though he had seen a translation of the petition he did not sufficiently understand it to say positively that everything it contained was perfectly true. The question being pressed further, the

witness said that there was no "lie" in the petition.

Mr. Ness objected to the witness being questioned on a document not in his own language.

Mr. Dickins replied that the witness had read a translation of the petition and he ought to be acquainted with its contents. What he wanted to arrive at was, how much of the petition was the witness's and how much was due to his learned friend?

The witness stated that the fact of the *Audacious* drifting was owing to the negligence of the defendant: his opinion was that the vessel drifted because the Captain did not pay proper attention, as the *Audacious* was the only ship in the harbour that drifted. His belief was founded on the reports furnished by his own Captain. He was not on board the vessel and could not say personally what took place on the *Audacious*. The report of his Captain was that the accident occurred entirely through the fault of the *Audacious*; though no special act of negligence was mentioned. The *Amakusa-maru* left Yokohama for Nagasaki on the 14th. It was intended that this latter vessel should tow the *Chiri Maru* to Nagasaki, but in consequence of the unfortunate accident she was compelled to start without her. It was important that the *Chiri Maru* should have been sent to Nagasaki with all dispatch. Witness believed that there were from 30 to 40 vessels belonging to the Company altogether; and ships were despatched without any special regularity to Nagasaki; he could not say how often, neither could he give the monthly average. The *Chiri Maru* was to be engaged until the war was at an end, whether that was for a long or short period. He had given instructions to his counsel to say that he would be content to receive \$150 per day, and have the vessel repaired by the defendant, and had never given any other instruction? A gentleman named E. B. Jones was in his employ; and he thought a person by the name of Devine was also employed. The Mitsu Bishi Ironworks in Yokohama did not belong to the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company, though the Company had an interest in it. As a matter of fact he did not know what other persons were interested in the Iron Works besides himself. The contract engaging the *Chiri Maru* did not state the time she was to leave, because it was not known when there would be a vessel ready to tow her down: the understanding was that she was to be sent with all despatch.

To Mr. Ness the witness said that when the Government handed over the vessels to him it was understood that he was to requite the Government; and this arrangement was in writing.

Mr. Ness asked what obligations the witness came under when the ships were handed over to the plaintiff?

Mr. Dickins objected to the question.

His Honour supported Mr. Ness.

Mr. Dickins asked His Honour to take a note of his objection.

His Honour declined to do so, considering it was sufficient to be on the records that Mr. Dickins had made an objection and his objection was overruled.

The witness said that the obligation he was under to the Government was that he was to provide them with vessels when required, even to the inconvenience of private persons. The war was still going on.

Mr. Dickins objected to another question put by Mr. Ness; but His Honour declined to take the objection.

Mr. Dickins asked His Honour to take a note of his objection to his objection being refused to be taken by His Honour. His Honour informed Mr. Dickins he could take a note of the fact himself; and instructed Mr. Ness to proceed with his question.

The witness continued, and stated that an offer had been made by the Captain of the *Audacious*, but he could not say exactly what the terms of the offer were.

A juror asked the witness if the damage done to the *Chiri Maru* prevented her proceeding to sea, and he said that of himself he could not say, though Mr. Krebs had told him that the vessel could not proceed to sea in the condition she was in.

Mr. Dickins objected to this answer as evidence.

His Honour informed the Jury it could not be taken as evidence.

This concluded the evidence of the witness, and the Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday, June 29th, 1877.

Hashimoto Yoshimichi, a Japanese, was the first witness examined this morning, and stated that he was a clerk of the second grade in the Post Office Department. The signatures to two documents, viz., a letter from the Mitsui Bishi Office to the Post Office, offering the steamer *Chiri Maru* at \$150 per day, and a letter from the Post Office accepting these terms, were his; and the seal to those documents was the seal of the Post Office. The documents were genuine.

To Mr. Dickins the witness stated that he had no document given him by the Government authorising him to make the contract; but he made the contract through instructions received from the principal of the Post Office.

Shikiyama Shineru, an officer of the 6th grade in the Post Office, stated that the documents put into the hands of the last witness he had seen at the time they were drawn up. He saw the seal of the Post Office attached.

To Mr. Dickins the witness said the contract was entered into between the Mitsui Bishi and the Post Office; and he could not say how many shareholders there were in the Mitsui Bishi.

—Maies, Captain of the *Chiri Maru* was next examined, and stated that he held a master's certificate from Boston Nautical College, the Japanese and the U. S. Navy. (Certificates put in). He had been master fifteen years; and had been at sea 32 years to-morrow. He was in command of the *Chiri Maru* on the night of the collision. The *Audacious* bore from the *Chiri Maru* S. by W. The *Chiri Maru* was lying over against the northern shore, and was moored with two anchors; and was about a quarter of a mile from the *Audacious*. The weather was squally, with a falling barometer. He noted his barometer at 8 in the morning and every hour during the day. The *Chiri Maru* was moored at 6.30; before that the vessel had only been secured with one anchor, and the reason he let go another anchor was because the weather was squally, and any shipmaster would have done the same if he took ordinary precautions. The *Chiri Maru* had her anchor lights out that evening. It was very dark, though the witness had seen darker nights; but the lights on the other ships in harbour were not obscured by the darkness. During dinner he left the table and ordered the second anchor to be let go. He gave instructions to his second officer

to watch that night, as he did not like to trust the Japanese. Shortly after eight o'clock the first officer reported the *Audacious* adrift. Witness said it was impossible, but a close observation showed that she really was adrift. He told the chief officer to call all hands and lay out chain. The first officer went to one controller and witness to the other and paid away chain as quickly as possible. The *Audacious* then was quite near them; and being to windward the *Chiri Maru* was becalmed and would not take any more chain, still every effort was used on board to pay out chain. The time the *Audacious* struck was between eight and nine o'clock; and at that time the *Chiri Maru* had 75 fathoms of chain out on the port anchor and 45 on the starboard. The *Audacious* struck the *Chiri Maru* on her stem with her port quarter, and then passed by on the starboard side. A number of men and officers from the *Audacious* clambered on board and assisted in hauling up the remainder of the chain and the vessels then separated about 50 feet. Shortly afterwards the *Audacious* struck the *Chiri* again on the port side; and through the *Audacious* lying on it the starboard chain parted; and the following day it was ascertained that 65 fathoms were down. Some one from the *Audacious* persuaded witness to set his foretopsail and it was blown away. Both vessels lay together for some time thumping heavily, but eventually a heavy wind separated the vessels and the *Audacious* dropped astern. Some conversation took place when the *Audacious* men went on board.

Mr. Dickins objected to this evidence.

His Honour supported Mr. Dickins, remarking that for anything the minor officers of the *Audacious* might have said, the defendant was not responsible.

Mr. Ness asked the witness again if any conversation took place between witness and any officer or man of the *Audacious* at the moment of the collision.

Mr. Dickins objected. The proceedings were not taken against the *Audacious* but against Captain Colomb.

His Honour sustained the objection.

The witness then recapitulated the damage done to the vessel as laid down in the petition, with the addition of the chains being broken.

Mr. Dickins admitted the items, with the exception of the extent of damage done to the stem as mentioned in the petition.

The witness stated that the stem of the vessel was damaged so seriously, that he could not think of going to sea with it unrepaired. There were 26 men on board, including Chinese steward and boy; and the officers were foreigners. The *Tennessee* was nearer to the *Chiri Maru* previous to the collision than the *Audacious* was. Witness received instructions on the 4th to be ready to proceed to sea, and from that day the *Chiri Maru* was ready. She was moored in a safe place. If the *Audacious* had let go a second anchor at the time she began to drift, it would have been impossible for her to collide with the *Chiri Maru*. Men with drift leads should have been at each gangway; and if the drift lines were properly attended to the vessel need not have drifted a fathom. There was another way of ascertaining when a vessel was drifting, viz., by taking bearings of the other lights. When the second anchor was taken up the wind was in the same direction, and the witness was surprised that the anchor was astern. It was impossible for the *Audacious* to have two anchors down, because

the second anchor down on the following day was astern of the *Chiri Maru*, a position it could not have got in had it been let go before the collision. The *Audacious* could not have taken less than ten minutes to drift down, and in that time four anchors could have been let go. Assistance was rendered the next day to recover the anchor and chain by men from the *Audacious*.

To Mr. Dickins, the witness stated he had never been on the *Audacious*, and had no personal knowledge of what could or could not be done. He had never served on board any modern ironclad, though he had on a monitor. On the 11th the *Chiri Maru* was riding at single anchor till 6.30 p.m. and had been so riding since the 4th. He did not think mooring was safer than lying at single anchor. The distance between the *Audacious* and *Chiri Maru* was only arrived at by guess. Witness had been about 7 years in Japanese waters, but had never experienced a typhoon in June. He knew there were 30 fathoms of chain out at 6 o'clock from personal observation. When the collision occurred witness did not look at any watch or clock. He thought there was an entry in the log as to the time when the *Audacious* drifted. Chain was veered away as quickly as possible; quicker than the vessel would take it. The chains could be let go by being unshackled; but it was impossible to unshackle the port chain with the *Audacious* resting on it, as it would have been death to any man who attempted it. When the *Audacious* was drifting down, it was impossible to unshackle because there was a quantity of chain in the locker and the end was fastened in the bottom of the vessel; it might have been unshackled with some shackles, but it was not politic to let the ship adrift. The same reason did not apply to the starboard chain, but it would have been silliness to have thrown the chain overboard. It was not necessary for the *Chiri Maru* to have a third anchor to let go. If only one anchor had been down at the time the *Audacious* was drifting, it would have been easier to let go and get away. It is always better to put down two anchors than one when it begins to blow, than to wait until one anchor drags and then drop the second. He could not refer to any text book on seamanship bearing out that view; and witness would not be surprised if there were books which would not bear out the view. It was a point of seamanship in which Captains differed. Witness did not consider his rule as binding upon other seamen. The *Audacious* stopped drifting soon after she struck the *Chiri Maru*. He did not recollect having any conversation with Captain Colomb about the length of chain that had been out. He did not know from his own personal knowledge that Captain Colomb had committed an error in seamanship. If the topmast, stem, and cat-heads had been put in repair, the *Chiri Maru* might have gone to sea.

To Mr. Ness, witness stated that the vessel had not gone to sea because the repairs had not been executed by the responsible parties. Had the *Audacious* let go another anchor in all probability the collision would not have occurred. If the second anchor was not let go before eight o'clock, it would show an act of unseamanship, in witness's opinion.

Mr. Ness asked the witness if supposing the *Audacious* had two anchors adrift, would the putting down of a third anchor have prevented the collision and he replied that in all probability it would.

Mr. Dickins at first objected but finally withdrew his objection.

Witness said that if the *Chiri Maru* had been secured with only one anchor, and that had that been let go, the vessel would have been adrift. He had never made any statement to any one as to the extent of chain veered out other than was done. He thought he did everything in his power to avert the collision. The draught of the *Chiri Maru* is between 11 and 12 feet.

To the jury the witness stated that no offer had been made by Capt. Colomb, and he did not know how the estimate of the damage was arrived at. He thought it would take 12 or 14 days to repair the vessel. If the *Audacious* had one anchor only down when she began to drift and another anchor was let go, she would still drift till the second anchor brought her up. It would have been possible for the *Audacious* to drop down to the *Chiri Maru* from the time a second anchor could have been let go. The *Chiri Maru* is a steamer and supplied with the usual sails. Witness did not think it possible for a vessel to drift a quarter of a mile after a second anchor had been let go if the chain was veered properly.

Recess till half-past one o'clock.

On the Court resuming in the afternoon William McDonald was called, and stated that he was a surveyor, and had been called to survey the *Chiri Maru* the day after the collision. The particulars annexed to the petition constitute the damages. She was not fit to proceed to sea. Supposing the stem was only patched it would take something off the value of the vessel. It might take two or three weeks to repair the damage done to the vessel. The witness thought that if a vessel was riding at single anchor when it came on to blow it would have been advisable to drop another anchor. Witness could not say that he would have taken such a precaution had he been master of a ship in the harbour at the time; he would have seen that his anchor was clear. Had a second anchor been let go from the *Audacious* the probability is that the collision would not have occurred. After ascertaining that a vessel was drifting she could be checked within half a cable's length. On the night in question there was a ground swell on. There are several ways of ascertaining when a ship is drifting.

In cross-examination the witness stated that it was some time since he followed the sea: he had never served on board a 6,000 ton vessel, nor on a man-of-war of any kind, and had no experience of manœuvres on board a vessel of that class. He had no special knowledge of iron work. He had not calculated the time it would take to repair the *Chiri Maru*; neither did he know what the cost would be. In a straight line gale the witness would prefer to have his second anchor down to having it ready for an emergency. He did not know of any text books which would bear out his opinion, but could speak from experience. It would surprise him if any text-books gave a different opinion on the subject. He had always considered the point a decided one, but declined to say that, because a Captain did not let his second anchor go, he was acting in an unseamanlike manner. It might be proper to let go a second anchor if the wind was expected to shift and heavy ships were in the neighbourhood. He did not think that Captain Colomb acted negligently or from ignorance on the night in question; and did not think that under the circumstances in which Captain Colomb found himself, his comparative ignorance

of the bay, &c., would have acted wrongly in basing his action on the supposition that the wind might change. Witness was not afloat on the evening of the eleventh. The gale on the eleventh was what is termed a "straight line" gale. Supposing the ship was riding at single anchor, and he did not consider her likely to drift, the witness thought that probably he should not let another anchor go. It was unnecessary to have drift lines on both sides of the ship. It would be much more difficult to bring a large vessel up than a small one.

To Mr. Ness witness stated that the anchor should be in proportion to the size of the vessel. After a large vessel had commenced to drift, it would be more difficult to bring her up than a small ship.

D. Scott deposed that he was a Marine Surveyor, and had been requested to survey and report on the *Chiri Maru* on the 11th of this month. A new stem was necessary to put the vessel in the same condition as she was in before the accident. Supposing the *Audacious* had been a merchant vessel, it would have been a proper precaution to have let go another anchor on that night at six o'clock.

To Mr. Dickins witness stated that he was not afloat on the night of the eleventh and did not recollect a lull about eight o'clock; there was a short one before that. He had never commanded a steamer, and the largest vessel he ever commanded was one of 700 tons. He had no personal experience of service on board a man-of-war. The handling of a man-of-war of 6,000 tons differed considerably from the handling of a vessel of 700 tons. Witness did not consider himself competent to give an opinion as to how a man-of-war should be managed. Supposing the *Audacious* was lying at single anchor on the night in question, and had another anchor ready for emergency, witness did not think it would be unseamanlike. He did not know of any text-books on the subject.

Henry Joseph Dunn, stated that he was an American citizen, and chief officer on board of the *Chiri Maru*, and had a certificate of competency. He remembered the evening of the eleventh of June, and the *Chiri Maru* was lying then in the same position as she is now. She was lying at single anchor till after six o'clock, when she was moored. During the afternoon the state of the barometer indicated a heavy blow. Witness then went on to relate what had occurred in the evening, his evidence in this respect being identical with that given by Captain Maies.

(At this stage of the proceedings Sir Harry Parkes took a seat on the Bench.)

In cross-examination witness stated there might have been 20 hands on board. He was looking towards the *Audacious* and saw her coming. She did not drift exceedingly quickly. It was a few minutes (about a quarter of an hour) after eight when he saw the *Audacious* drifting.

Louis Tryler, second officer of the *Chiri Maru* was next examined, and gave similar testimony to that of the Captain and first officer of the *Chiri Maru*; and nothing further was elicited in cross-examination.

W. Robertson, of No. 237, stated that he was one of the partners of the Mitsu Bishi Iron Works. The firm consisted of the plaintiff, witness and Mr. Brandt. He had given an estimate for repairing the *Chiri Maru*, and put it at \$1,400, which witness thought was a reasonable sum. It would take about 30 days to effect the repairs. By working day

and night the repairs might be done in less time, though the expenses would necessarily be greater.

Charles Fletcher certified that he was an American citizen and had had some seafaring experience—40 years. On a squally day or night the master of every merchant ship would let down a second anchor. Supposing there were two vessels in harbour a quarter of a mile apart and one began to drift, if a second anchor was dropped she could be brought up before she reached the other.

In cross-examination witness stated there was a text-book which bore out his view relative to the letting of two anchors go, viz., the best book in the world—a nautical man's own experience!

This concluded the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Dickins asked His Honour for a nonsuit, as there was no evidence to go to the jury. There was no evidence of negligence on the part of Captain Colomb.

Mr. Ness argued that the onus of the proof of "inevitable accident" rested with the defendant and not with the plaintiff. He submitted that there was testimony before the Court which implied negligence on the part of Captain Colomb; as several witnesses stated that ordinary precaution dictated putting down another anchor.

Mr. Dickins maintained that, in the whole of the evidence, there was nothing to show that the case ought to go to the jury, and referred to authorities to substantiate his arguments.

His Honour, having heard the arguments of both Counsel, declined to entertain Mr. Dickins' application.

Dr. Dickins then opened his case to the jury, after which the Court

Adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Saturday, June 30th, 1877.

George Whitfield was called by the defence this morning and stated to the Court that he was an ironfounder and had had considerable experience with regard to repairing ships. He had been asked to estimate the damage done to the *Chiri Maru*, and he considered that \$850 would repair that vessel. He was of the opinion that the vessel might go to sea without any repairs done to her, though that was a point upon which the witness thought seamen would be able to give a more explicit opinion. A portion of the stem was broken, but it did not appear to be of very great importance; it had been broken off by a rivet hole joining the plates of the ship to the stem. It would take four days only to repair the stem and cat-heads, if the easiest way was resorted to. The cat-heads could have been put in in two days by working late, though that would probably have cost \$150 or \$200 more. The stem could be secured by an eyebolt through some part of the vessel that is solid, which would have made the vessel as secure as she was before. Witness had examined the boat, and it was evident that she had been damaged before and from the position of the boat he did not think it probable that the *Audacious* had touched her; though if she had, the damage done must have been small. The damage done to the woodwork would necessitate about 30 feet being taken away from the stem on the port side; there was not so much damage done on the starboard side. All the damage done would not entail the safety of the ship. None of the beams of the hurricane deck were broken; some of the stanchions

were started, and possibly the connection with the stem was broken. The boilers were in such a condition that they would not hold water, and new boilers would be necessary before she would be fit for sea. Witness was of opinion that the owner of the ship would have been glad to take \$40,000 for her before the collision.

In cross-examination witness stated that he had read the details of the damage done as stated in the petition; and if a new stem had to be put in it would necessitate the vessel being put in dock; and a new stem would cost some thousands of dollars. Witness' estimate was for repairs he considered necessary. To complete the repairs as detailed in the petition without a new stem would necessitate an expenditure of \$250 more than his estimate. He had not included the damage done to the topsail in his estimate; nor signal lantern, halyards and blocks. The witness thought that the estimate of \$1,400 was a "little steep." The fact of the vessel having her stem patched would not lessen her merchantable value; and when the repairs were completed the vessel would be as strong as she was before. It was as safe for the vessel to go to sea as ever it was so far as her hull was concerned. Witness could put the vessel out of hands in fourteen days if a new stem was not required; and in the event of a new stem being put in it would probably take twenty days to repair her. Witness could not tell the size of a sail any more than he could of a piece of chalk. He would put his opinion against Mr. McDonald's or any one else's so far as iron work was concerned. Witness thought that if a new stem were put in it would be to the damage of the ship.

To Mr. Dickins witness said he would withdraw his statement concerning the addition of \$250 as he had thought the petition mentioned 60 feet of wood-work, but on reference he found the petition only stated 30 feet of wood-work and 30 feet of iron heading, so that \$850 would meet the whole of the expense of the repairs with the exception of sails &c.

To the Jury witness stated that he could not say whether those parts which came into collision with the *Audacious* were in good order on the day of the collision.

G. A. Nutter was the next witness, and stated that he was a carpenter on board H. M. S. *Egeria*. He had been about 15 years in the service. He had served in several ships. Before entering the service he had been engaged in the Royal Dockyard. He had made a survey on the *Chiri Maru* the day after the collision, in connection with Capt. Johnson and Mr. Turner, chief engineer. He drew up a report with Mr. Turner; and had no idea of the damage until he saw it. The Captain of the *Chiri Maru* pointed out the damage done. He did not think the hull was injured. He had had some experience in iron-work as he assisted in building the *Egeria*. The estimate arrived at was in accordance with the Red Book which is supplied to the Navy.

Mr. Ness objected to any evidence of the Red Book unless the book was produced. The book was sent for.

Witness said his estimate of the damage done to the *Chiri Maru* amounted to £59.19. The broken part of the stem could have been repaired by what is termed a couple of butt-straps, one on each side, and rivetted. Two men would have repaired the stem in two days. Four men could not work on it. The cat-heads could be put in repair in two days. It was not absolutely necessary for the cat-heads to be repaired in order for the vessel

to be in a condition to go to sea. There did not appear to be much damage done to the boat, and witness did not see how the *Audacious* could have touched it. The damage done to the wood-work was not so serious as to prevent the vessel from going to sea.

To Mr. Ness:—Witness stated that he could not give an estimate of the damage done apart from the Red Book, as he was not aware of the cost of material and labour in this part of the world. He considered a patched stem as good as a new one, though he was unable to form any opinion of the value of the *Chiri Maru*. The *Chiri Maru* was quite fit to be towed to sea.

In re-examination witness said that no vessel would be safe if she broke away from the one that was towing her.

In answer to a question put by a juror, witness stated that the stem of the *Chiri Maru* was cracked before the collision.

To His Honour witness stated that the repairs could have been done at sea. The topmast being broken was not a hindrance to the *Chiri Maru* proceeding to sea. A new topmast could be made in two days. All that was necessary to be done to put the *Chiri Maru* in as safe a condition as she was in before the collision could be made in two days. As a carpenter he would have no objection to proceed to sea in the *Chiri Maru* if she was towed.

Charles Turner, Chief Engineer of the *Audacious*, deposed:—That he had been 25 years in the service. He had surveyed the *Chiri Maru*. On the first day he went in company with the carpenter of the *Egeria*; and on a second occasion he went with the Staff Commander of the *Audacious* to ascertain how far a report made by Lloyd's surveyor agreed with the actual damage done to the vessel; and also to examine her boilers to see if she was a vessel fit to go to sea or merely a hulk which would be required to be towed. He went a third time; and the damage was estimated at home prices: £30 was allotted for labour and £28 19s. for material. This did not include the topsail stated to be blown away. The cost of repairs here would be from two to three times greater than at home prices. He had called the attention of the Captain of the *Chiri Maru* to the defective state the stem had been in for some time previous to the accident. There were about 8-10ths fractured before the collision. Three blows of a 14-lbs. sledge would have broken off the stem. No portion of the hull of the ship was worked into that part of the stem. It would not have been unsafe for the *Chiri Maru* to be towed to sea in the condition she was in. But it would have been eminently unsafe for her to proceed to sea by herself before the collision. The stem would be stronger after being repaired than it was before. The vessel would be of more value after the repairs than she was before. The engines seemed to be perfect, though witness did not examine them, as he had no authority to do so. The boilers were totally unseaworthy, the furnaces being one mass of defects, so that there could be no steam raised; and in no sense could the vessel be considered a sea-going steamer.

To Mr. Ness witness stated that if the damage was estimated by local firms and sent to him to check, he would not allow eight hundred dollars. He knew the price of labour in Yokohama, but could not speak as an expert. He expressed his opinion generally. Estimates in Yokohama differed materially, as would be seen from the fact that one party had estimated the damage at \$400 and another at \$1,400, which witness thought

was a pretty wide margin. The vessel was unfit to proceed to sea before the collision, and if his interrogator wished, witness would give in detail why she was unable to proceed to sea.

Mr. Ness declined.

To Mr. Dickins witness stated that his experience as an engineer enabled him to form an opinion as to the value of labour and material in Yokohama. The stem being fractured, if the *Chiri Maru* had proceeded to sea, would probably have caused her loss if she had broken away from the vessel towing her. The Captain did not appear to know that the stem was fractured.

William Anderson stated that he was a ship carpenter in Yokohama. He had been on board the *Chiri Maru* to make an estimate of the damage done. He had given an estimate, which was \$750. He had been sent by the Mitsu Bishi Company.

To Mr. Dickins witness said that a patched stem would not take anything off the value of a vessel. At home stems of large vessels were usually scarfed.

To a Juror witness stated that he could do the repairs in eight days. To work only nine hours a day it would probably take ten days. He was prepared to take the contract on Monday morning and complete it in eight days.

William Castle, First Lieutenant of the *Audacious*, said that he was on board between half-past 6 o'clock and eight o'clock on the night of the eleventh. He was watching attentively the relative positions of the *Audacious* and the other men-of-war; and did not notice any change in their respective positions, and was quite satisfied the *Audacious* had not altered her position. About half-past seven he noticed the gale had somewhat subsided. Shortly after eight o'clock his attention was called to an order given to let go the starboard anchor. He went on deck to his station on the fore-part of the upper deck, to attend to the anchors. Before reaching his station he became aware that a second anchor had been dropped. It was possible on board the *Audacious* to feel a sensation as of a release from a weight, which was sufficient to convince him that it was an anchor which had been dropped. As he went forward he noticed men attempting to take steps to ease out or veer the starboard cable. He also proceeded to carry out an order that had been given him, to veer the port cable and also to prepare the remaining anchors for immediate service. All these things he immediately attended to. When he got forward he observed that the starboard anchor had been let go. On the port cable being veered the *Audacious* "took" her starboard cable. The *Audacious* was lying at single anchor and the *Tennessee* was moored with an anchor towards the wind. She was only riding at single anchor. He was much struck by the zealous manner with which all hands on board the *Audacious* did their duty. There was no confusion; and the orders given were not improper.

To Mr. Ness witness said the *Audacious* was at single anchor till about 8 o'clock. He had not observed the state of the barometer during the day. The anchor by which the vessel was secured was of the first power, and the cable was the best that was on board. All the cables were equally good. He did not know that men were stationed with hand leads. It was a standing order that they should be and they ought to have been. He was not on deck at the time the *Audacious* began to drift. He could not say the time that elapsed between when the *Audacious*

began to drift and the letting go of the second anchor. The distance between the two vessels was about 350 yards, or two cables. He did not think the *Audacious* could be pulled up before reaching the *Chiri Maru* even if the second anchor had been let go on the *Audacious* first drifting. The *Tennessee* was probably from 250 to 300 yards from the *Audacious*. It was impossible for the *Audacious* to collide with the *Tennessee* from their relative positions. The *Elisabeth* was from 400 to 500 yards from the *Audacious*. He had never sent word to the *Chiri Maru* that she was in a dangerous position, as he never imagined that the *Audacious* would feel the gale, let alone drift. He had no knowledge of what precautions were taken between 8 o'clock and the time of the dropping of the second anchor. Supposing the second anchor had not been let go when the *Audacious* began to drift, every precaution could not have been taken. The other anchors were not ready for immediate service. The second anchor was ready for immediate service. Whenever an anchor was secured witness reported to Captain Colomb. The last time that particular anchor was secured was at Nagasaki; but he observed that it was clear on the morning in question. It was not customary to heave an anchor to see if it was clear. The *Audacious* had no steam up between 6 and 8 o'clock. It would not have been a proper precaution to have had steam up between 6 and 8 o'clock. He thought it would have been improper. If steam had been up it would have rendered the collision less probable. He would withdraw his previous statement about it being an improper precaution to get up steam. If a second anchor had been put down in the evening it would have rendered the collision less probable though it would have been an unnecessary precaution, as the vessel was riding easily. It was possible to ascertain by means of hand-leads when a vessel was drifting. Witness did not go on board the *Chiri Maru* when the collision took place. He did not expect any thing extraordinary in the weather on the night of the eleventh. The weight of the second anchor was something over 95 hundred weight. After the collision the *Audacious* had two anchors down.

In re-examination by Mr. Dickins, witness stated he kept no watch. As first Lieutenant it was his duty to see what the condition of things were on board, and he was constantly looking after them. It was easy to tell by inspection whether an anchor is clear. On the evening of the 11th he had noticed that the anchor in question was quite ready for letting go. Without the wind materially shifting it was a physical impossibility for the *Audacious* to drift on to the *Tennessee*. Had the wind shifted to the S. or S. E. there was a possibility of the *Audacious* colliding with the *Tennessee* if the former drifted. Supposing the *Audacious* was riding at anchor and drifted suddenly, it would take more than four or five shackles of cable of a second anchor to bring her up. Under the circumstances it was not necessary to take other precautions than were taken. Not more than two minutes elapsed between the time of the order being given for the second anchor to be let go and the time witness felt the vibration. The anchor must have reached the bottom. It is a roadstead where the *Audacious* is lying; and it was customary for vessels to lie at single anchor in a roadstead as open as this at Yokohama. The measures taken on board the *Audacious* before and after the drifting were the same

as are usually taken in the service on similar occasions.

To the Jury, witness explained that the best course to adopt was to let the ship lie at single anchor and keep a second one ready for an emergency. The reason was that as a vessel sometimes rode ahead of her anchor, if the cable parted she would come back with a sudden jerk, which would bring a heavy strain upon the cable. On the other hand where an anchor was kept in readiness and dropped on the ship first drifting, the ship could be brought up quicker.

The Court at this stage adjourned till Monday, the 2nd prox., at nine o'clock a.m.

Monday, July 2nd, 1877.

This case was resumed this morning, when Frederick Augustus Johnston said that he was serving on board the *Audacious* in the capacity of Staff Commander. He had assisted in surveying the damage done to the *Chiri Maru*. The witness then recapitulated the items, remarking that but little damage was done to the catheads, and the hull was not damaged at all. The injury sustained by the *Chiri Maru* was, he thought, not sufficient to prevent her being towed to sea. If the ship had been in his charge and was required as a hospital for sick men he could have rigged temporary catheads in one day that would have sufficed for the time being. As a naval man the witness expressed his opinion that at the outside it would have taken not more than two days to repair the damage. The *Chiri Maru* was certainly not in a fit condition to proceed to sea before the collision; and, if she had broken away from the vessel towing her, she would have been at the mercy of the waves, though her fore and aft sails might steady her so as to enable her to be recovered again by the towing steamer. The attention of witness had been specially called to the condition of the stem, the greater portion of which was fractured before, probably three-fourths. At the place fractured there was a rivet or iron pin. The stem broken off did not constitute the hull of the ship, and its being broken did not effect the hull. It would have been very unsafe for the vessel to proceed to sea with the stem broken. Two butt-straps would have secured the stem sufficiently for the purpose; and if they had been put on the vessel she would most certainly have been stronger than she was before; and her value would not have been lessened in any degree. The report of the cost to repair the damage that had been given in by the carpenter was a fair one according to the Red Book. The practice was for a vessel in a roadstead like that of Yokohama to lie at anchor. Witness had twenty-five years service, and the practice had always been for large vessels to lie at single anchor. The object of mooring was to economize space, which was sometimes necessary when there are many merchant vessels ahead. It was not the custom on a man-of-war to have two anchors ahead, as it was dangerous in certain circumstances. The witness then explained in what way it would be dangerous, and gave a practical illustration of his meaning by means of two pieces of string attached to a board. He said that having two anchors ahead if the wind veered round, it would bring the strain upon one of the anchors and there was a great possibility of the cables becoming entangled. The practice of the service when it came on to blow was to send down top-gallant masts and see the second anchor was clear ready to let go; when the wind increased greatly to

put a lead over the side. It was not the practice of the service to let go a second anchor until an emergency occurred. The *Audacious* has two bar and two sheet anchors. Witness had been three years on the *Audacious* within five days, having been appointed before the vessel was ready for sea, and his experience was that when she was riding at anchor she was particularly steady, and nothing in his past experience led him to imagine that she would have drifted on the night in question. There was nothing in the bottom of the harbour to lead to the supposition the *Audacious* would drag: quite the reverse, as he had tried the bottom and found it to consist of thick black mud, and what he considered good holding ground. In a rocky, shingly, or sandy bottom he might have been apprehensive of danger. There was nothing in the weather on the night in question between 6 and 9 o'clock to lead the witness to suppose the vessel would drift, as he was under the impression it would moderate. There was nothing in the weather before nine o'clock to make it necessary to get up steam, and so far as he was aware no vessel in the harbour got up steam before that time. He, witness, was responsible for the safety of the ship to the Captain. It was his duty to assist the Captain in every way possible, and though he did not keep watch he was liable to be on deck all night if there was any danger. Suppose through negligence or any other cause the ship ran on shore, he would be liable to be tried by Court Martial with the Captain of the ship. If it could be shown that on such an occasion he had given right orders, he should hope to be exonerated from blame. On the night in question about 6 o'clock the weather was rainy and squally. Witness was on deck watching the weather till 6.30, and then, being perfectly satisfied in his mind that the ship was in perfect safety, he went to dinner; and during dinner the wind lulled, and he was still more satisfied the ship was in no danger. About 7.30 when going on deck, he looked to see if the ship was in the same position as when he left the deck before, and being perfectly satisfied he went into the upper battery and lit his pipe and was looking out of one of the large ports. While there he thought he heard the vessel drifting, and immediately ran up the ladder and gave the order to stand by the starboard anchor. This was between 8 and 8.30. In a few minutes the anchor was let go. The vessel was drifting very rapidly, so much so that it was evident something was wrong with the anchor. In weighing the anchor it was found that it had no stock, that the stock had been broken. This stock had been furnished in Hongkong; and was in order so far as witness was aware. The *Audacious* had her proper anchor lights on the night of the 11th. The precautions mentioned by the witness before as being proper on the occasion of a blow, were taken on the night of the 11th. It could not have been three minutes at the outside from the time witness observed the drift until the collision took place. There was no reason to suppose that the anchor was foul. It had been down a long time, and about a fortnight before the accident sail-drill took place, and it was blowing fresh at that time, and this tested the anchor in such a way as to make witness believe it impossible for her to drag, as it was ascertained afterwards the anchor was embedded in mud. There was not so much danger of fouling an anchor when it had been down a long time as when first let go. Witness had had a conversation with Captain Colomb about the safety of

the ship, and both arrived at the conclusion that she was quite safe. It was not uncommon for the wind to shift from the north to the south quite suddenly.

To Mr. Ness, witness said he had thought that on the night in question there would be a change of wind. His experience led him to make this assertion, that the wind shifted frequently in the harbour. A circular wind was the wind veering from one quarter to another; and on the night of the 11th witness thought there was a possibility of its shifting to the north. The barometer went down very low and got steady about 8 o'clock. When the barometer falls suddenly it also frequently rises as suddenly, very often with a shift of wind. He looked at the barometer about 5.30 p.m. To the best of his belief the conversation between him and Capt. Colomb took place about 6.30 p.m. When a blow comes on the barometer is logged every hour, and looking at the log was as good as looking at the barometer. Supposing a second anchor had been let go between 6 and 8 o'clock, it might have rendered the collision less probable, but it would have been unseamanlike, and if any accident had happened through letting go that second anchor he would not have been so clear to-day as he was. If steam had been up the collision would have been avoided, but there was no occasion for it any more than there was to-day. If sail had been made, the *Audacious* would have been lost, as she was a steamer and would not answer to sail like a ship. The witness ascertained the ship was drifting through observing the light-house light and the lights of other vessels. He was of opinion that it did not take more than three minutes to drift to the *Chiri Maru*. He had never said anything to the effect that the ship had been adrift before he observed it. Mr. Lingham was on watch; and it would have been his duty to have ordered the anchor to be let go, if he found the vessel adrift, and then report to the Captain. Lingham said he did not think the vessel was adrift. As a matter of fact he had no positive knowledge of how long the *Audacious* was adrift before he discovered it, though he believed that he saw her commence to drift. He believed there were hand leads over the side. It would depend at what rate the vessel was drifting as to the distance in which it would take to bring her up. If the anchor was in proper order and a second anchor was let go the vessel could have been brought up. The *Audacious* had ridden in heavier weather. She would not have drifted at the rate she did if the stock had not been broken. He could not in any way account for the breaking of the stock. It was not usual to lift an anchor to see if it was clear; that was a very old practice, entirely out of date now; and, in the event of doing so, the anchor would probably become fouled. When an anchor holds well it is unseamanlike to lift the anchor to see if it is clear. It took about three minutes in which to let the anchor go. The second anchor was astern of the *Chiri Maru* the day after the collision, but the wind had shifted somewhat. There was no probability of the second anchor fouling the chain of the *Chiri Maru* from the way in which it was let go. It is possible for the starboard anchor to be let go in a minute and a half. The *Tennessee* was moored on the night of the 11th, and was probably a cable and a half distant. He did not know the merchantable value of the *Chiri Maru*.

To Mr. Dickens witness stated that he had seen operations in the dockyards at home. The *Tennessee* was moored, but was no more

secure than if she had been lying at single anchor. A party was sent on the *Chiri Maru* the morning after the collision to haul her up, and her position might have been altered, which would account for the anchor being found astern. He had no reason to suppose that the *Audacious* was drifting before the moment he observed it. He had about twenty or thirty feet to go from where he was smoking to where he had to give the order to let go. The anchor was perfectly clear at the time. It would not be proper for a man-of-war to get up steam unless there were some extraordinary circumstances to warrant it.

To the Jury witness stated that no one besides the officers and men of the *Audacious* had seen the broken anchor. Had two anchors been down and one given way, the probability was that the sudden strain brought upon the other anchor would have caused the cable to part. The *Chiri-maru* was anchored in a perfectly safe place.

Recess till two o'clock.

On the Court resuming its sitting this afternoon,

Alfred Smith, an able seaman, was called and certified that he recollected the 11th of June. He recollected seeing the starboard anchor on the evening of that day. It was ready for letting go and would not take more than two seconds to let go after an order had been given.

To Mr. Ness witness said that he knew nothing about the drifting. He was called to assist in veering the port cable and let go the starboard anchor. He did not assist in letting go the starboard anchor because it had been let go. He jumped on board the *Chiri Maru*, and did not say anything to any one on her to the effect that no one on the *Audacious* knew when she did drift.

Mr. Dickens objected to the form of Mr. Ness' questions, on the ground that whatever was said by the witness on board the *Chiri Maru* was not admissible evidence of any negligence on the part of Captain Colomb.

Mr. Ness argued that the witness was acting under the orders of his superior officers, and was an eyewitness to some extent of the collision.

His Honour sustained the objection. Mr. Ness continued his cross-examination of the witness, who stated what had led him to take notice of the second anchor. He did not know what time the starboard anchor was let go.

Alfred Arthur Chase Parr, Commander on the *Audacious*, said he had served in the Arctic expedition. He said he recollected the evening of the 11th instant, and then proceeded to relate what occurred on board. The manner in which the Captain of a man-of-war obtained information as to the condition of the ship was to give orders to subordinate officers who would see them carried out and then report. The officers of a man-of-war are appointed by the Admiralty; and the general rules of the service were observed on the *Audacious*. As Commander of the ship he kept no watch. His duties were to look after the interior of the ship and report if anything went wrong. He satisfied himself that the starboard anchor was clear. If witness had reason to believe that the anchor was not clear, it would have been his duty to report to Captain Colomb. It was not his especial duty to see that the anchor was clear but he merely

satisfied himself as a precautionary measure. If the anchor had been found not to be clear witness would not have been responsible.

His Honour thought that upon this last answer, the evidence of the witness relating to the anchor ought to be struck out.

Mr. Dickens asked that it be allowed to stand on the minutes.

Witness here stated that it would be his duty to report to Captain Colomb if the anchors or any other part of the ship were not in good condition, and having satisfied himself that the ship was safe he went below, got his pipe, then went on the upper battery to smoke. While there he heard that the ship was drifting. He immediately ran out and asked if the second anchor was let go: ran forward, and the anchor was let go just as he reached the fore-castle. He then went aft again, and saw the ship was near the *Chiri Maru*, and shortly afterwards the collision took place.

The witness was then questioned as to the custom of the service when a vessel was lying in an open roadstead, and corroborated the testimony already given in regard to it. Nothing occurred to lead the witness to suppose the anchor was fouled. When it was weighed the anchor came up minus the stock. He would prefer lying at single anchor on a windy night, as was the usual custom of the service. If the *Chiri Maru* had had one anchor down and veered 100 fathoms of chain she might have avoided the collision.

In cross-examination witness said that if two cables were straight ahead they would assist in sustaining the strain of the vessel. But if two anchors were down at different angles there would be a greater strain on each of the cables than if the vessel were lying at single anchor. Witness thought about one minute had elapsed from the time he heard the vessel was drifting until the anchor was let go. He thought it would have been difficult to bring up the *Audacious* on the night in question considering the circumstances in much less than a quarter of a mile. The *Tennessee* was moored and one anchor was lying useless. Most probably if steam had been up the collision would have been averted.

To Mr. Dickens witness said that Captain Colomb was invariably in charge of the ship when on board. It was possible for a ship on such a night to veer 100 fathoms of cable in ten minutes. If the *Chiri Maru* had had her chains clear the presence of the *Audacious* would have impeded her veering, unless she had been veering before, in which case it it would have been different. If the stock to the anchor had not broken, witness did not think it probable that the *Audacious* would have drifted. If all four anchors had been ahead of the ship it would have lessened the probability of the collision, but that was certainly not a necessary precaution to take.

To the Jury, witness said it was possible to have two anchors straight ahead. If the *Chiri Maru* had been a rock no other precautions would have been taken than were taken.

In answer to His Honour witness said that supposing two anchors were ahead at an almost equal strain, and one parted, it would throw such a strain upon the other as to cause it to break.

Captain P. H. Colomb, was next sworn; and he stated that under ordinary circumstances the starboard anchor could be let go in three or four minutes. When an emergency was anticipated the bower anchor is prepared to be let go at one or two seconds' notice. The two after anchors are called the sheet anchors

and could scarcely be got ready to let go under ten or fifteen minutes. Sheet anchors were only for letting go after the bower anchors are let go. In a gale of wind one of the sheet anchors was usually prepared in case it was required. On the night in question the *Audacious* had been riding at her port bower anchor, and the other was prepared to be let go at a moment's notice. The chains were almost as heavy as any in use. Each anchor had over 200 fathoms of cable. If a ship is lying at single anchor the ship will swing round the anchor and describe a circle. Men-of-war never have two anchors directly ahead close together. If a man-of-war intends to lie with two anchors down she must moor. He explained the process of mooring. Men-of-war never moor when they have plenty of space, except when they are in what is called tide-ways. In tide-ways or where anchors are liable to foul, it is usual to moor. Men-of-war in anchoring have to think of two things, their own safety in drifting, and the drifting of other men-of-war, so that a ship lying in the neighbourhood of another heavy ship must see that she does not in anchoring throw it out of her power to keep clear in case the other drifts. The *Chiri Maru* had taken measures to provide for her own safety from drifting but did not allow for the possibility of another ship drifting. The Captain of the *Chiri Maru* had stated that he might have got out of the way of the *Audacious* if he had only one anchor down instead of two. Though a vessel was safer to have two anchors down than one, in one respect, she was in greater danger than if she had two. It was twice as difficult to veer two cables as it was to veer one. The custom of the service was never to let go your second anchor unless there was reason to distrust the first one. There was nothing in the weather to lead him to suppose that there was any danger of the vessel drifting up till 8 p.m. He had been three years Captain of the *Audacious* and over 30 years in the service. During those thirty years, and more especially during the past three, he had been in the constant habit of riding at single anchor. On the night of the 11th there was not a heavy sea. The *Audacious* rode out the rest of the night with two anchors, the disabled anchor and the starboard anchor. When mooring, as shown in a diagram produced by the witness, he said that in the event of one anchor giving way there was a probability of the other cable snapping. Anchoring at single anchor is preferable to mooring because two anchors are parted with and one of them may be rendered useless, and then another would have to be got ready, and in the event of a ship drifting down there would be three cables to veer; and in case of having to slip the cables she would have only one anchor left to bring her up. There were no reason to suppose the anchor the *Audacious* was riding by was foul; and when the anchor was raised there were no indications that it had been fouled. The nature of the bottom was soft sticky mud, almost the best possible holding ground. On the 11th of June he was on board the *Audacious*; and during the afternoon he received constant reports of the barometer and watched very carefully the Aneroid barometer in his cabin. From these observation and reports, up to about 3.30, he drew the inference they were in for one of the ordinary blows usually experienced here. As the barometer continued to fall he thought there might be a possibility of something more. As the wind lulled he thought the blow was probably over; or if it did blow again that the wind would come from some other quarter. No

reports were made to him, but there were some conversations about the weather, the ship, and so forth. The standing rule is that whenever a breeze of wind comes on, the lead is cast over the side and a look out kept for drifting; and when the top-gallant masts are sent down, the spare anchor is usually looked to. He had been at work in his cabin during the afternoon and noticed the rising wind, and he went on deck several times to see what the situation was, and more especially to see that the anchor was clear. Witness then explained how he observed whether the riding anchor was clear or not. It was a habit of his to watch the anchor and see that it was not fouled. Every preparation was made during the afternoon for a blow. At a quarter past seven he went to dress for dinner, and he thought there was a probability of its lulling altogether. Some three quarters of an hour afterwards word was brought to him that the ship was dragging. He went out of his cabin and met several of the officers who informed him that the second anchor had been let go. Witness repeated the order to let go the starboard anchor. He ran forward to see that the men were at their stations for veering cable and called out that both presses were to be manned. He went on the highest part of the deck and from there saw the *Chiri Maru* on the port quarter about a cable or a cable and a half off. He then went aft to the bridge so as to be in his usual place for receiving reports and issuing orders. He saw that from the rate he was approaching the *Chiri Maru* the *Audacious* would very probably foul her if the latter did not bring up. He also came to the conclusion that the anchor was broken. He had never seen the stock of an anchor injured in a muddy bottom before, and shortly after the port quarter of the *Audacious* came in contact with the starboard bow of the *Chiri Maru* to the extent perhaps of 12 feet. He thought that before coming to the *Chiri Maru* he had issued orders to stop veering on both cables. He then sent some hands on board the *Chiri Maru* to try and veer her cables, but the two ships remained more or less in contact for some considerable time, first as described, and secondly with the starboard quarter of the *Audacious* in contact with the port bow of the *Chiri Maru*. He sent blacksmiths and others on board to endeavor to separate the ships. The reports were that the cables could not be got clear. If the *Chiri Maru* had veered 105 fathoms of chain when the *Audacious* was observed approaching, the collision might have been averted. If the *Audacious* had been brought up shortly after the collision, it was possible for the accident to have been averted. If the *Chiri Maru* had slipped her cable the collision could have been averted, but it would have been an unseamanlike thing for her to do, as both her anchors were down, though if she had only had one anchor down it would have been the proper thing to do. Witness here drew a diagram of the relative positions of the vessels after the collision and by it explained how it was that the port anchor of the *Audacious* had got astern of the *Chiri Maru*, which was through the fact that the latter had been shifted nearer to her anchor in order to allow the *Audacious* to get up her port anchor. Witness then explained his theory of how the anchor became broken. In letting the anchor go, he surmised that one end of the stock must have penetrated the mud, and that though the flukes were partially buried still they lay flat. A sudden jerk or strain coming upon the cable the stock broke and the

anchor then slid along the mud. He did not think that it was necessary to get up steam on the night of the 11th. The *Tennessee* was moored and riding at one anchor. The *Atalante* was riding at single anchor. Every order had been given that the occasion required. As on every well regulated man-of-war there were rules on the *Audacious*, which were carried out by the officers without any special instructions from him, witness. He explained that the Captain of a man-of-war is always in command of his vessel though not always in charge. Unless the Captain took the charge of a ship out of the hands of the officer of the watch, he, the officer of the watch, was responsible for the ship. Hence when witness went below at 7.30 he was not in charge of the ship though in command. If the officer of the watch had been to blame for the drifting he should say so in this Court and so terminate the case in his, witness' favour. But having made very minute and careful enquiries into the conduct of every person concerned under his command, he was able to say that the economy of the ship was worked with its usual clock-like regularity; and if he himself was not to blame for the collision most decidedly nobody else was. Having witnessed the damage done to the *Chiri Maru* he was of the opinion that if he had to tow the ship to sea on the fourteenth he should certainly have taken her. But unless he had good steam power and plenty of cable, he would have been sorry to have towed the *Chiri Maru* to sea even before the collision. She was only a mere hulk, and if she broke loose would be in a helpless condition. It would not have been proper for a vessel to go to sea with three-fourths of her stem broken. Some time on the following day three gentlemen, one of whom gave his name as Mr. Krebs, called upon him, representing themselves to be the agents or representatives of the Mitsu Bishi Company. He thought Mr. Jones was one of them. They said that they had come to settle the matter of damages. He was exceedingly busy at the time and very anxious for the interview to be short, and remarked that he would pay the bill. They asked if he would appoint assessors and he replied, no. They claimed demurrage, but witness stated he knew nothing about demurrage, but that if they were anxious to go to sea they should repair the vessel and send in the bill, and it would be paid, which was the usual custom. They again claimed demurrage and were referred to the Consul. And when they were going away he told them to repair the ship and send in the bill, and the only thing that should lead to litigation would be an unfair demand. They did not specify any acts of negligence on his part. The result of the interview was that the three gentlemen left. They afterwards made some communications to the Consul but none direct to witness. (Documents produced and read. One claimed \$300 per day as demurrage until the claim was satisfied.) These documents were answered, and the claim for demurrage disputed. The Mitsu Bishi Co. refused to accede to the proposal made by witness. No personal demand had been made upon him to pay the amount of damage and demurrage until the service of the petition. It was the custom of the British Government to pay for damage irrespective of liability.

Mr. Dickins asked the witness what was the daily expense of the *Audacious*.

Mr. Ness objected to the question on the

grounds that it did not touch any of the issues of the case.

Mr. Dickins contended that he had a right to introduce any evidence which would assist him in his address to the Jury.

Objection sustained.

Mr. Ness asked the witness if he thought, if the *Audacious* had been moored on the night of the 11th, that she would have retained her berth; and he replied that he could not answer. If the *Audacious* had been secured according to diagram 3, (two anchors ahead) she might have retained her position. If she had been moored as represented in diagram 4, the probability was she would not have retained her berth. Witness recollected having a conversation with Captain Johnstone, and was under the impression the subject of letting go a second anchor was introduced. The *Tennessee* was moored, and in her case a third anchor was subsequently let down. He knew the state of the barometer between six and eight o'clock—up till half-past seven, and it was falling. It was easy for a ship to drift a quarter of a mile in three minutes. He could not say, in the witness box, how long it took the *Audacious* to drift. He was not informed of the *Audacious* drifting until after she had commenced to drift. He could not say who was the first to discover the vessel drifting. He could not say how long it would take to pull up the *Audacious* after she commenced to drift. The distance of a quarter of a mile, would, if the anchor bit, be a long distance, but it would depend when the anchor did bite. Men stationed with hand leads could ascertain almost at the moment when a vessel got adrift. He did not attach negligence or mismanagement to any one on board the *Ohiri Maru*, though he thought it was imprudent anchoring outside men-of-war and in letting two anchors go. The rules of seamanship in the merchant service and navy were alike, though in other ways the navigation differed materially. He did not offer a direct sum of £100 to the Mitsu Bishi as compensation for damage done. An offer of some kind had been made by Mr. Robertson. He was not, in the technical sense, in charge of the *Audacious* between half-past seven and half-past eight. By being technically in charge he meant by naval law, which did not make him responsible when not in charge.

To Mr. Dickins witness stated that it could not have been longer than a minute and a half after the order was given till the anchor was let go, so far as he could remember.

The Court here adjourned till to-morrow morning, the 3rd instant, at ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, JULY 3RD, 1877.

This morning Mr. Dickins called

G. T. M. Purvis, who stated he was a retired Captain in H. M. Navy and had had thirty years experience in the service. He had also held the post of Harbour Master in Yokohama for three years, and had become familiar with the weather in Yokohama and Japan generally, and was acquainted with the modes of anchoring in this or any other harbour. It was quite common for the wind to shift suddenly from N. to S. or E. to W. He recollected the evening of the 11th inst., though he was not in Yokohama at the time. In the event of a high wind rising, a prudent seaman would make provision for a shift of the wind. If the barometer went down and then became more or less stationary—

Mr. Ness objected to the question put by Mr. Dickins, as it was putting the answer into

the mouth of the witness, and was a leading question; and apart from that fact the substance of the question was not in evidence.

Mr. Dickins finally agreed to have the question struck out; and put it in another form viz: in the event of the barometer falling would he expect a change of wind?

Witness replied that he would. If the barometer was rising and again fell he would also expect a shift of wind. He was in the habit of watching the barometer daily. In this or any other harbour it was always his practice. When in command of a man-of-war he should prefer lying at single anchor to mooring. It would not be right to lie with two anchors ahead.

Mr. Dickins asked the witness if in the event of a blow coming on in a harbour like this he would put down two anchors or keep one in readiness to be let go?

Mr. Ness objected, alleging that the question was a leading one.

Mr. Dickins admitted that the question was a leading one, but argued that the evidence of Captain McDonald gave sufficient ground to justify him putting the question in that form.

Mr. Ness withdrew his objection.

The witness stated that he would keep one anchor ready for an emergency and lie at the other one. If he had reason to distrust the anchor by which he was riding he would let go the second anchor. If he had no reason to distrust it he would not let the second one go.

To Mr. Ness witness said that all four anchors might possibly have to be let go and steam got up. This would depend entirely upon the strength of the wind. He could not say whether it was requisite or not to lower two anchors on the night of the eleventh. The lowering of a second anchor was of course to strengthen the position of the ship.

Mr. Ness asked whether the witness considered it more important to take steps to maintain the berth the vessel occupied or to take steps to provide for an emergency which might never occur.

Witness said he did not understand the meaning of the question. He was not lawyer enough. So far as his experience went he were always taking steps against emergencies, both on shore and afloat.

Mr. Ness: That'll do! We don't want a speech from you.

Witness thought it was of equal importance to provide for a vessel keeping her berth and to provide for drifting. He could not say whether one was more important than the other. Under some circumstances it might be ascertained that a change of wind was about to take place without looking at the glass. A resident might be able to ascertain when a change of wind was about to take place without looking at the glass. Glasses were not always infallible in Yokohama. He might "guess." at the weather on a squally day and act upon his "guess." He quite comprehended the meaning of the term "guess." A guess was a guess. He understood it to be forming your own conclusion on certain grounds. That was his idea of the meaning of "guess." He did not know what the legal meaning might be. He had never served on board an ironclad. He believed it was a prevalent custom of merchant ships to let go two anchors, but he did not consider it added to their safety in any way. In Yokohama he should certainly lie at single anchor, except he took up an inside berth or anchored among the merchant shipping, when he would probably moor. If

lying at single anchor and it came on to blow he might, when the wind had reached sufficient strength, let go a second anchor, but it would have to be blowing very hard before he would do so.

To Mr. Dickins witness said he would not let go his second anchor in an ordinary blow, and neither would he let go a second anchor while he thought he was safely riding by his single anchor. It would be a very hard blow which would induce him to let go his second anchor. He thought he was at Inushima on the night of the eleventh. What one man would think a hard blow another might not. He should consider a hard blow was the beginning of a good typhoon, and a very hard blow he should consider a typhoon. After the wind had reached a second point he should probably drop a second anchor under foot. According to the figures used in the service he might drop a second anchor when the wind reached between 10 and 12.

To the Jury, witness said that when he left Yokohama the *Audacious* was lying where she is now. He never knew a hulk to lie outside of men-of-war.

Mr. Dickins called Lieut. Lingham, but the jury arose and informed His Honor that they did not think any more evidence was necessary.

Mr. Lingham was consequently not examined.

Captain Colomb was recalled and was about to make a statement, when

Mr. Ness objected on the ground that it was rather an irregular proceeding.

The point the witness wished to state was that a great number of the ships lying in Yokohama on the night of the 11th were riding to a single anchor, although many of them were moored.

To Mr. Ness witness said that he derived this information from his own experience.

This concluded the evidence; and Mr. Dickins proceeded to address the Jury for the defence.

All the witnesses having been examined, Mr. Dickins addressed His Honour and the gentlemen of the Jury.

He said that he would make his remarks as short as possible, and expressed his regret at so much time having been taken up in producing such an amount of frivolous evidence as had been adduced, but it was absolutely necessary on his part to produce it on account of the position taken by the opposite side. He did not seek to cast more blame on the plaintiff for instituting the proceedings other than that of erroneous judgment, brought about no doubt by the counsel given by his advisers. But the circumstances of the case had to be taken into consideration. In the first place, he mentioned, four things were demanded. First a demand was made, as was shown by the letter from Mr. Jones for a sum of \$1,400 for actual damages done to the vessel, besides \$300 per day until the claim of the plaintiff was satisfied, that was until his client thought fit to accept the proposals made by the plaintiff, whether that was for months or for years. How such an unwarrantable demand had ever been made he could not say. In the petition, however, the time for which the \$300 per day was demanded had been limited to twenty days. But under no circumstances was the demand for \$300 per day justifiable. This was proved from the fact that the Counsel for the plaintiff had ascertained that the demand was exorbitant and reduced it to one half, taking the blame of making the mistake upon himself; and how, in the face of the contract entered into with the Postal Department, the plaintiff ever had the cheek

to ask \$300 per day demurrage Mr. Dickens could not understand, and he could only put it down at a base attempt at extortion. He was obliged to make these remarks, because if he did not he would not be doing justice to his client. The learned gentleman then proceeded to state that under no circumstances was Captain Colomb responsible; and the claim was brought personally against his client, thereby seeking to make him pay the amount claimed out of his own pocket. Mr. Dickens felt it imperative to show what kind of a man the plaintiff was. He, the plaintiff, represented himself as constituting the Mitsu Bishi Company, and he alone. It was well known that in almost all countries there were laws regulating the formation of companies. If there was no such law in this country there could be no companies; and if there was a law then this Mitsu Bishi Company was not established according to that law. The plaintiff had made some most extraordinary statements about the Government having made him a present of 17 or 18 ships, which were absurd, for no Government ever did make such unconditional presents. Then he had proceeded to say that he was a partner in the Mitsu Bishi Iron Works, but did not even know the name of his partner or partners. It was evident, therefore, from the evidence of the plaintiff that the Mitsu Bishi Co. was a Government concern, and that the plaintiff was a mere pasteboard partition between the Government and the people. The learned gentleman then went into the question of damages. He reminded the Jury that the defendant in any case could only be responsible to a certain extent for his own act, and if that act could have been prevented or mitigated by the complainant, and was not, a great deal of the responsibility was taken off the defendant. Then, the only thing which prevented the *Chiri Maru* from going to sea was the damage done to her catheads and stem, which damage could have been repaired in two days; this was evident from the testimony of the Captain, who said that if those repairs had been executed the vessel could have proceeded to sea, though in reality she was not, before the collision, a sea-going vessel. None of the witnesses for the plaintiff had ventured to assert that she was seaworthy, and all the testimony produced by the defence stated plainly to the contrary. Still, though not fit to proceed to sea by herself, she might have been towed, but if she had broken adrift there was no question but that she would be at the mercy of the waves. Anyhow she could have been put in such a condition in two days as to fit her for being towed. The learned Counsel then drew attention to the circumstance that the *Chiri Maru* was to have been towed by the *Amakusa Maru*, a vessel which had herself come to grief, and was forced to return to Yokohama, so that in any case the damaged vessel would have been unable to proceed to her destination; and the plaintiff ought to consider the damage done to the *Chiri Maru* an actual benefit, as she might have been lost altogether if she had been taken in tow by the *Amakusa Maru*. Mr. Dickens then read the contract to the Jury and explained its terms. He said it was not such a contract as would justify the plaintiff in making such an exorbitant claim. There was no time mentioned in the contract as to when the vessel was to start, or when her services would not be further required, the latter being merely referred to in the general term of "when the war would be at an end." It was not a charter-party, and neither was

it a contract which could justify the plaintiff in claiming consequential damages. If the contract had been a regular charter-party, then the defendant's position might have been somewhat different. However, at the most, all that could be claimed would be the actual profits arising from the engagement of the vessel at the rate of \$150 per day; and it must be remembered that the plaintiff would have to pay the cost of towing the vessel to Nagasaki as well as other expenses. Mr. Dickens then explained the distinction between an action brought against Captain Colomb and against the ship *Audacious*. In the one case the one would have to pay the damage, if a verdict was given against him, out of his own pocket; while in case of a verdict being given against the ship the British Government would have to meet it. Therefore, as the present action had been brought against Captain Colomb personally, a gross act of negligence on his part would have to be shown in order to implicate him in any way. Now no such negligence had been shown, neither against Capt. Colomb nor against any of his subordinate officers: he felt charged not only with the reputation of Captain Colomb but with the fair fame of the *Audacious*, and so took that opportunity of showing that the evidence exonerated all the officers. The defendant had not brought any charge of negligence against the Captain or officers of the *Chiri Maru*, though it was manifest that a certain amount of unreadiness and imprudence had been shown on their part.

Mr. Ness objected to these remarks but

Mr. Dickens maintained that he was justified in making them in case a verdict should be given against his client, in which case he was bound to show that there was at least imprudence on the part of the *Chiri Maru*, as that fact would necessarily mitigate the damages brought against his client.

His Honour thought Mr. Dickens' remarks justifiable.

The learned gentleman proceeded to state that the evidence showed the place where the *Chiri Maru* was anchored was outside the men-of-war, a position which it was exceedingly imprudent for her to take up three days before she anticipated going to sea; and there was no necessity for her to have moved from the position which she had previously occupied close in shore, where she was in comparative safety. In nearly all harbours there were special regulations for the guidance of vessels anchoring, but in Yokohama there were none, owing to the absence of a Harbour Master; and the present case was a good illustration of the necessity of having a Harbour Master and proper regulations. In the absence of such regulations H. M. men-of-war usually anchored as far outside as was possible; and if merchant vessels would go in close proximity to them it was like the earthen pot coming in close quarters with the iron pot. According to the evidence of Captain Maies it took fully ten minutes for the *Audacious* to drift down: therefore it was evident that a fair time had elapsed in which some steps might have been taken to get out of the way. But no steps of any importance were taken to effect this. It was true they veered out 75 fathoms of chain, but they might have veered out 105 fathoms; and only seven or eight men went on deck out of the whole crew to assist in veering the cables. Another point of the evidence showed that if the cables had been slipped or unshackled, the ship would have drifted astern, and the collision would consequently

have been avoided; while the *Chiri Maru* could have been brought up with the anchors she had on board. On the night of the eleventh nearly all the vessels in harbour were lying at single anchor and none of them drifted except the *Audacious*; and, according to the testimony of Captain Colomb and his officers, if the *Chiri Maru* had only had one anchor down instead of two the collision might have been averted, as the vessel would have taken the cable veered out or the cable could have been easily slipped. It was therefore over caution for the *Chiri Maru* to have two anchors down, and consequently imprudent. For this the plaintiff was responsible, as there was a wide difference between his servants and the officers of the *Audacious*, so far as their relative connections were concerned in relation to the plaintiff and defendant. In the one case the officers of the *Chiri Maru* were the servants of the plaintiff, while in the other case the officers of the *Audacious* were not the servants of Captain Colomb but of the Government. He did not choose them, but had to take what was given him; and consequently he was not personally liable for any negligence on their part; while on the other hand the plaintiff was personally responsible for any acts of negligence on the part of his servants. The learned gentlemen then cited some cases in support of his argument, one of which pointed out that negligence had been proved on both sides, and in consequence of this a verdict was given for the defendant. Mr. Dickens then continued his remarks alleging that the facts of the case showed clearly that the *Chiri Maru* had not taken the steps which might have been taken to render the collision less probable, but had taken precautions which were unnecessary.

Recess till two o'clock.

Mr. Dickens continued his address in the afternoon, and drew the attention of the Jury to the fact that, if they gave a verdict against his client, they could only put the amount of damage at the lowest estimate, which was \$750. He then referred to the stem having been fractured before the collision, as was proven by the evidence of the Chief Engineer of the *Audacious*, Mr. Turner, and several others; and argued that in consequence of this fracture the *Chiri Maru* was in an unfit state to proceed to sea before the accident, as the stem was a most important part of a ship. The learned gentleman then referred to the more important part of the case, namely the charge of negligence brought against his client. If any negligence had been exhibited on board the *Audacious*, which he maintained had not been the case, it certainly was not on the part of Captain Colomb; and his client was not responsible for any negligence on the part of his officers. On those grounds he claimed a verdict in favour of his client. He then proceeded to show the Jury the various ways of anchoring a ship. When a ship was lying at single anchor the ship revolved round in a circle of which the cable was the radius, and the ship was always in the best position for resisting any strain brought upon the cable. Mooring was somewhat different though it actually was riding at single anchor, and was only resorted to in order to economise space, which was an advantage in a crowded harbour. Another way of anchoring was to have two anchors ahead, but vessels never resorted to that method if they could possibly avoid it; and if they ever did do so they got out of the position as quickly as possible, a fact which could be easily explained as when a ship

revolved there was great danger of the anchors fouling; and a fouled anchor was a serious thing. Then, when a vessel had two anchors down half her holding power was gone, and the advisability of having half the anchoring power overboard was a question for seamen to settle. The learned gentlemen then illustrated the circumstances of a ship moored, and why it was that the strain on the two cables, when the vessel was at an angle of 30 degrees, was greater than when a vessel was lying so as to get a longitudinal strain upon one cable; after which he wished to refer to a book on seamanship.

Mr. Ness objected, and

His Honour sustained the objection.

Mr. Dickins continued, and stated that in the event of a storm a vessel was much safer lying at single anchor than she would if moored. If the evidence of the plaintiff's own witnesses was referred to it would be seen that it bore out the position taken by the defendant. Captain McDonald could not refer to any authority to back up his statements concerning the best method of anchoring, and simply gave his opinion against the opinion of the whole world; and had even gone so far as to state that if Captain Colomb had anticipated a change of wind, he would not have done wrong to lie at single anchor. Captain Colomb's action in this respect was borne out by good seamen and was justified by the rules of the service. If the anchor of the *Audacious* had dragged then the defendant would have been in a different position to what he was now, but as it was it did not do anything of the kind, but drifted; and the whole of the circumstances showed most clearly that it was drifting and not dragging that was the cause of the accident. There was nothing on the night in question to cause any anxiety to Captain Colomb; and it should be remembered also that nearly all the vessels in the harbour were lying at single anchor. After citing several cases in support of his contentions, Mr. Dickins alluded to the state of the weather on the night of the 11th. He asserted that it was only what was nautically termed a "strong breeze" that was blowing at the time. He then concluded his address by reiterating that every needful precaution had been taken on board the *Audacious* to prevent the vessel dragging. He contended that it was no more necessary to take precautions against drifting than it was for a man to take precautions against being struck by lightning. And, besides this, Captain Colomb was not in charge of the ship at the time she began to drift, and consequently was not liable to a suit at law. After referring to the offer made by Captain Colomb to the agents of the plaintiff, he asked the Jury to give a complete verdict in favour of his client. He also called special attention to the fact that if the Jury gave a verdict against his client, he, Captain Colomb, would have to pay the whole amount out of his own pocket, and in all probability it would never be refunded by the British Government. He did not ask for favour but for justice.

The learned Counsel for the defence having concluded his arguments,

Mr. Ness addressed His Honour and the gentlemen of the Jury.

He said he would dismiss the sentimental grievances of the defendant before proceeding to the merits of the case. Although it was true that \$300 a day was at first claimed as the loss of profit arising out of the collision, this claim was reduced before an action was even threatened, when a request was made through himself against the de-

fendant simply to reinstate the vessel and reimburse the plaintiff to the extent of his actual loss during the time the vessel was in the hands of the ship-builder. It was true the action was brought against Capt. Colomb, but this in no way indicated a desire to saddle him with the loss apart from the vessel. The law required it should be taken against the captain on duty at the time the collision occurred, and the Government in such cases was morally bound to indemnify its agent; but the right of the injured party to redress was paramount to these considerations. The third grievance that the *Audacious* had been detained was equally groundless; for no proceedings were instituted or had been thought of, nor indeed had this Court the power, to detain either the vessel or the captain. Having proved the facts that the *Chiri Maru* was run into while she was lying at anchor, that she was properly moored and carried a proper anchor light, the burden was shifted upon the defendant to explain and excuse the collision. It was not for the plaintiff to prove negligence on the defendant's part, nor indeed had such been alleged. It was for the defendant to excuse himself if possible by proving "inevitable accident." Inevitable accident was, according to the ruling of Dr. Phillimore in the *Pladda* case, "that which the party charged with the offence could not possibly prevent by the exercise of ordinary care, caution, and maritime skill. It will be no excuse to aver that he could not prevent the accident at the moment it occurred, if he could have used measures of precaution that would have rendered the accident less probable, not that would have prevented the accident occurring if it of necessity must have occurred, but that would have rendered it 'less probable.'" The Jury would apply the evidence adduced to this definition, and considering the circumstances say if that defence had been made good. It seemed to him that, considering the state of the weather, there was an absence of proper precaution in not having let go a second anchor between 6 and 8 p.m.: in the fact that those on board the *Audacious* did not know when she began to drift: in that steam was not up so as to provide against an emergency; and in the lack of expedition displayed in letting go the starboard anchor after the fact of drifting was discovered. In considering as to the propriety of having let go the second anchor between 6 and 8, the circumstances to be kept in view were, what was the state of the weather? how was the *Audacious* then anchored? and would the dropping of the second anchor have rendered the accident less probable? The weather was admittedly squally, and the glass which had been falling all day gave indications of an increase of bad weather: the *Audacious* was riding at single anchor; and it is admitted that the second anchor would have rendered the collision less probable. It is at the same time alleged by the defendant that the second anchor was unnecessary because the wind had lulled and because he expected a change of wind. This implies that in a continuation or increase of the weather, and that if no change of wind was anticipated, a second anchor would have been properly dropped. Now the evidence shows it was bad enough to warrant a consultation at 6.30 between Capt. Johnstone and the defendant about dropping the starboard anchor; but they resolved not to do so because a change of wind was anticipated, but they had no reason for arriving at the conclusion that the wind would change. In the words of Captain Johnstone he made a "guess." He did not then consult the glass; and upon

this "guess" they acted in not letting go the second anchor. The fact of the consultation at 6.30 is sufficient to show that it might have been a proper precaution then, and the continual falling of the glass, at the time unknown to them, demonstrates that it would have been an ordinary precaution. Captain Colomb in his testimony (which was given with dignity and with the greatest clearness) rendered intelligible to non-nautical people that which was doubtless present to the mind of his officers (but which they failed to express in ordinary language, even in reply to simple questions which they seemed to misunderstand because they were not addressed in the jargon of their own profession) the advantage of using two anchors in different ways. But his evidence will not satisfy you that the use of two anchors ahead, in the manner indicated in diagram 3, was not proper on the evening of 11th June. He tells us, and so does Captain Purvis, his witness, that it depends upon the state of the weather whether or not two or more should be let down. And in considering whether the state of the weather rendered this course advisable on 11th June, it should be kept in view that it is of more importance that the *Audacious* should have kept her berth, than that she should provide against an emergency which might never occur. The immediate safety—that of keeping her berth—was that which should have received primary attention, an ultimate possibility, a remote danger—that of drifting—was of secondary consideration, while in this case the order was reversed. In the face of these facts it is scarcely necessary to refer to the evidence of the four nautical witnesses, Messrs. MacDonald, Fletcher, Scott, and Maies, called for the plaintiff, all of them men acquainted with this harbour, and having a distinct recollection of the state of the weather, who state that undoubtedly a second anchor should have been dropped on the evening in question. And in this they are confirmed by the fact that the *Tennessee* did so.

Considering the state of the weather, and more especially in the face of the "guess" that the wind would shift, it would have been a proper precaution to have had up steam, the use of which it is admitted would have rendered the collision less probable. There is the strongest possible evidence that proper precautions were not taken to ascertain if and when the *Audacious* drifted. There is no evidence that men were stationed with hand leads in the usual manner, and of course had there been these men would have been called; while there is evidence to show that Captain Johnstone, not the lieutenant in charge, was the first to discover the fact of her having drifted; and he does not know how long she had been adrift before he knew it. Of course had the drifting been discovered the moment it took place, and had the second anchor been let go within the two seconds (the time within which it can be done) after the drifting, and before the *Audacious* had gained any headway, there can be no doubt that she could have been pulled up long before she reached the *Chiri Maru*. In the last place, the delay of three minutes (according to the lowest estimate taken from the defendant's evidence) in letting go an anchor which could have been let go in two to five seconds, and the non-readiness of a third anchor, indicated a lack of expedition and want of proper precaution for which no excuse has been offered. If Captain Colomb's surmise that the *Audacious* could have drifted down upon the *Chiri Maru* within three minutes be correct, it follows that the second anchor was only let go at the moment of the collision.

These facts, it seemed to him, pointed out most conspicuously not only that the defendant had failed to establish the defence of inevitable accident but showed that several precautions which would have been prudent and proper, and would have probably averted the collision were omitted. He would now address himself to the subject of damages. The plaintiff simply claimed reinstatement of his vessel and actual loss of profits during the repairs. The plaintiff was entitled to have the *Chiri Maru* repaired, even if these repairs left her of greater than her former value. The defendant had no right to repair her in a manner to reduce her former marketable value. If they thought a patched stem would not diminish that value Mr. Sander-son's or Mr. Whitfield's estimate would doubtless be adopted. If they thought a new stem necessary, then Robertson's valuation would be taken. The extent of loss of profit would depend on whether or not a new stem should be supplied. It has been proved that the vessel has been chartered at \$150 a day. This is the extent of his loss of profit, and the time during which he is entitled to this sum is the time during which she would be in the hands of the shipbuilder. In estimating that time, they would not only consider what repairs were necessary to enable her to go to sea; but some repairs being necessary for that purpose they should all be done at the same time, and the time requisite for that purpose ought to be calculated also. Besides, the hulk was to be used as an ammunition store the moment she reached her destination; and while being so used the repairs could not prudently be entered on. Mr. Ness then pointed out that his actual claim was much less than the real loss, which embraced the loss of \$150 a day from the 11th June until she reached the seat of war, which she could not now do for 14 or 20 days at least, when probably the contract would now be annulled altogether. The plaintiff's claim was conspicuously reasonable, and in no way compensated his loss. Every exertion has been used to arrange the matter amicably before coming into Court, but unhappily without success.

Wednesday, July 4th, 1877.

His Honour, on the opening of the Court this morning, read the following address:—

Gentlemen of the Jury:—

The issues before you in this case are simple enough. The plaintiff says he is owner of a vessel called the *Chiri Maru*; that that vessel was lying in this harbour with two anchors down on the evening of the 11th of June: that while so lying H. M. S. *Audacious*, of which the defendant is captain, drifted towards the *Chiri Maru*, came into collision with her, and caused damage to her. The plaintiff then claims a certain sum for the damages, and he claims a further sum for demurrage for the time, he says, it would take to get those damages repaired. The defendant does not deny that the *Audacious* so came into collision, and caused damage to the *Chiri Maru*; but he says the collision was the result of an inevitable accident. He says, moreover, that the plaintiff is not the owner of the *Chiri Maru*, and, in addition, that the *Chiri Maru* was not, on the night in question properly found.

The action, as you have been frequently reminded, is against the defendant personally, and not against Her Majesty's ship; and I shall here refer to a point which has been referred to by the Counsel on both sides, namely, the possibility or probability of the damages in this case, if given against the

defendant, being repaid by Her Majesty's Government; but I shall refer to it only to ask you to dismiss it from your mind altogether. It is a point which ought in no way to influence you in coming to a decision. You ought not to give a verdict for the plaintiff through any belief that Her Majesty's Government would pay the amount, nor ought you to refrain from giving it through any belief that the defendant would have to pay it out of his own pocket. These are considerations which ought, and I am sure will, be laid aside by you in coming to your verdict. You will also lay aside all questions as to the negotiations which preceded the bringing of the action. The only questions you have to consider are:—Whether the plaintiff or the defendant is entitled to your verdict? and, if you come to the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to your verdict, how much he is entitled to receive?

Now, gentlemen, the first point which the plaintiff has to establish, in order to entitle him to a verdict, is that he is the owner of the *Chiri Maru*. For, if he is not the owner, then he is not any more entitled to bring this action than you, or I, or any other stranger unconnected with the vessel, would be. On this point you have the evidence of the plaintiff himself. His evidence will be fresh in your recollection, and, although you may consider some parts of it strange, as no part of it has been contradicted, and as there is his positive statement that he and he alone is the owner of the *Chiri Maru*, it would be unsafe, gentlemen, to arrive at a conclusion at variance with that statement.

As the fact of the collision is not disputed, and the fact that the *Chiri Maru* received some damage by the collision—how much will be afterwards considered—and as it is admitted that the defendant was in charge of the *Audacious* at the time of the collision, the onus lies upon him to establish the defence of inevitable accident which he has set up. And “in order to establish a case of inevitable accident”—I quote the judgment of Privy Council [“Despatch,” 3 L. T., (N. S.) P. C., 220]—“he who alleges it must prove that “what occurred was entirely the result of “some *vis major*, and that he neither contributed to it by any previous act or omission, nor when exposed to the influence of “the force had been wanting in any effort to “counteract it.”

Now, gentlemen, it will be for you to say upon the whole evidence whether that defence has been established.

I think, gentlemen, from the uncontradicted evidence on that subject, I am not trenching on your province to suppose that you will find that the cause of the drifting was the breaking of the stock of the anchor. You have evidence before you of the fact that when the anchor was taken up the next day the stock was missing, and you have evidence that the breaking of the stock would probably cause the drifting, and you have no other cause whatever assigned for the drifting; and the drifting, it is agreed on all hands, was the cause of the collision. So far, gentlemen, you have the collision caused by an accident. The question is: Was it inevitable or could it have been avoided? The Counsel for the plaintiff after hearing the defence, suggested four points upon which he considers the defence has not been made out—or four precautions which were not taken, and which if they had been taken would have prevented the accident. These four points were stated by him generally as if against the ship, and are as follows:—

- 1.—That a second anchor was not let go between 6 and 8.
- 2.—That steam was not up in case of emergency.
- 3.—That hand-leads were not down, and that the fact of drifting was not discovered as soon as it ought to have been.
- 4.—That after it was discovered that the ship had begun to drift the second anchor was not promptly let go.

The first two of these precautions, it is admitted, were not taken, and the only questions to be considered with regard to them are: first, whether if they had been taken the collision in all probability would have been avoided, and whether they were such precautions as the defendant ought to have taken?

The rule upon this subject was laid by the Privy Council in a case which was cited by the Counsel for the defendant. It is there stated:—“the master is bound to take all reasonable precautions to prevent his ship “doing damage to others. It would be going “too far to hold his owners to be responsible “because he may have omitted some possible “precaution which the events suggest he might “have resorted to. The true rule is that he “must take all such precautions as a man of “ordinary prudence and skill, exercising “reasonable foresight, would use to avert “danger in the circumstances in which he may “happen to be placed.”

Keeping this in view, gentlemen, you have to consider the question of letting go the second anchor. I shall not trouble you with a repetition of what has been already said more than once on the general question of the respective advantages of mooring and of lying at single anchor. On the general question, Captain Colomb's evidence—given with a lucidity and terseness which leaves nothing to be desired—disagrees in no point that I have been able to discover with the evidence of any of the other witnesses. It has also the merit of disentangling the real issues on the subject from the extraneous questions which I cannot but think occupied a little too much of our time. I take it, gentlemen, that there is no evidence that (apart from the question of the particular anchor) Captain Colomb did otherwise, than as any good seaman would have done in having down one anchor and one only up to the time it came on to blow on the 11th of June, and the only point in controversy is whether it would not have been under all the circumstances a proper precaution for him to take to have let go a second anchor at some time previous to the moment the *Audacious* went adrift. Now the first and most important consideration in arriving at a conclusion as to the letting go of a second anchor is the holding power of the first anchor, and the probability of that holding power being exerted. Besides these considerations Capt. Colomb's evidence suggests two competing considerations which ought to weigh with any one who had to decide such a question. The one is:—what ought he to do to avoid the contingency of his ship drifting against another ship? and the other:—what ought he to do to provide against the contingency of another ship drifting against his ship? This would be a simple enough question, if we had the position of all the ships and were to suppose the wind would not change. If he had no other ship ahead of him and expected no ship to arrive which might anchor ahead of him and had a ship right astern of him, inasmuch as he would not be in danger of any ship drifting into him, and he might be in danger of

drifting into another ship, the most important thing to attend to would be the keeping of his ship in the berth she then occupied. If, on the other hand, he had a ship ahead of him and no ship astern of him, then, inasmuch as a ship might drift down on his ship, but his ship could not drift down on another ship, the most important thing to attend to would be the keeping of his ship ready to get out of the way. Now, gentlemen, if the only object to be gained were to keep a ship in her place, I do not think there is anything to show that two anchors would not be more efficient than one. On the other hand, if the object is to have the ship ready to get out of the way, this can be done better if she has only one anchor down than if she has two, and having got away she is better off if she has left only one of her anchors behind her than if she has left two. Up to this point I do not suppose there will be any serious difference of opinion between any of the witnesses. But the question is not so simple, there is the contingency of the wind shifting, which would reverse the position of the ship, and, with it, the relative importance of her keeping her berth and of her being ready to leave it. Now, the contingency of the wind shifting is one of a greater or less degree of probability according to circumstances, and upon the degree of the probability of that contingency happening, and upon the imminence of the contingency would depend the necessity of providing against it. To take an extreme case,—if you were certain that the wind would change at once, you would be bound to take scarcely any precaution against the danger to be apprehended in your then position. For instance, if you had a vessel astern and none ahead of you, if you were certain the wind would change at once to the opposite side of the compass, you would take only precautions against that vessel drifting against you. If it were certain it would never change, or would not change until the blow was over, then you would take precautions against the danger arising from your then position, and against that danger only: for instance, if you had a ship astern of you, you would take precaution only against drifting against that ship. The importance of making provision against such a contingency varies between these extreme points, but rarely touching either. But there is this to be borne in mind, gentlemen,—that as one never can have the same certainty of what will happen as of what exists, if anyone fails to take precautions suggested by existing circumstances because he anticipates a change of those circumstances, he ought to be able to show that his anticipation was well founded. I hope I have made myself clear upon the point. I have gone into it at some length, because of a case which has been cited by the Counsel for the defendant, in which the judgment of the Privy Council with reference to the circumstance of that particular case, said that, as it was more important that the vessel then in question should keep her berth than that she should be in a condition to provide for an emergency which might never arise, every means of holding the ground ought to have been first secured. That was a judgment, gentlemen, on the facts of that particular case. The Privy Council were considering facts as well as law. They were both judge and jury, and I am satisfied that except to the extent I have indicated they were laying down no rule of law as to the duty of shipmasters.

You have then, gentlemen, in order to determine whether the defendant ought to have let go a second anchor before the

moment of drifting, to consider the evidence as to the following points:—

1.—The holding power or efficiency of the first anchor.

2.—The probability that that holding power would continue to be exerted.

3.—The position of the *Audacious* with regard to the *Chiri Maru* and other vessels.

4.—The force of the wind up to the time of drifting.

5.—The probability of the wind changing.

Now, as to the holding power of the first anchor. The evidence against the holding power of the anchor is the fact that it did not hold. You have on the other hand, the theory of Capt. Colomb to account for it. But all this information was available only after the event, and the question, moreover, is not whether the anchor was actually defective, but whether Captain Colomb knew it was defective, or had the means of knowing and ought to have availed himself of those means, and did not do so.

Lieutenant Castle says:—"The anchor by which we were anchored up till 8 was of the 1st power. It was the best anchor we had on board. The cable was the best. Our cables were all equally good."

Captain Colomb's evidence was to the effect that the four anchors, the two bower anchors and the two sheet anchors, were of equal size, the cables of the same size, but of different length, the two bower anchors having each 200 fathoms cable, the starboard sheet anchor 100 fathoms, and the port sheet anchor 75 fathoms.

Then, as to the stock of the anchor:

Staff Commander Johnston says:—"That was a stock made at Hongkong. The whole stock was gone. It was the *Iron Duke's* spare anchor stock. This was furnished to us by the Dockyard at Hongkong. There was nothing wrong so far as I know. If there had been anything reported I should have to survey it. We survey anchors every six months."

Capt. Colomb says:—"The stock was made at Hongkong." Upon the point of the efficiency of this anchor Capt. Colomb was not cross-examined.

I may say, gentlemen, on this evidence, so far as I can see, there appears to be nothing to show that Capt. Colomb ought to have been suspicious of the efficiency of the anchor that was down, but that is a matter for you to determine.

Then, as to the probability of its holding power continuing to be exerted:

The only circumstance suggested by the evidence that I can see which would excite any suspicion of it not continuing to hold would be a suspicion that it was foul.

I shall not go into all the evidence as to the propriety of sighting an anchor occasionally to see whether it is foul or not. You have the evidence on one side that it is usual with merchant ships, and on the other side, that it is never done on board men-of-war. The evidence against the propriety of the practice goes to two points:—1st, that by sighting anchors in harbour there is a greater danger when they are again let go that they will foul than there was on the first arrival of the ship. You will remember Commander Parr's evidence on this point. 2nd, that the fact of them being foul can be sufficiently ascertained without sighting them. It will be for you, gentlemen, giving such weight as you consider justified to the evidence, to consider whether Captain Colomb ought to have suspected the anchor to be foul or was right in being satisfied that it was not foul. You will remember

ber Captain Colomb's theory of the anchor stock breaking is, that it was not foul but had in some way got embedded further in the mud than the flukes, and the lower part perhaps in stiffer mud, and offering greater resistance at last yielded to a sudden strain. But whether you accept this as the correct theory or not, the question remains the same—it is not whether the anchor was foul, but whether Captain Colomb was justified in being satisfied that it was not foul; you have Captain Colomb's statement, that he had no reason whatever to suppose that the anchor was foul, and that if it had been foul it would have turned over.

Staff Commander Johnston says:—"I had certainly no reason to believe the anchor we were lying by was foul. We had every reason to believe it was clear. We had been lying to that anchor a long time. On a Monday, a fortnight before the occurrence, the usual sails for sail evolutions were set. It was blowing a little fresh then, and I judged from the holding with the strain then put on the cable and the way the ship rode to her anchor that the anchor was perfectly clear. After an anchor has been a long time down there is less danger of its fouling in the bottom we were in, by reason of the anchor becoming embedded in the mud and the chain sweeping over it without touching it. I had consultations with the Captain that day as to the weather, and we came to the conclusion she was safe as she was. We were perfectly satisfied she was perfectly safe." And Commander Parr says:—"There was nothing on that day or previous days that excited any suspicion in my mind that the anchor was foul."

You have next to consider the position of the *Audacious* with the *Chiri Maru* and other vessels. I think, gentlemen, there is no dispute on this point, that at the time of the drifting and for some time at least before it, the *Audacious* was in the hawse of the *Chiri Maru*. There were at that time no ships in the hawse of the *Audacious*, but there were some which might be brought so as to be in the hawse of the *Audacious* if the wind shifted.

You have, now, gentlemen, to consider the question which has given rise to the greatest variety of opinion between the witnesses, the force of the wind up to the time of drifting. Gentlemen, if I have fairly appreciated the evidence, there are two points on which there is a difference of opinion: first, as to whether, independent of the necessity of providing against ulterior consequences, the wind was of such force as ought to have suggested the propriety of letting go a second anchor, and, second, whether giving due weight to the contingency of a change of wind it was a prudent thing to refrain from dropping a second anchor. On this first point, Mr. Maies, the master of the *Chiri Maru*, said that he considered it a matter of ordinary precaution, and let go his second anchor at 6.30. Mr. McDonald says:—"I think if a vessel were riding at single anchor a second would be advisable when it came on to blow hard. It was blowing hard at seven o'clock as far as I remember." Mr. Scott says:—"In the case of a merchant vessel, it would have been a proper precaution to have let go a second anchor on the night of the 11th at 6 o'clock." Mr. Fletcher said:—"On the night of the 11th the master of every merchant ship would let down a second anchor." On the other hand, Lieutenant Castle says, on cross-examination:—"I did not think the *Audacious* with such good anchors and good chains could feel the wind, much less

drift," and he repeatedly, on further cross-examination, gave it as his opinion that the dropping of a second anchor was an unnecessary precaution.

Staff-Commander Johnston said:—"There was nothing in my past experience to lead me to suppose she would drag her anchor on the night of the 11th."

Captain Purvis said:—"I might let go a second anchor between a whole gale, a storm and a hurricane." Captain Purvis could give no evidence as to what the force of wind was in Yokohama that night; but the evidence of other witnesses will enable you to come to a conclusion as to whether the wind had reached what is called a storm. On the second point, whether giving due weight to the contingency of a change of wind it was a prudent thing to refrain from letting go a second anchor, you have the evidence of Mr. McDonald, who said, on cross-examination, that "if Captain Colomb's refraining from dropping a second anchor was based on a supposition that the wind might shift, he would not consider that Captain Colomb acted wrongly." The point in this question, in which, as it appears to me, he differs from the witnesses for the defence, is that he would not from his experience have expected the wind to shift. If this view is correct, and it is for you to determine, the only point which you have left to determine is whether Captain Colomb did base his action on a probable change of wind, and how far he was justified in doing so. On the first point, you have Captain Colomb's positive statement that he thought, when it lulled, the wind was over, but that if the wind did increase it would come from another quarter. On the second point, the probability of the wind shifting, you have Mr. McDonald's opinion, and, against that, you have the opinion of Staff Commander Johnston, his general opinion derived from experience of the harbour, and his opinion that on that night he expected a change of wind, and remarked so to Captain Colomb. You have the opinion of Captain Purvis: He says:—"I held the post of Harbour Master for three years in Yokohama. During that time I became familiar with the prevailing weather both here and on the coast. I am acquainted with the usual mode of anchoring vessels in roadstead or harbour. In my experience it is very common for the wind to change, broadly speaking, from N. to S. I remember the night of the 11th June. In the event of a high wind rising a prudent seaman should make provision for a shift of wind. If the barometer went down and then became more or less stationary, it would lead me to expect a change of wind. If with a North wind the barometer falls I should certainly expect a shift of wind from the opposite quarter, and *vice versa*. If the barometer was rising and then falling I should also expect a shift of wind. I am in the habit of watching an aneroid barometer which I have at home several times a day."

I think, gentlemen, I have called your attention to all the material points for your consideration in arriving at a conclusion whether Captain Colomb, exercising ordinary prudence and skill and reasonable foresight, ought, in the circumstances under which he was placed, to have dropped the second anchor before the moment of the collision.

On the second point, namely, the propriety of having had up steam, you will say, first, whether if steam had been up the collision would probably have been averted; and, second, whether Captain Colomb, exercising ordinary prudence and skill and reasonable foresight, ought, under the circumstances

under which he was placed to have had steam up before the moment of the collision.

You will on the one hand have to bear in mind what I have said with regard to the letting go of the second anchor, that it is not enough that this is a precaution which the event suggests might have been resorted to. You are to look at the circumstances before the event. On the other hand, you are to pay no regard to any rule of the Admiralty which was hinted at rather than expressly mentioned in the evidence as to economy of fuel. If he had fuel, and it appears he had, as he got up steam afterwards, any fear of censure by the Admiralty would not exonerate him in this Court—if you come to the conclusion that otherwise he ought to have had steam up. I shall not go over the evidence of having steam up; it went principally to the point of the possibility of avoiding accident by having steam up. Nothing has, so far as I am aware, been said about other vessels having got up steam, but, as to the necessity, you have Lieut. Castle's evidence who considered it unnecessary, and Staff Commander Johnston's to the same effect. If there is any evidence that it would have been a proper thing to do under the circumstances it has escaped me, but I am sure your memory will supply any omission.

We have now to consider whether the precaution of having leads down was actually taken, and if it was not whether Captain Colomb was to blame for the omission. Now, as to the lead lines being down, you have the evidence of Staff Commander Johnston, who says on cross-examination:—"According to my experience the practice of the service 'when it comes on to blow in a roadstead like Yokohama is (1) to send down top-gallant-masts and yards; (2) to clear away the other anchor ready for letting go. Wind increasing, put lead over side. That is a precaution in case of dragging.' And, 'I was told there were men with hand-leads. I believed there were. I asked.' * * * 'The precautions I mentioned as proper precautions in the event of a blow were taken.' Captain Colomb says:—"It is a standing order when a breeze is expected that the leads 'are put over the side.' * * * 'But having made, as it is the Captain's duty to do, very minute and careful enquiry into the conduct of every person concerned under my command, I am able to say that the ship with 'the economy of the ship was worked with 'its usual clocklike regularity, and that, if 'I am not myself to blame for the collision, 'most distinctly nobody else is.' And again on cross-examination, in reply to the question:—"Do you know whether men were 'stationed with hand leads between $\frac{1}{2}$ past '6 and 8?' he said:—"Of my own knowledge or report? Of my own knowledge, 'no.' This is, I think, all the evidence on the subject.

If you should find that the leads were not down, you will consider, as in the case of the second anchor and the steam, whether if they had been down the collision would probably have been avoided, and you will consider this question in connection with the question whether the fact of drifting immediately discovered on its happening.

You will then consider whether it was a proper precaution. On this point you will have no difficulty; and then you will consider whether it was the duty of Captain Colomb to have seen the men stationed. You will remember this, that is, if you believe the evidence on the point which is uncontradicted, that Captain Colomb was not in charge for some time at least before the moment of collision.

Then comes the question:—Was the fact of drifting promptly discovered and if not was Capt Colomb to blame for its not being discovered?

On this point you have the evidence of Staff Commander Johnston, who says:—"About 'half past 7, when going on deck, I looked 'if the ship was in the same position as when 'going on deck before, and being perfectly 'satisfied went into the upper battery, port 'side, and lit my pipe, watching out of the 'port hole. Looking out, the ship appeared 'to be drifting—the position seemed to alter. 'I ran up the ladder at once, told the boat-swain's mate, 'watch, stand by the star-board anchor!' and almost immediately, 'Let go!' I think it was about 8.15. It 'was between 8 and half-past 8. The anchor 'was let go, I should think, almost immediately. I met the Captain and told him I 'had taken the responsibility of letting go 'the starboard anchor.' * * * 'Between 'the commencement of the drifting and the 'collision—I should think three minutes—from the time I saw her drift till the collision, it might have been three minutes at 'the outside.' * * * 'I can't say how long 'the ship was drifting before I saw it, but I 'think that I noticed it at the moment. I 'base that opinion on the fact that I was 'looking at the lightship and lights of vessels. I should say she went adrift at the time I noticed it. The *Audacious* drifted 'very rapidly. I cannot say the speed. I 'know it was very rapid."

We now come to the moment of the collision, and the question is, first, whether the anchor was promptly let go, for if it was neither Captain Colomb nor any one else is to blame for want of promptitude. But if you should come to the conclusion that it was not promptly let go Captain Colomb would not be liable unless there was some default on his own part.

As to the anchor being promptly let go, you have the evidence of Staff Commander Johnston, who says:—"About half-past 'seven o'clock when going on deck, I looked 'if the ship was in the same position when 'going on deck before, and being perfectly 'satisfied went into the upper battery, on 'the port side, and lit my pipe, watching 'out of the port. Looking out, the ship appeared to be drifting, the position seemed 'to alter. I ran up the ladder at once, told 'the boatswain's mate, 'Watch stand by the 'starboard anchor,' and, almost immediately, 'let go.' I think it was about 8.15. It 'was between eight and half-past eight. The 'anchor was let go, I should think almost 'immediately. I met the Captain and told 'him I had taken the responsibility of letting go the starboard anchor."

(On cross-examination):—"I can't say how 'long the ship was drifting, before I saw it, 'but I think that I noticed it at the moment. 'I base that opinion on the fact that 'I was looking at the lightship and 'lights of vessels. I should say she went 'adrift at the time I noticed it. The *Audacious* drifted very rapidly, I cannot say 'the speed. I know it was very rapid." (Referring to what he had said. Between the commencement of the drifting and the collision I should think three minutes. It might have been three minutes at the outside):—"When I said from the time I saw 'her drift until the collision might have 'been three minutes I misunderstood the 'question, I meant three minutes from the 'order being given to let go the anchor 'until it was let go. I cannot tell how long 'it was from the time she began to drift

"until I gave the order to let go. It was as quickly as possible."

"Q.—Can you tell me what time elapsed from the first commencement of the drifting until you discovered it? A.—I cannot tell beyond doubt, but my impression is I saw her the moment she commenced to drift. From the moment she drifted until the anchor was down I should say was three minutes. From the time I gave the order until the collision took place I cannot say what time elapsed." * * * Commander Parr says:—"Having satisfied myself that the ship was in safety I went down below again for a few minutes, got my pipe and came into the upper battery to smoke. There I heard that the ship was drifting. I immediately ran outside the battery, asked if the second anchor was let go, ran forward, and the anchor was let go just after I got to the fore-castle. I then came aft again, found the ship nearing the *Chiri Maru*, and very shortly afterwards the collision took place" * * * "I don't know at what hour the *Audacious* began to drift. The first I knew of the *Audacious* being adrift was I heard she was adrift. From the time I heard it until the starboard anchor was let go was, I should say, about one minute."

Alfred Smith says:—"I remember the 11th of June this year. I remember seeing the starboard bower anchor that day. I saw it at half-past six, if anything, before that. The tackles were hooked on to the levers for letting it go. I took about two seconds to let go in that condition."

(On cross-examination by Mr. Ness):—"I cannot explain three minutes having elapsed between the order to let go and the letting it go. I know nothing about the drifting of the *Audacious*—what time she drifted. When we were piped to our duty I was shifting my clothes. The duty we were called to was to veer cable and let go the starboard anchor. The first I knew of the drifting was when I saw the steamer on her port quarter. I came directly I was piped, my duty was to get up the deck stoppers—that would take three or four minutes. I did not aid in letting go the second anchor, when I came on deck. It had been let go."

Captain Colomb says:—"I came and had another final look at half-past seven. Came to dinner: it usually occupies there quarters of an hour. The midshipman of the watch came down and reported the ship dragging. I ran on deck, met the Staff Commander, the Commander, and officer of the watch, and sent the officer of the watch forward to repeat the order given by the Staff Commander to let go the starboard anchor. I ran forward myself to see that the men were at their station for veering cable, and I called out to take care that both compressors were manned, so that they might veer on both cables. I ran up again to what is called the upper battery, the highest part of the ship. From there I saw the *Chiri Maru* on our port quarter, and from a cable to a cable and a half off. That estimate is the merest guess in the world. * * * From the moment of my being informed of the fact of drifting and my giving the order to let go can only have been a few seconds; and a minute and a half from the time of my being aware of the fact of drifting until the anchor was let go." I do not think much is to be got by any minute examination of the evidence as to the time she was drifting from her anchor until she came into collision with the *Chiri Maru*: none of the witnesses look-

ed at a watch, and that is not to be wondered at, and in such circumstances as the witnesses were placed, an estimate of time must be very difficult. Then there is the fact of the anchor being found the next day: where it was found you have had Captain Colomb's experience of that, and you will say whether with that experience the finding of the anchor, when you may decide as a fact that it was found, is consistent with a prompt letting go of the anchor immediately after the commencement of the drifting. As to the damages, gentlemen, the rule is that the vessel should be reinstated to her previous condition. You will consider, gentlemen, whether a new stem is necessary for that purpose or not. As to the amount you have the evidence of Mr. Robertson, who says \$1,400; of Mr. Whitfield \$850; of Mr. Anderson \$750, of Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Turner who say that at home (exclusive of the topsail) it would cost £58.19, and that prices here are found to be three times as much. Mr. Whitfield's estimate and Mr. Anderson's estimate include a new stem; the other three are on the stem being scarfed. You will say, gentlemen, how much would be the cost of making her as good as before, and if there is any difference you will also say what the cost would be of making her of the same merchantable value as she was before the collision. Then, as to time, Mr. Robertson estimated it would take 20 days to complete the repairs, that is, including the putting in of a new stem.

Mr. Whitfield says:—"If the stem were repaired in the quickest way to make it sufficiently strong, the catheads and stem might be finished easily in four days. The catheads might be put in by working late in two days, and if the forestay could be fastened elsewhere it all could be done in two days; that would have nearly doubled the cost of that portion of the work. It might have cost \$150 or \$200 more" * * * (Cross-examined by Mr. Ness) "Repairing the stem, I would put down 14 days as necessary; with a new stem 20 days would I think not be unreasonable. Mr. Anderson says:—"My estimate for doing all the repairs is eight days. I intended to work till ten o'clock p.m. and begin early in the morning. At nine hours a day it would take ten days. It would not have increased my estimate to do it in eight days. I have nine years' experience in Yokohama. I do not think scarfing the stem has been done for some years in Yokohama, but I have seen it done at home. I think my workmen could do it in eight days. I was prepared to take the contract on Monday morning." Mr. Nucher and Mr. Turner are agreed that the ship could be fitted for sea in two days by repairing the catheads and stem in two days. They give no estimate, however, for the time which would be occupied by the whole of the repairs. You will then say how many days it would take to fit the ship for sea, and how many to execute all the repairs, and you will say what profits per day the vessel would lose by being detained."

The following are the questions put to the Jury by His Honour at the conclusion of his charge. They embody all the points and issues raised in the case.

1.—Is the plaintiff owner of the *Chiri Maru* mentioned in the pleadings?

2.—If a second anchor had been let go from the *Audacious*, between 6 and 8 o'clock, would that in all probability have prevented the collision?

3.—Ought under all the circumstances such second anchor to have been let go?

4.—If it ought so to have been let go, was the defendant in charge of the *Audacious* at the time when it ought to have been let go?

5.—If steam had been got up on the *Audacious* before she began to drift, would the collision in all probability have been avoided?

6.—Ought under all the circumstances steam to have been got up?

7.—If it ought to have been so got up, was it the duty of the defendant to give the necessary orders to have steam got up?

8.—Was there any other precaution or were there any other precautions which if taken by the defendant would in all probability have prevented the drifting of the *Audacious* on the occasion in question?

9.—Ought the defendant under all the circumstances to have taken such precaution or precautions?

10.—Was there any other precaution or were there any other precautions which if taken by the defendant would in all probability have avoided the collision?

11.—Ought the defendant under the circumstances to have taken such precaution or precautions?

12.—Was the second anchor let go as promptly as possible after the *Audacious* began to drift?

13.—Was the defendant in charge of the *Audacious* at the moment that the *Audacious* began to drift?

14.—Did the defendant give the order to let go the second anchor as soon as he was made aware of the ship drifting.

15.—What is the cost of reinstating the *Chiri Maru* in the state she was in before the collision?

16.—How long would it take to execute all the repairs at the cost named?

17.—How long would it take to execute such repairs as would have rendered the ship as fit to go to sea as she was before the collision?

18.—Was the *Chiri Maru* properly found?

19.—If she was not properly found did her being not properly found contribute to the collision in the first instance?

20.—Did it contribute to the damage after?

21.—Were the leads properly let over the side of the *Audacious* at the time of the drifting?

22.—If not would their being let over the side in all probability have averted the collision?

23.—If not was any precaution omitted by the defendant in respect thereto which under the circumstances he ought to have taken?

After the conclusion of His Honour's address the Jury retired. In about 45 minutes they returned and declared their inability to arrive at a unanimous decision. His Honour expressed regret, and finally invited the gentlemen to retire again, which they accordingly did, and after being locked up for an hour and a half returned, and informed His Honour that the only question they could agree upon was the amount of damages. The point then arose, should the verdict of the Jury be taken on the damages? which, however, was ultimately considered impossible, and His Honour then discharged the gentlemen of the Jury, at the same time expressing his regret that the labour of six days should thus be lost.

IN THE JOTO SAIBANSHO, TOKIO.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUDGE.

Friday, June 29th, 1877.

THOS. ROSE & Co. vs. FUJIKURA ZEMPACHI.

The defendant in this case appeals against the Judgment of the Yokohama Judicial Court, rendered on the 18th of January last, when the defendant was condemned to pay the sum of \$900, with interest from the day when it fell due, and he to take delivery of certain machinery; with the option of paying an indemnity of \$200.

This was the second hearing of the appeal.

The Court opened at about 9.30 a.m. when His Honour informed the appellant and respondent that the minutes of the evidence as taken down at the previous hearing would be read over, and that each party would be permitted to correct any errors, after which each would affix his signature to the minutes.

When this was accomplished His Honour asked the appellant if he had any further evidence to offer or anything further to say.

The appellant stated that he had nothing further to say.

The same question being asked the respondent, his attorney, Mr. Goble, said that he thought one important item of the evidence given in the former hearing had been dropped out of the minutes, viz., the testimony of Mr. Rose and his servant to the fact that while he was holding the boilers and engines as bound by his contract with Fujikura Zempachi, he had an offer from another party of \$1,500 for the same articles.

Then Mr. Goble summed up the evidence. He said that Mr. Rose claimed that his contract with Zempachi was an absolute one, and that there were no conditions about the forfeiture of the bargain money and the cancelling of the agreement as was claimed by Zempachi in his petition of appeal. This position is clearly established in the evidence of Zempachi himself, for when questioned in Court about the conditions of the agreement he confessed it; and also in a letter from Zempachi to one Okawa dated October, 1877, which was handed into court he stated that he had bought a boiler and engines from Thos. Rose & Co., and that as the person to whom he was intending to sell the same had failed to take delivery he wished Okawa to sell it again for \$1,500.00.

This evidence is also corroborated and strengthened by the testimony of Thos. Rose and his servant Matsunage Yasutaro, who concur in stating that after much conversation and after several interviews on the 16th Sept. 1876, Zempachi did positively bargain to take the boiler and engines for \$1,000 within 60 days and then paid \$100 bargain money, and that on the third day after the expiration of the 60 days, Zempachi came again, begging Mr. Rose to allow him 40 days more, and offering \$100 more for the extension of time.

The combined testimony of Mr. Rose and his servant also shows that a banto of one Motokata Genzaimon came to the premises of Mr. Rose, stating that he had paid \$600 to Zempachi on account of a boiler and engines which he, Zempachi, said he had purchased at Rose & Co.'s, and that the said Banto was greatly surprised when he was told that Rose & Co. had received only \$100 on the bargain, and showed in his memorandum his account of the boiler and engine. Also Thos. Rose and his servant agree in

their testimony that there was an offer from another party of \$1,500 for the said boiler and engines, while they were waiting for Zempachi to take delivery of the same, and that Rose & Co. were compelled to decline the offer on account of the contract with Zempachi.

Then, turning to the evidence of Fujikura Zempachi, Mr. Goble said that he had several times contradicted himself, notably when he stated that he never heard of any such person as Motokata Genzaimon, and that he was not acting as agent or broker for any third party but in his own name only, and upon being asked to explain what he meant in his letter to Okawa, where he states that as the other party had failed to take delivery of the said property, therefore he begged Okawa to sell it to some one else for \$1,500.00, then Zempachi acknowledges that he had acted as broker for one Idzuka Hampei, who was the party referred to in his letter to Okawa. When the letter was produced in Court Zempachi was greatly surprised, and for some minutes could make no answer, and as his evidence had proved so unreliable, and as Thos. Rose & Co. had so thoroughly proved their case, they pray the hon. Court will reject the petition of appeal, and confirm the Judgment of the Yokohama Judicial Court, delivered on the 18th of January last; and in addition that this hon. Court will order that Zempachi be adjudged to refund to Thos. Rose & Co. all expenses and loss which they may incur on account of this appeal.

The case was then further adjourned.

IN THE ITALIAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before CHEVALIER P. CASTELLI, MESSRS.
TRIULZI AND MORF, ASSESSORS.

Thursday, July 5th, 1877.

P. BARUCCA vs. THE ESTATE OF GUERRINI
DECEASED.

The plaintiff in this case claimed the sum \$1,650, the amount of a note of hand said to have given to him by the deceased on the 19th May, 1876.

Mr. F. V. Dickens appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Banfe was present as the official liquidator of Guerrini's estate;

and Mr. Degron on behalf of Mr. Caillens, a creditor of the estate.

The Court assembled and proceedings commenced at 8 a.m.

Mr. Degron on the part of Mr. Caillens threw doubt upon the genuineness of the signature attached to the note: he held that the testimony of the experts who had examined the signature in question was not sufficient evidence to prove that it was the signature of deceased, and that the deponents who spoke to the giving of a note by Guerrini to plaintiff bring no moral evidence in support of the position of the latter. He protested against the admission of the note; and asked for the dismissal of the claim of Barucca, and that he should be ordered to pay the costs of the case.

Mr. Dickens, in answer to the Consul, said that the matter now brought forward had taken him by surprise, and that he was not prepared to reply, on the part of Mr.

Barucca, to the intervention of Mr. Caillens, until he had consulted the clauses of the code which provided for such case.

The Court read the article in the code bearing on the present point.

Mr. Dickens complained that Mr. Degron had not been present at the first hearing, and that his present interpellation was ill-timed.

Mr. Banfe, in reply to a question by the Consul, said that he only wished that the case of Guerrini vs. Barucca should be finished as soon as possible, and complained that the intervention of Mr. Degron had prolonged the proceedings.

After some debate, the Court retired to consider the question of Mr. Degron's intervention.

On returning, the Consul announced that the decision of the Court was that Mr. Degron, in coming into the case on the part of Caillens, must so come in, taking the case at the stage at which it has arrived.

The report of the experts appointed, on the suggestion of Counsel for the plaintiff, to pronounce upon the genuineness of the signature to the note, was then read. Its testimony was to the effect that they thought that the signature might be taken for that of Guerrini, inasmuch as he had so many ways of signing his name, that this might very well be one.

The evidence of John White and another, taken in deposition, was read. It was to the effect that these two deponents had seen Guerrini sign a paper, which was like the note in question, in favor of Barucca for a sum of money; but they could not swear that it was the same, though White thought it was the same. Mr. Beguex's deposition, also read, said that Guerrini shortly before his death had admitted to him that he owed \$1,650 to Barucca. Further, a Japanese had deposed that there had been frequent business relations between Guerrini and the plaintiff.

Mr. Dickens briefly resumed the arguments in favor of his client, and asked that the documentary and other evidence taken be received as conclusive in his favor, and that, if that evidence was not deemed sufficient by the Court, further witnesses, whom he indicated, should be summoned.

Mr. Degron replied, arguing that the evidence adduced did not at all establish Barucca's claim. The testimony of one witness in particular he stigmatised as quite untrustworthy; and that of the others he held was not definite enough to have any weight. He asked that plaintiff's claim be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Banfe required that Mr. Andriés and Mr. Biagioni, both of whom could give testimony which would throw important light on the dealings between the plaintiff and the deceased, should be summoned before the Court.

Some bills and papers, showing what payments had passed between Guerrini and Barucca, having been inspected by the parties concerned, the Court adjourned at 9.30 a.m.

After about half an hour's deliberation the Consul and assessors returned into Court, and His Honor announced that they admitted the proofs of the genuineness of the signature as a commencement of the establishment of Mr. Barucca's claim. The plaintiff would, however, have to adduce evidence of the fact of Guerrini being indebted to him at the time of his decease.

The case was then adjourned until Saturday next, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m.

Saturday, July 7th, 1877.

The case, which was adjourned on the 4th instant to afford plaintiff an opportunity of adducing evidence of the indebtedness of deceased at the time of his death, was resumed this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared for the plaintiff: Mr. Banfi represented the estate; and Mr. Degron was present as the representative of Mr. Caillens, a creditor.

Mr. E. Andries was called by Mr. Banfi.

Mr. Dickins objected to the testimony of Mr. Andries being heard on the ground that he was an interested person, being a creditor of the estate of Guerrini.

Mr. Degron protested that Mr. Andries' testimony should be taken, and asked how it was that Mr. Dickins, who now objected to him as a witness on the ground of his being a creditor, had examined, for his own side, Caillens, also a creditor?

His Honour ruled that Andries' evidence was admissible.

E. Andries was accordingly sworn. He said that he was a trader. A short time, about 8 days, before the death of Mr. Guerrini, the latter had sent for the witness and asked him to get Mr. Biagioni to come with him to Guerrini, and to aid him in settling his affairs. When witness and Biagioni went, deceased spoke of a sum of \$200 which he said he owed to Mr. Barucca on account of a former silkworms' egg cards partnership. In consequence of the conversation they went to Mr. Barucca's, and there saw some letters which had been written by the deceased to him while deceased was in Europe. The result of the negotiations was that witness and Mr. Biagioni came to the conclusion that the deceased owed Mr. Barucca the sum of about \$200.

His Honor here reminded the witness that, in a conversation which had taken place between witness and himself, the former had said that Guerrini owed \$30 to Barucca.

Witness explained that the \$200 were due on silk-worms' egg transactions, and that the \$30 were on a separate account.

The Court accepted the explanation. Witness continued:—He had never heard either Guerrini or Barucca speak of the note of hand for \$1,650. (Note produced). The signature might be that of Guerrini. The body of the document did not appear to be in his handwriting. Deceased, in speaking of his creditors, never indicated any one in particular to whom he owed more money than others.

Q. What directions did you receive from deceased?

A. Deceased told me to go to the Comptoir d'Escompte and get a draft there for £200 sterling in favor of his relatives in Europe. This was about Christmas or New Year last. The people at the Bank refused to give me the draft without the order of Mr. Guerrini. I asked them to send some one to his place. They did not do so, and the money remained in the Bank till after his death.

Q. Did he ever say anything to you about the settlement of his debts?

A. Nothing.

Witness continued his statement. He said that he thought \$200 would have paid all the other debts owing by deceased. The \$200 owing to Barucca was a balance of \$1,100 for silkworms' egg cards which Guerrini had taken to Europe. He thought that sum and the balance were admitted accounts. He judged this from letters and documents which he had seen at Barucca's. The latter always said that it was money

lent, but witness gathered from those documents that Barucca was in partnership with Guerrini in the transaction in question.

To Mr. Degron:—I do not know enough of deceased's transactions to say whether he was in a position to give Barucca a note for so large an amount as the one in question.

To Mr. Dickins:—No article of partnership between Barucca and deceased existed, to my knowledge.

To the Court:—I never heard Barucca speak of a partnership with deceased.

To Mr. Dickins:—The basis upon which we came to an adjustment of the affairs between Barucca and Guerrini were some loose papers furnished by one and the other. No statement of accounts was made out. I have no opinion to offer upon the note of hand.

F. Biagioni, sworn:—Mr. Andries came to me a short time before the death of Guerrini, and asked me to go with him to the house of the latter. We went and found him in a condition of great weakness. He asked us to settle some accounts between him and Barucca. We went to the latter's place, and there Andries made a rough statement of accounts. It appeared that there had been some silkworms' egg transactions between the two, on which Barucca claimed an outstanding balance; but which Guerrini affirmed to have been entered into in partnership. Some letters written by Guerrini went to establish that fact. After giving some details confirmatory of the evidence of the last witness, Mr. Biagioni said that Guerrini never mentioned to him the note for \$1,650, and that the first he heard of it was some time before Guerrini's death in Mr. Beguex' hotel when Barucca mentioned having lost it, in the presence of witness, and Messrs. Sacconi and Andries. Witness believed that the letters from Guerrini to Barucca related only to silkworms' egg card transactions. Witness could not explain the existence of the note of hand; at the same time he could not express an opinion as to its genuineness or not. He could not remember the amount of indebtedness by Guerrini to Barucca at which Andries arrived; nor did he remember what amount deceased stated he owed to Barucca. It was something in hundreds; one, two, or more, hundred dollars. Andries made the statement, and witness could not, from his memory, supply any information more definite than what he had already given.

A Japanese formerly the manservant of Guerrini, was examined as to the circumstance of the signing of a paper by his master. He said that Mr. John White, Mr. Barucca, and his master were present. His master had a book in which he entered his transactions, and which witness described as being about the size of a sheet of foolscap, thin, and ruled in black and white. Out of a number of books which were placed on the table he failed to recognise the one in question.

The deposition of Mr. Arnoux was next read. It was generally to the effect that the deponent had been aware of certain relations between the plaintiff and Mr. Guerrini, and that the latter had admitted the existence of a debt owing by himself to Barucca, for which he had given a note of hand.

His Honor, having pointed out to the plaintiff that the objections which had been made, on the part of the estate and a creditor thereof, to the admission of the bill as a valid claim, in point of fact went to accuse plaintiff at the least of abuse of the confidence of the deceased, and of fabricating a statement of accounts which he had handed into Court, and having asked how it

was that he, the plaintiff, who was not a millionaire, and had a safe in which to keep his papers of value, should have lost this note of hand for a large amount just when it should have been forthcoming, called upon him for what he had to say in support of his claim.

Mr. Dickins briefly summarised the testimony in favor of his client, whose claim, he held, was well founded. The witnesses present accepted the genuineness of the signature, which was, indeed, fully proved, and the depositions of White and Arnoux mention that a note of hand had been given, while other witnesses show that there was at least a probability of deceased being indebted to Barucca, and indebted to a considerable amount. On the other side there was nothing to prove the contrary, nothing to attempt to prove it except the opinion of Mr. Andries, as Mr. Biagioni's testimony proved nothing. The necessity for the present action arose out of the death of Mr. Guerrini. With reference to the accusations which, by implication, were made against his client, the learned Counsel held that it was nothing extraordinary that he should have lost the note of hand at first and found it afterwards; and, if even he had made up the statement of accounts which he was accused of fabricating, after Guerrini's death, he would have done so to enlighten, not to mislead, the Court. Counsel touched upon the fact of an important account book being missing from the books of the deceased, and complained that no inventory had been taken for three or four months after the death of Guerrini: that the seals were not imposed on his effects with legal formality: that no liquidator of the estate was appointed for some time: that some creditors had been paid while Barucca's claim remained unsatisfied. The Court knew the character and antecedents of his client, no doubt, better than he did; but for himself he knew of nothing which should lead to the conclusion that Barucca should advance a claim, in such a manner, to a sum to which he was not entitled. Mr. Dickins asked that the claim of his client be admitted.

Mr. Banfi, for the estate, was content to leave the case as it stood to be decided by the wisdom of the Court.

Mr. Degron held that a note of hand for such an amount as this should be above the suspicion of forgery. He considered that the genuineness of the note was far from being established, and asked that the claim of the plaintiff be dismissed.

His Honour, at some length, referring to Mr. Dickins' speech, explained what steps had been taken by the Consulate from the time when the seals were placed upon the effects of the deceased, "when his body was hardly cold" until the present; a vindication which elicited from Mr. Dickins a disclaimer of any intention to throw aspersions upon the proceedings of the Consulate.

The Court rose at 6 p.m. declaring the case closed, and announcing that judgment would be given on Monday, 9th instant, at 3 p.m.

Monday, July 9th, 1877.

Judgment was given by His Honor this afternoon to the effect that the official liquidator should pay out of the funds of the estate the sum of \$300.26 in settlement of all accounts due to Mr. P. Barucca: further that within fifteen days from date he should hand over to the said Barucca a gold chain and a gold ring, lent by him to the deceased Nicola Guerrini, or, failing that, pay him the sum of \$29, the amount at which the articles were valued.

INQUEST.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., H. B. M.'s
Consul and Coroner,

Messrs. J. R. ANGLIN, F. WALKER, and
T. ANTONY, Jurors.

Saturday, June 30th, 1877.

An inquest was held this afternoon at H. B. M. Consulate to enquire into the cause of the death of a man named Colson, a seaman belonging to the *Glamis*.

The jury having been sworn proceeded to view the body which lay at the Cemetery Lodge, and on their return the following evidence was taken.

Robert Ingram, second officer of the *Glamis*, was sworn and testified that he brought the body of the deceased to-day on shore. The deceased was painting the side of the vessel on Wednesday last, 27th inst., at about 0.30 P.M. While on the stage the givies which were fast to the stage gave way and he was flung off the stage. Witness did not see deceased fall, but was informed by one of the men that Colson was drowned. This was close upon one o'clock; and he knew nothing of the accident until all hopes of saving the man were over. There was a strong breeze blowing at the time and the tide was flat. Soon afterwards witness grappled for the body for about two hours. The Captain was sick at the time and gave no orders. This morning about ten o'clock the deceased was seen floating on the top of the water about 50 yards astern of the ship. There was another man on the stage with him at the time, and to prevent himself from falling into the water, he caught hold of the stage. It was the Captain who ordered the body to be brought on shore. The *Glamis* was lying about five miles from Shinagawa at the time of the accident, taking in rice, and is lying there still. Colson shipped in London, and was a steady man. The vessel was anchored in five fathoms of water: the nature of the bottom is muddy.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned till Monday at 10 a.m.

Monday, July 2nd, 1877.

This inquest upon the death of John Colson, late seaman of the British barque *Glamis*, adjourned on Saturday, was resumed this morning.

Wm. Nicoll, Chief Officer of the *Glamis*, was sworn and examined. He deposed that on the 27th ultimo between 10 and 11 a.m. the deceased was, with another man, painting the side of the ship. He and the other man who was working with him were responsible for the manner in which the stage was slung. When the accident occurred, witness ordered a boat to be lowered. The boatswain had previously cast the life-buoy into the water. The body of the deceased did not rise, so witness commenced grappling, and continued through the afternoon without success. On the 30th the body came up almost exactly in the same spot as it sunk in. The stage was a sufficient stage for the work and would have borne the weight of four or five men. It was a single plank a foot broad, and two inches thick. There might have been a flaw in the plank. The accident occurred about noon. Grappling commenced at about 2 p.m.

The seaman who was at work with deceased was examined, and deposed to how the accident occurred. Deceased had made a rope fast through a hole in the end of the plank, and in trying to regain the stage his

weight came on the rope, the hole broke through, and the stage was capsized, witness and deceased falling into the water.

The master and boatswain were also examined; but their testimony was merely corroborative of what had been adduced before, and went to prove that the calamity was purely accidental.

Having heard the evidence, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* publishes the following regulations, issued by the Governor of the Kanagawa-ken, to be observed by foreigners obtaining passports for the Hakone district under the newly inaugurated system.

The passports should be sent back to the Kencho within two days after the return of the holders to Yokohama:—

Regulations to be observed by foreign visitors to the hot springs at Hakone and Atami.

1.—Any foreigner, who visits the above hot springs and remains there for some weeks, must submit to the local regulations. In case of contravention, the Governor of Kanagawa-ken will report any offence to the Consul of the nation to which the offender belongs.

2.—Foreigners who may wish to pass a night at any hotel during their journey to the above hot springs, must exhibit their passport to the landlord. During their journey, should police officers, *kucho*, or *kocho* demand to examine their passports, they must at once exhibit them. If any passport holder refuses to show his passport, he will be treated in the same manner as a foreigner travelling outside treaty limits without permission.

3.—No foreigner who holds a passport for travelling to the said springs, is allowed to enter into any commercial transactions, or to make contracts of any kinds, or to hire any Japanese house, during his journey.

If he should transgress any of these regulations he will be returned by the local police officers to within treaty limits, and, in case of resistance, will be arrested.

4.—The time for which passports under these regulations hold good shall not exceed 30 days.

5.—Notwithstanding this, the period of a visit may be prolonged for an additional term of thirty days for the benefit of the health of a visitor, on his forwarding a request for extension to the Kanagawa Kencho.

6.—Each passport will only be granted for the use of the foreigner whose name will be mentioned on it. It is not transferable.

7.—In case of any violation of these articles the Kanagawa Kencho will order the departure of the offender from the springs; and the matter will be reported to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Any person once offending will not in future be permitted to travel in the interior.

THE Admiral in command of Her Majesty's Squadron in China and Japan has issued an order that Her Majesty's ships are not in future to visit non-treaty ports in Japan, except in cases of emergency or when acting under special orders.

THE following table of exports and imports from and to Japan and Corea during the month

of May, is published in a native paper.

Exported to Corea.

Article.	Value.
Rice.....5,543 koku....Yen 28,399.10	
Barley, .....903 " " 2,542.29	
Ground Barley, 1,580 " " 4,891.41	
Miscellaneous " 38,004.65	

Total 8,026 Yen 73,837.45

Imported from Corea.

Miscellaneous Articles, value, yen 14,868.13.

During the same month 50 junks left Corea for Japan and 59 junks arrived there from Japan. The Total number of Japanese residents in Corea is 232.

MR. J. J. GRAY, who was badly hurt while endeavoring to rescue some of the property of Messrs. Stillfried and Andersen, from the disastrous fire which, on the 14th January, destroyed the buildings on Block No. 59, has received from the Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company an award of \$100.

THE Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris in Yokohama will shortly close. We hear further that the Agency of the same Bank in Hongkong will also be closed within the next few months.

IF the *Osaka Nippo*, a paper usually tolerably well informed, is to be believed, Iwamura Mitsutoshi, the newly appointed Governor of Kagoshima, has invited Saigo to destroy himself, a piece of advice which the great insurgent leader is not likely to follow at present. A translation of the "instructive document" will be found in our *Nippon Notes*.

INTELLIGENCE has been received by Messrs. Walsh Hall & Co., the charterers of the British barque *Parthenia*, owned in Yokohama, which was despatched from Kobe on the 16th March last with a cargo of rice for Melbourne, that that is the vessel alluded to under the name of *Paimema* in a telegram dated 14th May from Sydney, and published in our issue of the 23rd ult. which states that the *Paimema* had put into the latter port, after having struck on Indispensable Reef.

THE Annual Communication of the District Grand Lodge of Japan was held in the Masonic Hall on Saturday afternoon (23rd ult.) when the reports for the past year were received, and the following officers for the current year were invested:

Bro. W. G. Sands, D.D.G.M.	
" A. Weiller, D.G.S.W.	
" John Marshall, D.G.J.W.	
" E. J. Geoghegan, D.G. Treasurer.	
" G. D. Hay, D.G. Regr.	
" A. Langfeldt, Pres. D.B. of G.P.	
" W. H. Stone, D.G. Secretary.	
" J. S. Cox, D.G.S.D.	
" Robt. Hughes, D.G.J.D.	
" H. St. J. Brown, D.G. Supt. of Works.	
" E. B. Jones, D.G.D. of C.	
" W. E. Clarke, D.G.S.B.	
" W. A. Crane, D.G. Organist.	
" F. C. Hayes, D.G. Pursuivant.	
" M. Kirkwood	
" T. H. R. McClatchie	} D. G. Stewards.
" M. M. Scott	
" T. J. Larkin	
" H. Moss	

After the ceremonies were concluded the brethren, to the number of about thirty-five, adjourned to the International Hotel where a dinner was provided by Brothers Smith and Henriques.

OUR attention has been drawn to the indecent public bathing of Japanese from the Bund in daylight. Another complaint is made of the bettoes who take horses into the sea at the angle formed by the Bund wall and the French Hatoba, and who are not nearly so thoroughly clad as the horses they wash. These are cases of violation of public propriety which the native police might very well stop with the smallest possible amount of trouble to themselves.

On the 23rd ultimo H. E. Kuroda left Tokio for Kioto by order of his Majesty the Mikado.

ABOUT eleven a.m. on the 26th ult. a fire broke out in the Chinese portion of the Settlement, at No. 172. With such a strong wind as was blowing at the time, it threatened to commit great devastation. It originated in a kitchen upstairs where some cooking was going on; and soon found its way through a thin wall, and was then discovered. Buckets and water were promptly obtained, and in the course of a few minutes the threatened danger was averted. In the meantime the native fire brigades were hastily turned out on the fire-bell giving an alarm; but, by the time they arrived on the spot, their services were not required.

THREE thousand men from Hiuga are said to have joined the insurgents.

PRINCE Kita Shira Kawa-no-miya, who recently returned from Germany, is to be appointed to the command of a force, newly enrolled.

By native accounts 292 piculs of new silk were brought from the interior to Yokohama between the 18th and the 26th ultimo inclusive.

THE *Meiji Maru* left this port at 8.20 A.M. on the 27th ult. with instructions to take up the Saratoga Spit buoy, bring it back to Yokohama, and then start on her usual trip of inspection Southward. It was expected that the *Meiji Maru* would return in the forenoon, but she did not get back till 6 p.m. She brought the buoy, which was found to have been badly damaged some time since, evidently in collision with some passing vessel. It is a little strange that the condition of the buoy has not been observed and reported on by one of the numerous vessels which have come into port lately. The *Meiji* finally left for her cruise at 4 A.M. next day.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* refers to the rumour of a proposed arrangement of a new loan of several million yen to the Chinese by the Japanese Government. It says that a disagreement (as to the terms of the loan, probably) has occurred, and that the Chinese are desirous of putting a stop to all further negotiations, by the payment of a forfeit of tls. 25,000 to the Japanese.

SOME of the speculations as to the aims and intentions of Saigo, indulged in by natives, are very amusing. Recently we had occasion to translate the Homeric request of Iwamura Mitsutoshi, Governor of Kagoshima, to the insurgent leader to spare the Government further trouble by putting himself out of the way. Now a writer in the Yokohama daily suggests, with the utmost gravity, that he contemplates the invasion of China, and, with a view to success, is getting quantities of Chinese clothes made, and is adapting himself

to Chinese manner and customs! It is in the character of a Chinaman that he is to invade China!

THE number of letters despatched through the Japanese Post Office by the *Belgic* was 11,735. That of newspapers, books, and samples 8,010. A large mail, truly.

HAKODATE, 20th June, 1877.—Six hundred recruits for the army leave this for Tokio today by the Japanese steamers *Zensae* and *Hakodadi*. Range of temperature for the last ten days 48° to 74°. Fine summer weather.

A RUMOUR, serious if true, is afloat in Tokio, to the effect that a body of about 3,000 insurgents have landed in Choshiu about 150 miles North-East of Shimonoseki, and have been warmly received by the inhabitants. It is also reported that Kirino is proceeding northwards by the Bungo Coast, and that Lieut.-General Kawaji is retreating from his present position.

THE lease of No. 187, Yokohama, known as the Hotel and Café de l'Univers, with the buildings on the lot, was sold recently at auction by Messrs. Bourne & Co. The whole was knocked down to Mr. Deniaud for \$1,300, a price which is a very good index of the recent deterioration in value of house property in Yokohama. The buildings alone on lot No. 187, which were constructed only four years since, cost \$14,000.

ACCORDING to advertisement, a meeting of the persons interested in the cargo and hull of the steamer *Nil* of the Messageries Maritimes Company, wrecked off Cape Idzu in 1874, was held on the afternoon of the 27th ult. in the French Consulate.

The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. E. Pierret, French Consul, Mr. Conil, representing the Messageries Maritimes Company, Mr. Wolfs, the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes, Mr. Haenni, of Messrs. Siber and Brennwald's, the Helvetia Company, Mr. Schnell, and Mr. Galy, respectively representing Japanese Companies, Captain Carst of the Yokohama Salvage and Diving Company, and several Japanese.

Mr. Pierret opened the meeting by stating that he had, since Captain Carst had given up salvage operations, received two new propositions for the removal of the wreck. It was for those interested to consider those propositions which would be read to them.

Propositions were then read from Mr. Galy and Mr. Schnell, respectively, on the part of Japanese. They differed considerable in the amount of the estimated expenses; but in the course of a conversation which ensued, it came out that the two gentlemen had been applied to on the part of the same firms of Japanese. This fact, and that of the terms of Mr. Schnell's proposition being somewhat indefinite, caused the meeting, on the suggestion of the Consul, in order to give the proposers time to reconsider the matter of their tenders.

WE refer once more to a notice given in the *Japan Gazette* of the 20th May, of an extraordinary rise and fall of the sea at Hakodate on the 11th of that month, the reports from Peru received here on the 7th June, stating that the town of Iquique on that coast was destroyed by an earthquake on 10th May, and the good reason which exists to infer that the "bores" felt at Hakodate were caused by that convulsion.

Later on we shall come into possession of more definite information, which we shall not fail to give prominence to. In the mean time we would refer to the great Peru earthquake of 1868, the tidal effects of which, felt at so many places in the Pacific, were noted at Hakodate. The first shock of that one occurred on the coast of Peru on August 13th at 5 p.m., equivalent to Greenwich time 13d. 9h. 40m., the first bore being observed at Hakodate on the 15th, at 10.30 a.m., or Greenwich time 14d. 13h. 6m. Thus, that bore travelled a distance (of course assuming that the centre of disturbance was on or very near the coast) of ten thousand miles in twenty-seven and a half hours, being at the rate of more than three hundred and sixty nautical miles per hour, or over a mile in ten seconds on the average. Taking the speed to have been equal in the late case, and the position of the centre of disturbance the same, would give the time of the first shock at Iquique about 6 p.m. on the 9th May there, or say Greenwich astronomical time 9d. 10h. 40m. It will be interesting to compare the two cases when the materials for doing so come to hand, for one striking coincidence is already observable, namely, that, in August 1868, the time between the oscillations of the sea, both at Hakodate and the Sandwich Islands was ten minutes, while the same intervals were timed at Hakodate during the recent occurrence.

At Nagasaki an extraordinarily high tide occurred on the same day (11th May;) while we have various native reports of a *tsu-nami* in Shimosa, and other parts along the East Coast of Nippon.

THE *Weekly Mail* of the 30th ult. has the following pertinent paragraph. The "obscure but upright and incorruptible man" referred to, was William Hone, the bookseller and parodist, who was prosecuted by the Government of 1817 for the publication of seditious and blasphemous writings, and acquitted by the juries after three trials, the first before Mr. Justice Abbott and the two last before Lord Ellenborough. It was Hone himself, and not Cruikshank, who, subsequently to his trials, wrote "The House that Jack built," which was however admirably illustrated by George Cruikshank:—

Some of our readers may remember the celebrated political squib that went far to make the reputation of the then young artist, George Cruikshank;—we are speaking of between fifty and sixty years ago. It must be borne in mind that it was penned at a time when a violent effort was being made on the part of the Government to muzzle a press that was attacking and satirising its vicious courses; an effort, which thanks to the fearlessness and ability of a somewhat obscure, but upright and incorruptible man, was utterly defeated. The "Thing" referred to, which the "Public Informer" would put down, is the press. The meaning is of course greatly intensified by Mr. Cruikshank's admirable illustrations.

"These are the people all tattered and torn,
Who curse the day wherein they were born,
On account of taxation, too great to be borne,
And pray for relief from night till morn;
Who in vain petition in every form.
Who, peaceably meeting to ask for Reform,
Were sabred by Yeomanry cavalry, who,
Were thanked by the man all shaven and shorn,
All covered with orders and all forlorn—

* * * * *
Who took to his counsels in evil hour
The friends to the Reasons of Lawless power;
That back the Public Informer—Who
Would put down the Thing that, in spite of
new Acts
And attempts to restrain it by soldiers or tax,
Will poison the vermin that plunder the wealth
That lay in the House that Jack built."

Its application under the present circumstances will be plain to everyone.

THE *Tokio Times* is diligently furnishing, in its own proper columns, fresh evidence of the truth of the old saying that whom the Gods wish to destroy they first drive mad. The recent course of the Editor resembles nothing so much as that of a Malay "running a muck." The end of all "muck runners" is inevitable and invariable, and only a matter of time; and we may well leave this Malay of Eastern journalism to his fate, near or remote. We feel it a duty, however, to draw the contemptuous attention of the public to the latest cowardly blow struck, not at ourselves but at the *Japan Mail*. The *Tokio Times* of the 30th June, in an article—which it is nothing to call intemperate, for all things temperate have long been excluded from its columns—on the postal question, and characteristically headed "A Thing devised by the Enemy," says:—"It" (the *Japan Mail*) * * * "further essayed to cast discredit upon the postal announcement by suppressing notifications respecting the outgoing mail of Tuesday, which duly appeared in other papers." It is hard to suppose that the *Tokio Times* believed this statement when it was written; but we will endeavor to think that it did believe it; as the most charitable construction which can be put upon a certain class of writings, as of actions, is that they are perpetrated under the influence of some kind of hallucination. Believed in or not by its author, the simple answer to it is that it is false. We will let the *Mail* repel it in its own words:—

The alleged fact and the motive ascribed to it stand on exactly the same footing as regards credibility. They are simply and gratuitously untrue. So far from suppressing the notification referred to, it was prominently published in the usual form at the very head of the Postal notices in our *Advertiser* issue of that morning, as a reference would have shown, and also in the daily despatch slip by which we are wont to give all possible publicity to the movements of the mails.

The closing sneer, and the unworthy motive it implies, with which "it was not only expedient but under the circumstances almost a moral necessity" for the *Tokio Times* to close its article, is so base that we will not do more than allude to it. Japanese, Government or individuals, can only suffer in any cause supported by such worse than immoral advocacy as this.

MR. E. S. BENSON has ceased to serve as Municipal Director. The name of the office is, it appears, to be abolished, and its duties are to be discharged by the Kencho officials. A definite arrangement is to be made, the particulars of which we will publish when we are in possession of them. Till that time also we reserve any comments we may still have to make on the subject.

THE *Charter Oak*, which arrived on the 1st instant had upwards of 500 tons of goods returned from the American Centennial Exhibition.

A MEETING, adjourned from the 27th ult. of persons interested in the cargo and hull of the French mail steamer *Niz*, was held on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. in the French Consulate.

Present:—Messrs. Pierret, Consul; Kraetzer, Chancellor; Conil, M. M. Company; L. Wolf, Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes; Haenni, (Siber & Brennwald) Helvetia Assurance Company; Schnell; Galy; and Carst.

It was resolved unanimously:—

1st.—That the proposal of Mr. Schnell be accepted to effect the salvage within three years from date: work to be carried on dur-

ing eight months of the year, and to be suspended during four, namely, December, January, February and March.

2nd.—That, after deduction made of the expenses of salvage, the contractor shall receive forty per cent. upon the amounts realized from the salvage.

3rd.—That the expenses monthly of salvage operations shall not exceed \$850 per month, and shall be paid only during the eight working months of the year. Accounts of expenses to be subject to the approval of the Consul.

4th.—That a superintendent of salvage operations shall be appointed by the Consul, and shall be paid at the rate of \$150 per month, his salary being included in the \$850 maximum monthly expenses of salvage, during the eight working months. During the four months of winter his salary shall be \$100, to be defrayed out of what balance of salvage proceeds may be in the hands of the Consul, or to be charged to the funds to be realized by future operations.

A FINAL meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt estate of Mr. Fred. Douglass was held on the afternoon of the 5th in the Court room of the German Consulate, Mr. Zappe, Consul, presiding. Mr. Ferd. Knoblauch, the official liquidator, handed in his accounts, which were accepted and approved by the creditors present, and paid into the Consulate the sum of \$814, the balance remaining in his hands. A dividend of 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent will be paid from this on the amount of their claims to approved creditors. At the close of the proceedings the bankrupt's discharge was handed to the liquidator.

THE case of *Iwasaki vs. Captain Colomb* has been brought to an unexpected termination. On the Court assembling on the morning of the 4th inst. His Honour summed up the evidence at considerable length, and at the conclusion gave the gentlemen of the Jury a number of questions to consider, and they then retired. After being locked up for three quarters of an hour the Jury returned, and informed His Honour that they could not agree upon a verdict. His Honour said that he was very sorry this should be the result of a six days' hearing, and expressed his willingness to assist in solving any difficulty the Jury might be labouring under. It seems that the stumbling block was the second question, the substance of which was: "Would the collision have been prevented had the *Audacious* had two anchors down between six and eight o'clock?" Four of the Jury were unanimous in their opinion, but one differed from them, on this point. Mr. Dickens asked His Honour to take the verdict of the majority, but this Mr. Ness most strenuously opposed. Finally, the gentlemen of the Jury retired again, though they expressed their conviction beforehand that though they should be locked up for a week there was not much probability of their agreeing. At 2.25 p.m. they again returned; and, on His Honour asking if they had agreed on their verdict, the foreman proceeded to read the conclusions they had arrived at relative to the questions submitted by His Honour, and which will be found, categorically, in their place in his summing up.

The answers were:—

1st question,	yes
2nd "	4 no, 1 yes
3rd "	unanswerable
4th "	do
5th "	1 yes, 3 no, 1 no answer.

His Honour interrupted the foreman at this stage, and informed the gentlemen of the Jury that he had no wish to hear how many agreed on

certain points, and asked if they were unanimous on any point. The foreman replied that the only point upon which they were unanimous was the question of damages. The question then arose as to whether or not the verdict of the Jury should be taken upon the damages. This was ultimately considered to be impossible; and His Honour announced that the only duty which remained for him to perform was to dismiss the Jury. Before doing so he could not help expressing his regret at the six days' trial being brought to such a termination; and, while he believed the gentlemen of the Jury had performed their duty, he at the same time censured them from preventing certain evidence being brought forward, which they ought not to have refused to hear unless they were agreed as to their verdict. The Jury were then discharged.

By the *Gaelic* nine horses, including one Clydesdale stallion, eighteen head of cattle, including one young bull, and twenty-six sheep, all consigned to the Government, and nearly all purchased in Kentucky, arrived in excellent condition. A further shipment is expected to arrive in the *Oceanic*, due towards the end of this month.

THE Fourth of July being the hundred and first anniversary of the day of the Declaration of Independence, was observed as a holiday by American residents. Stores kept by members of that nationality were closed to business, and gaily decorated: the doors of the offices of the American Consulate have resembled those of the temple of Janus in peace time: at noon the customary salutes aroused all the echoes of the neighborhood: in the afternoon a crowded reception was given by Admiral Reynolds and the officers of the *Tennessee*; and the day closed with a series of aquatic contests. Rejoicings were not ended with sundown, but in many houses were protracted till the dawn of the following day.

A MEETING of the creditors of George Nachtigal & Co., bankrupts, was held on the 4th in the German Consulate, Mr. Zappe, Consul, presiding. The following gentlemen were also present:—Mr. Andersen, the official liquidator, Messrs. J. S. Cox (Lane, Crawford & Co.), Mr. Fred. Knoblauch (Attorney for Capt. Walker), Mr. Langfeldt (Langfeldt & Mayers), Messrs. C. J. Strome, R. Clarke, A. S. Fobes (China & Japan Trading Company), and some Japanese.

Mr. Andersen read a statement of the affairs of the estate, showing that the liabilities of the bankrupts amounted to about \$40,000, and that enough had been realised on the assets to pay the approved creditors a sum of fifteen per cent on their claims. This dividend was accordingly offered to them.

Mr. Strome complained that it was unfair that he should be considered as an ordinary creditor, and contended that he had a preferential claim. He had advanced \$5,000 on a mortgage given on property of the bankrupts in Kobe, and the mortgage deed bore the stamp of the German Consulate in that port. He asked that his claim be defrayed in full.

He was informed by the Court that he could only be included in the general list of creditors, and be paid with them a dividend in proportion to his claim. If he was not satisfied appeal in the ordinary course was open to him.

Mr. Strome declined to go to law, and agreed, under protest, to receive his dividend.

Mr. Cox and Mr. Fobes advanced claims on behalf of their respective firms, in addition to those which had been already entered and ap-

proved; but their demands after some conversation were rejected as informal.

It was finally resolved by the creditors present to accept the composition of fifteen per cent offered; and the Court declared that, as seventy-five per cent of the aggregate value of the claims against the estate was represented at the meeting, the resolution of those present should be final, and have effect as regarded those creditors who were not represented.

During the meeting some of the English creditors were heard to complain that the advertisement convening those interested had only been inserted in one paper, and in that was only worded in the German language.

WHILE we are at one with the Editor of the *Mail* in his condemnation of the meanness of the *Tokio Times* in imputing the basest of motives to English officials, in the course which was simply forced upon them by circumstances and the absence of definite instructions from the Imperial Government, on the postal question lately raised, and for the present terminated, we fail to see how he strengthens his cause by making an unmerited attack upon a gentleman so well and favorably known to foreigners in Japan as is Mr. Farr, the Acting Superintendent of Foreign Mails in the Japanese Post Office. Probably the Editor of the *Mail* did not intend to include Mr. Farr in the category of the "adventurers, who started and sup-
"port" the would be rabidly spiteful little sheet whose weekly business is to buzz and bluster like a hornet without a sting; but, taken with the context, the concluding paragraph of his article might lead a reader to draw the inference that he did. Thus, we feel compelled to vindicate Mr. Farr from the possibility of such an aspersion. When he received the offer of a position in the newly formed postal service of Japan, he occupied and had held for many years a situation in the Post Office department of his own country; and if he be an adventurer there can be but few foreigners in Japanese service who have not a right to the same designation. That the Editor of the *Tokio Times* gleaned some information from Mr. Farr is more than probable, as that gentleman would be the last person to withhold from any responsible member of the press, such information as the latter had any right to ask for; but it is going too far to make him responsible for the wild statements of the *Tokio Times*; or to suppose that he has instigated or would attempt to instigate such attacks as that journal's soul delights in. In brief, the Editor of the *Mail* might have easily rebutted the charges of the *Tokio Times* without attacking Mr. Farr. He would probably have refrained from doing so had he thought for a moment how improbable it was that Mr. Farr should have issued so important a notification, as the one which has caused so much stir and discussion, without at least thinking that he had authority for it: how easily a mistake may have occurred; and how natural that the responsibility should be thrown upon the foreign servant, instead of upon the Department, or its Chief.

THE billiard match between M. Carme and a Chinaman, played on the evening of the 7th instant, in the Oriental Hotel, would have been more interesting, perhaps, had the plucky Celestial adversary of the professor had a better show. As it was, at a very early stage of the game, it was apparent that, in spite of the very large odds given him, he was still vastly over-matched.

By eight o'clock some thirty gentlemen had assembled in the billiard room to witness the

game, which was commenced with commendable punctuality, Mr. Carme winning the break which was strung for by the contestants. The professor made 20 points off the balls, and then gave way to his opponent, who made a slashing break of 29. Little was done by either player in the two next breaks, but in his fourth the professor scored 40, and was followed by the Chinese who scored but 2, and afterwards did nothing particular, making in his twelfth break 26, and in his fourteenth 35 points. Carme in his sixth break made 115, in his ninth 40, some small breaks of 15, 13, 27, and 22, until he arrived at his nineteenth break when he made 115 with a succession of careful cannons achieved generally by a judicious nursing of the object balls in a corner and under the baulk cushion. His twenty-second break credited him with 27 points, and was brought to a premature close by a foul; and in the twenty-third break he scored fifty. Here the players rested for a few moments and the game was called:—Carme, 546: Chinaman, 697.

By this time the room was nearly filled with spectators, who took a lively interest in the game. In the first eleven breaks after the resumption of their cues by the players, the Chinaman got rather the best of the scoring; but in his twelfth break Carme reeled off 119 points in fine style, and thenceforward his opponent's chance of success was of the slightest, the professor rapidly putting together such scores as 56, 45, 81, and 30, and finally going out on an unfinished break of seventeen. Mr. Carme, after the conclusion of the game, which finished at ten o'clock, tried one or two exhibition tricks with the balls, but excused himself from continuing them on the ground that, owing to the great humidity of the atmosphere, the tables were too damp to allow him to do anything effective. Throughout the play the Chinaman played a fine open game, making some brilliant all round cannons, and, to say the truth, a happy fluke or two; but from first to last he really never had a chance to win. He made in all only 387 points, his score at the close of the game standing 887.

We hear that there is a probability of a match being arranged between Mr. Carme and a Portuguese amateur, whose play is much better than the average. The professor has a wonderful command of his cue, his draw, *masse*, and following shots especially being executed with a precision which it is no exaggeration to call beautiful.

THE 5th inst. was the second day of the annual summer races at Kudan. The meeting was not so well attended as generally, many of the boxes on the stands being almost empty. This was, doubtless, not entirely owing to the preoccupation caused by the war and the absence of so many of the usual visitors, who are, at the present moment, striving with deadlier weapons than the whip and the spur, but must in part also be ascribed to the unpropitious state of the weather; for the heat was intense, and the long drought had so dried up the course that the dust lay ankle-deep, and the horses passed along enveloped in a cloud. The events themselves were perhaps better contested than usual, most of the ponies having undergone a certain course of training. It may be remarked as rather an uncommon occurrence that not one of the ponies refused the hurdles in the steeple-chasing events.

As the sun went down and the evening drew on, the crowd returned in greatly increased numbers to witness the fireworks. These latter, after a couple of warning rockets a little

earlier, commenced at 8 o'clock, and consisted of fourteen or fifteen large "pieces," the display of which was alternated with that of simple rockets in different parts of the ground. The temperature had now become cooler, and the evening air refreshing and pleasant; and the dusky throng of people slowly moving to and fro in the gloom enframed in the dim light of the line of lanterns marking the oval circuit of the course: the vast mass of upturned, gazing faces from time to time visible in the red glare cast around by the greater pieces: the vivid beauty of these as pyrotechnic displays: the joyous and prolonged shouts with which each was received, formed together a scene at once striking and delightful in the extreme, and one well worth a journey to witness. The proceedings terminated at a little past 10 o'clock.

THE prospects of the season's rice-crop have been very bad so far, judging from the reports, from the various districts, which have appeared in the native journals. The drought has been general and long continued; so the recent rains, however slight, are a veritable Godsend.

THE installation of Mgr. Osouf, Bishop of Arsenoé and Apostolic Vicar for Northern Japan, in the Catholic Church in Yokohama on Sunday, the 8th instant, was a grand and impressive ceremony. The Church itself was crowded to overflowing, all the seats being filled, and a number of the audience having to stand at the bottom of the nave and aisles, and even on the steps under the porch. At a quarter to ten a double row of sailors from the *Atalante* and *Talisman* was formed down the nave: at ten o'clock the Admiral and his staff, escorted by detachments from the two vessels, arrived and took their places near the choir; and immediately afterwards the Bishop himself arrived at the entrance to the Church, where he was received in pontifical state by his clergy, at whose head he marched in procession to the altar, where mass was at once celebrated, His Lordship himself officiating.

The celebration was a long and imposing one, lasting till twenty minutes past eleven; the splendid band of the *Atalante*, whose music sounded with glorious effect in the Church, playing at intervals. Among other pieces they gave Mozart's *Larghetto*, and a piece which we had the pleasure of hearing in the Bluff Gardens, Gounod's exquisite Serenade, which certainly did not seem out of place in the Church. At the same time it was difficult to restrain the impulse which prompted one to call for an *encore*.

Among the visitors present were H. E. the French Minister and Madame de Geofroy, H. E. the Spanish Minister, Mr. and Mrs. Pierret, Chevalier and Mrs. Castelli, Mr. and Mrs. de Ojeda, and a number of officers from the men-of-war in harbor. At the conclusion of the ceremony the sailors were marched, headed by the *Atalante's* band playing a march, to the French hatoba, where they embarked and returned to their vessels.

WE subjoin an account of a cyclone encountered by the S. S. *Sunda* on June 23rd-24th, 1877, in Lat. 29° 30' N., Long. 126° E., during her last voyage hence to Hongkong:—

June 23rd, 4 p.m., wind E.N.E., force 6°, overcast and rainy weather, rising sea, bar. 29° 86, ther. 74°. 8 p.m., wind E.N.E., force 7°, sky overcast with rain, and increasing sea, bar. 27° 72, ther. 73°. No change till 9.30 p.m., when the wind increased with strong gusts, bar. 29° 68, ther. 74°, heavy rain, increasing sea, heavy rollers coming up from

S.S.E.; all appearances now indicating a cyclone to S.S.E., probably travelling to N.W. Rounded to on starboard tack, heading N.E. by E., engines half speed. Midnight, wind E. by S., force 9° to 10°, torrents of rain, very high cross sea, bar. 29° 59, ther. 76°. From midnight the wind rapidly increased to a whole gale, with terrific squalls and very heavy confused sea with torrents of rain, till 7 a.m., when the storm was at its worst, with squalls of hurricane force and torrents of rain, the sea now running in enormous pyramidal masses; but the ship notwithstanding behaving admirably, heeling over considerably in the more furious blasts, but shipping very little heavy water though enveloped in a continuous sheet of spray. The engines, working very regularly, enabled the ship to keep well up to the sea. 11 a.m., the port life-boat, having been frequently struck by heavy seas, broke up altogether. At noon the weather commenced to improve, and moderated rapidly till 4 p.m., when the ship was enabled to proceed on her course. Subjoined are the hourly readings of the barometer with the direction and force of the wind.

Hour.	Ship's Head.	Wind.	Force.	Barometer.
24th—1 A.M.	E. N. E.	E. by S.	10°	29.51
" 2 "	E. N. E.	E. by S.	10° to 11°	29.44
" 3 "	E. N. E.	E. S. E.	10° to 11°	29.29
" 4 "	E. by N.	S. E. by E.	11°	29.26
" 5 "	E.	S. E.	11°	29.19
" 6 "	E. by S.	S. E. by S.	11° to 12°	29.09
" 7 "	E. by S.	S. E. by S.	11° to 12°	28.88
" 8 "	E. S. E.	S. S. E.	11° to 12°	29.00
" 9 "	S. E.	S.	11°	29.04
" 10 "	S. E. by S.	S. S. W.	11°	29.09
" 11 "	S. S. E.	S. W. by S.	11° to 10°	29.13
" 12 M.	S. by W.	S. W.	10°	29.25
25th—1 P.M.	S. S. W.	S. W.	10° to 9°	29.38
" 2 "	S. S. W.	S. W.	9°	29.44
" 3 "	S. S. W.	S. W.	8°	29.53
" 4 "	S. S. W.	S. W.	7°	29.60

Went on our course: wind and sea rapidly decreasing: barometer as rapidly rising: wind remaining at S. W. till noon next day.

THE *Sunda* does not seem likely to belie her reputation of being a thorough typhoon boat. No vessel on this coast has had so extensive an experience of storms as hers, or weathered them so well. Her former captain while in her earned the affix of "Typhoon" to his surname. Captain Reeves may do the same in time. Above we publish an account of the storm he encountered on his last voyage hence to Hongkong. The *Daily Advertiser* of the 10th inst., has the additional information that the thirteen passengers on board the steamer presented an address to Captain Reeves before they left the *Sunda*, acknowledging the skill and judgment with which, ably seconded by an excellent staff of officers and a good crew, he handled his vessel during the storm, and to which, under Providence, they attributed their escape from imminent peril. Among these passengers were Justice Snowden, Colonel Dickens, Commander Pusey, R.N., Captain Dempster, and Messrs. Donald and Gadsden, both master mariners, and this address therefore derives unusual value from the professional signatures appended to it.

The same paper publishes the following report showing that the *Sunda* narrowly escaped a similar difficulty on her trip up from Hongkong to that which she experienced on the 23rd ultimo:—"When off the North end of Formosa, July 2nd at 10 a.m., a fresh gale set in from E. N. E. with sultry and hazy weather and rapidly rising sea. At noon, with the barometer at 29.75 it blew a strong gale from the same quarter, with a high increasing easterly sea. At 11 p.m. the barometer fell to 29.70, it then blowing

a strong easterly gale with hard squalls and torrents of rain. On the 3rd at 2 a.m. the barometer registered 29.60, a strong gale blowing from E. by S., accompanied by squalls and rain increasing in violence, and heavy rollers coming up from S. S. E. At 4 a.m. the weather was becoming worse, the barometer being 29.49. At 6 a.m., with the barometer at 29.46, it was blowing a whole gale from the S. E. with furious squalls and torrents of rain, and it was necessary to bring the ship to the wind in order to take on the bow the tremendous sea which was then running. It became evident that a cyclone was passing to the southward on a westerly track towards the Coast of China. At 8 a.m. the barometer rose to 29.50 and the wind blew from S. S. E.: otherwise there was no change. At noon the barometer rose to 29.50 (? 60) and the wind from S. by E. was decreasing to a strong gale, the weather appeared to be clearing and the sea slightly improved. At 3 p.m. the barometer was 29.75, the wind S. by E. and blowing a fresh gale, the sea had decreased and was more regular, so that the ship was kept on her course, N. 60° E., under reefed trysails and staysails and full steam. At midnight the barometer was 29.85, with a moderate gale from S. by E., a high but decreasing sea, and passing clouds. At 8 a.m. on the 4th the barometer rose to 30.00 with a moderate gale, though squally, and decreasing sea, the wind S. S. E. with a force of 6 to 7. At noon the weather was fine with a strong S. S. E. breeze, and the barometer 30.07. The wind gradually fell, and on the 5th blew moderately, the weather being fine."

MR. H COOK, the enterprising shipwright of this port, returned on board the schr. *Otsego* on the 10th inst. A few months ago the *Otsego*, then a wreck on the island of Skotan, was sold by Messrs. Bourne & Co. at public auction, and knocked down to Mr. Cook for \$130. On the 1st May last the purchaser embarked on board the schooner *Beatrice*, a short time previously launched from his own yard, with one European assistant, and eleven Japanese carpenters. On the 11th of the same month he arrived at Skotan and found that the *Otsego* had been washed over a reef of about fifty small rocks, and lay, with her bottom out, about 150 feet from low water mark. He immediately set to work upon her; and in thirty-four days, in spite of almost uninterrupted bad weather—a heavy snow-storm fell on the 21st May—from the date when he commenced operations, had the *Otsego* repaired, in deep water, and ready for sea. The recovered vessel now lays safe and sound in this harbor. She is a vessel of 36 tons register, San Francisco built; and there is no doubt that Mr. Cook will make a good thing out of her. There is no doubt, either, that he deserves his success.

"One of the Minority," writing to the *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser*, on the subject of the case of "Iwazaki Yataro vs. Captain P. H. Colomb," makes one statement which so thoroughly misrepresents what we said that we take it up. He says:—

"In dealing with the first question the defence tried to show that the plaintiff was not the owner of the *Chiri Maru*. The point was a fair one to take, and the common notion, which the *Gazette* has just repeated, that the Mitsu Bishi Company is a branch, and its vessels the property, of the Japanese Government lent it some force."

We took some pains to show that in all probability the generally prevailing impression that the Mitsu Bishi Company be-

longed to the Government was an incorrect one, and that Mr. Iwazaki was, most likely, what he represented himself to be, the proprietor of the concern known as the Mitsu Bishi Company. We wrote thus:—

"* * * It is not surprising that they (the Government) should propose to an influential and enterprising countryman, to transfer to him the whole of these vessels upon the consideration that they should be maintained and kept up, and be held at the Government disposal whenever their services might be required. Extraordinary as this proposal may appear, it is reduced to common proportions when the facts are considered that the vessels were useless to the Government, in a mercantile or profitable sense, and valueless as marketable property if put up for sale, or for resale to foreigners. Upon the evidence of Iwazaki Yataro, and upon the further patent facts that the departures and arrivals of the steamers employed upon the chief mail service, have been made subservient to the requirements of the Government during the insurrection, combined with the absence of any credit in the national budget for either proceeds of sale of the vessels, or the returns of their working, we have no hesitation in concluding that the steamers are the property of an individual who chooses, as he has a perfect right to do, to trade under the style of the "Mitsu Bishi Steamship Company."

ON the axiom that lookers on are the best judges of a game, we may conclude that the *Hongkong Daily Press* has arrived at a just estimate of the "little game" in which the *Tokio Times* is rejoicing. In a short article upon the subject of the insurrection the former paper says that the *Tokio Times* "appears to be an inspired Government organ"; and, on the harmless but none the less unseemly attacks made by that "organ" upon the European press of Yokohama, the *Daily Press* has the following paragraph:—

"The *Tokio Times* manifestly intends to achieve a reputation for pugnacity. In its issue of the 16th instant it attacks all its Yokohama contemporaries in turn. It has long been at feud with the *Gazette* and *Mail*, but on this occasion it has fallen foul of the *Japan Herald* and the *Echo du Japon*. It ought to know the taste of its readers best, but we should have supposed they were sick of these petty squabbles by this time. They have been treated to them *ad nauseam*."

A FAREWELL dinner was given by some of his friends to Dr. W. Willis in the Grand Hotel on the evening of Saturday, the 11th instant.

HAKODATE, June 29th, 1877.—Heavy gale from S. and S. W. here on 26th instant: bar. 1 p.m. 29.59. Much rain on 28th. Weather now fine.

Ocean Pearl left for Yokohama to-day. S. S. *Dragon* loading for Nagasaki and Shanghai.

Ching-too loading for Yokohama. H.I.R.M.S. *Boyarin*, with admiral on board, arrived from Honolulu on 27th: coaled and proceeded for Vladivostock.

Our Nanking correspondent gives a sad account of the locust-plague. Fresh disasters are apparently in store for this suffering country, already wasted by famine, rebellion and disease. We sincerely trust that in the event of the plague becoming serious, the Government will take proper measures for the relief of the people.

LOSS OF THE M. M. STEAMER "MEIKONG."

The following telegram was received by Reuter's Agent in this port on the morning of the 23rd ult.

"Shanghai, 23rd June, 1877.

"The M. M. S. S. *Meikong* was wrecked on Ras Haffoon. (Cape Haffoon, South of Cape Guardafui—Long: 51.22 E. Lat: 10.26 N.) on the afternoon of the 17th June.—Crew and Passengers all saved.

"The M. M. S. S. *Tanais* which left Yokohama on the 16th May, connected with M. M. S. S. *Meikong* at Hongkong."

The latter vessel, consequently, had among the passengers Madame Begux and Monsieur E. Piquet, who had taken through passages for Marseilles from Yokohama; from which port forty-seven bales of silk were shipped. Mr. Plichon, formerly Acting Consul for France in Yokohama, was a passenger from Hongkong. To go ashore South of Cape Guardafui, a vessel, making for the Red Sea from Point de Galle, must be considerably out of its course; but to be out of the course is a very common occurrence on that route, owing to the set of the currents in the Arabian sea. Captain Poache, an officer well-known to travellers to and from Europe by the excellent vessels of the Messageries Maritimes, was in command of the *Meikong*.

THE Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company in this port having telegraphed to Shanghai for further particulars of the loss of the *Meikong*, and having received a reply that nothing more than was contained in the Reuter's despatch was known at the agency at that port, sent a despatch to Marseilles, the answer to which he kindly communicated to us. It is as follows:—

"Passengers saved, except M. Arathon from Madras. Cargo and Mails lost with the exception of registered letters and diplomatic despatch-boxes."

THE *Hongkong Daily Press* has the following fuller particulars:—

The *Meikong* was a fine vessel of 500 horsepower, nominal, and a gross tonnage of 3,176 tons. The cargo consisted of 56 bales silk, 16 cases silk piece-goods, 20 chests tea, 265 boxes ditto, and 734 packages sundries for the Continent; and 143 bales silk, 33 cases silk goods, 991 bags sugar, 13,390 boxes tea, 3 cases treasure (\$27,000), 2 cases treasure (Tls. 28,000), and 274 packages sundries for London. It is to be hoped that further reports will show that some of this valuable cargo has been saved.

FOURTH OF JULY FESTIVITIES.

THE anniversary of American Independence, was a gala day afloat, the event being celebrated under the auspices of the officers and men of the *Tennessee* in a manner never before witnessed in our harbour. Her crew, with characteristic liberality, subscribed several hundreds of dollars to provide entertainment for sailors of all nationalities. The ship was most tastefully decorated: numerous invitations were issued among the shipping; and the *Tennessee* boys kept open house and free gangways from 9 A.M. far into the night. Inside the big ship there was abundance of good cheer, and outside abundance of good sport. An international Regatta was held, embracing races, free for all naval boats to contest, for cash prizes given by the American sailors. Several crews from the

Tennessee participated in the races, but, to outsiders at least, they seemed determined not to come in ahead of the visiting crews, and only succeeded in capturing a few insignificant prizes, which they afterwards transferred to the contestants in the catamaran and tub races.

After the races were over, upwards of 200 sailors, representing the British, French, Russian, Italian, and Japanese flags, dined on board the *Tennessee*, and judging from the hilarity and general good feeling displayed, the gravity of the Eastern Question did not seem to interfere with the minds or appetites of these jolly tars.

At night the ship was brilliantly illuminated from truck to waterline by thousands of Japanese lanterns, ordered for the occasion; and, witnessed from the Bund, the effect was beautiful. A line of parti-colored fire, ran from the water's edge to the end of the flying jib-boom, thence over the mastheads, down the spanker-gaff, and descended to the water's edge astern, forming a rainbow of 598 feet. The yards and masts were also outlined, and the hull was decorated with lanterns and flags of all nations. Colored lights were discharged from the yard-arms at intervals, and all the men-of-war in port responded with a display of fireworks. The American merchantmen joined in the display; and the British ship *Countess of Kintore* made a very creditable show. At 9.30 a launch from the Russian corvette *Haydamack*, brilliantly illuminated, containing four officers and a serenading party of 54 men, described several circles around the *Tennessee*. After performing selections of vocal and instrumental music they were about leaving when they were captured by the big ship's crew, taken on board, and supplied with refreshments. They executed several grotesque dances, much to the delight of their entertainers. Illuminated boats from other foreign vessels also paraded the harbour, and the festivities did not cease until at midnight the striking of eight bells announced the end of the "Glorious Fourth." Taken altogether, the celebration was truly international, the officers and men of the different crews vying with those of the *Tennessee* in rendering the affair successful. The enthusiasm was at times so general that the coxswain of one of the *Tennessee's* cutters remarked that he received "three cheers in nine different languages."

PROMENADE CONCERT.

SUCH an opportunity as was offered on the 3rd inst. to the public of Yokohama of spending a delightful evening in the open air, and listening to the music of the splendid band of the *Atalante* was not likely to be neglected. The result must have justified the most sanguine hopes of the organisers of the entertainment, who had spared no pains in their preparations for the reception of their audience. Four hundred people, at a low estimate, must have been present in the Bluff Gardens, which were carefully and tastefully lighted *al giorno*, and well provided with chairs and benches, placed here and there in sufficient quantity to afford seats for at least all the ladies present who chose to avail themselves of them. But

"Full from the fount of joy's delicious springs
Some bitter o'er the flowers its bubbling venom flings."

The bitter flung o'er the flowers, and grass, on this occasion was the dust, collected from the pathways apparently, and which by the passing to and fro of many feet was worked up with the heavy dew into a very adhesive

plaster, which went far to spoil many a summer dress.

If the *Echo* is to be believed, and some murmurs which we heard here and there, principally from French visitors, in the Gardens, are to be taken as the expression of an opinion not altogether isolated, it was thought a little strange by some people that the Amateur Dramatic Club should, after having secured the invaluable services of the French band, have charged anything for admission. We fail to find these complaints well-founded, as the entertainment naturally involved a considerable outlay for lighting and preparing the Gardens alone, an expense which had to be defrayed by somebody, and which could not with any justice be thrown upon the Amateurs themselves. If, as we heard stated, Admiral Véron was not aware that any entrance fee was to be charged, when he kindly promised the attendance of the band, we may regret that the circumstances were not more fully explained to him; but we are sure that in no case would the permission have been withheld. Certainly none who went to the concert grudged the outlay; but that those who contribute so largely to the success and enjoyment of such entertainments as last evening's as do the proprietors of men-of-war's bands, should be fully informed of the conditions and objects of the performances, is but fair; and no doubt this matter will be looked to in the arrangements made for the following concerts of the series.

Probably the band of the *Atalante* is the most perfect and best organized of any of the bands, naval or military, in the East, and the treat its public performance affords is one which would never be willingly missed by real lovers of music. The summer air, the calm, the subdued light of the lanterns, enhanced the charms of the performance. These accessories were especially an aid to the reception of Gounod's beautiful serenade, with which the first part of the performance closed, and which was loudly applauded until the performers kindly repeated it for the pleasure of their enthusiastic audience. Among the other pieces, all of which were exquisitely rendered by the band, particularly noticeable were the *Perle de Venise* polka, and Strauss' famous waltz *Le beau Danube bleu*, a piece not in the programme, but which was played in response to a general request for "one piece more."

The Amateurs worthily contributed their share towards the pleasure of the evening; and the audience, in leaving the Gardens, were unanimous in the expression of the hope that the second of the series of summer concerts would soon follow the first.

We regret to hear of an accident which occurred at Shanghai on the 28th June, to the French mail steamer *Hoogly*. It seems that early in the morning, as she was swinging to the tide, she broke loose from her moorings, and, drifting in the direction of the Chinese Navigation Company's wharf, had a narrow escape of coming into violent collision with the *Hankow*. She was saved from this by her stern suddenly sticking in, or at least striking on, the mud while still at some distance from the river-boat, thereby saving the latter from almost certain and serious damage, but being left herself in a very precarious position. She swung slowly round, her stern being then pretty hard ashore, and in that state she remained until the tug-boat *Samson* came to her rescue. She was not got off however without a good deal of bumping and scratching, while she left the pontoon of the C. N. Company in a strained and somewhat leaky state.

NIPPON NOTES.

THE *Nisshin Shinbun* of the 18th ultimo publishes a letter the substance of which is as follows, and which, it is said, has been read to shizoku at Iwate Kencho:—

"H. E. Iwakura, has issued orders to the following effect:—The imperial army in the South-West has now been under arms for a long time. As the hot season is coming on, it is thought advisable to send new detachments to relieve them. Many of my ex-retainers are in Iwate, Akita, and Awomori, and I have been requested to enrol them as soldiers, as there is a friendly feeling existing between us. It is impossible to sit quietly and look on while the existence or destruction of the Government is pending. The ex-retainers referred to will be permitted to form themselves into a distinct company. Many other companies will be formed in Sendai, Akita, Tsugaru and other places. Now we desire you to obey the summons for the sake of the Mikado as well as the nation.

NANBU TOSHIYASU."

THE ex-retainers of the ex-Daimio Kuwana (head of a branch of the Tokugawa clan) have expressed a desire to follow the imperial armies to the South-West, and that they have been busily engaged practising fencing and being drilled since March of this year. Some days ago, the ex-lord Matsudaira Haruyama issued an order that they should enrol themselves in a force and take the field with the imperialists. According to their desire, they have been allowed to form an irregular regiment without being incorporated with the imperial soldiers or police. They number 400 men in all. Last night they arrived in Kanagawa. Their ex-lord has given 10 yen to each of the volunteers. When they left their homes, their relations and the citizens in Kuwana accompanied them as far as the outskirts of the city.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says that the Mitsu Bishi Company is going to purchase more ships; and that on the suppression of the insurrection, a line of steamers belonging to the Company will run between Yokohama, Hongkong, and London.

H. E. OKUMA, Minister of the Finance Department, is not well and is unable to attend his office.

A BRANCH office of the Jijo-sha Society in the late Mito-ken was established in the city of Sumoto, Awa. A meeting will be held on the second Saturday of each month. The object of the Society is to establish a Representative Assembly. The number of members has much increased of late.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 19th ultimo has the following:—

Kataoka Kenkichi, one of the members of the Risshi-sha Society in Toshiu, recently proceeded to the Imperial palace at Kyoto and laid before the authorities a memorial from his Society. Shortly afterwards, another memorial was forwarded to the same place from another influential society, known as Seiken-sha. After it became known that these documents had been forwarded to the Government, much curiosity was manifested to know their contents. Some days ago we had the opportunity of reading them, and, contrary to expectation, after a perusal of their contents we found that they were very moderately worded. The memorial from the Risshi-sha Society contained nothing relative to the Kagoshima expedition, and merely consisted of six articles, the substance of which was:—

1st.—That, though three years have elapsed since the Imperial edict was issued relative to the three legislative bodies, the conditions of that edict have not been carried into effect.

2.—That the treatment of the shizoku by the authorities is not right.

3.—That the poll taxes are not collected in the order they should be.

4.—The alteration in the land tax is not of a satisfactory character.

5.—The finances of the country are not regulated as they should be.

6.—That the revision of treaties with foreign countries; and matters in connection with Corea, Formosa and the exchange of Saghalin for the Kurile islands need consideration.

In short the Society is desirous of establishing a Representative Assembly in Japan, without which it considers the welfare of the people cannot be properly promoted.

The memorial of the Seiken-sha Society is to the following effect:

A Sovereign of a country should seek to gain popularity, otherwise ruin will soon fall upon the nation he governs; and affairs in the interior of the country should be well regulated, or else there will be no end to disturbances. Now Saigo Takamori has of course done wrong in taking up arms against the Government, but he must have a reason for revolting; and if the Government will make this reason known to the country, Saigo will soon repent and will gladly surrender to be judged by the laws of the land. But if he should afterwards continue in rebellion, the shizoku of Kochi ken will destroy his men within thirty days. If His Majesty the Mikado will not listen to the advice of the Seiken-sha we cannot say anything about the existence or destruction of our empire.

THE following is a table of the private schools, with the number of pupils, in Tokio:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1st district	189	11,243
2nd "	143	6,777
3rd "	96	4,562
4th "	110	4,918
5th "	121	6,836
6th "	78	4,568
Total	737	38,904

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that a telegram, received from Europe a few days ago, states that another of the three men-of-war, the *Miyie Kuwan*, which have been ordered by the Japanese Government in England, has been launched.

THE British steamer *Duna*, which arrived at Yokohama on the 21st ulto., will be bought by the Mitsu Bishi Company.

DURING the 26th and 27th ultimo, the Tokio-fu paid the balance of pensions due to the kuwazoku for the last year. The total amount was 2,019,179.50 yen, and the nobles among whom it was distributed numbered 358.

His Majesty the Mikado has paid a visit to the primary school in the 24th district of Kioto.

PRINCE Higashi-Fushimi-no-miya, Commander-in-Chief of the new division formed of the North-Eastern shizoku, left for the parade ground of Narashino-hara at 8 a.m. on the 28th ultimo.

THE *Nagoya Maru*, which arrived on the 28th ult. in Yokohama, brought back 43 wounded policemen from Midzumata, and 42 more from Bungo.

On the 28th June 150 policemen, newly enrolled in the Miye-ken, (Ise) arrived in Tokio.

ONE Shibata, an ex-retainer of the Daimio Matsumae, was ill at the time when he was ordered to join the forces enrolled in Yezo; and his regret at being unable to take the field was so great that he committed suicide, having previously urged his young son to serve the government in his poor father's place. This event has caused much excitement among the shizoku of Fukuyama, who have volunteered to serve the government.

HACHISUKA, of the *Futsu Shinbun*, was, on the 21st ultimo, condemned to two months' imprisonment and a 50 yen fine for having violated the press law. On the 23rd ultimo, Ariyoshi, of the *Osaka Nippo*, was ordered to appear before the Police Bureau, where he is yet in custody on suspicion.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya in Kumamoto issued a notification offering amnesty to all insurgents deserting their banner. Notwithstanding this, all the rebels who have surrendered have been punished more or less severely, and imprisoned in jail. The insurgents of Fukuoka-ken, who had laid down their arms and who were afterwards obliged against their will to join the Kagoshima invaders, have also been punished. Yet more:—the imperialists have largely resorted to the use of torture in the examination of those who have surrendered, in order to extort from them confessions as to whether they had joined the rebels of their own free will, or against their will and on compulsion.

THE naval arsenal at Iso, which lies one ri North-East of the city of Kagoshima, was first founded by the Shimadzu clan, who built it regardless of expense. It was furnished with all necessary engines and machines. Both in size and style of construction it resembled the Yokoska arsenal. The building was named the "Shusei-kuwan." During the night of the 10th ultimo it was set on fire by some persons unknown. When the fire ceased, nothing of the arsenal was left standing; and a water-mill close by was also burned.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* writes:—Mr. Sasaki, a member of the Gen-ro-in, was sent to Kochi, Tosa. On the 15th and 16th instant, he conferred with the members of the Risshi-sha, Seiken, and Churitsu-sha Societies, and begged them to preserve peace for the sake of the Mikado and the country. All the letters received from the Kochi-ken during the past five or six days have been opened in the Post Office.

THE two members of the Risshi-sha Society in Tosa, who were arrested on suspicion of being in communication with Kirino, were brought before the Kioto Saibansho on the 19th ultimo. H. E. Okubo, Home Minister, was present during the trial.

A GREAT reform in the administration of the Central and Provincial Governments is expected to take place.

WE extract the following from the *Akebono Shinbun* of the 23rd ultimo:—

The imperial armies on the Oguchi and Demidzu roads, in Satsuma, have marched victoriously to within a distance of 20 ri from the city of Kagoshima, where they are expected to arrive shortly. In this case the insurgents will be unable to stop in their native province, but they will most likely establish themselves in the two provinces of Hiuga and Osumi. According to information received on good authority, the number of insurgents is estimated to be about 50,000.

It is not expected by the imperialists that the rebels will run out of gunpowder and other military stores, because it is thought probable

that some arsenals are established in the city of Miyakonojo (Hiuga), where a large number of workmen are engaged in manufacturing ammunition, cannon, and rifles. The insurgents who are besieging the imperial troops in Kagoshima, were not armed with many or large cannon till recently. But on the 7th ultimo they bombarded Kagoshima, and also fired upon the men-of-war anchored in the port. This was the first severe bombardment since the imperialists have occupied the city; and a number of shot reached the headquarters of the army and Kencho, doing some injury.

If this information from Kagoshima is correct, the conjunction of the imperial army in Kagoshima with the forces, marching along the roads in Satsuma will be of no importance to the insurgents, who will establish themselves in Hiuga and Osumi. The castle-city of Miyakonojo is the most likely place for them to establish their headquarters in, it being surrounded by various strong and commanding positions, viz., Masayuki, Takagi, Oka and others. Besides, the large river Kio-gawa runs through the province, and it will afford convenience to the defenders.

THE memorial from the Risshi-sha society in the Kochi-ken (Tosa) to the Government, was first sent to the Minister of the Imperial Household, who declined to receive it, and secondly to the Prime Minister, who treated it in the same manner. The bearer of the memorial is said to have then taken it to the Home Minister.

OYAMA, ex-Governor of the Kagoshima ken, is imprisoned in the fifth jail in Nagasaki, and is guarded by two policemen.

THE *Konjo-maru*, a man-of-war, ordered by the Japanese government in England, is expected to arrive shortly in Japan.

THE two ringleaders of the Hagi insurgents (Yamaguchi ken) viz., Kotta and Tanaka, were condemned on the 22nd ultimo by the local Saibansho to decapitation.

ON the evening of the 29th ultimo the new ministers of France and Italy to Japan were entertained at a banquet given by H. E. Iwakura at his residence. The Sangi and several other officials of the Foreign Office were present.

A TEMPORARY office for the establishment of a Shizoku Bank has been opened at No. 7, Zaimokucho, Fukagawa, Tokio, where a certain number of government bond-holders are engaged in enrolling shareholders.

ON the 28th ultimo, about 500 Buddhist priests assembled in the temple of Tentokuji, Tokio. They chanted from the "Daihanja" (the six hundred sacred books of Buddhism) reading a little here and there, and praying for tranquility and good harvests.

H. E. MORI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Japan in China, is expected to leave shortly for the latter country to resume the duties of his post.

WHEN the imperial armies entered Hitoyoshi, they made the following seizures:—2,000 yen in paper money, 300 cannon balls, 3 gun carriages, 300 rifles, 500 swords, a hundred bags of rice, 30 casks of gunpowder, and a quantity of tinware. Money to the extent of about 20,000 yen has been found on men who have surrendered to the imperialists.

ACCORDING to the confession of the two members of the Risshi-sha society in Tosa, who were detected in holding communication with Kirino, Kataoka, the bearer of the memorial from the society, is said to have given them 100 yen for their travelling expenses. He has also been arrested in Kioto. The

memorial of the society is bound like a European book, and contains thirty-five pages of matter printed on foreign paper. About 1,000 volumes are said to have been published.

THE younger brother of Okuma, Finance Minister, died a few days ago. H. E. Matsukata, Daiyu of the Finance Department, will act for Mr. Okuma during the period set apart for mourning.

As some artillery practice was going on in the drill ground of Echujima in Tokio on the 23rd ultimo, a shell accidentally exploded and wounded Nioshimura, Chief Secretary of the Agricultural Department and four or five other officers more or less severely.

THE insurgents have obliged men of all classes in Hiuga to enroll themselves in their armies. But their ammunition is exhausted, and all the tin utensils in Hiuga and Osumi have been seized to be melted down into rifle-balls.

(From the *Mainichi Shinbun*.)

Notification No. 67 A.

Tachigi Kaneyoshi, *Shito Hangi* and President of the Yokohama Saibansho, has been ordered to leave for Osaka on government service. During his absence Asaina Kansui will act for him. Notice is hereby given.

NOMURA YASUSHI,

Kenrei of Kanagawa.

23rd June, 1877.

H. E. TERAJIMA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Kioto for Tokio via the Tokaido on the 26th ult.

YAMASHITA, *Keibu* of the 2nd class, left for the Owake-ken (Bungo) at the head of 200 policemen in the *Hiroshima-maru*. Kuroda, *Sangi*, Yamanouchi, *Kuwazoku*, ex-lord of Tosa, and many high officials of the Finance Department left for Kobe, en route for Kioto, in the same vessel.

THE branch office of the Yamaguchi Kencho in Hagi, which was opened on account of the insurrection, has been closed on the re-establishment of good order in that city. The governor, Sekiguchi, has returned from Hagi to Yamaguchi.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* states that the Mitsui Bishi Company are about to purchase the British steamers *Argentino* and *Duna*, which are spoken of as being excellently constructed vessels.

E. H. MATSUKATA, Vice-Minister of Finance, has been appointed Director of the Japanese Section of the French exhibition to be held next year.

TO SILK DEALERS.

(From the *Kinji Hiron* of the 28th June.)

If we are desirous of commencing a business or any kind of work, we should first consider what profit or loss will follow it. But if any one pursues all kinds of transactions, right and left, without definite aim, committing his fortune to the will of heaven, and hoping for some lucky chance, he will never bring his work to a good end, and grievous calamities succeeding one another without intermission will fall upon him. It is sad to think that our countrymen are working for their private benefit, cheating others with hundreds of lies and deceptions, and that, after all, knowing nothing of their business, they become bankrupt, and cannot again recover themselves. Glancing back to three years ago, we find that a great blight had

then fallen upon the traders in silk-worms' egg cards. No such misfortune had occurred since the port was opened to foreign trade. It was brought about through the negligence of our merchants, who by accident had a fortunate chance in business. We are very sorry; but we still must laugh at their heedlessness. Last year our silk realized very high prices, owing to the disease which destroyed the silk-worms in Europe, and helped our traders to redeem their losses of the previous year. This year our silk dealers are very heedful, remembering their former defeats. But a victor is liable to become negligent and thoughtless. According to what we have heard, this year the crop of silk-worms exceeds by one sixth that of last year, and the season is favorable. No danger is apprehended for the silk-worms. Among others the provinces of O-u, Kai, Musashi, and Shinano seem to be prosperous. The late hails which fell in these provinces, have not much damaged the mulberry leaves. So the crop of silk should be larger than that of last year. In this case, large stocks of silk finding no purchasers, prices will soon become very low. Consider now the condition of affairs in Europe! The Russians and Turks are engaged in war; and England, France, Germany, and several other countries, are much excited watching the movements of the two hostile Governments. If any thing should happen to affect countries in Asia, a remarkable injury to trade must follow, and great misfortunes will then overtake our dealers. If they pursue their business without considering outside circumstances, wishing only to benefit themselves, they will be again unfortunate in trade. They should be very heedful in their transactions.

A SMALL iron-clad lately launched from the arsenal in Nagasaki, has been despatched for the island Sakurajima near Kagoshima.

PRINCE Kitahirakawa-no-Miya, Mr. Naito, the Japanese Consul in Hongkong, and two other gentlemen, returned by the French steamer *Volga*, which arrived in Yokohama on the 2nd instant. The Prince passed the same night in Takashima's house in Yokohama, and went to Tokio yesterday, where he was received by a large number of nobles.

THE *Heiji Shinbun* states that when Saigo-Takamori left his camp in Hitoyoshi on the 30th May, he was simply dressed in Japanese clothes and wore a sword ornamented with gold. About twenty young fellows guarded his kago. He is said to be always accompanied by four dogs.

THE Rev. G. F. Verbeck appeared before the officials of the Imperial Household Department last week, and was decorated in recognition of his good service.

MRS. SANJO (wife of the Prime Minister) will leave for Kioto in a few days.

GENERAL KURODA, *Sangi*, left Osaka for the Owake ken (Bungo) on board the *Genkai Maru* on the 27th ultimo.

SINCE the 27th ultimo, great excitement has prevailed throughout Osaka, where a strict watch is observed by the garrison and police. Any visitors or residents, who are under the slightest suspicion, are examined. The following notification, dated the 27th ultimo, has been issued by Governor Watanabe:—"All persons, except only sailors and soldiers wearing the Government uniform, are forbidden to be abroad either in the city or the neighbouring villages after 11 o'clock p.m., unless they carry a lighted lantern.

PRINCE FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA, *Nihon*, returned from the seat of war to Kioto on the 1st inst.

THE new levies which were recently despatched to the extensive drill-ground of Narashinohara in Shimosa, have been ordered to return to Tokio.

ON the 1st instant the Minister of the Foreign Affairs arrived in Tokio from Kioto.

THE Industrial Section of the Home Department is establishing a Company for the manufacture of woollen cloth in Tokio, with a capital of 84,503 yen. Mr. Inouye of that section will soon leave for Germany to purchase engines and machinery.

ON the morning of the 1st inst. a fire broke out at Shiwocho, Osaka, which was not extinguished till five houses were burned.

Notwithstanding unfavorable weather, silkworms are in very good condition in Ou.—*Sendai Shinbun*.

THE *Suimin Zasshi* (a weekly paper) in Osaka was suppressed on the 30th ultimo. On the 27th Yafuku of the *Nishin*, and Koike of the *Kofu Nichi Nichi*, were brought respectively before their local Saibansho. The former was condemned to a fine of five yen, and the latter to ten days' imprisonment with a fine of thirty yen.

A report of home and foreign market prices, published by the Mitsui Productive Company, gives the following list of the National Banks with their respective capitals:—

1st National Bank, Tokio,	... 1,500,000 yen.
2nd " " Yokohama,	... 300,000 "
3rd " " Tokio,	... 200,000 "
4th " " Niigata,	... 300,000 "
5th " " Tokio,	... 300,000 "
6th " " Fukushima,	... 100,000 "
7th " " Tanesaki,	... 100,000 "
8th " " Toyohashi,	... 100,000 "
9th " " Kumamoto,	... 100,000 "
10th " " Kobu,	... 150,000 "
11th " " Nagoya,	... 100,000 "
12th " " Kanazawa,	... 200,000 "
13th " " Osaka,	... 250,000 "
14th " " Matsumoto,	... 100,000 "
15th " " Tokio,	... 17,826,100 "
16th " " Gifu,	... 50,000 "
17th " " Hakata,	... 100,000 "
18th " " Nagasaki,	... 150,000 "
19th " " Ueda,	... 100,000 "
20th " " Tokio,	... 250,000 "

Total 22,276,100 yen.

Bank Notes to the value of 17,820,880 yen have been already issued by these banks. Of these, 550,000 yen are now current. But the entire sum will gradually become current through Japan. Besides this the Government has issued paper money amounting to 94,054,731 yen. The grand total of paper money is thus about 111,875,600 yen, or about 3.73 yen a head of the population of 30,000,000.

THE *Choya Shinbun* publishes the following letter from Uwajima, Iyo, Shikoku, dated the 25th ultimo:—

Since the police forces landed in Uwajima, high excitement has prevailed through the town; and the inhabitants are leaving their homes, taking furniture and clothing with them, in spite of orders to the contrary issued by the local officials, and all is in great disorder. The entire coast of the province of Iyo is strictly guarded by police and the garrison of Himeji. 100 men are at Kibe, 100 at Iwamatsu, 400 at the castle of Uwajima, 100 at Yawata, and 100, respectively, at Osu, and Nagahama; while three men-of-war are cruising between the coasts of Nagahama and Tosa. Government Head-Quarters have been established in the harbour of Uwajima. The imprisonment of the chief of the Seikensha Society in Tosa, who sent a memorial to the imperial palace in Kioto, has been the cause

of much discussion among the members. The police were stationed on the two roads, Matsumaru and Ono, on the 24th ultimo. All the prisoners, who were recently arrested on suspicion, have been released. The Kochi-ken is said to be tranquil.

ON the 5th instant 248 shizoku from the Niigata, 200 from the Yamata, and 17 from the Shidzuoka ken, arrived in Tokio to be enrolled in the imperial forces.

THE *Tsukushi Shinbun*, published in the Hiroshima ken, states that some of the rebel commanders have addressed a memorial to the Imperial Head Quarters, expressing their willingness to commit harakiri, on condition that all others implicated in the rebellion receive a full pardon, and that they have twenty days allowed them to collect their troops, who are scattered here and there.

THE 4th battalion of the police force, commanded by Kawabata, *Daikibu*, which was despatched to the seat of war during February, and has fought in several battles at Tawarazaka, returned in the *Genkai-maru* from the South-West on the 5th instant. Twenty-four wounded soldiers were brought back in the same vessel.

It is expected that Lieut.-General Kawaji, and Yoshikawa, Director of the Telegraph Department, will arrive in Tokio on or about the 15th instant.

H. E. Mori has entertained Prince Kitashirakawa-no-miya, H. E. Iwakura, *U-Daijin*, and the Japanese and Foreign Ministers and others, fifty in all, at the arsenal of Koishikawa, Tokio, a large building occupied by the ex-Daimio Mito.

THE annual celebration of the opening of the Sumida river in Tokio has been postponed till the 15th inst., when a grand display of fire-works will be made.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* states that at 8.30 a.m. the 19th ultimo, a fire broke out on board the *Tokio-maru*, which was then anchored in Akamagaseki, and had a certain quantity of gunpowder on board. Fortunately however, the flames were put out before much damage was done. No person on board was injured.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* says that it is rumored that the *Asama-kuwan* has been wrecked off the coast of Hiuga.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the sum of 700,000 yen has been paid by the Government towards the relief of the homeless sufferers by the war in the provinces.

THE patients in the Nagasaki hospitals number 3,603.

THE amount of the Government bonds for pensions of Kuwazoku and Shizoku under the jurisdiction of the Tokio-fu alone is said to amount to 29,581,995 yen for the Kuwazoku and 4,521,585 yen for the Shizoku. The bonds should be issued in August next.

(From the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

Notification No. 51.

Notification No. 47, which was issued in February of the 6th year of Meiji (1873) allowed the export of saltpetre. Now, from the 10th August next the export of that article is prohibited till further notice.

IWAKURA TOMOMI,

U-Daijin.

7th July, 1877.

5,677 people are now constantly engaged in the arsenal in Koishikawa, Tokio. Of these, 302 are women.

FURTHER publication of the weekly paper, *Minkai-sanko-ron*, in Kioto, was prohibited on the 30th ultimo.

YAMA-NO-UCHI, ex-Daimio of Tosa, and Nakamura, Chief Secretary of the Home Department, left Kioto for Tosa on the 7th inst.

A LETTER from Kagoshima, dated the 20th ultimo, says that only forty imperialists have been killed in Kagoshima. Six civil officials have been sent to the island of Oshima to transact affairs, four to Tokushima, three to Kikaiga-jima, three to Koronjima and four to Okinagara-jima. It was expected that the imperial armies in Kagoshima would commence to attack the neighboring rebels on the night of the 20th ultimo.

THE *Choya Shinbun* writes:—It is frequently observed that a routed enemy, having perceived that no harmony exists among the officers of their antagonists, seize any favourable opportunity that offers to recover their lost power, and to defeat their victorious antagonists. As soon as General Kuroda released the castle of Kumamoto, he returned to the East; and now Lieut.-General Kawaji, having joined with the imperial troops in Kagoshima, has petitioned for leave to follow the example set by Kuroda, on the plea of bad health. Many of our countrymen entertain doubts of universal harmony existing among the officers at the seat of war.

SONODA, police inspector of the third class, left for Kiushiu at the head of 600 police in the *Nagoya Maru*.

SIX shizoku of the Kochi-ken, two of them members of the Riishi-sha Society, who were discovered holding communication with the rebels in the South-West and were arrested in Osaka on the 25th ultimo, are imprisoned in the corner tower within the inner wall of Nijo castle in Kioto. Fifty police are guarding them.

OWING to dry weather, the water of the Tonegawa river has become very low, and no steamers or large junks can navigate it.

TROOPS, newly enlisted in the Northern provinces, are expected to be despatched for the South-west in a few days. Three battalions of them are now drilling in the plain of Narashino in Shimosa.

THE British Minister in Tokio visited the Daishin-in and the Joto-Saibansho on the 9th inst.

THE Mitsu-Bishi Company has purchased the British steamer *Duna* for \$130,000, and renamed the vessel the *Suminoe Maru*.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* publishes a report that the man-of-war *Asama Kuwan* grounded while cruising off the coast of Hiuga on the 3rd inst.

PRINCE Arisugawa-no-Miya in Kumamoto Castle left his camp on the 3rd instant, in order to visit the Naval Hospital and temporary Saibansho in Nagasaki.

THE amount of duties paid into the Yokohama Custom House, during the half year ending the 30th June, 1877, was 549,782 yen.

ON the 11th instant and up to the 10th September, 1877, government offices will be opened at 8 a.m. and closed at noon.

THE shizoku of Kurume, Fukuoka, and Saga are thought to be waiting for some favourable opportunity to take up arms against the authorities.

It is asserted, says the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, that, according to a letter from some noble in Kioto to a friend in Tokio, it is beyond doubt that His Majesty the Mikado will shortly leave for Tokio.

YOSHIKAWA, Director of the Telegraph Section, has left Tokio for Awa, in Shikoku.

(Extract from a letter, dated the 5th June, sent from Kagoshima to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

In the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* on the 17th May, I found great fault about the number of the imperialists in Kagoshima. The 1st division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Takashima, consists of 3,750 soldiers, the 4th division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Soga, of 3,399; and 1,200 soldiers belonging to the 3rd division in Higo are commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Tanabe, making a total of 8,349 in all.

As expected, the lair of the insurgents, which they established at Hitoyoshi castle, in Higo, after raising the seize of Kumamoto, was destroyed by the imperial armies on the 2nd instant. We received this news in Kagoshima on the 5th instant. To the South-West of Hitoyoshi the insurgents occupy the country as far as Kagoshima; and to the North-East as far as Bungo, where they are endeavouring to extend their right and left wings. Now, their head-quarters having been attacked and seized by the imperialists, a great change in their movements is expected to take place, which will also change the seat of war. This may be considered the termination of the second campaign. Where will the rebel armies make their lairs? is now the question. Will it be in Hiuga or Satsuma, or in Bungo? In any case more important battles than have yet occurred are expected to take place in the next campaign. * * *

When Saigo found that his advice to send an expedition against Corea was not accepted by His Majesty the Mikado, he retired to his birth place. Many civil and military officers and soldiers resigned their posts, and followed the present commander of the insurgents to Satsuma, where they took an oath to follow his commands even to death. Thus the Satsuma men regarded Saigo as their father or elder brother, who loved them, in turn, as his sons or younger brothers. Since Saigo retired to Kagoshima, he refrained from visiting any other place and held no communication with any gentleman in the capital or the other provinces, except with Kirino, Shinohara, and a few others of high talent and ability. He formed a private society and, waited for a good opportunity to raise an army against the government. When Lieutenant-General Oyawa proposed going to Europe to observe the war between France and Prussia, he persuaded Saigo to go with him, hoping that he would improve his mind. Saigo promised to accompany him; but a few days before the time of starting he declined. He seemed to have a desire to visit the Western Powers, but could not bear to leave his society. This will be enough to show the affection existing between Saigo and his countrymen. When Mayebara rose last year in Choshu, Kirino and others persuaded Saigo not to miss the opportunity thus offered to take up arms against the government, and preparations were commenced with all despatch. Meanwhile the Choshu insurgents were routed by the imperialists, so Saigo ceased his operations and persuaded his men to wait for a further opportunity. But they became much excited, and with all his persuasiveness he could not calm their agitation.

The effects of the storm of the 11th inst. were most severely felt in the South. A junk of 500 koku burden was wrecked in the mouth of the Kawaguchi, Osaka, and another in Nishino-Miya. Thirteen persons

were killed or badly injured; and about 100 houses along the coast of Kiushiu were destroyed.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that H. E. Kuroda, President of the Agricultural Department, is expected to leave shortly for Kioto.

ACCORDING to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, a shizoku of Kagoshima, who arrived in Tokio from that place a few days ago, says as follows:—The insurgents seem to find no difficulty in obtaining provisions, but they appear to have exhausted their ammunition. Saigo is not, however, discouraged. He says he can stand against the imperial troops in the three provinces of Satsuma, Hiuga, and Osumi for five years. He expects in that time to see the accomplishment of his desires; and if his hopes are not fulfilled he will then commit suicide. He is said to be employed constantly in keeping up the spirit of his men.

SINCE the Keishi Kioku (Police Bureau in Tokio) issued the order to levy new police on the 15th May, the following number arrived in Tokio up to the 17th instant:—

KEN.	
Kanagawa.....	38
Fukushima.....	685
Miyagi.....	1,319
Niigata.....	341
Ishikawa.....	249
Yamagata.....	750
Nagano.....	60
Ibaragi.....	83
Akita.....	75
Tochigi.....	146
Awomori.....	64
Gunba.....	4
Aichi.....	88
Sakitama.....	75
Iwate.....	109
Shidzuoka.....	8
Tokio.....	632

Total.....4,726

Besides these, 4,230 policemen, newly enlisted, are now in the South-West, making the grand total of new levies 8,956.

ON the 5th instant, the decoration of the First Class of the Japanese Order was conferred by His Majesty the Mikado on Prince Arisugawa-no-miya, Commander-in-Chief of the imperial armies.

IKEDA, ex-lord of Sushiu, has instructed his ex-retainers to enroll themselves as troops. About 600 of them have formed a company, and are expected to leave for the South-West.

ON the 16th instant General Saigo was summoned to appear before the Mikado on some important business.

THE RISSHI-SHA OF TOSA.

(From the *Choya Shinbun* of the 8th July.)

THE terrible flame of fire raging in the South-West is gradually being put out, and it is expected that a long time will not be needed to extinguish it altogether. Let the eyes of our countrymen change, however, the direction in which they have been gazing, and look for a moment upon the conduct of a society in the Nankai-do, formed of shizoku under the jurisdiction of the Kochi-ken (Tosa). What is it that has served to excite us to distrust their conduct? There must be some reason for the agitation manifested at their action; but, considering carefully the facts, we have found nothing worthy of distrust in them, and we have deceived ourselves by groundless reports.

What is it we mean by "a reason, for exciting our countrymen to distrust the conduct of the shizoku in Kochi ken?" We

can easily know how this distrust originated when we considering the establishment of the Rissshi-sha in the same ken. When the question of a Corean expedition was under the discussion of the ministry, and Goto, Itagaki and others resigned their posts, following the example of the present rebel commander in the South-west, was the time when it was first founded. Each of these men took, respectively, a different direction. One retired to the mountainous region: in the South-West, while the others insisted on establishing a representative assembly among their friends. But the retirement of Saigo is now discovered to have been from a desire to carry out the purpose he is now striving for. So our countrymen cannot believe that the intention of Itagaki, Goto and others has been merely to establish a representative assembly, and in consequence have become much distrustful of their conduct in forming a militia.

According to what we have heard in the streets, the famous bearer Kataoka Kenkichi, of the memorial of the Rissshi-sha Society arrived in Kioto and wished to hand it to Sanjo-Saneyoshi, *Daijo-Daijin*, in person. But he was not allowed to do so; and his attempt to give it to some *Sangi* met with the same result. At length, Osaki, Chief Secretary of the Daijo-Kuwan, received the memorial from Kataoka, who was obliged by the Secretary to take it back to his Society. We have received a copy of it.

[Here follows, in brief, the substance of the memorial, the translation of which was published in the *Japan Gazette* on the 23rd ultimo.]

No article of the memorial touches the present difficulty. But it excited us to distrust their conduct more and more. And our people have resolved to ask the members of the Society the following questions:—What is their idea of the present condition of Japan? If they desire to have a representative assembly established in Japan, will they wait till the war in the South-West is finished? Now the imperialists in the South-West have not yet returned victoriously to the East: His Majesty the Mikado is stopping in Kioto: the Government authorities are much distressed; and the people are wishing for the restoration of peace. Notwithstanding such being the condition of affairs the members of the society brought their memorial to the Mikado's palace. Why is it their intention to censure the past acts of the Government? Some of our men distrust the efforts of the members of the Rissshisha to oblige the Government to accede to their wishes by taking advantage of their troubles; and others considered their memorial as a manifesto for raising the standard of revolt against the government. In the meantime, six shizoku of the Kochi ken have been arrested in Osaka, and imprisoned in the jail at Kioto, where they have been repeatedly examined. This has served to increase the prevailing distrust of the Society. Besides, the Government has made several preparations for contingencies.

If we were only to consider the outline of the memorial, we should become much distrustful of the conduct of the Rissshi-sha Society. But this would not be right. * * *

THE *Choya Shinbun* publishes the following letter, sent by the Okura Trading Company in Fusan, Corea:—

The Japanese settlement in Fusan is not very extensive, but it is almost entirely a business settlement. The streets are divided into two, one is named Benten-dori and the other Honcho-dori. Many godowns are

it in a line on the shore side of the settlement, and shops are built behind every garden. The Kanri-kancho, or local Japanese office, is situated in Honchi-dori, which is a beautiful position, facing the harbour of San. Fine pine forests are on the left and right sides. Foreign, home, and police affairs, are all transacted at the Kanri-kancho, where, however, the officials have not any very great tax upon their time.

Last spring the river in the settlement was dredged and cleaned out, and the streets were so repaired by order of Kondo, Superintendent of the Japanese Police. A small hill is on the coast, on which he wishes to make a garden for our residents, and the work has been commenced. Omura, a large village lies at a distance of 30 Korean miles from the Japanese settlement.

During the second and tenth months of each year a large market is established, and numbers of merchants assemble there, from the eight roads which lead to it. Their merchantable articles consist of Japanese wares for the most part. A large fair is also held twice a year by the Chinese at Choki, Jeian-tai. This is the most prosperous market in Corea.

Business with the Japanese is mostly transacted by the native officials, who send their agents to negotiate with us.

Gold dust, which is one of the articles most traded in, is found in abundance in the rivers Naitan, Nainei, Naiko and other places. Several sorts of coarse cotton cloth, and round fans are manufactured plentifully in Senra-tai, where hides are also procurable. The best ginseng abounds in Kinki-tai. Coal mines have been discovered in Keisho-tai, silver mines in Senra-tai, and tiger-skins are brought from Kogen-tai.

It is very difficult to change the Korean religion. About ten years ago, a French missionary is said to have landed in Kokwa. When he commenced to preach his doctrine, the natives banded together to murder the new comer, but they were dispersed by the officials. There is a large monastery in Keisho-tai, where 3,000 bonzes dwell.

(From the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

Notification No. 52.

It is hereby notified that all merchant junks of Japanese construction must hoist the national flag when visiting foreign countries.

The smallest one of the three flags, described in the regulations for merchant vessels, issued in January of the 3rd year of Meiji (1870), must be used by the junks in question.

IWAKURA TOMOMI,
U-Daijin.

9th June, 1877.

THE Ki-ito Aratamegai-sha (Silk Company) has been abolished.

On the 8th inst., H. E. Iwakura, U-Daijin, with three Secretaries, and Lieut-General Ida, inspected the newly enlisted troops, now on the drill ground of Narashino.

It is expected that about 700 policemen will leave for Kiushiu in the *Genkai Maru*, which will be despatched from Yokohama to-morrow.

YESTERDAY the Sangi and several other high officials, and the Foreign Ministers in Tokio, visited the Nobles' School at Nishikimachi, Tokio.

LIEUT-GENERAL KAWAJI left Kioto for Tokio, yesterday morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

CHIRI MARU vs. AUDACIOUS.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—As one of the jurors in the case of Iwasaki Yataro vs. Captain P. Colomb, perhaps you will allow me to say a few words on the subject. The learned Judge remarked "it was much to be regretted that the jury had refused to hear further evidence, as it was equivalent, to stating that their opinion was unanimous and the examinations of more witnesses would not alter the decision arrived at." You in your issue of last evening conclude your able leader with words of similar import. Of course neither the learned judge nor yourself could by any possibility be aware of the fact that four of us were quite agreed as to what the verdict should be, and that the evidence was stopped at the suggestion of one of our number, who by so doing led us to suppose that his opinion coincided with ours, and there would be no difficulty whatever in arriving at a fair verdict.

In justice to myself, and I think I may safely say three of my brother jurors, I must ask you to publish these simple facts, and hope this course will be the means of disabusing the minds of the public of any erroneous ideas on the matter.

Your faithfully,

JAMES J. GRAY.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1877.

HAKODATE.

JUNE, 18th, 1877.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The events of the past fortnight have not tended much to relieve the dull monotony of life at this port. The movements in shipping have been almost confined to the small steamers of the Kaitakushi, and native fore-and-aft schooners. The Swedish barque *Hedvig* left with a full cargo for Shanghai on the 14th. All passengers arriving by junks and other vessels are "interviewed" by officials of the paternal government, who keep a steam-launch for boarding purposes. Military levies are collecting for despatch to the South, but the numbers are insignificant, only about six hundred having been mustered up to the present time. The natives continue building small schooners for the coast trade. They are generally weak in construction, and indifferently fitted out, but seem to serve tolerably well the purpose of their owners, and suit the limited capital on which such persons trade. One of a better class, a schooner of about ninety tons register, was launched by Messrs. Thompson and Bewick on the 12th. She was christened the *Ottosei*, and I understand is to be placed under the British flag. Captain Will, the owner, takes command himself. She is expected to be ready for sea in a few days.

No Mitsu Bishi steamer uphas t in an appearance since the war in the South took definite form, but overland mails arrive with tolerable regularity by way of Awomori, reaching this sometimes within seven days from Tokio. The foreign agent of the M. B. M. S. S. Company was recalled to Tokio last month, much to the detriment of the spread of the

Gospel among the intelligent natives of this city, though it is reported that considerable progress is making at Satsporo, where all the foreign employes of the Kaitakushi are now located. A very fair quality of lager beer has been manufactured there, which at any rate cannot fail to have a civilizing effect.

THE INTENTIONS OF SAIGO TAKAMORI.

WHAT do our countrymen think will be the end of the machinations of Saigo Takamori? Will he resolve to sacrifice his head and order it to be sent to the imperialists? Will he commit harakiri, leaving behind him the remembrance of an honorable end? Will he surrender to the imperialists, as did Eto and Mayebara, and being condemned to decapitation leave behind him a name stained with lasting infamy? According to an opinion we have formed on these points, he will not surrender and commit himself to the mercy of the imperialists; nor will he sacrifice his head to his enemy. Judging from his usual conduct he seems to prefer the third dark ending to his career.

But Saigo, being a man of high ability and talent, may have some other scheme. According to a current rumor, he has collected a large number of women, and employs them in making Chinese garments. We express our wonder at what is said to be his plan.

When the rebel commander first raised his forces in the western corner of the empire, he must have surely believed that he would make a triumphal entry into Tokio after one campaign; but not only has he not been able to march victorious to the east, but he has been obliged to give way before the imperial troops day by day.

He will soon find no place in which to shelter his head, and (if he remains in Japan) will be obliged to give up his life. Still, he is at the head of about 10,000 resolute men. He is thought to have made up his mind to the fact that nothing, except his ruin, can result from his protracting his resistance to the imperialists till the last, and that he will endeavour to make his way to China at the head of his troops. It would be very easy for the warlike men of Kagoshima to make a successful invasion of China. * * *

Our countrymen distrust his intention in having Chinese clothing made. They do not understand his mind. Saigo having had no chance of satisfying his ambition in Japan, has been obliged to direct his projects to China. Since he has made his resolve, he would naturally wish to establish a new form of government, and he has foreseen that, to have any chance of success, it is important for him to obtain popularity with the Chinese. So, he has endeavoured to make himself as like a Chinaman as possible in his customs, manners and clothing. He is expected to attack the Chinese empire in the character of a Chinese. His ability, backed by the valor of his troops, is enough to enable him to subdue the whole country within three years (!) * * * There is no man of power and talent in the Chinese government, with the exception of Le Kosho, who is sixty years of age. This rumor may not be quite unfounded. * * *

NEWSPAPER PROGRESS.

(From the *Osaka-Nippo* of the 28th June.)

We cannot forget that the newspaper regulations and the laws against slander were issued on this day in 1875; and we notice, with fear

and trembling, that the third anniversary of the notification has arrived. Glancing back to this date last year we find that the newspaper people in Tokio closed all their printing offices, and held their famous meeting at the Asakusa temple in order to impress the date upon their recollections. We in Osaka do not know what has been done to-day by the newspaper writers in Tokio! But our sympathy should be with them, though we are in the west and they in the east. Last year we did not suspend the issue of our paper on this day, fearful for us; but we are sure that our readers will remember our article on the subject of newspaper reform, and now we, following the precedent by us established last year, are going to relate all the matters, which have occurred in regard to newspapers, during last year, or from the 28th June, 1876, to the same day in 1877.

By the enforcement of the press regulations a large number of offending contributors and editors were condemned during the first half year of 1876. Some of them transgressed the regulations intentionally, and wrote in a state of excitement which rendered them fearless of any condemnation. But during the second half year, the points of the hair pens of our disputants seem to have been much worn away, and the writers did not design intentionally to talk evil against government measures. A very few transgressors were brought to justice, and most of them were condemned for having accidentally violated the laws against slander. Since the 28th June, 1876, Umakoshi, ex-editor of the late *Somo Zasshi*, in Tokio, was condemned to three years' imprisonment for having transgressed the 13th article of the press regulations, and Nakayama and Kise of the late *Hiron Shinbun*, and Yamada, of the late *Kokai Shimpō*; and Higo, Imai, Ariyoshi, Sasajima, Kosho, Matsukawa, Okubo, Sakai, Takabane, Takahashi, of various other papers in Tokio, were either imprisoned or fined for having offended against the press regulations. Hidzuka, of the *Mainichi*, Seido, of the *Saikai*, Tzaka, of the *Futsu*, and Bandai, of the *Osaka-Nippo*, came in for their share of punishment. Besides, Ito and Nakamura of the *Nichi-nichi*, Makita and Sakuma, of the *Hochi*, Nakajima, of the *Akebono*, Ito, of the *Naniwa*, and Sudzuki, of the *Yomeuri*, and many others, were condemned to be fined for having violated the laws against slander.

On the 5th July, 1876, the government issued a notification, that when any daily and weekly papers or magazines should be deemed subversive of the peace of the country they should be interdicted and their publication suspended. We newspaper writers expressed various opinions on the subject. In a few days after this date, three papers, viz., the *Hiron*, *Kokai*, and *Somo Zasshi*, were suppressed. The last mentioned carried the matter from the local office to the Supreme Court, and claimed that the *Somo Zasshi* had afforded no reason why its publication should be stopped. But its petition was disregarded by the court. Three papers under other names, viz., *Chingai*, *Koko*, and *Moso Zasshi* took the place of the suppressed journals. During the autumn of last year, the first was suppressed; and immediately two other papers were published under other names, viz., the *Bunmei* and *Somo Jijo*. They were in their turn suppressed. Such are the alterations which have taken place in newspapers in 1876.

Since the Kagoshima insurgents rose in the South-West, the government has prohibited us publishing any idle and unfounded rumors regarding the insurrection. And the editors of the *Saikio*, *Nagasaki*, and *Jiyu Shinbun* have been fined for their heedlessness.

Owing to the progress of civilization, newspapers have greatly improved throughout Japan. We have no room to give a detailed description of their progress. In Osaka, which is next to Tokio in population and prosperity, we had only two papers, namely the *Nanima Shinbun* and *Osaka Nippo*, up to June of last year. Since that month, various papers have been started and the circulation of each of them has become very extensive. In Kioto we have also various papers, which are prospering in spite of their recent origin. According to a custom which we shall follow on every anniversary of the promulgation of the press regulation, we thus record the history of journalistic affairs during the past year.

THE OPERATIONS OF SAIGO.

How wonderful is the endurance of the Kagoshima men! and how ingenious the operations of Saigo are! He, at the head of only the samurai of one county, contrives to maintain a firm stand before the armies of the entire country, and still manifests no sign of discouragement. At one time he appears in the West and at another time he appears in the East. His prompt and ingenious movements are greatly admired. Who is it that can look upon his achievements without admiration, even though his conduct be guilty and distasteful, and though he be only a shizoku? The insurgents who rose in Fukuoka-ken and Yamaguchi-ken, took up arms in the morning and laid them down in the evening. Though their positions were certainly unfavourable from the natural character of the country, still their leaders, Ochi and Machida, did not exhibit that genius which has been so visible in Saigo's career; and, therefore, their downfall was speedily effected, and they suffered for their crimes by decapitation.

In glancing back we perceive that the first battle fought between the imperial and insurgent forces, was between the 10th and 20th of February last, and so it will be seen that five months have elapsed since that time. During this interval the imperial troops have been victorious in every battle; their movements have been ably directed; and they greatly exceed the rebels in numbers. Yet, notwithstanding this, the rebel forces do not appear to be at all discouraged. They first show themselves in one place, and the next that is heard of them is that they make their appearance somewhere else. They have apparently plenty of food, which they have obtained from the three provinces of Hiuga, Satsuma, and Osumi; and their soldiers have also been raised from the same three provinces, so that it is not difficult to form a pretty correct estimate of their strength and the condition of their commissariat. In spite of their numerous defeats the insurgents still harass the imperial forces.

At the commencement of the war the Kagoshima insurgents were entirely routed at Takase, Yamaka and at other places; but at Tawara, Tarinosu, Yoshiji, Uyeki and other places they succeeded in bravely checking the imperialists for more than fifty days; though at Kumamoto they were obliged to raise the siege and left the province entirely in the hands of the successful troops. At that time it was generally thought throughout the empire that the war was near its conclusion. But the routed insurgents re-assembled at Mihune, Kiyama, Yabe, Otsu, Sashiki and other places, fixing their head-quarters in the strong castle of Hitoyoshi. Twice were the imperialists, on attacking the insurgents in their new position,

driven back with considerable loss. It was thought that the full power of the insurgent force was concentrated at Hitoyoshi. But when a division of the imperial army was landed at Kagoshima with a view of attacking them from the rear, they found several strong parties of insurgents camped in various places. About 8,000 imperial troops attacked these several times, and some most desperate battles were fought.

A strong party of the insurgent force penetrated to Bungo, passing through Higo, and the position of the imperial troops became very serious. Thus it became known that the insurgents numbered many more than anticipated; and though they have lost Hitoyoshi they do not appear to be discouraged, and the repeated victories of the imperial army have resulted in nothing of consequence. The insurrection is not only a great trouble to the Government, but also to the nation, and we cannot tell when it is likely to terminate. *Osaka Nippo*.

A LETTER TO SAIGO.

THE *Osaka Nippo* publishes the following letter, addressed to Saigo, the rebel commander, by Iwamura Mitsutoshi, the new Governor of the Kagoshima Ken:—

SIR:—Since you first raised troops, you have repeatedly resisted the Mikado's armies in the province of Higo, and your power was at one time very threatening; but now you are much discouraged, and it is well known that you cannot recover the advantages you have lost. Notwithstanding this, you have put your hand upon arms, provoking shizoku and common people to revolt. What can you be thinking of? In these past days, I, Mitsutoshi, have been appointed Kenrei of Kagoshima. I am now stopping in the Kencho, doing my best to protect the people from injury, and to promote their welfare. Sir, you have grown up in this land. What pleasure, then, can you feel in spreading the poison of calamity through your country? Think a while, and confess your crimes before the multitude, and avoid being the cause of the death of even one more innocent man. You will make some amends for your criminal misconduct by promptly killing yourself on behalf of many others. I, Mitsutoshi, upon whom has devolved the duty of protecting the people from injury, cannot endure your conduct any longer, so I send you this letter with my instructions. I hope that you will be your own judge.

IWAMURA MITSUTOSHI,
Kenrei of Kagoshima.

To SAIGO TAKAMORI.

ABOUT THE NEWSPAPERS.

(From the New Tokio Hanjōki.)

The winter sleep of the time of rude customs having ended, the spring of civilization has arrived, brilliant literature is shedding its lustre upon society, and the newspapers are assisting to spread its agreeable influence.

Now, every newspaper has its own particular specialty: for instance the *Nishin Shimbun* (at Ginza) contains mostly official notifications and law reports; the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* (at Kayacho, Asakusa) reports the interesting events which have happened in the capital; while the *Hochi Shinbun* gives us the provincial news. These three papers are the most noted in the capital. They contain foreign news, geological information, market prices, estimates of commercial prospects, and various

entertainments, as well as critiques upon the
city of singing girls and the behaviour of
kocho.

These papers effect great good in society,
will illustrate by one fact below.

A poor costermonger as he hears the noon-
gun, hurries to his home, which
at the extreme end of a Uradana,
sitting down instantly in his room,
sighs suddenly, and then begins to
talk to himself. "I will cease my gambling
games," says he, "and learn to read and write,
make a gentleman of myself. That I will!"
Perhaps this man has never sat down properly
in his life before, the crosslegged being his usual
pose, so he presents quite a novel appearance.

His wife, upon whom he glares fiercely, as
he says to her;—"You are always eating
fried potatoes, when you are out, and drink-
ing saké when at home. How can you be so
lazier! It is I, not you, who always have to
perform the domestic duties of drawing water
and cooking rice; but you are never able to
run a single sen, though you can drink a sho-
ake at one time. Besides, it is very
of you always to join in with that pawn-
broker's wife in abusing the mercer's mistress.
You are too talkative," continues he, "and you
are skilled in the use of all kind of abusive
language, so that, when I say one word to
you, you return ten there and then, thereby caus-
ing me to give way to passion; and the usual
quarrel ensues between ourselves, which re-
sults in the circulation of our shameful fame.
Therefore I have resolved that the relations
of husband and wife shall cease between us."

Then, taking up pen and paper, he begins
gravely to write out a divorce, when his wife,
who has remained very cool, suddenly ex-
claims:—"Hallo! what's this game? How
ridiculous!" Then she calls out loudly to her
friend next door:—"Do you hear? My old
dunce has been bewitched again by a white
fox, and is delivering a speech, as if he were
talking in his sleep. Come and hear him!"

"Hold your tongue, will you?" says the hus-
band; but, the woman's tone being raised still
higher than before, he can not endure her in-
solence any longer, and is about to beat her
on the head with his fist, when he is suddenly
struck by his recollection, and says to himself:
—"Yes, this is what it comes to! To
restrain his anger is what a gentleman
must do." So he softens his voice as he
says to his wife:—"Be quiet, and listen
while I tell you something. When I went
this morning to a certain merchant's house to
sell my vegetables, I heard a banto there read-
ing, from a newspaper, these words which I
remember well, as I listened to him with pro-
found attention.

"In a certain Uradana, there lives a vegetable
seller, an idle and ignorant creature, who has
his wife as idle as himself, and fond only of
drinking and eating. Well, this wretched cou-
ple do not seem to care whether their rice box
is full or empty; but, whenever they are
angry, the woman reproaches her husband,
and he in his turn hisses at her, and soon a lively
quarrel ensues between them, in which the man
grabs the hair of the woman's head with one
hand, and beats her on the head with the
other, while the obstinate woman is equal-
ly brutal towards her husband. Thus it
is said to be a very rare occasion, when
there is no noise in the house during
the twelve hours of the day; and they have been
reported by the neighbours to be great distur-
bers of the peace. Fortunately, the police have
recently taken notice of them, and sentenced
the man to a suitable fine in accordance with
the police laws."

"Now this is an account of what we

have done and were punished for the other
day; so while I was listening, a cold sweat
streamed down my face, and I felt sincerely
ashamed; for you must know that the whole
country will learn our bad name, when a paper
once reports it, and such a reputation as we shall
get will not vanish like smoke. Now, do you
think it is pleasant to hear such a thing? There-
fore, in order to alter my behaviour and wash
away this shame, I think it necessary that we
should separate. However, I will not
insist upon it, but will be quite willing
to remain with you, if you will resolve to
change your bad habits, and improve your-
self."

"It was my fault, it was really my
fault!" says the wife, looking downwards to
conceal her tears. "I swear I will try to be
obedient and faithful to you henceforth.
Heaven punish me, if I ever break this sacred
oath!" "There you are right!" cries the now
happy husband. "You are really a noble
woman, since you are so prompt to amend!"

THE FIRST INTRODUCTION OF FIRE- ARMS INTO JAPAN.

(From The Taiheiki.)

On the 2nd day of the 12th month of the
8th year of Temmon, (A.D. 1539) Shurino-
tayu Shimadzu Yoshihisa, the Daimio of
Satsuma, presented five fire-arms to the then
Shogun, Ashikaga Yoshiharu, through his
ambassador, who used to visit occasionally
the court of the Shogun. He said that, al-
though the empire was then in tumult
through the ambitious motives of the Sho-
gun's disloyal subjects, the gods sent him
(Shimadzu), through the hands of foreigners,
fire-arms, which he now presented to the
Shogun, in order that he should subdue his
rebellious people and stamp out the evils of
war for ever with the new weapon. The
Shogun was much pleased with the precious
present, as well as with Shimadzu's loyalty,
and promised to act according to his good
advice.

Well, fire-arms have been known in our
country since the first year of Bunki, (A.D.
1501) when a Namban (Southern barbarian)
ship arrived with them, but the people being
quite ignorant of their use, they remained
utterly unnoticed.

On the 25th of the 8th month of the same
year as that when the Daimio of Satsuma
presented the guns to the Shogun, another
Namban ship, with about a hundred mer-
chants, arrived off the bay of Koura in the
island of Tanegashima, which lies at the
south of Osumi. When the islanders boarded
the ship to ask where the strangers came from,
no single word of the others was understood by
either party. Fortunately there was a China-
man on board the ship, who could make
himself understood by means of writing, so
he landed and met with Oribenoshō Tanega-
shima Tokimasa, the son of the governor of
the island, who wrote on the sand with a
stick, "Where are you from?" to which the
Chinaman replied, also on the sand, "I am
from the great Ming empire, (China) and am
a Confucian professor, named Gohow; and
have come here in the ship, which the
Namban merchants fitted out in order to pay
their respects to the Japanese Emperor.
They are all barbarians, who do not under-
stand any ceremony, nor do they use any
chop-sticks in eating, but their own fingers."
Then Tokimasa appointed the harbour of
Akaogi, which is thirteen ri from there, as
the place of his formal interview with the

chief of the foreigners, and he and the China-
man parted company.

On the 27th the large ship entered the
harbour, where Tokimasa and his father
Tokitaka, accompanied by a learned priest of
Riugenji as interpreter, awaited the foreign-
ers' landing.

Soon the chief of the foreigners, whose
name was Murashikusa (*sic*), landed with the
Chinaman Gohow and others, and had an
interview with the governor. Then the chief
showed the governor an iron stick, about
three feet long, which vomited a lightning-
like flash, with a noise like that of violent
thunder. This astonished every body pre-
sent; so Tokitaka asked the chief through
the interpreters for an explanation of the
nature of the curious iron stick; but he would
not tell, until the governor had begged him
hard, and promised him handsome presents.
Then he said that it was the gun, which was
first invented in a country named Romania
(*sic*), one of the eight countries in Eiro
(Europe), at the time of King Yohan
(Juan) of Portugal, by a man who had
observed a lamb which was blinded by an
orange pip shot from the fingers of a girl,
who was amusing herself by pressing the
seeds between her fingers. He knew at once
that anything in rapid motion had immense
force; and, after great labour for many years,
he produced this weapon, which far exceeds
the bow and arrows in power, destroying
wicked monsters and fierce beasts. The
stranger further explained that in handling
it a man must take great care, and gave two
guns to the governor, who in turn gave him
many precious presents, as he had promised.

Soon after this the governor commenced
the practice of target shooting, and one of his
servants, named Sasagawa Koshiro Tokishige,
became so skilful that he did not miss his
aim once in a hundred times. The governor
also established on the island a forge for the
making of fire-arms, in which he succeeded
so well that he was enabled to present guns
of his making to the Daimio of Satsuma,
who again presented some of them to the
Shogun. A priest of Negoroji in Kii applied
to the governor to be admitted to the forge
to acquire a knowledge of the art of gun-
making. However, at that time, owing to
the imperfect knowledge then possessed of
screw-making, great difficulty was ex-
perienced by the smiths; but fortunately,
the following year (A.D. 1540) another for-
eign ship arrived with two skilful gunsmiths,
who imparted the important missing know-
ledge concerning screws.

Among the gunsmiths of the governor's
forge one Kimbei Kiyosada was the most
skilful, and he made many thousands of guns,
which were spread over Kiushiu. Tachi-
banaya Matasaburo, a native of Izumi, was
also an excellent smith, and introduced the
new arms to the middle states; while, in the
following year, Matsushita Gorosaburo, a
native of Tanegashima, who had been in
Ningpo, China, where he perfected his know-
ledge, imported them into the eastern states
of the empire. Thus, within three years after
their appearance, in the reign of Temmon,
fire-arms came into general use throughout
Japan.

CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—The London corres-
pondent of the Liverpool Daily Post tells that the
homœopaths have discovered a certain remedy
for sea-sickness. It is apomorphia, and a very
small dose of it taken once an hour in water will
remove the qualms. They are so certain of its
success that they are going to procure a gratuitous
circulation of it amongst vessels that carry passen-
gers. It is also useful for beasts, whose sufferings
are often extreme.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. CHARLES DAVIS MOSS in the co-partnership business of the "JAPAN GAZETTE" ceased by consent on the 31st December, 1876.

C. D. MOSS.

J. R. ANGLIN.

Yokohama, Feb. 7th, 1877. tf.

NOTICE.

FROM this date MR. WALTER BRENT will take charge of the *Japan Gazette* and is authorized to sign for the proprietor,

J. R. ANGLIN.

Yokohama, Feb. 15th, 1877. tf.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

- June 23. Dan. barq. *Catarica*, Fischer, 316, from Takao, Sugar, to Netherland Trading Co.
 June 23. Brit. str. *Argentino*, Barnett, 915, from Shanghai via Nagasaki and Kobe, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 June 23. Ger. brig *Otto*, Adamsen, 231, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 June 24. Brit. 3-m. schr. *Sea Belle*, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal, to Order.
 June 25. Swed. barq. *A Landgren*, Andries, 602, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
 June 25. Am. str. *Alaska*, Howard, 4,011, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 June 26. Brit. str. *Belgic*, Metcalfe, 2,627, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 June 25. Ger. 3-m. schr. *Juliane*, Oestman, 187, from Hamburg, General, to Van Oordt & Co.
 June 26. Ger. barq. *Agusta Reimers*, Thomson, 220, from Amoy, Sugar, to Sung Ho.
 June 26. Brit. barq. *Union*, Barry, 555, from Nagasaki, Coal, &c., to Boyd & Co.
 June 28. Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 June 28. Russ. corvette *Abreck*, Shantz, 1,000 tons, 7-guns, from Honolulu.
 June 29. Am. barq. *Etta Loring*, Loring, 572, from New York, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 June 29. Dan. str. *H. C. Oersted*, Stuenon, 337, from Nagasaki, to Telegraph Co.
 June 30. Brit. ship *Countess of Kintore*, Norrie, 850, from London, General, to L. Kniffler & Co.
 July 1. Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 July 1. Am. ship *Charter Oak*, Staples, 950, from New York, General, to China and Japan Trading Company.
 July 1. Brit. str. *State of Louisiana*, Johnstone, 1,400, from Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 July 2. Chinese str. *Tahyew*, Dirckson, 600, from Kobe, General, to S. M. Cook.
 July 3. Frch. str. *Volga*, Rolland, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 July 3. German schr. *Benedicta*, Jansen, 247, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 July 6. Jap. str. *Genkai-Maru*, Hussey, 1,917, from Kagoshima, Troops.
 July 8. Jap. str. *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 July 8. Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 July 8. Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 July 8. Dan. 3-m. schr. *Aerhuus*, Stolling, 257, from Takao, Sugar, to Order.
 July 9. H. B. M.'s *S. Modeste*, Buller, 14-guns, 350 H. P., from Hongkong.
 July 10. Am. schr. *Ocean Pearl*, Grinnell, 196, from Hakodate, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
 July 10. Am. schr. *Olsego*, Cook, 42, from Kurile Islands, Ballast, to Captain.
 July 10. Brit. str. *Glenorchy*, Hogg, 1,777, from London, via Shanghai, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

July 10. Am. barq. *Annie W. Weston*, Winsor, 740, from Hakodate, General, to Japanese.
 July 11. Am. str. *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

- June 27. Am. str. *Alaska*, Howard, 4,011, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 June 27. Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 June 27. Chinese str. *Tahyew*, Dirckson, 600, for Kobe, General, despatched by S. M. Cook.
 June 27. Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdiss, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 June 27. Jap. str. *Meiji-Maru*, Peters, 1,010, for the Cruise, despatched by Lighthouse Department.
 June 28. Brit. str. *Argentino*, Barnett, 915, for Kobe and Nagasaki, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 June 29. Brit. str. *Belgic*, Metcalfe, 2,627, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
 June 30. Ger. barq. *Madagascar*, Spiessen, 290, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by H. Grauert.
 July 1. Ger. schr. *Oceanus*, Bronson, 250, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
 July 1. Russ. corvette *Abreck*, Shantz, 1,000 tons, 7-guns, for Vladivostok.
 July 3. Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
 July 2. Dan. str. *H. C. Oersted*, Stuenon, 337, for Awamori, general, despatched by Great Northern Telegraph Co.
 July 4. Brit. str. *Malacca*, Edmonds, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 July 4. Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. Co.
 July 4. Dan. barq. *Catarina*, Fischer, 316, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Netherland Trading Co.
 July 5. H. B. M.'s flag-ship *Audacious*, Capt. P. Colomb, 3,774 tons, 14-guns, for Hakodate.
 July 4. Am. 3-m. schr. *Roving Sailor*, Bryant, 460, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by J. D. Carroll & Co.
 July 5. Chinese str. *Tah Yew*, Dirckson, 600, for Kobe, General, despatched by S. M. Cook.
 July 5. Brit. str. *State of Louisiana*, Johnstone, 1,400, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 July 7. Ger. schr. *Augusta Reimers*, Thompson, 220, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
 July 8. H. M. D. vessel *Vigilant*, Captain Ryder, 940 tons, 2-guns, for Hakodate.
 July 9. Brit. 3-m. schr. *Sea Belle*, Ross, 219, for China, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
 July 10. H. M.'s S. sloop *Egeria*, Captain Douglas, 1,011 tons, 4-guns, for Hakodate.
 July 10. H. B. M.'s *S. Modeste*, Capt. Buller, 1,934 tons, 14-guns, for Hakodate.
 July 11. Frch. str. *Tibre*, de Girard, 1,009, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

- Per Am. str. *Alaska* from Hongkong:—For San Francisco: Mr. F. Sola Felix Pelayo; Mrs. Kloppe and 500 Chinese in the steerage.
 Per Brit. str. *Belgic* from Hongkong:—For Yokohama: Capt. M. White, and Mr. R. Davis. For San Francisco: Mrs. G. Winters. For New York: Mr. Adolf André and servant. Steerage: Yuet Myers, and Ah Foo for Yokohama, and 243 Chinese for San Francisco.
 Per Frch. str. *Tanais* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Oastler and child, Messrs. J. G. Brandao, David Batchelor, A. G. Chevalier, Minier, Le Bris, Robert, Le Prado, Dr. Ermerius, T. Mangaki, A. Vernede, and F. Arnoux.
 Per Am. str. *Alaska* for San Francisco:—Messrs. J. B. Harris, F. R. Wetmore, A. Steigenald, W. R. Renshaw, Lieut. A. Marx, B. R. Woodd, E. Hagens, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, 3 children and servant, J. R. Cokerell; Fung See and 25 American seamen in the steerage.
 Per Chinese str. *Tahyew* for Hiogo:—Mr. Hackmeyer and 11 Japanese on deck.
 Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—His Highness Prince Yamauchi, General Kuroda, H. E. Matsukata, Minister of Finance, Miss O'Mitsu, Mrs. Furui and child, Mrs. Yond, Messrs. Hagart, Kempermann, Conort, Crane, Ting Tye, Ullmann, Anderson, McEwan, U.S.N., A. Curtis, and 37 Japanese.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* from Shanghai ports:—Capt. and Mrs. Walker and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Davison and 2 children, Mrs. and child, Mrs. Armstrong, the Misses Narabara, the Misses Matsukata (3), Miss J. A. Gulick, Miura, His Ex. Von Eisendecher, The Revd. Williams, Captains Jourdon, Nye and Troup, F. E. White, Kraetzer, Sheppard, O. Hayward, H. Hayward Jones, Emory, Shaw, C. de Mont Kempermann, Kimura, Teki, and Katsoka, 11 Europeans, 8 Chinese, and 415 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Belgic* for San Francisco:—Mr. S. Marcus, D. S. Roberts, E. Grosser, W. P. J. P. Struthers, R. S. Allan, W. S. Corry, White, Marcus Isaacs, S. Bottomly; Lewis and 1 Chinese woman in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—Carrie Clark, Messrs. J. C. Hara, Hasegawa, Meyers, and Kintaro Yanoigiya. For Hongkong 129 Chinese.

Per Frch. str. *Volga* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Tanadore Naitto, Mr. and Mrs. Centurioni and child, Messrs. Guisani, Kitahirakawa, Mons. Ozouf, Messrs. Balanche, Pethier, Tulpin, Baileth, and Guillemet.

Per *Abreck*, for Vladivostok:—Mme. Bauer, child and servant.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Capt. Dumbreck, Messrs. Pugh, Robertson, Risby, Darby, Randall, Scott, Beveridge, and 5 Europeans; 1 Chinese in steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, for Shanghai and ports General Le Gendre, Rev. Testevuide, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and family, Messrs. E. C. Kirby, Rickerby Schultz, R. M. Brown, and 56 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Miss Winn, Miss Hoar, Prince Lichteustein, Prince Monteneuvo, Col. Shervinton, Capt. Turner, Paym, Stevenson, U.S.A., Messrs. J. R. Cunningham, E. Byrne, Montgomery, G. M. Dunbar, J. Anson, J. Colomb, M. Ullman, Baehr, Simpson, Aillon, Popp, Gordon, P. G. C. Francke, J. Pitman and 49 Japanese; 2 Europeans, 6 Chinese and 129 Japanese in the steerage. For San Francisco:—Dr. and Mrs. Winn, 2 children and Captain Thorndike.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Lieut. Hopkins, Mr. W. B. Gillet; and nine on deck.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. Gair; 7 Europeans and 137 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—Miss M. Gussman, Messrs. T. Matsudara, T. Isumagi, Y. Asalina, H. Mori, A. M. Schindz, Asam Nagura, and E. L. Hyde in the Cabin; and W. O. Gould and wife, M. Bieber and B. S. Barnett in the steerages. For Shanghai: Messrs. Francis Chombley and August C. Cordes in the Cabin; and 180 Chinese for Hongkong.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* for Hongkong:—Col. Shervinton, Messrs. Stewart, Knoblauch, Steele, O. Molin, W. Watt, A. Davis, Alexander Sutherland, and George Mightom.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Belgic* reports:—Left Hongkong on the 19th instant, at 5.30 p.m. On the evening of the 23rd, in Lat. 30 N., Long. 131 E. the steerage watchman saw a Chinese passenger named Lay Moy jump overboard. The engines were stopped and reversed full speed, a boat lowered and sent in charge of the 3rd officer to look for him but was recalled after an hour's unsuccessful search. The *Belgic* then steamed ahead full speed but nothing was seen of the Chinaman. The man's effects, worth about \$200, were handed over to his nephew. Arrived in port at 5 p.m., June 26th.

The British steamer *Gaelic* reports:—Left San Francisco on the 9th June, at noon. Had high variable winds to the Meridian with fine weather thence fresh breezes from S. W. and West. The last four days had fog, and unusually strong easterly current. Arrived at Yokohama on the 1st July. The Ger. schr. *Benedicta* reports a heavy typhoon on the 25th June veering from East round North to S. W.—Lowest Bar. 29.28—rest of the passage calm winds and calms.

The American steamer *City of Peking* reports:—Left San Francisco June 20th, at 12 M. (discharge Pilot at 2.30), with 10 Passengers Cabin, 5 Europeans and 180 Chinese Steerage, 489 packages valued at \$825,191.61, 26,728 packages Freight, 1,022.24 tons, 16 bags U. S. Mails, bringing for this Port 15 Passengers, 8 bags Mail, 1,180 packages Cargo,—75.24 tons. Weather Meridian of 180 and Latitude ranging to 45.1 smooth sea, and moderate winds from S. W. continued fog. Thence to port light Southerly wind and foggy, with smooth sea.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

During the past few days some activity has been shown in imports, though no material advance in prices has been established. The market is firmer and the tone decidedly better than it has been for some time past. Stocks of yarns are low, and an advance is anticipated for 28/32's, particularly if higher rates are obtained for Silk offering than foreigners appear now willing to hazard. Particulars of the transactions in Yarn and Shirtings will be found below: 7lb. shirtings are not wanted at the moment, and the quotations are nominal.

The schooner *Juliane*, with general cargo from Hamburg, the barque *Etta Loring* and the ship *Charter Oak*, both from New York, with kerosene and general cargo, and the ship *Countess of Kintore*, with general cargo, from London have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex steamers *Deccan*, *Euphrate*, and *Pekin* from London; and *Anadyr* from Marseilles is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings—		
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.30 to 1.75	{ Between 28th June and 9th instant, inclusive, the following actual sales of Shirting were made. 8½ lbs. 43,500 pieces \$1.50 to 2.25. 9 " 28,800 " 2.00 to 2.61.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.60 to 2.40	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.50 to 2.25	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00 to 2.60	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.30 to 2.40	
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10 to 1.60	
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.55 to 2.65	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.60 to 2.30	
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.12½ to 0.14	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65 to 0.75	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	6.70 to 7.50	No Sales.
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.73 to 0.85	Small business.
Taffachelass "	1.70 to 2.15	No sales.
COTTON YARN.		
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	30.00 to 32.50	{ Sales made 28 June to 9th instant inclusive are as follows:— 16/24 850 bales \$ 30 to 31.85. 28/32 1,275 " 33 to 34.60. 38/42 180 " 38 to 40.00.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	33.25 to 35.40	
Nos. 38 to 42 "	38.00 to 40.00	
Indian No. 20 "	29.00 to 29.50	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.		
Camlets, 88 (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.00 to 16.00	{ No demand in this market for goods of this class.
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	10.50 to 11.50	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. "	3.50 to 4.75	
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.25 to 6.80	
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.25 to 6.75	
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½ to 0.18½	{ Little doing.
do. (Figured) "	0.22 to 0.30	
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.90 to 1.60	{ Some enquiry: quotations nominal.
Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50 to 0.55	
Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.65 to 0.75	
Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.40 to 0.70	
Italian, 32 in. "	0.22½ to 0.30	
Blankets, 7 lb. per lb.	0.44 to 0.50	Good qualities saleable. Some enquiry: no stocks.
METALS AND SUNDRIES.		
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	3.00 to 3.50	{ Very little doing in Metals during the last fortnight. Small improvement in Nail-rods. Quotations unchanged.
do. Nail-rod "	2.75 to 3.25	
do. Hoop "	4.00 to	
do. Pig "	1.50 to 2.00	
Lead "	8.00 to 8.25	
Quicksilver "	
Coal "	
Sugar, "	
do. Jim pah. 1 "	8.30 to 8.50	{ Stocks of all kinds estimated at piculs 30,000. Holders firm but prices tending downwards, \$4.90 being highest offer for Formosa bag.
do. Khuh pah. 2 "	8.00 to 8.20	
do. Kok fah. 3 "	7.50 to 7.80	
do. Kung fun. 4 "	6.50 to 7.00	
do. Formosa (bags) "	4.90 to 5.00	
do. (baskets) "	4.70 to 4.80	
do. Amoy Brown "	4.30 to 4.50	

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Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK:—The commencement of the new Silk season has been unusually dull. The state of European politics and the absence of any encouragement from home have tended to reduce the demand to a minimum, while the comparatively low prices offered are so much under the anticipations of producers that only small quantities of silk have appeared upon the market. Transactions during the past fourteen days have been limited to about 350 shipping bales and about 100 remain unsold. There has been an advance of \$20 to 25 per picul for hanks; and present quotations are as given below.

TEA:—A moderate business at declining rates has been done since departure of last American Mail on 24th ult. Settlements for the interval amount to Picul 10,400. Prices show a drop all round of about \$2; but owing to the miserably uncertain tone of the New York market, buyers have but little heart to operate freely. Most instructions for orders sent from that centre are based on "Total Export" for current season from the country, to arrive at which at the present moment would require more prescience than men who are content to be Tea buyers in Japan possess. The S. S. *Glamis Castle* has been laid on for New York via Suez at £4. per 40 cubic feet; and the sailing craft *Etta Loring* is also on the berth for same destination at £2. 15.

DESCRIPTION.	PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK:—		
Mayebashi } Hanks 1½ to 2	\$ 530 to 540	Market quiet. Some few parcels of Oshiu Hanks have realised \$535.
and } 2 to 2½	520 to 525	
Shinshiu } 2½ to 3	490 to 510	
Shinshiu } 3 to 3½	460 to 480	
Oshiu, Extra		
" Best		
" Good and fair		
" Medium		
Hamatski, Best		
" Good		
" Medium		
Sodai,		
Harimichi 1 and 2		
Kakida, Extra		
1 and 2		
Good		
Medium		
Filature:—		
Tomioka, No. 1		
" 2		
" 3		
TEA:—		
Common	\$ 9 to 11	
Good Common	12 to 15	
Medium	16 to 18	
Good Medium	19 to 21	
Fine	24 to 26	
Finest	28 to 30	
Choice	35 and upwards.	
SUNDRIES:—		
Rice,	\$ 2.60 to 2.65 per picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	3.00 to 3.50 "	
" Brown		
" Large green	2.30 to 2.40 "	
Cuttle Fish	15.00 to 16.00 "	
Mushrooms	35.00 to 36.00 "	
Isinglass	25.00 to 26.00 "	
Sharks' Fins	23.50 to 32.00 "	
Wax, White	10.00 to 10.50 "	
" Bees	45.00 to 46.00 "	
Gall Nuts	8.00 to 9.00 "	
Sulphur	2.50 to 2.60 "	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	2.40 to 2.70 per catty.	
" (100 a 120 " ")	1.80 to 2.10 "	
Tobacco, Common	12.00 to 13.00 per picul.	
Rape Oil	11.00 to 11.50 "	
Shell Fish	26.00 to 36.00 "	
Camphor	18.00 to 19.00 "	
China Root	2.50 to 2.60 "	
Copper	22.50 to 23.00 "	
Beche-de-mer	34.00 to 36.00 "	
Coals	4.50 to 6.70 per ton.	

EXCHANGE.

Since our last we have to report a slight rise in rates which close firm as quoted. Business both in Bank and Private Paper has been moderate.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 1d.	
" " do.....Sight.....4s. 0d.	
" " Credits 6 months' sight.....4s. 1½d.	
" " Documents 6 do.....4s. 0½d.	
" " Continental 6 do.....4s. 1½d.	
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.15	
" do.....Sight.....5.02½	
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.20	
" " Documents 6 do.....	

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....75	
" " Private.....10 days' sight.....76 nominal.	
" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....½ discount.	
" " Private.....10 days' sight.....1½ per cent dis.	
" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....97	
" " Private.....30 days' sight.....99	

Gold Yen, 401½. Silver Yen, — Kinsatz, 411.

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
UNITED STATES and EUROPE *via* San Francisco or Suez.

Per O. & O. Strs. "Gaelic"
and M. M. "Volga."

YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, JULY 24th, 1877.

PRICE \$6 PER ANNUM.
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BIRTH.

On the 17th inst., at No. 6, Bund, the wife of A. PELIKAN, Esq., H. I. R. M.'s Consul, of a daughter.
At Amoy, on the 5th July, the wife of Major K. FUKUSHIMA, Imperial Japanese Consul, of a Son.

DIED.

On the 14th July, ALICE FITZ-HENRY, aged one year, at the residence of her parents, No. 88, Bluff.

Summary.

OUR last Mail Summary was dated the 11th instant, for despatch by the P. M. Str. *City of Tokio*, which left this port at daylight on the 12th for San Francisco. Since then we have received the following mails:—

Per M. M. *Tanis*, M'seilles, 3 June, arrd. 16 July.
" P. & O. *Malacca*, London, 8 June, " 21 "
" O. & O. *Oceanic*, S. Fr'esco, 3 July, " 22 "
And despatched the following:—

Per M. M. *Tibre*, for Marseilles - - - 11 July.
" P. & O. *Sunda*, for Southampton - - 18 "

VERY little intelligence has been received during the past few weeks from the districts in which the insurrectionary war is waging. A short time since so nearly complete was the state of inaction that it really appeared as if the revolt was at its last gasp. Since then, however, it has given signs of renewed vitality. Kirino has been heard of; and some actions, of trifling import-

ance, have occurred between his men and the imperial troops. Probably the heat of the weather is, more than anything else, the cause of the lull in the storm of war. Meanwhile the Government continue to send large reinforcements to the South. Fears are prevalent that the accumulation of numbers of sick and wounded men in the hospitals of Nagasaki, Osaka, and other places, may, in the present all but tropical heat of the weather, cause an epidemic of cholera. Little is just now heard of Saigo, beyond rumors, from time to time reproduced, of his having committed suicide, to which no credence is attached by anyone.

LIEUT.-GENERAL KAWAJI, who was accused by the Satsuma Gakko-to of having sent persons to Kagoshima, for the purpose of assassinating Saigo, just before the outbreak of the revolt, and who has done good service to the imperial cause during the war, returned to Tokio a few days since. He was received with very much more than sufficient pomp as a "conquering hero;" and has since resumed his duties as Head of the Police Department.

ITAGAKI, ex-Sangi, and now president of the Risshi-sha Society, to the memorial of which body to the Government we alluded in our last summary, is expected to return shortly to Tokio from Tosa, where he appears to have been employed in giving counsels of moderation to, and in trying to preserve tranquility among, the excited samurai. His presence in Tosa has been a cause of grave anxiety to some members of the Government; but the preservation of order, and the limitation of the Risshi-sha's manifestation of discontent to mere memorializing, seem to be principally due to him.

A NEW imperial palace in Tokio has been for some time projected; and an appropriation for this year's expense of the building, so far as that may be advanced, was made in the financial estimates. The work will probably be commenced on the 1st of August.

SOME fires, which as a rule are fortunately infrequent in the summer season, have occurred in Tokio, the provinces, and Yokohama. One in the last mentioned place, which is supposed to have originated in the act of an incendiary, burnt about fifteen houses to the ground.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Europe by the southern route is partially interrupted, owing to the cable between Penang and Singapore being out of order. The damage is hourly expected to be repaired; but, meanwhile, as messages between the above named ports have to be conveyed by steamers, there is a delay of some days in their receipt.

No acknowledgement by Great Britain of the admission of Japan into the Postal Union has been received.

It appears probable that H. M. the Mikado will return from Kioto to Tokio about the end of the month. The native journals repeat the rumor from time to time, and preparations are being made for the reception of His Majesty in Yokohama. He has now been absent from the new capital for six months, a very long extension of the term for which he first intended to remain away. His projected return is looked upon by the sanguine as an augury that the insurrection is somewhere near its close.

SEVERAL earthquake shocks, of comparatively trifling intensity, have been felt in the course of the last few days. Though Japan can never be said to enjoy complete immunity from the risk of these visitations, yet at this period of the year they are held to be somewhat out of season.

THE weather during the past fortnight has been very hot. Wells are drying up, and the want of rain is universally felt.

H. E. COUNT BARBOLANI, the newly arrived Italian Minister, has been received at Kioto by H. M. the Mikado, to whom he presented his credentials. His Excellency made the passage to and from Kobe in the fine corvette of his nation, the *Cristoforo Colombo*, which returned to this port on the 23rd instant.

A PAINSTAKING and valuable report on the Trade of Kanagawa for 1876, from the pen of Mr. Consul Robertson, will be found in this summary.

THE Amateur Dramatic Corps have given three of a series of summer promenade concerts in the Bluff Gardens. These entertainments are deservedly popular and largely attended. Aquatic sports, under the auspices of the Amateur Rowing Club, have been held on two successive Saturdays.

THE attention of those who are interested in the written language of Japan is directed to a review in the following pages of Mr. Aston's admirable grammar, a second edition of which has lately been published.

MR. W. BRAMSEN has published tables of Japanese weights and lineal measures, with their equivalents in English and French standards.

SEVERAL editors of native journals have fallen under the ban of the law, and been punished with fine and imprisonment. The authorities seem in no way inclined to relax the rigor of their Press laws, or their enforcement in the case of writers who offend by telling too much truth.

THE Mitsui Bishi Company are still adding, by purchase of European vessels, to their steam fleet.

PROFESSOR CARME, a noted billiard-player, is giving a few exhibitions of his skill in this settlement.

A JAPANESE LOAN.

IN a series of articles recently published in this journal the financial embarrassment of the Japanese Government, their issue of an unlimited quantity of paper money, and their action in absorbing five-sixths of the capital of the Fifteenth National Bank by a sort of forced loan at an annual interest of five per cent. unsecured, were subjects treated at some length, and we regret the necessity which compels us again to refer to the financial condition of this Empire.

The expenses of the revolutionary war now raging in the Southern portion of Japan are variously estimated, by persons competent to form sound opinions, at from thirty to fifty million yen; this sum which, in comparison with the exceedingly limited resources of the country, is vast, is daily being increased, and it is a constant source of wonder and surprise that the Government have for so long been able to stem the tide of national embarrassment and to stave off the inevitable crisis which follows an uncontrolled issue of paper tokens in lieu of specie. The budget for the financial year ending June, 1877, admitted a liability for 94,000,000 yen in paper currency. There is apparently no disputed question as to the increase of this sum by the issue of paper to meet the home expenses of the war, and in all probability the present issue of paper money is not short of 140,000,000 yen, or in round figures £28,000,000 sterling. To this must be added the amount due for the home debt, and for the commuted pensions of the *Kura-Shizoku*. Continuing the debt to the present time the entire liability of Japan to home and foreign creditors, including the amount due for commutation of pensions, is not extravagantly stated at three hundred and thirty million yen, or sixty-six million pounds sterling, an enormous liability to a country which possesses an income of 63,000,000 yen only. We have produced these figures because a report which seems to have good foundation is current to the effect that INOUE KAWO's visit to London is for the purpose of raising a second foreign loan of large amount. The experience of English and French capitalists in foreign investments has of late been most unfavorable. The repudiation by Turkey, and the almost similar action of Egypt, of liabilities involving a direct loss of two hundred millions sterling, has tended to make investors particularly cautious as to the borrower, his security, and the purposes for which the money is required, and the uses to which it will be applied. Japan must not therefore be disappointed if her application for more money is not so graciously received as were the overtures for the first loan; nor must she be surprised or annoyed if the possible lenders make very searching inquiries into the political and financial status of the would-be borrower.

The political affairs of this country are kept carefully concealed from the minds of natives as well as foreigners. No one knows, or is at all likely ever to know, the real merits of the cause so earnestly advocated by SAIGO, a man who, having everything that tends to make life honorable,—affluence, military fame, the regard of his fellow countrymen—at stake, is content in support of the cause to unhesitatingly risk all. The Japanese Government is now carrying on a war for the expressed purpose of putting down this man and his followers, and we have no reason beyond a blind confidence in the present administration for considering the war just

or necessary, or more positively, for not looking upon the war as both oppressive and cruel. Telegrams have been industriously circulated in the chief capitals of Europe and America to the effect that the "rebellion" has been suppressed, but, although the exact relations of the contending forces are unknown to the foreign press, it is evident the struggle is still going on and the probable result may be either for or against the interests of the Government, the *personnel* of which is threatened, the members of which may, at any moment, be supplanted by men who would very unwillingly, if at all, take over a burden of foreign debt increased, not for the development of the resources or industries of the country, but for the improper purpose of aiding the Government in a war of suppression and extermination directed against a large section of the people, who may, for all we know to the contrary, be engaged in a struggle for liberty and reform.

Granting the superior force of the Government, and their ability to eventually put down the armed rising, and to reduce the rebellious districts to subjection, we have still an equally serious rock ahead: the great cost of the war to the present time, and the certainty of that cost being still largely increased, will form so huge a burden that the resources of the state may be found utterly inadequate to meet even its domestic liabilities; and the liquidation of foreign debt would then be practically impossible. Under such adverse circumstances the bondholders would be in no better position, than that held by those who have the misfortune to be creditors of Turkey and Egypt.

It is in no spirit of hostility to Japan that we call attention to the probable eventualities of a new foreign loan. We have a double duty to perform, and we must discharge it to the best of our ability. While it would be unfair and improper to comment upon the actions of the Government in this matter under ordinary circumstances, it is still absolutely necessary that the conditions under which a loan to Japan will be at risk, should be fairly set out; and while foreign capitalists will gladly advance large sums to this country for the furtherance of industry and peaceful pursuits, it is almost hopeless to assume that the same men will lend money for the prosecution of a war in which they are in no way interested; a war which, for all that is known to the contrary, may be in direct opposition to the principles which form the constitutional Governments of the world.

JAPAN AND THE POSTAL UNION.

HITHERTO we have refrained from making any extended comments upon this question, in the hope that justice would be promptly done to the Japanese Government by the graceful adjustment of a difficulty which should never have been allowed to arise; but which, having unfortunately arisen, it was the duty of the British Government, with whose neglect it appears to have originated, to remove with the least possible delay. We had thought and hoped when, on the arrival of the last English mail, we reproduced a paragraph from the *London and China Express* of the 25th May, stating that Japan would be admitted to the Postal Union from the 1st June, and giving the postal rates which under the convention should on that date come into force on the communications between the two countries:—we had then thought and hoped that Her Majesty's Re-

presentative in Japan would have received some intimation from his Government of the admission of this country into that splendidly designed and universally to be admired community known as the Postal Union of Nations. Our hope was ill-founded, however: no instructions of any kind have been sent to SIR HARRY PARKES; and we consequently see the anomaly of a country universally admitted to a union by which it is entitled to certain privileges, on the condition of simple reciprocation, debarred from the enjoyment of those privileges, at the same time as it is willing to reciprocate them to the utmost of its ability, the extent of which is no longer a matter of legitimate question.

Now, before entering at length upon our subject, we will for once allude, merely to dismiss as useless for consideration now or henceforward, the arguments which are so frequently adduced against the advisability of having admitted this country into the Postal Union at all, or at least not until after the lapse of some further period of probation. We will even go so far as to admit that the measure, or concession if that term be preferable, was premature, and that all the dangers of delay in the transmission of letters, of defective arrangements, of inefficiency in the staff of the department, of alterations which shall do much to undo the good which has already been wrought in the organization of the service, are imminent. We will allow that it is infinitely preferable to have three or four post offices belonging to different nationalities, each making up a separate mail, and each regulating its own tariff of charges on a different basis, rather than have all the work connected with the receipt, distribution, and transmission of mails performed in one office, having one tariff of charges. When we have conceded all this, we have, we think, granted as much as can reasonably be asked; but we do so willingly, the rather perhaps that the whole admission does not touch the matter one way or the other.

The original treaty concerning the formation of a General Postal Union, was signed at Berne on the 9th of October, 1874; and the parties who agreed to it were the Representatives of Germany, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, the United States of America, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. In that treaty special and comprehensive provisions were made for the admission of other countries, at any subsequent period, to the Postal Union, on certain well defined conditions, to which the Powers so admitted would have to subscribe. The country which most recently availed itself of the privilege, and subscribed to the conditions, was Japan, which is, consequently, as much a Postal Union Country as is Great Britain; and as much a part of that "single postal territory" "for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence," whereof, according to the terms of the treaty, each Postal Union Country is a constituent, as is Great Britain or any of the other parties to the original treaty. This being so, it may well be matter for astonishment, first, that a delay which appears capricious should have prevented Japan, even temporarily, from taking advantage of the stipulations, of the treaty, and, secondly, that that delay should be caused by no other Postal Union Power than Great Britain herself.

In this affair that country does not occupy a very enviable position; and her unaccountable silence has placed her own Representative in Japan, as well as the Post

Office officials of her colony of Hongkong and of the branch of the Hongkong Post Office here, in a position of uncertainty how to act, and of apparent hostility to the Japanese, which is by no means creditable, and which might have been and should have been avoided. The whole question, and all the unpleasantness which has arisen out of it, turn upon the fact that the English Government have not notified their acceptance of the admission of Japan to the Postal Union to their officials, who, willing as they would be to afford every assistance in their power to the putting in force of the provisions of the treaty, are really powerless to act one way or the other on their own responsibility. Under the circumstances Sir HARRY PARKES have done the best he could, with the view of avoiding great possible difficulties, in inducing the Japanese Postmaster General to suspend for the moment any attempt to force his mails on board the English mail boats, even under the sacred seals of the French Post Office; and Mr. MAYESHIMA, if merely to avoid dispute was his object, has also done well in giving way to his representations, though he might have done so without throwing the onus of the publication of a notification, which his Department had a perfect right to publish, upon a foreign servant. But it is only on the score of expediency that Sir HARRY PARKES' action and Mr. MAYESHIMA'S compliance can be justified. We will suppose that the one had insisted less, and that the other had been less willing to concede. Then, the arrangement entered into between the Japanese and the French Post Offices would have been carried into effect. A mail for Europe and Postal Union Countries beyond would have been made up at the Imperial Japanese Post Office on the night of the 3rd instant, forwarded to the French Post Office, put by the French Postmaster into his mail-bags, which would in the ordinary course of business have been sent under seal to the English Post Office, and thence have, also as a matter of course, been sent on board the P. & O. steamer *Malacca*. It is hard to say what action would then have been taken by the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; but it would be paying a very equivocal compliment to that gentleman to suppose that, even fortified by the thirtieth clause of his Company's contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of mails, he would have been insane enough to have violated the seals of the French mail-bags, for the purpose of seeing that those bags did not cover Japanese letters. There was some loose talk, at the time when it was uncertain whether the Japanese Postal Authorities would insist upon their rights, and avail themselves of the means of despatch for their letters placed at their disposal by the French Government, to the effect that before taking the French Mails, the P. & O. Co.'s Agent would demand an affidavit from some one that no Japanese letters were inside the bags. Had he done so he would have been as far advanced as, according to Percy, Owen Glendower was when he summoned spirits from the vasty deep. Any other course than that of forwarding the bags, under as great an amount of protest as he pleased, would have been adopted by him at his own peril, and to the great prejudice alike of his Company and the English Government. Still, there is no denying that that peril and prejudice might have been incurred; and then all the great universal blame which falls on those who violate their treaties would have been the part of the British Government, who, by their remissness, if no greater fault, have been as

it is the cause of a great deal of trouble and ill-feeling, and of placing their Representative in a painful position from which his tact has certainly extricated him for the time, but in which he should never have been placed, and which, both by what it threatened, and by the very means taken by him to avert possible consequences with the humiliation of the Japanese Postmaster-General, whose part in the business is to be pitied, if it is not pitiful, will leave a very sore feeling behind. This soreness will need some salve to remove it. If "he who gives quickly gives twice," the converse, that he who gives slowly and reluctantly only half gives, is equally true. The gift demanded by the Japanese was already theirs by right; and no injury is more keenly felt, by nations as by individuals, than a withholding of what is justly due. The injustice done to the Japanese by the British Government, through withholding all acknowledgment of rights which are as much those of Japan as of their own country, if even it arose out of mere neglect, is much to be regretted. It will beyond question be repaired in time—the sooner the better for British honor. Mr. BRYAN and the Japanese Postal Commissioners are now in Europe; and on their representations, if not before, the matter will be set right; but every Englishman would prefer to see a wrong righted by the spontaneous action of his Government, rather than after an arraignment of that Government before the representatives of the Postal Union Treaty Powers at Berne.

This article would not be complete without a reference to the generous, but after all merely just, attitude assumed by France towards Japan on this postal question, at the moment when it was generally known that Japan had entered the Union, an attitude which has since been carefully maintained, and which contrasts so favorably with the apparently churlish one taken up and so far held by England.

THE foregoing article contains an allusion to a subject which merits more than so merely passing a notice. When Japan entered the Postal Union she doubtless imagined that the foreign Post Offices in her territory would soon cease to exist, and that the entire postal business, of natives and foreign settlers alike, whether domestic mails for distribution in her own territory, or foreign mails for receipt from or transmission to other lands, would be transacted by her own Postal Department. This opinion has been also largely shared by foreigners, who look upon the abolition of the British and French Post Offices in Yokohama as a certainty, and a fact to be accomplished at no very remote date. Such an event is more than probable; but it is by no means a necessity following from this country being a subscriber to the Postal Union Treaty. Probably in time, if substantial guarantee be given by the Japanese Government for the proper fulfillment of the tremendously responsible duties of the foreign postal service, the English Government will consent to the withdrawal of the branch of the Hongkong Post Office here. We mention only the English Government, as the action of the French Government does not directly concern us or our countrymen, and further as, judging from appearances, France will be more easily satisfied than England in this matter. At the same time it were well that the fact should be realized that the admission of Japan to the Postal Union does not, of necessity, imply the abolition of foreign Post Offices in this country. That is matter for separate considera-

tion; and the English Government might possibly decide to do in Japan, as we believe they still do in Turkey, another Postal Union Country, namely, maintain their own postal establishments. That they will do so in the event of substantial guarantees being given for perfect service, and in face of the condition of admirable organization attained to by the Imperial Japanese Post Office Department is, however, unlikely; and we look upon the withdrawal of the British Postal Staff within a period of no considerable remoteness as more than probable. Some years since, when the Japanese Government opened negotiations, with a view to the end they have long had in view, for entire postal control in their own country, one at least of the Foreign Ministers made it a *sine quâ non* of the mere entertainment of the idea of the concession, that the staff of the Post Office of his nation here established, should be transferred to the Japanese postal service. No such condition would probably now be dreamt of; but, we repeat, England at least would certainly insist upon guarantees of unquestionable weight, before relinquishing all control in the very important matter of postal communication between this country and Europe.

H. M. MINISTER AND THE JAPANESE POST OFFICE.

THE blame which we consider the due of the British Imperial Government, and the grounds of which we explained at some length in our article upon "Japan and the Postal Union," is in no way lessened by a very creditable action on the part of Sir HARRY S. PARKES, of which we were unaware at the time that article was written, but which has come to our knowledge in an indirect way since that time. After the notification, since in part withdrawn, bearing the signature of the Acting Superintendent of Foreign Mails, on the subject of the transmission, in French-mail bags, of mails made up at the Japanese Post Office, by vessels of the P. & O. and M. M. Companies, had appeared in the local papers, and while the British Postmaster and the P. & O. Company's Agent here did not know clearly what course would be open to them in the event of the intention, expressed in that notification being, to its full intent, persisted in, H. M. Representative suggested a way out of the difficulty by taking all the responsibility upon himself. He caused Mr. MAYESHIMA to be informed that if, in pursuance of the notification, that official wished that mails should be forwarded as announced in the vessels of the P. & O. Company, he would be happy to anticipate the action of the British Government, and to arrange that no obstruction should be offered by either the British Postmaster or the Agent of the P. & O. Company. Sir HARRY PARKES' good offices were not accepted, however; and, as is well known, the Japanese authorities have for the present waived all right to forward their mails either directly through the British Post Office, or through the French Office for conveyance in P. & O. mail boats.

His Excellency's action was thus commendable and farsighted. It proves that he sees that the concession, on the part of his Government to that of Japan, of full participation in all the privileges and responsibilities of a Postal Union Power must be granted soon. It shows that he at least has no desire to be obstructive; but wishes, on the contrary, to afford every aid to the advancement of this country on the road of pro-

gress. It affords one more proof, however, of the inconvenience of the course of silence, adopted in this matter by the British Government, which is also shown more clearly than before to be alone responsible for the very awkward position which was created for all persons concerned, and which, but for Sir HARRY PARKES' tact and good judgment, might have produced serious complications.

We may regret, but are by no means surprised at, the rejection by Mr. MAYESIMA of His Excellency's good offices, and the withdrawal by the former of an official notification, rather than the acceptance, as a favor and a concession pending fuller instructions, of what should have been conceded long since in full and as a right. The more perfect the view of, and the fuller the light thrown upon, this matter, the less the part taken by the British Government appears worthy of the rulers of a great nation. This is one of those cases for which no excuse is available, and for which possibly none will be offered. The best course to pursue is to grant as quickly as possible those rights recognition of which has too long been unfortunately withheld; and then the less said the better. Meanwhile, H. M. Minister has done the best he could to remove both the cause of offence, and what ill-feeling it may leave behind, for the existence and possible continuance of which he is and will be in no respect responsible.

THE EXPORT OF RICE.

ABOUT one month ago we called the attention of the community to the existence of a great public abuse—the monopoly of the rice trade exercised by the Japanese Government—and we naturally expected that, having opened a path for discussion, the matter would receive the consideration its importance demanded. Two letters, which may be noticed here and dismissed in the same sentence, have, it is true, been published; but nothing has been written which does, in any way, throw suspicion upon the premises, refute the arguments, or controvert the deductions drawn from them in our former article on the Export of Rice. Other articles treating subjects of almost equal importance to that of the rice monopoly which have appeared in this paper, have been subjected to much adverse criticism, based upon a thorough misapprehension of the motives which dictated, and the spirit which animated the articles in question. With some pleasure, therefore, we observe a desire on the part of our colleague the *Japan Weekly Mail*, to enter into an examination of the merits for and against the present export of rice to European markets by and for account of the Japanese Government. Before proceeding to review the statements set forward by the *Mail*, it is necessary we should explain that the object of the article in the *Gazette* of the 18th June last, was not to invoke sympathy on behalf of the foreign merchant anxious to have the control of the export of rice; nor do we consider that the text of the article in any way shows a misapprehension of those facts which, falsified or inverted, “necessarily vitiate all reasoning founded upon them.” We stated *seriatim* five points on which the argument was founded that the present system of the export of rice was an irregularity prejudicial to merchants and to the country at large. Those points briefly stated are:—1. By treaty rice was a prohibited article. 2. Rice is now an absolute Government monopoly. 3. Instances of previous analogous transaction in silk and

rice, and the abandonment by the Japanese Government of their position, when that position had been explained to them. 4. The evasion of the notification permitting the unrestricted export of rice; and, finally, that the Government exercises a monopoly of the rice trade eminently prejudicial to the people of this country. In treating the rice in possession of the Government as *taxed* rice, or rice received from the people in lieu of money in payment of taxes, we made no error of importance, even assuming the literal truth of the correction upon which our contemporary lays so much stress; but we do not admit the correctness of the *Mail's* assertion; and, if the rather perplexing sentence in which tax collection is referred to be analysed, it will be found that the intended correction resolves itself into corroboration of our to be implied assertion that taxes are paid in produce. If in theory, taxes are paid in currency, but that currency must be obtained by a forced sale of produce to the Government collecting the taxes; payment for the rice being made by the purchaser in the same currency in which the taxes were paid; (and this statement is gravely put forward by the *Mail*) we must strip the sentence of its redundancy, and the obvious truth then appears that taxes are collected in kind and not in money. Had it been stated that the Government came forward in open market to compete with natives and foreigners for the purchase of the rice set apart for payment of taxes due, then we should have admitted the collection to be in currency, not in kind; but the real facts are as we have stated: that after the representations made by H. B. M's Minister regarding the system then in force, the surplus rice intended for export, instead of being shipped through one or more individuals on behalf of the Government, was publicly offered for sale by tender. The rice then offered belonged to the Government, and its proceeds represented the money value of the taxes for which payment had been received in produce: any sum realised above the assessed tax value of the rice was not refunded to the producer, but was retained by the Government as a fairly legitimate profit on a sort of speculation forced upon them by the exigencies of national poverty. The sales by tender went on for some few days—twelve or fourteen—and a quantity of rice was obtained by foreigners, whose tenders, free from all those charges, expenses and commissions to which non-traders are invariably subject, were higher than the Government tenders. Here was a difficulty to be overcome: if foreigners could afford to pay more than the Government for the Government's own produce, the real profit was to be realised in Europe by export there and not by sale on the spot. Influenced by these considerations, and doubtless acting under advice unsound and unwise, the Government, while nominally carrying out the conditions of sale by public tender, did, by their agents, tender at such prices as to effectually prevent competition by foreigners; and, as a necessary consequence, the whole of the rice nominally offered for public competition was monopolised by the Government, who treated the proceeds of the sales in Europe, not the amount of their tender here, as the value of the taxes collected in kind. The result of the sales of the rice so obtained was, as we have before stated, most disastrous to the Government; but nevertheless their vacillating policy has again induced them to enter into a trade, the nature of which they are, from their position, absolutely ignorant of, and from which they can expect at best, but unremunerative returns,

and, under the ordinary fluctuations of markets, excessive losses must be prepared for.

We are now told that the “revenue system” which existed years ago (providing for “the collection of taxes in kind”) is not “now in force; and that the Government “professedly buys, and in fact, to some extent does buy, in open market; a market “in which from the enormous advantages of its position, it must have “everything pretty much its own way” the rice it now exports to Europe. We confess we cannot understand this sentence. To be plain, the Government, if it does not actually buy in “open market” must, by means of “the enormous advantages of its position,” take over at its own price from the taxpayers the produce which, if sold in “open market,” would realise very much more than the Government ever pays. The unfortunate producer, “ground between the upper and “nether millstones,” is forced to sell his grain to the tax-master at whatever price he can obtain for it. It is open to him, certainly, to sell his rice on the spot at a time when from exactly similar necessity, thousands of his countrymen are trying to do the same thing; or he can send his rice to the chief seats of demand, Tokio and Osaka, where there any means of transport upon terms which, while sufficiently remunerative to the shipowner, should still leave him in a position to dispose of his produce in open market, at much better prices than can be obtained from the agents of the tax-master. The means of transport at the command of the producer are, however, of the most limited description, and wholly insufficient to meet the requirements of a coasting trade which, once organised, would grow with startling rapidity: it is the absence of wholesome competition in maritime service on the Japanese Coast which proves so eminently prejudicial to the people, who unable to transport their produce to “open” markets, are forced to dispose of it at the best terms they can make under the most disadvantageous circumstances that can possibly be conceived.

Having, as we think, sufficiently demonstrated in our articles on the Coasting Trade and Export of Rice, that the interests of foreigners are identical with the interests of the people of this country—and indeed it is a fact that requires very little demonstration—we have, by suggesting valuable reforms, offered practical sympathy to the native producer of rice, who can only look for relief from his present heavy and unjust burdens when the Japanese Government shall abandon illegitimate operations in trade, which are not merely in opposition to the spirit of the trade treaties, and injurious to foreign merchants, but are seriously, cruelly, prejudicial to five-sixths of the population of the Empire.

This being our reply to the criticisms of our contemporary, it may be useful to glance once more at the system under which the export of rice is being conducted. The produce which comes to the hands of the Government is taken from the producer in payment of taxes due to the state. Disguise the fact as you will, or clothe it in the obscurity of many words, and still the plain truth must appear, that the Government obtains annual possession of a large quantity of rice, at prices favorable to them but eminently unfavorable to the producer. The surplus stock available for export is, by these measures, brought under the immediate control of the Government, and if any foreign merchant desires to avail himself of the permission to freely export rice granted in April, 1875, he is driven, by the circumstances of the case, to

purchase from the Government agents who are, at all times, ready to outbid him in offers made directly to the producer. The Government in the meantime is steadily shipping quantities of rice to Europe, believing that by so doing they can prevent competition, and the effects of competition in prices, in European markets. The export of rice is nominally free, but actually the Government, while asserting that they do not interfere with the free export of rice, take advantage of their position; and the rate at which the rice comes into their hands, virtually prohibits the export by others if only for the simple reason that any such export by a private individual would be an inevitable loss, arising from the price he would have to pay for the rice in the first instance, and because the interests of the Government would necessitate his being driven out of the European markets. What further evidence can reasonably be required, that the Government is exercising a monopoly so complete that the notification granting free export of rice becomes a mere farce? Why dilate further upon the ruinous effect upon trade which similar governmental action in regard to silk and tea would have? Or why use further words to show that, if the Japanese Government are justified in monopolising the export of rice, as they now do beyond the slightest doubt, they are inflicting upon the mass of their countrymen a cruel injustice, and upon foreign merchants, whose presence here is, we repeat, more beneficial to the country than advantageous to themselves, a wrong which, if THEY are content to bear, we ought not to complain of; but until this wrong is remedied, or until we know that it is accepted as irremediable, we intend to keep before the public the important subject of the "Government monopoly of the Export of Rice."

MR. ASTON'S GRAMMAR OF WRITTEN JAPANESE.*

THE appearance of what is practically a new treatise on Japanese grammar from Mr. Aston's pen will be welcomed by all students of the difficult speech of this country. It is true, the author has, perhaps properly, chosen to call the book before us a second edition of his first work on the written language. But the relation of the former edition to the present is that of the seedling to the full-grown tree. In mere point of size the treatise has grown to more than double its former dimensions; and it has been so thoroughly re-written that scarcely a page, and only here and there a paragraph, remains the same in the two editions. In the method of exposition there has been no departure from the judicious arrangement and luminous conciseness of statement which enabled him in his first essay, while omitting nothing essential, to condense into less than eighty pages the substance of over a score of native grammatical works. But on all the more abstruse portions of the subject the treatment is much fuller than before; an entirely new feature has been added in the shape of an exhaustive chapter on prosody; and throughout the work the number of illustrative sentences has been copiously increased. This is precisely where the need of expansion was most felt by students of the first edition; and it is a pity that the author

has not done himself the justice to state that most of these apposite exemplifications of abstract rules have been culled, as it is evident they have been, from the best known of the native classics.

A new feature of the work, and one which can hardly fail to strike the eye at whatever page it is opened, is a change in the mode of spelling a number of Japanese words. The isolative particle *wa*, for instance, is replaced by *ha*; the verb *sôro*, to be, is at first hardly recognizable in its new guise of *sufurafu*; while somewhat the opposite effect is produced by the rehabilitation of *onna*, woman, which now appears, when restored to its rightful spelling of *womina*, to proclaim affinity with its English equivalent; a coincidence, by the way, which will be most likely seized upon by philologists of the school of Mr. EDKINS, and claimed as a case of actual etymological identity. The propriety of the change in the system of transliteration thus introduced is, in a treatise on the written as contradistinguished from the spoken language, scarcely open to doubt. The first and indispensable merit of any system of transliteration from one phonetically written language into the phonetic symbols of another, is that it should be perfectly consistent throughout. The problem of the best method of representing the spoken sounds of any given tongue by the written characters of another is not here in question. As regards colloquial Japanese, the system of romanized spelling established by Dr. HEPBURN, and adopted with slight modification by Mr. ASTON and Mr. SATOW, may be taken to be finally settled as the best attainable. But in modern Japanese, as in modern French and English, the pronunciation is not always conformable to the spelling. In all three languages, owing to the operation of the same universal linguistic law, sounds once living have become obsolete, leaving their fossil remains imbedded in literature in the shape of redundant and silent letters. To the linguistic student these discrepancies between the orthography of past ages and the orthoepy of the present, are facts of transcendent importance. To cite a well-known instance, it would be difficult to overestimate the value of the contribution made to Greek philology by the rediscovery of the digamma. And, singular to say, a phenomenon closely parallel to the disappearance from the Greek speech of the semi-labial aspiration represented by that letter, has demonstrably occurred in the course of the phonetic changes undergone by the Japanese tongue. In the pronunciation of the present day in such words as *omofu*, *omohi*, *omohé*, the breathings indicated by the *f* and *h* are altogether inaudible. Yet it is as certain as anything of the kind can be that when first reduced to phonetic symbols these sounds were distinctly given in utterance. The proofs are not far to seek. If the final syllables in such words were pronounced without the aspiration it would have been easy to write them so, for there is a separate and complete series of symbols for the unaspirated vowel sounds; and it would be absurd to suppose that the ability which was equal to the invention and tabulation of the *kana* should have proved inadequate to the simpler task of properly stringing them together. But we are not left to merely conjectural reasoning. The existence of such dialectic varieties as *samurafu* and *saburafu* side by side with *sufurafu*, place the matter beyond doubt. In the interests, therefore, both of consistent transliteration and of comparative philology, Mr. ASTON has done well in making the orthographical innovation in question; and, taking into consideration the

difference in the objects and character of his two works, there is no incongruity whatever in his spelling, in his grammar of the written language, the word *samurahi* as it is written in the native syllabary, while in his grammar of the spoken language he writes it as it is now pronounced, *samurai*.

In fact, it is only on the basis of such faithful retention of all the sounds of the oldest native forms, that any fruitful investigation in the field of Japanese etymology can proceed; and etymology is, after all, the very back-bone of linguistic science. A specimen of the crop that remains to be garnered in this field is given in the section of the first chapter on Derivations, pp. 36-38, and again in the section of Chapter IV., on Derivative Verbs, pp. 102-112. Now, as regards the purely syntactical portion of his work, our author repeatedly and amply acknowledges the extent of his indebtedness to the native writers on grammar; but of the worthlessness of these guides when they enter on the paths of etymology, of the extravagant license of their speculations in that region of enquiry, the following extracts may suffice to give an idea:—

The Japanese grammarians have supplied us with etymological appliances far more powerful than any of those described above. They inform us that not only are syllables interchangeable which begin with the same consonant, i.e., those in the same vertical columns of the Table at page 17, but that one syllable may be changed for another if they only contain the same vowel: i.e., the syllables in the horizontal columns of the Table are interchangeable. This is the old maxim that in etymology the consonants count for very little and the vowels for nothing at all, with the difference that with the Japanese etymologists the consonants count for nothing as well as the vowels. With a comprehensive system like this, the gravest difficulties are easily surmounted. Thus, if we want to show that *furuki*, 'old,' is derived from *wakaki*, 'young,' we have only to run our eye along the columns which contain *wa* and *ka* till we come to *ha* and *ra*, and then follow the vertical columns in which the latter syllables occur till we find *fu* and *ru*, and the demonstration is complete.

This rule is sufficient when the words contain the same number of syllables, but in the case of a redundancy or deficiency in their number, the native grammarians are amply provided for the emergency. By means of *jô-riaku* (aphaeresis), *chiuriaku* (elision or contraction), *geriaku* (apocope), and *jogi* (affixes), the superfluous syllables are promptly removed and additional syllables provided wherever necessary.

There is yet another system of derivation, by which words which we should be content to consider as roots are traced to fifty original elements corresponding to the fifty sounds of the Japanese syllabary. The following passage, taken from the preface of a Dictionary of Derivations compiled upon this system, will give an idea of its mode of operation.

"All Japanese words have their origin in the 'nature of the heart. For the heart has fifty 'modes of action, and consequently man naturally 'gives utterance to fifty sounds. If in his heart 'he thinks *ah!* the sound *ah!* comes spontaneously to his lips; if in his heart he grunts assent, 'he naturally utters the sound *u*; the thought *oh!* 'of alarm causes him spontaneously to exclaim *oh!* 'and so on with the rest. The combination of these 'results naturally in words. Thus the colour *aka* '(red) is so called because it is so radiant (*kaga-yaku*) as to make one feel *ah!*; *awo* (green) has 'been so termed from its being so plentiful (*ohoki*) 'as to make us feel *ah!*; *kane* (metal) is so called 'because it adheres (*nebari*) firmly (*kataku*) together."

This system is aided by a free use of *jôriaku*, *chiuriaku*, etc.

The influence of these theories is observable in the writings of even the most eminent Japanese grammarians, and it has therefore been thought desirable to warn the student against them. [pp. 38-40.]

The second chapter, on the classification of words, is substantially the same in the two editions, the arrangement of the para-

* A Grammar of the Japanese Written Language. By W. G. ASTON, M.A., Assistant Japanese Secretary, H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, Japan. 1877. Second Edition. London: Messrs. Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill. Yokohama: Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

graphs only being changed. Short as it is, little over a page, it is the only part of the work in which we have noticed an omission, which we think it was in the author's power to have avoided. "Japanese grammarians," he tells us, "divide words into three classes, *na*, *kotoba*, and *teniwoha*"; and these three native terms he formally adopts into his nomenclature, instead of replacing them, as we hold he ought to have done, by English equivalents. The only difficulty in doing so consists in the fact that *kotoba*, which means *verbum*, by pre-eminence *the word*, includes in Japanese the inflected adjective as well as the verb. But to a philologist of Mr. Aston's calibre the difficulty was surely not an insuperable one; and, for the rest, we fail to see that any grounds for misconception could be given by substituting "uninflected particles" suffixed to nouns for the less familiar "uninflected *teniwoha* suffixed to *na*." After all, however, this is merely a question of terminology. In point of scientific accuracy we readily admit that the classification laid down by the author is unassailable; and it is a distinct improvement upon that of the Japanese grammarians.

The constituent elements, then, of the Japanese language being nouns, predicatives, and particles, they are taken up and exhaustively treated of in that order. Of course "noun" must here be taken in a much wider signification, than that peculiar to it in Aryan grammar; it is coextensive with the term "uninflected principal words," and includes not only the pronoun and numeral adjective, but also conjunctions and one class of adverbs as well. With regard to the last named, the author himself, notwithstanding his manifest reluctance to accept the term "noun" as an adequate rendering of *na*, admits, p. 84:—

The derivation of most words of this class shows that they are really nothing more than nouns, as for example *ima*, 'now,' from *i*, root of *iru*, 'to remain,' and *ma*, 'a space'; *koko*, 'here,' from *ko*, 'this,' and *ko*, an old word meaning 'place'; *ohokuta*, 'probably,' from *ohoki*, 'great,' and *kata*, 'side,' 'part.'

One of the peculiarities which most widely distinguish Japanese grammar from that of any European language is the diversities in form and function of the adjective. That the attributive and the predicative uses of that part of speech should be marked by a difference in form is not an unusual circumstance; the German adjective to wit. But the singularity which prevents the Japanese adjective from being relegated, like that of other languages, to the category of nouns adjective, is the part played by its predicative or conclusive form. The attributive form, *takaki*, high, is an adjective pure and simple; the predicative form *takashii*, is both an adjective and a verb in one. It is this function of the Japanese adjective which brings it into the same category as the verb proper, and constitutes it a *kotoba* instead of a *na*; a true word, not merely a name. But there are other points of correspondence; and it is the clearness with which this close parallelism between the verb and adjective is kept steadily in view, and worked out in all its ramifications, that signalizes Mr. Aston's fourth chapter as a master-piece of lucid exposition.

That there are influences at work, however, tending to reduce the peculiarities of the Japanese adjective, and bring it into closer correspondence with its European counterpart, let our author testify:—

The conclusive form has almost entirely disappeared from the modern form of the spoken language, its place having been usurped by the attributive form. An exception is *nashi*, the conclusive form of the negative adjective, which is not unfrequently

used in the spoken language, although *nai* (a contraction of the attributive form *naki*), is more common. In some of the provincial dialects, the conclusive forms of adjectives are still in use. This change in the construction of Japanese is well worthy of the attention of students of language. It is as if we gave up the use of the indicative mood, and used participles instead, saying, for instance, 'he dying' or 'his dying' instead of 'he died,' 'his being killed' instead of 'he was killed.' The sensation headings of American newspapers, and the verbless sentences of telegrams and advertisements, show that English is not altogether free from the same tendency. For the manner in which this change was brought about in Japanese, see Chap. V, under the particles *no* and *ga*.—[p. 93.]

A single chapter each suffices for the discussion of nouns and predicatives, while no less than three are devoted to the particles. This fact of itself furnishes a good indication of the importance of the part played by these dependent vocables in the mechanism of Japanese speech. Indeed, one of the main functions of syntax is the elaboration of the rules by which their correct usage is secured. These rules, however, are of more interest to the student of the poetical than of the prose literature; for the composition of verses in the ancient style is still a fashionable accomplishment, whereas a writer who should publish in the present day a prose work in the diction of the classical models would stand but a poor chance of getting his composition read. The influence of Chinese literature has been fatal to the cultivation of the pure vernacular. We can imagine the feelings of regret with which our author must have penned the following paragraphs of his Introduction:—

The style most in vogue at present (and which is used in official documents, newspapers, etc.) is modelled on literal translations of Chinese books. It is charged with Chinese words, idioms and constructions to such a degree that whether read or written it is often entirely unintelligible to an unlettered Japanese, and its grammar is only a skeleton of the luxuriant system of the older language. [p. X.]

At one time a brighter prospect seemed opening on the vernacular:—

The latter half of the eighteenth century and the first half of the present witnessed a brilliant revival of the study of the old language, and it may be doubted whether Japanese has not attained a higher degree of perfection in the archaeological and philological works of Mabuchi, Hirata, and more especially Motowori, than even in the golden age of its literature. But it is to be feared that this is no more than an eddy in the main current. The old language is at present falling more and more into neglect, and the faculty of writing or even understanding it is becoming rarer every day. Its use is confined to learned treatises far removed from the daily concerns of life. [pp. IX-X.]

It would be impossible in the space at our disposal to do justice to the manifold merits of this work. It bears traces on every page of wide reading, of deep research, and of intimate familiarity with both the processes and results of philological enquiry. These qualifications were absolutely required in any writer who should undertake to facilitate for foreign students the study of the Japanese language; and how well Mr. Aston has succeeded in that undertaking he may confidently leave it to those students to judge.

THE RACE CLUB'S NEW RULES.

WITH much reluctance we once more approach the ground on which racing questions are debated, a ground as treacherous as that which thinly covers the boiling mud on the sides of Ewosama. But not merely because a subject is distasteful to ourselves, not even merely because it is of comparatively little interest to many of our readers, should

its discussion be avoided in these columns. The subject of horse-racing, as that noble sport has come to be conducted in Yokohama, with the many unpleasant issues to which its management has given rise, the scission of the racing community into two not merely opposed but actually hostile bodies, the amount of irritation which it has caused even among those members of society to whom it is a sport in which they take no part, and which they regard as an interruption to business and a fertile cause of strife, is still one which it is the irksome duty of a journal, having any claims to be a public one, to discuss.

We earnestly wished that the negotiations which were commenced long since by the Yokohama Racing Association, and apparently entertained by the Race Club, for a fusion of the two bodies into a well regulated one, might be successful; but that hope, when there seemed to be most likelihood of its fruition, was dashed to the ground; and we much regret to say that the chances of an amalgamation seem at least as remote as ever. Indeed, it appears that the strife can only cease with the extinction of one of the two societies:—we will not go so far as to say with the reduction of both of them to the state of all but complete mutual annihilation achieved by the famous cats of Kilkenny.

Agreeable as an amalgamation would be to the community generally, it must only be effected on the basis of that principle which was the original cause of the scission from the old Race Club of some of their worthiest and most prominent members: the principle on which the Association was founded, and for which it has, ever since its foundation, strenuously fought: the principle in fine on which the Race Course was first granted to the community, and which will, it is to be hoped, be carefully embodied in the Title Deed when that is issued. Conviction of the justness of that principle, the knowledge that the Race Course is the property of the foreign community at large and not of a clique, has been borne in, as it were, upon the unwilling minds of even those members of the Race Club who had come to believe that their appropriation of a common property had made it theirs. This is evident in many ways. When first the notion was broadly broached that the Race Club were filling the unenviable position of usurpers, some of the members laughed to scorn the idea of their being dispossessed. They scouted the bare notion of their proprietary right being even called in question. They denied the right of any but their own members to any participation in the course; and, as will be remembered, in one instance took a very hazardous step, which, more owing to good fortune than to the sound judgment of those who devised and countenanced it, was only not productive of very serious legal consequences. Then, the stout stand taken by those of the community who had arrayed themselves as the champions of justice, the action of the public, the support accorded to just claims by the majority of the Consuls and of the Ministers, and the very definite opinion expressed by the Japanese authorities, gradually opened the eyes of the members of the Race Club to their true position. Had they been wise, they would then have, at once and for ever, set the unpleasant question at rest, by abdicating claims to which they had been clearly proved to have no right, and by being content to share with others a possession which is as much, and no more, theirs as it is that of any other members of the foreign settlement. This, at any rate, has been clearly established:—that the most insignificant clerk or

petty trader in the place can be as fully a proprietor of the Race Course as the biggest merchant possessing the largest racing stable: that any member of the foreign community has as much a right to use the Course, should he chose, without let or hindrance, as has any gentleman-rider of the Race Club. Since this, which should never have been called in question, was decisively established, however, the conduct of the Race Club has been one persistent, and truth to say not very graceful, struggle against effect being given to the consequences. When they found that they were getting the worst of every argument, they made a great show of liberality; and, in a manner quite contrary to their traditions, and doubtless much against the grain of those of them who had a short time before preached the doctrine of "no concession," they endeavored to recruit their ranks by measures which were not far, if at all, short of actual solicitation. They next loudly proclaimed their willingness to amalgamate, their earnest, heartfelt, insatiable, devout, desire for an amalgamation. But, while opening their ranks, and advocating union, they persisted in rejecting the only terms on which union was possible. They had tethered themselves to their idea of proprietorship, and plodded round and round in a vicious circle which it is really matter of regret that they have not freed themselves from even now.

Much that is admirable, much that is a great improvement upon the old rules of the Race Club, is to be found in the amended rules, as adopted at the meeting of the Club held on the 29th ultimo. But those rules again lay down the bone of contention, across which the two racing societies have growled at each other so loudly, so long, and with the unpleasant effect of making partisans, of one side or the other, of those who ask for nothing but general good feeling among all classes of the community in their pursuits or their pleasures—who, in fact, desire but peace and a quiet life. The first rule provides "that all members of the foreign community of Yokohama are eligible to membership of the Race Club," but this right, which was, in theory, never denied, is preceded by what is tantamount to an assertion of the very premise which has all along been disputed, and with justice, by the Association, namely, the proprietorship of the Club in the Course. "The object of the Yokohama Race Club shall be to provide for the proper governance of the Race Course, and for the management of racing generally." The eleventh rule appears to have been conceived with a view to meet the requirements of the Association. It runs:—

Any member of the foreign community of Yokohama, or visitors not members of the Club, shall be permitted to ride and race at the Race Meetings of the Club under the Rules and Regulations of the Club, and under conditions to be framed by the Standing Committee.

This is exactly what the Association claim to be the right of all members of the foreign community; but the Club, in granting it, debar members of that community from membership in the Club, and consequent part proprietorship in the Race Course, except they will submit to the ordeal of ballot. So that, we regret to say, the new rules of the Race Club leave all the important question of ownership just where it was before. The Race Course belongs to the foreign community, each member of which can have, if he likes, a voice, through representatives chosen by himself, in its management. Such is the position taken by the Racing Association. The Club assume to be proprietors,

and merely by sufferance allow other members of the community to race and ride. In this assumption they are still in their old position, a position which no liberality on their part can make a just one, and which, so long as they hold to it, will render any amalgamation impossible.

THE INSURRECTION.

From the *Japan Gazette*, July 12th.

The *Akebono Shinbun* writes that the imperial armies in the South-West are composed as follows:—One part of the 1st division, commanded by Lieut.-General Takashima, consists of six battalions numbering 3,600 men; another part of the same division, commanded by Lieut.-General Nodzu, consists of 2,500; the 2nd division, commanded by Lieut.-General Yamada, 5,700; part of the 3rd, commanded by Lieut.-General Oyama, 3,300; another section, commanded by Lieut.-General Miura, 2,700. The troops commanded by Lieut.-General Miyoshi, consists of six battalions; and the forces on the Bungo road, under Colonel Nodzu, of five or six battalions. According to the confession of a rebel prisoner, Saigo was seen in Hitoyoshi till a few days before the arrival of the imperialists. He is now said to be in the castle of Miyako-no-jo with Murata. It appears, however, to be not improbable that he has committed suicide.

The *Naniwa Shinbun* says that Saigo Takamori is encamped on the hill of Tamiyoshi in the castle of Miyako-no-jo in Hiuga, and Sudzuga-mine, Ushiyama, Haraguchi, Omatsu, Takagi, Takaguma and other neighbouring places are occupied by the rebels. The castle of Miyako-no-jo is entirely surrounded by high mountains. The road thither from Kagoshima is the only one easily practicable. Saigo is expected to fight his last battle in the castle, which is occupied by only 2,000 men.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kyoto, despatched at noon on the 8th instant, announces that, on the 7th, the 2nd division marched as far as the foot of Kirishima-yama (Hiuga) from Kagoshima and the 4th division had removed headquarters from Kagoshima to Kokubu. Large numbers of insurgents lay down their arms daily. The suppression of the insurrection will shortly be complete.—Another telegram, sent by Lieut.-General Tani in Higeoka (Bungo) says that a battle was commenced on the 4th instant, at Nagase which lies close to Higeoka. The imperial troops defeated the insurgents. On the following day the victors attacked the insurgents on the mountain Katsuchi-toge; but were obliged to retreat. A telegram from Kumamoto, dated the 9th July, states that Lieut.-General Miura entered Odori on the 7th instant, where no rebel soldiery remained. The insurgents had fled before the arrival of their foes. Half a battalion of the troops occupied Okubo, one company the building of Jinshiukan on Kirishima, and three companies attacked and seized Auraku. The Imperial troops, commanded by Lieut.-General Miyoshi, marched into Masagi, which they found deserted.

July 13th.

A telegram from Kyoto announces that on the 7th instant the imperial forces penetrated into the village of Odori-mura (Hiuga) by several roads, and attacked the insurgents at Okubo and Jin-shu-kuwan. At the former place a battle was fought in which the insurgents defended themselves with desperation. Rebel troops in large numbers had

assembled from various places where they had been severally defeated. The action lasted from noon on the 7th till 4 p.m. on the 8th. On the following morning the attack was again commenced, and the imperialists succeeded in taking the village of Okubo, and pursued the insurgents as far as I-no and Kanagoshi, where they are again making a stand. Three battalions have been sent into Bungo, one on the 2nd instant, another on the 7th, and the third on the 10th. They all landed in Saiki of the same province. A despatch sent by Sawa, *Shokei-shi* of the police, states that in the battle, which was fought during the 7th and 8th instant, about 40 imperialists were killed and wounded, and 80 or 90 rebels were taken prisoners.

A telegram from Kumamoto, sent by Lieut. Colonel Ozawa, dated the 11th instant, announces that Lieut. General Miura had marched as far as Kobayashi, and removed his head-quarters to Kokubu. Another despatch, dated the same day, says that Lieut. Generals Yamada and Miyoshi, and Lieut. Colonel Yamawara had effected a junction of their forces at I-no, where they defeated the rebels. Kirino and other rebel leaders are in Miyazaki, Hiuga, and Saigo is in Takahara in the same province. The harbour of Satsu-Minato is occupied by the insurgents.

July 18th.

A telegram, sent by Lieut.-General Tanabe at Kuniwake, to Lieut.-General Kawaji in Tokio, at 9 p.m. on the 16th instant, announces that at 2 a.m. on the 14th the 5th battalion of the imperial army, encamped on Araisu, was suddenly attacked by the insurgents; but the latter were driven back before dawn. They made another attack upon the imperial camp soon after, and were again obliged to retreat, leaving much ammunition and many dead behind them. Only four of the imperial soldiers were wounded.—A despatch from Osuake, sent by Lieut.-General Tani on the 16th instant, says that the insurgent troops attacked the imperialists at Mikawa on one side and at Usunoo on the other simultaneously. They were defeated, and retreated, setting houses on their way on fire, in order to check the pursuit of the enemy. The imperialists marched as far as Umeki and Batei.—A telegram, from Lieut.-General Miyoshi, dated the 16th instant, states that at 3 o'clock a.m. the same day, his division had commenced to march on Takabara (Hiuga) by three roads. The advance guard marched on the main road, the second division on the Hosone, and the third on the Hirohara road. The rebels were waiting to receive them on the river Tsutsuni at their forts which were cannonaded and stormed by the imperial troops. The latter were at 5 o'clock a.m. before Takahara, which they attacked, and seized after a fight of two hours. Five imperial soldiers were killed and wounded. Details will follow.—A telegram, sent by Lieut.-General Nodzu, also on the 16th instant, stated that he was ready to penetrate to Nobeoka in Hiuga. On the 8th the rebels attacked the imperialists on the Bungo road, and drove them back as far as Akamatsu. The insurgents on the same road are increasing in number and they have commenced to bombard the imperial forts. On the 14th an army of rebels appeared on the river Koshiki. It is commanded by Kirino.

July 20th.

A telegram from Higeoka (Bungo) dated the 18th instant, announces that at dawn of the 16th the imperial troops marched for the mountains of Ekono and Katsuchi. A battle

was commenced at about 3.30 a.m. at the latter place, which ended in a victory for the imperialists. Those troops who marched for Ekono were impeded in their advance upon a rebel fort by heavy rain, and obliged to retreat without fighting.

Out of one insurgent company, consisting of 80 men, 73 were killed and all of the seven who survived were wounded.—It is rumored that Kirino has been wounded.—A small island, named Okino-shima, lies about 3 *ri* South-West from Tosa. A few days ago five or six insurgents landed there and a number of police were sent to arrest them.—The insurgent army has established headquarters in the former Kencho of Miyazaki in Mimidza, Hiuga. Kirino-Toshiaki now commands in this district. It is rumored that Saigo has committed suicide in Miyakonojo castle.

The *Shinshin Shinpo* in Kioto writes:—Two shizoku of the Kochi-ken, viz., Fujiyoshi and Muramatsu, who have been arrested, confessed at their examination in Kioto, as follows:—They had intended to join the Kagoshima men a long time ago. With this aim they first arrived in Nagasaki, when the rebels seized Kumamoto castle, and came to Hiuga, after great difficulty, by passing through the imperial lines. The two men were allowed to see Kirino, who, however, distrusted them. He told them that they had lost a good chance to raise the standard of revolt in their native province, where their party numbered about 3,000. Kirino continued that, as they had missed so good an opportunity to rise in aid of the Kagoshima men, they had better cease from their enterprise. He wanted no assistance against the imperial troops, and had prepared all things so as to stand before them for seven years if necessary.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes:—The insurgents have established their headquarters at Miyazaki. They have also arsenals at Sadowara, Takanabe, and Miyakonojo. A rebel named Shinno is acting as director of the arsenals. All ornamental hair-pins and gold and silver rings, in the possession of insurgents, have been handed into headquarters, and are being coined at a small mint in Omaki (Hiuga). Besides this, the rebels have issued paper money. They oblige all the men between 18 and 41 years of age to serve with them. All things are ordered by Kirino, who sometimes appears to direct the movements even of Saigo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE second Promenade Concert announced by the Amateur Dramatic Corps was, after two postponements, at length given in the Bluff Gardens on the evening of the 13th inst. The weather, which had been promising enough during the day, was in the evening almost as unfavorable as on the evenings on which the concert had been postponed. There was no rain, it is true; but the wind was violent, and the dust raised by it was most trying. Under such circumstances, the large concourse of spectators is the best proof that can be given of the popularity of these concerts, to the success of which the Band of the *Atalante* has on the two late occasions so largely contributed. Certainly, without the Band the Concert would have been the play of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out, as the amateurs in their part songs could barely make themselves heard against the whistling wind at a very short distance from the pavilion. Many of the lights in the lanterns with which the gardens were

illuminated were blown out, and in some instances relighted, but only to be again, in most cases, extinguished by the wind. The courage of the performers who, in the presence of such unpleasant conditions, went through their programme, and of the audience, most of whom remained till the close, is equally commendable. We trust that the next concerts of this series will be favored with more genial weather. It is a great pity that such an evening as that of the first performance could not be ordered for the next occasion.

MR. FOOTE, of Foote's Hotel, was robbed recently of a number of articles. The thief entered his bedroom, and abstracted thence several suits of clothes and a number of other things sometime during the evening, it is supposed between 11 o'clock and midnight, while Mr. Foote was occupied in his bar-room.

THE native journals say that His Majesty the Mikado is expected to return to Tokio within this month.

THE building of the new imperial palace will be commenced on the 1st proximo.

THE great annual festival of the opening of the Sumida is still celebrated, and with notable pomp and rejoicing; but foreigners and natives who saw the ceremonies and gatherings of years ago, and have watched the subsequent festivals, are generally agreed that each succeeding year's show is less thronged and less remarkable in many ways than its immediate precursor. Like so many other things round which cling the poetry and the traditions of old Japan, this representative, this thoroughly national, gathering is losing much of its popularity, and bids fair to become, in the remorseless course of time, as much a memory of the past as are the May-day festivities in most parts of England, in which country what was once a day of universal play and joyous conviviality, has degenerated into a mere chimney-sweeps' holiday.

The 15th July brought round the anniversary long so honored by the people of the capital and its neighborhood. By half-past seven o'clock in the evening a number of boats of all kinds were assembled, close to the Riogoku Bridge, on the Sumida river, whose tributary streams, the Kanda, Kawaguchi, and Nakagawa, were dotted near their mouths with various craft. Some fifty house-boats, gaily decorated, and well-filled with pleasure-seekers, and hundreds of smaller vessels, each loaded to its full capacity, darted to and fro, or were lazily paddled here and there. The number of craft of all descriptions was, however, very much smaller than on other occasions; and, strange to say, after the heat of the day, the weather was found to be a little too cool on the water for the thinly clad crowd. Two large *chubune*, or open boats, were remarkable for their decorations. They were profusely and tastefully ornamented with flowers, flags, and Japanese lanterns, on the last mentioned the cross being painted in various colors, and the others displaying all sorts of ingenious cruciform devices. These two boats were occupied by the Abbé Brotelande, some of the other members of the Catholic Mission, and a large number of native proselytes. The decadence of the festival was most conspicuous in the utter absence of all government participation. There was not one single official party ashore or on the water; though we were informed that some officers of the government were present, but merely as private individuals. The Mitsu Bishi Company, however, in honor of the occasion, gave a grand entertainment to a number of their

servants in Nakamura's tea-house on the bank of the Sumida.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes some interesting statistics of the destruction of life and property, and other matters in connection with that portion of the campaign fought at Kumamoto, which we summarize, leaving the responsibility for their accuracy with that journal. It says that a total of 14,528 houses were burned, and 1,465 otherwise damaged, in that ken. Persons rendered homeless and destitute in six out of thirteen districts reach the alarming number of 49,413, of which one district, the first, alone furnishes upwards of 40,000. Government relief, in the form of doles of rice, was distributed to the value of 16,503 yen. 76 non-combatants, and 38 horses and cattle not employed in the service of the military, are said to have been killed. The following is the list of prisoners captured, and sent from Kumamoto to Nagasaki:—

231 on the 16th May, 110 on the 1st June, 50 on the following day, 74 on the 6th June, 90 on the 17th of the same month, and 89 on the 4th instant.

SOME difficulty is experienced at the present time by natives in obtaining sufficient rice to supply their daily necessities. The storekeepers say they have not got any, and in proof of the truth of this statement show their customers a number of empty boxes; while quite a number of rice shops have closed altogether. It is generally believed that a secret meeting has been held by the dealers in this commodity, at which it was considered that, owing to the continued dry weather, there is likely to be a partial failure of the rice crop this season; and therefore they deemed it advisable to withhold from selling any for a short time, or until they see how long the dry weather will last. In the event of its lasting long enough to materially injure the crops, rice is likely to rise to a very high price. The holding of secret meetings among the rice dealers is rather a dangerous proceeding, in certain parts of the country at least; for cases have occurred of the common people, on the fact of such meetings taking wind, becoming very excited and pulling down the houses in which they have been held. Instances have occurred even of the proprietors of the houses falling victims to the fury of the mob.

AT about half-past two a.m. on the 19th inst. the firebells were rung. A fire was found to have broken out at Sanchome, Aioi-cho, running parallel to, and to the south of, Ota-machi. After the long drought the Japanese houses are as dry as tinder; and so it was soon apparent that the fire was likely to spread. Fire engines and brigades, native and foreign, were soon on the spot; but as some time elapsed before they could get water to play on the burning houses, the best work was done by those who endeavored to prevent the flames being carried to, and taking effect upon, neighboring blocks. In this they were successful, the damage being confined to one block where ten or fifteen houses were utterly destroyed, and three or four more or less damaged. The fire was extinguished in little more than one hour from its inception. The inhabitants of the neighborhood may be congratulated that the conflagration was localized.

WE hear that the steamer *Montgomeryshire* and the barque *Union* have been sold to the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steam Ship Co.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* reports that the Mitsu Bishi Company is about to establish an arsenal and dockyard at Funakoshi, between Yokoska and Kanazawa. The survey estimate puts the expense of the dockyard alone at 500,000 yen.

SOME temporary changes in the management of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Branches are in course of being made. In a few weeks Mr. Walter goes to Shanghai, where he will probably remain till the end of the year, to assume control during the absence of the Manager there. Mr. Turner, who will act here for Mr. Walter, arrived in Yokohama yesterday.

A MORE thoroughly suitable summer night for open air music and amusement could not have been wished for than that of the evening of the 20th instant, when the Amateur Dramatic Club gave their third Promenade Concert. Not a breeze broke the stillness of the balmy air. The sky was clear, cloudless, and lit by a brilliant moon, before which the light of the numerous lanterns, disposed in all directions over the grounds, was pale and dim. The singers were in better voice than usual, and did not have to struggle, as on the last occasion, to make themselves heard above the whistling wind. Of the four pieces which they sung, "The Soldier's Farewell" was probably the best rendered, as it was the best received. A demand, which would not be denied, for its repetition, was made and responded to. The ous of the performance fell upon the Band of the *Tennessee*, which, for a naval band, has attained a high degree of efficiency, and, by the manifest improvement it has made of late, reflects great credit on its conductor. The performance of the *Potpourri* from Offenbach's "Grand Duchess" could hardly have been surpassed. We hope to attend a few more of these agreeable concerts before the close of the summer.

By the *Oceanic*, from San Francisco, a fresh importation of stock, consisting of bulls, cows, horses and mules, has been made by the Agricultural Department.

THE Italian corvette *Cristoforo Colombo*, arrived here at 1.30 p.m. on the 22nd instant from Kobe, having on board His Excellency the Italian Minister, who was presented to the Mikado, at Kioto, with the captain and two of the officers of the vessel, on the 20th instant.

EARTHQUAKES of some intensity have been, for this time of year, unusually prevalent lately. A short but severe shock, much more sensible on the Bluff than in the Settlement, was felt on the 19th inst. at twenty minutes to one o'clock in the afternoon. Another somewhat less violent was felt at half-past nine p.m. the same day. A smart shock was felt on the evening of the 21st, at seven minutes to five. Its duration was about thirty-five seconds. Another shock was experienced at half-past noon next day.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

On Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst., some *impromptu* swimming matches came off at the boat-house, where a large number of competitors and a few spectators assembled. All were as merry as crickets on a summer evening, each seemingly vying with the others to make the

sports as pleasant as possible; and the almost utter absence of that business-like regularity in carrying out the programme, which is an indispensable necessity at athletic sports and horse races, only rendered the affair all the more enjoyable. The weather on the occasion was delightful; the rays of the sun were genial, while the calm was only broken by an occasional fitful breeze, a mere zephyr, light and balmy.

By about half-past five o'clock the diving commenced; and the way in which some of the competitors came up, as if they had been for a long voyage, or just returned from a festive gathering among the mermaids, caused much merriment. The next event was supposed to be a two hundred yards handicap flat race, but the course must have been fully fifty yards short of that distance, and this was a material advantage to the competitor with the longest handicap, Mr. Jones, who had two minutes start of the scratch man. Mr. A. H. Dare, who of course did not stand the shadow of a chance of winning, for Jones had nearly reached the furthest stake ere Dare entered the water. The race was very well contested between Mr. Jones and Mr. Tripp the former coming in first by about two feet. Subsequently, however, Tripp was declared the winner, Jones being disqualified. Then came diving through hoops, and the way in which more than one of the competitors opened his legs as he went through, and so took the hoop out of the holder's hands, and then, turning somersaults, came down as flat on his back as a pancake into the pan after being tossed up by an expert, added to the surprised look of the performer, was ridiculously comical, and caused no end of fun. Some went clean through the hoops amongst whom were Mr. Tripp and Mr. J. J. Dare, who dive very cleverly. Some of the smallest hoops, were intentionally kept for the largest men, and no amount of protesting or coaxing could induce the master of ceremonies to exchange them for larger ones. The steeple-chase brought out five contestants. Mr. A. H. Dare struck out at a rapid pace after starting, and, reaching the first tub, clambered in and out without losing much time. Some of the others were not so fortunate, notably a tall, powerful, athlete, whose weight was considerably against him in getting into the tub, which, with provoking persistency, kept revolving like a cart wheel for some time and ultimately turned over on the swimmer. However, this was a stroke of luck, as the aspirant for aquatic fame contrived to climb on to the bottom of the craft, and remained there until the equilibrium was destroyed, when the heels of the gentleman suddenly went up in the air and he gracefully glided into the water. Dare soon established a strong lead, and had the race all to himself, as only one out of the remainder of the competitors persevered to the end. The last event was the tub race, which was as jolly as tub races generally are, and utterly defies description. By the time it was over, old Sol had hid himself below the horizon: the teeth of some of the water dogs were beginning to chatter; and it seemed to be the universal opinion that it was time to bring the sports to a close, as there was a simultaneous rush to don clothing.

THE CALITHUMPIANS.

By our Special Correspondent.

"Calithumpians to-morrow at 5 p.m."
"Drat it! What can it mean?" I tried to explain to Aunt Betsy that the word was derived from *cephalos* and *skedanomi*, and was a name given to a sect of philosophers who

determined doubtful questions of law and physic by the doctrine of chances; and I felt quite proud of my knowledge. Aunt Betsy was not quite convinced:—"But why on earth Calithumpians? You must see for yourself Trot, and tell me all about it." So I went to the meeting of this famous sect, to which all comers had been invited. On arrival I was fortunate enough to witness the initiation of a disciple of the sect: clad in white, the walking costume of the time, he stood on a narrow plank projecting over the sea waving above his head a paper-covered hoop of many colours, while two elders in the costume of the sect, stood, before, pronouncing serious words. I thought they would have crowned the disciple with the hoop, and welcomed him to their band; but at a signal, he was thrust backwards into the water, and having swallowed enough sea water was allowed to come on shore, spluttering ominous words in a strange tongue. The sect had now gathered in force and while some leapt, some raced and some paddled about in tubs, the spectators cheered and drank to the health of the victors in curious drinks. The Chief of the sect was the victor in leaping, as he kept himself straightest and longest; while a brave Teuton was declared the winner for speed in swimming.

And now appeared the competitors for the great contest of the day, "the blue ruin" of the water, clad in grotesque garments. Swarthy men with dyed faces and armed with clubs went on the stump, while one with flowing locks crowned with a pill box essayed to make a perfect cure; a strange dance of wildly swaying figures, in which citizen, negro, imperialist, and fenian joined. Every evolution was tried. Backward, forward, Manx-wise surged and fell the crowd, but always at home in water or on shore, until after a scene of indescribable frolic, the owner of an infantine garment, with any amount of anchors down to prevent him drifting was proclaimed the victor.

After rest from this orgie, there followed a race for half a mile which was won easily after a plucky race; and a good dive by the "Sprightly One" finished a pleasant afternoon. Cries for "Griffins" or "Tubs" met with no takers. Neptune himself cried "hold, enough" and blowing a whiff from his pipe disappeared.

FOOCHOW.

The gunboats *Gamma* and *Delta*, lately arrived from England for the Chinese Government, were officially transferred to their proud, but bewildered, owners on the 28th ultimo.—*Foochow Herald*.

A great amount of distress continues to prevail in the City and surrounding districts. Rice is said to be getting dearer from day to day, though the public granaries are well stocked. Should the first rice crop prove a serious failure, as now seems probable, there must follow a corresponding increase of destitution, and the province will have to look for further supplies of grain from Saigon or elsewhere.—*Idem*.

We hear of an assault by Chinese on a member of one of the Russian hongs near Kien Ning-fu. In this instance the natives seem to have received some provocation, though of course their conduct cannot be justified on legal grounds. As a general rule, except in the neighbourhood of large towns, Europeans are not molested up-country; and when they are, it may often be traced (as in the present instance) to some overbearing act on the part of the foreigner.

**BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT
FOR KANAGAWA, FOR THE YEAR
1876.**

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Kanagawa, 23rd June, 1877.

SIR.—I have the honour to enclose Returns of the Trade of this Port for the past year ended December 31st, 1876.

- Enclosure* 1.—Return of the Import Trade.
 „ 2.—Return of the Export Trade.
 „ 3.—Return of Shipping.
 „ 4.—Return of Import of Treasure
 „ 5.—A Return showing the amount of Duties collected at the Customs on Imports and Exports, together with a Return of Storage charges, also Entrance and Clearance charges in respect to Shipping.
 „ 6.—A Return showing the number of British residents and British firms, also the number of Foreign residents and Foreign firms, at this Port.

I proceed to compare the Trade of 1876 with that of 1875.

The figures for 1876 show as follows :

Imports	\$18,841,880
Exports	\$21,431,879
	\$40,273,759

Being an increase of \$5,853,120 on the trade of 1875.

The following table gives the value of the trade in Imports and Exports for the two years :—

	1876.	1875.
Imports	\$18,841,880	\$21,953,909
Exports	21,431,879	12,466,730
	\$40,273,759	\$34,420,639

Or to particularize :—

	1876.	1875.
IMPORTS.		
Cotton Manufactures	\$7,747,138	\$7,299,603
Woollen Manufactures.....	2,532,152	2,867,543
Mixed Cotton and Woollen.	593,820	1,072,292
Metals.....	626,886	655,408
Arms and Ammunition.....	51,959	42,520
Miscellaneous foreign	4,255,228	7,009,960
Miscellaneous local	3,034,497	3,006,583
	\$18,841,880	\$21,953,909
Exports.		
Silk, Raw.....	\$13,191,710	\$ 5,424,916
Silk-worms Egg Cards.....	1,902,271	474,921
Tea	3,473,178	4,813,458
Copper.....	154,003	184,710
Cocoons.....	475,296	248,416
Lacquer Ware	92,484	128,334
Tobacco	34,622	43,925
Wax, Vegetable.....	6,532	2,640
Camphor	1,789	729
Coal	11,521	23,957
Fish, Dried.....	279,495	153,414
Miscellaneous.....	1,808,980	968,039
	\$21,431,879	\$12,466,730

IN IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures exhibit an increase of	\$ 447,535
Woollens, a decrease of.....	335,391
Mixed Cottons and Woollens, a decrease of	478,372
Metals, a decrease of.....	28,522
Arms and Ammunition, an increase of.....	9,429
Miscellaneous, foreign, a decrease of	2,754,732
Miscellaneous local, an increase of	28,014

IN EXPORTS.

Silk shows an increase of.....	\$7,766,794
Silk-worms Egg Cards, an increase of	1,427,350

Tea, a decrease of	1,340,280
Copper, a decrease of	30,707
Cocoons, an increase of	226,880
Lacquer Ware, a decrease of	35,850
Tobacco, a decrease of	9,303
Wax, an increase of	3,890
Camphor, an increase of	1,060
Coal, a decrease of	12,436
Fish, Dried, an increase of.....	126,081
Miscellaneous, an increase of.....	835,941

NOTE.—The export of Camphor falling below one thousand dollars in value in 1875 did not figure separately in the returns of that year, but found a place under sundries and unenumerated. The export in that year was, however, as stated above, \$729.

The Import Trade of 1876 falls below that of 1875 by \$3,112,029, while the Export Trade of 1876 exceeds that of 1875 by \$8,965,149.

Of the above sum of \$3,112,029, as exhibiting the decrease in the Import Trade of 1876, only \$260,805 is the decrease in the actual trade of the place, for while in 1875 articles on Government account figured for \$3,119,535, in 1876 they only amounted to \$621,284, or a decrease under this heading of \$2,498,251.

In my last report I drew attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the trade during the period then under review, and I think the figures now brought forward clearly demonstrate that the remarks I then made were not put on record without fair grounds. Many merchants and importers have probably found that the field here, after all, is but limited, and the intense desire prevailing on all sides to enter into large operations cannot but be attended with danger in any small markets, especially in one such as this, where the capital at the command of most of the native merchants is comparatively so small.

Reviewing, however, the general result of the Import Trade for the past year, I think I am right in saying that more satisfaction in respect to trade is generally expressed, and it is admitted that not only have profits been realized on most goods, but that heavy losses on the importations of the year have been avoided. I say importations of the year, because it is impossible for me in a Report of this kind to take into consideration the stocks which remain over at the close of the year.

Merchants must necessarily be actuated by different motives in disposing of their goods, and while one is enabled to quit his consignments immediately on arrival, incurring perhaps but a small loss, another may have peremptory orders not to sell unless a profit can be realized, and in the attempt to gain this end a further loss has generally to be submitted to, for I am informed that in nine cases out of ten an offer once refused is but seldom improved upon unless from some unforeseen and unexpected circumstances.

Before proceeding to comment upon the Import figures already noted, it may be as well to examine how it is that this past year has been a satisfactory one to most Importers.

Throughout the greater part of the first six months of the year the Import trade appears to have been in a very languid and depressed state. The low prices ruling for silk in the home markets had naturally affected the export of the article from this side, and the consequence was a considerable reduction in the purchasing power of the country; in other words, that the natives having less money at their disposal were unable to purchase goods to the same extent as in former years.

The low value of silver created great apprehensions at one time, and it was feared that the rate of exchange might decline

to 3s. 6d. for six months' sight Bills or even lower, and this to a great extent prevented shipments being made to this market, for prudent men were naturally disinclined to enter into transactions when it seemed impossible to foresee at what rate their money could be returned to them. Indeed, I understand that so fearful were some of the tendency to depreciation in silver, that they would listen to no transactions unless the exchange was settled at home at the time of entering into it. The failure of the silk crop in Europe naturally re-acted upon the market, and the Banks being unprepared for the large purchases made both here and in China, the consequence was a great scarcity of money and a rise in exchange from 3s. 9½d, at which it had stood in March, to 4s. 6d. The fluctuations subsequently were considerable, and though this rate was not maintained exchange ruled much higher than what had been expected rendering the outturn of goods satisfactory in a corresponding ratio. The Japanese, too, were enabled to purchase more freely, and I am informed that at one period of the year the excitement among the Import dealers was such as had not been witnessed for many years.

The producing markets at home, after constant decline, seem to have reached their lowest point in July, and a considerable improvement took place towards the end of the year.

All these circumstances combined to render the Import trade a paying one, but, as might naturally have been expected, shipments were eventually too heavy, and the year closed with a gloomy aspect.

I have now only to make a few remarks upon the increase or decrease in the importations of various goods as exhibited in the returns.

Cotton Yarns again show a healthy increase, being 12,287 piculs in excess of 1875. Prices have remained very steady, and except at one time shipments did little more than pace with the demand.

Shirts show an increase of over 13,000,000 yards, having just recovered the position they lost last year, but I must confess, I do not consider this any sign of an increasing trade in these goods, for stocks are very much in excess of what they were at the close of 1875, and evidences are not wanting of the native merchants having bought largely in excess of their requirements. *T. Cloths* require no comment, but in *Drills* an increase in value of \$37,541 against \$12,235 last year, is due probably to the requirements of the Government owing to the disturbed state of the country.

Chintzes show a falling off of seventeen per cent., a matter which cannot create any surprise when the increased importation of the previous year is taken into consideration. The business is, I should imagine, very unsatisfactory when the risk attendant upon the introduction of new designs is taken into consideration.

Cotton Italian Cloths figure for rather less, but nevertheless prices ruling have been unsatisfactory when the risk attendant upon the introduction of new designs is taken into consideration.

Cotton Thread has been brought into the table of Cotton Manufactures. It figured in the Import Return of 1875 under Miscellaneous foreign. The Import in 1876 amounted to \$19,828 against \$8,089 in 1875.

Dyed and Twilled Shirts show a considerable decrease, the value being only \$21,107 against \$126,332 in 1875. I must confess, however, that I can hardly reconcile these figures with those published by the

Board of Trade, which I notice from home circulars show a very considerable increase in the shipments of those goods.

Taffachelass.—Three years ago I drew attention to the increasing native manufacture of those goods, and as last year I expressed surprise at the importations having kept as large as they did, I find now no cause for wonder in noting a considerable falling off, namely, to \$49,636 from \$257,915 the previous year. Prices have kept very low, and must, I imagine, show a considerable loss to importers. Of the decline expected they must, however, have had ample warning.

Woollens.—The decrease of \$335,391 in these articles is to be accounted for by the marked falling off in the importation of Mousselines de Laine.

Check Lustres, which figured in 1875 for \$112,663, do not appear at all in the Custom House returns for 1876.

Blankets also show a reduction, and *Camlets* have dwindled down to the insignificant amount of \$3,812.

On the other hand, *Cloth*, strange to say, shows an increase of nearly \$140,000; and *Lastings*, though goods of no new import, figure separately for \$18,949.

Woollen Taffachelass figures for the first time, the import amounting to \$70,741, but I am under the impression this is no new fabric, but simply Lustres or such like goods made up in patterns similar to Cotton Taffachelass.

The increase in *Cloth* noted above is probably due to the fact of the import in the year previous having been very small, and to Government requirements. I fear this trade is not an expanding one, and that the Japanese cannot afford to pay a remunerative price for a good fabric, such as would repay them for the first outlay better than by the purchase of the inferior articles brought here under the name of cloth.

Blankets show a falling off of nearly twenty-five per cent., but as much of the surplus stock has now been disposed of, the prospects appear more favourable than they did last year. Competition will, however, I presume, soon destroy all chance of profits being realized.

Mixed Cotton and Woollen Goods show a falling off of \$478,372. The cause is to be found chiefly in the decreased import of Lustres and Orleans which figure for barely a third of what they did in 1875. I am not surprised at this diminution, for I understand the increased importations of 1875 were not warranted, and it must be borne in mind that an article like Woollen Italians (Italian Cloth), which has been steadily increasing, cannot fail to interfere with Black Lustres.

As regards *Metals*, I can see but little requiring comment. There is a falling off of over 18,000 piculs in the importation of Manufactured Iron, but on the other hand Scrap Iron shows an increase of over 14,000 piculs, the bulk of the latter being, I imagine, composed of old wire roping which has been sold during the past year to a considerable extent, and when untwisted takes to a certain extent the place of nail rod iron.

Arms and Ammunition may in future be left out as a separate item, for they are only imported now under exceptional circumstances.

Miscellaneous Foreign figure for only \$4,255,228 against \$7,009,960 in 1875, but in the latter figures articles on Government account were included to the extent of \$3,119,535, which for 1876 figure only to an amount \$621,284.

Though many fluctuations from the values of 1875 are apparent in the numerous articles under this heading, there is but little for actual comment. I notice with pleasure an increase in the value of *Foreign Books*, and while on this subject I may refer to the numerous translations of foreign books into Japanese that are now to be found in all the native book shops. Original works on everyday subjects are, however, difficult to procure; as a case in point I may mention that I made enquiries some time since for any native work on agriculture or farming, but while translations of several foreign works were offered to me, I could not obtain one original work on the subject emanating from a native source.

Silk and Cotton Mixtures from \$136,295 in 1875 dwindled down to \$41,213 in 1876. The low prices ruling for Silk here in 1875 have probably enabled dealers to supply their wants from the native looms.

The increase of 60 per cent. in the importation of *Umbrella Frames*, and diminution of nearly 40 per cent. in that of *Umbrellas*, clearly testifies to the Japanese having taken to the manufacture of these now very necessary articles, a fact which were there any doubt at all about, would be quickly removed by a walk through any of the busy streets of Yedo, where umbrella manufacture appears to be one engaging much attention. The manufacture is probably stimulated by the favourable market that is offered in Hongkong, to where foreign umbrellas made up here are exported in no inconsiderable quantity.

Miscellaneous Local show a slight reduction, notably in respect to Sugar.

I proceed to review the trade in the principal articles of Export—Silk, Silk-worms Egg Cards, and Tea.

Silk.—Export for the year ended December 31st, 1876, 18,418 piculs 67 catties, valued at \$13,191,710, against 11,813 piculs 87 catties, valued at \$5,424,916 exported in 1875.

The past year will always be a memorable one to those interested in the Silk trade, remarkable as it has been beyond precedent for the violent fluctuations in prices which it has witnessed, and as a year of excitement surpassing in intensity anything hitherto witnessed.

At the commencement of 1876 prospects for Japan Silk were as gloomy as they could well be, for prices, although so low as to border on the actual cost of production, compared unfavourably with the values then current in Europe, and it was well known to shippers that even the lower cost purchases of November had arrived to an unprofitable market, stocks of manufactured goods as well as of raw silk were heavy at home, the fashion, too, averse to silk and in favour of Woollen goods, and manufacturers had complete control of the situation, obliging holders of raw silk to make continuous fresh concessions.

January opened with a slightly improved demand for Hank sorts, and prices advanced \$10 to \$15 per picul, good No. 2 Maebashi being then quoted \$450 to \$460. The enquiry came almost exclusively from the Lyons market, where an opinion was gaining ground that prices had touched the lowest point. Business fell off at the end of the month, and much uneasiness prevailed owing to the failure of a prominent Continental house engaged in the silk trade.

Prices nevertheless remained steady, the demand for native consumption being good and for which supplies were freely taken from this market, the better description of silk had, moreover, become scarce at this period.

Maebashi, Medium stood at...\$400 to \$420
Oshiu Kakeda, best at\$550 to \$570
Other best Oshiu sorts.....\$500 to \$520
Hamatsuka.....\$400 to \$420

The stock of Silk in Yokohama was one thousand one hundred bales (1,100.)

Throughout *February* holders were firmer in their demands, and succeeded in obtaining \$15 per picul advance in prices, evincing great unwillingness to sell though buyers were few and purchases on a most limited scale.

Hamatsukas and Oshius had a good share of attention towards the end of the month, buyers being especially attracted by the low cost of the former.

In *March* there was greater activity though of a purely speculative nature, for prices at home had still a downward tendency, though here a further advance of \$10 per picul took place on all classes of hanks. Such was the depression in the European markets at this time that it was scarcely possible to obtain in Lyons forty-four francs for best Japan hanks, while common qualities were more readily saleable at francs 42 to 43. In London 14s. 6d. was an extreme price for best Maebashi, and common qualities were rather preferred at 13s. 3d.

These comparisons are made to show that with manufacturers price was the main object, and yet, strange to say, consumption was not stimulated by the almost unprecedented low value of the raw material.

April and *May* were very dull months, the market being bare of good hanks, and the little business done was confined to Oshius.

Towards the end of *May* telegrams came forward reporting unfavourably as to the progress of the European silk crops, and some anxiety was shown to secure parcels, which led to fair settlements of Oshius, other sorts failing at this moment.

June.—Oshius were pushed up \$20 per picul, but transactions were unimportant.

The great feature of the month was the opening of the new silk season, which commenced on the 18th, somewhat earlier than usual, by the arrival on the market of twenty-five bales of Maebashi.

This silk was found to be of good nervous quality, rather full in size, but less mixed than first arrivals usually are. The parcel immediately found a buyer at \$455, a very moderate price at which to open the market, and worthy of note as showing that at this epoch no suspicion existed of the vast changes in value so shortly to take place. It will be seen by the foregoing that the business for the first six months of the year had been of little importance, and of a very unsatisfactory nature on the whole, though the very last shipments of old silk had the good fortune to fall in for the great advance in prices that followed in Europe.

The export for the six months ended June 30th, 1876, was 3,339 piculs and 80 catties, value \$1,525,406, as against 3,959 piculs and 23 catties, value \$1,867,330, for same period in 1875.

These figures call for little comment; the falling off in the export as compared with the corresponding half year of 1875 is to be accounted for by the large increase in the native consumption of Raw Silk, and further to the unremunerative prices ruling in Yokohama, which had the effect of keeping a good deal of Silk back in the interior. It will be seen that the average cost of shipments to the end of June, 1876, is a trifle below the average of the same period 1875.

It was known here in *May* that the French crop was almost a total failure, and that of

Italy likely to prove a short one, but so far this was regarded with indifference by manufacturers, and no material change had taken place in prices in Europe which permitted of the market being opened here at a higher figure than \$455 for Maebashi on the 18th of June.

Just about this time speculation, which had been dormant for several years past, stepped in and capitalists in London, in consequence of the abundance of money and the suspicion with which many of the ordinary channels of investment were regarded, now looked upon Silk as a fair subject for venture, a very large business ensued and manufacturers and "throwsters" were compelled to follow the market.

I will now follow the course of events succeeding the first arrival of new Silk, presenting a rise in prices quite without precedent in the annals of the trade. The next supplies that reached this market in June, consisting of seventy-five bales No. 2½ to 3 Maebashi, were taken up at an advance of \$25 per picul, namely \$480 and before the close of the month \$550 had been paid for Maebashi No. 2½, and the market was bare of stock.

July.—Buyers anxiously awaited fresh arrivals, and the Japanese strained every nerve to meet the exigency of the market, and to reap the golden harvest that was in store for them.

Advices from Europe were more and more positive as to the deficit in the European crop, which was now set down at two-thirds, and the desire to buy Silk being general, and supplies altogether inadequate to the demand, prices came up with a rush, reaching by the 18th July

\$750 for best Maebashi.

\$675 to 690 „ No 2½ „

\$650 to 670 „ inferior „

Here a pause took place, for direct communication with Europe by wire was broken off, and buyers being quite in the dark as to the course of events there, hesitated to continue with purchases at the enormous rise that had taken place, already in advance of last known quotations from home.

This check to business, coupled with heavy arrivals from the interior, brought about a fall in prices of \$50 to \$60 by the end of the month.

Arrivals up to this time exceeded, 4,000 bales, very unusual figures for this early stage of the season.

On the 29th of July, news had crept in by way of China that during the interval of the interruption of the telegraph, prices in Europe had been running up far above anything looked for, and although few shippers were yet in the secret, the whole stock was not in excess of requirements, and the next day witnessed every available bale of silk bought up at the decline previously noted, which brought prices to \$630 to \$640 for Maebashi medium, and \$680 for Shinshius.

August.—During the first week of the month, when it became generally known by the reopening of direct telegraph communication that prices were always rising in the home markets, the excitement in Yokohama was intense, and Japanese obtained for the silk then coming forward \$750 for common Maebashi, and for best \$850. In addition to the higher prices for silk the cost was further augmented by a rise in exchange of ten per cent. on the rates current during the latter half of July.

A slight reaction in consequence took place in prices, which fell \$40 to \$50, but quickly recovered \$20 of the ground lost, and upon

this basis purchases were very large. August closed with the astounding settlements of 9,668 bales since the opening of the season, and the market bare of stock.

Current quotations were:—

Hanks, best.....\$800 to \$820

„ medium 2½.....\$760 to \$780

„ No. 3.....\$720 to \$740

But this decline in prices, it must be mentioned, was simply due to the great rise in exchange, which had gone up to 4s. 7d., the highest point reached during the year.

September.—The demand continued without abatement, and every class of silk was caught up for shipment at daily advancing prices. An important decline in exchange enabled buyers to meet more readily the increasing demands of the native silk-men for more dollars, and prices went bounding upwards with the large transactions that were taking place, until the climax was reached at the end of the month, when prices ruled as follows:—

Hanks, No. 1.....\$1,200

„ Nos. 1 and 2.....\$1,140 to \$1,170

„ good No. 2.....\$1,100 to \$1,120

„ „ 2½.....\$1,060 to \$1,080

„ 3 & 4 inferior.....\$1,000 to \$1,040

Oshius, best.....\$1,100

Oshius, medium to good.....\$1,050 to \$1,080

Kakeda, good and best.....\$1,150 to \$1,200

do. medium and good.....\$1,050 to \$1,100

Hamatsuke, good and best.....\$ 860 to \$ 890

do. medium.....\$ 820 to \$ 850

Native filatures:—

1st Order, 11/13 deniers.....\$1,300

2nd „ do. do.....\$1,250

2nd „ 14/16 do. do.....\$1,200

Transactions from the 1st July had reached 14,200 bales, of which 11,400 were Hank sorts, and 2,800 bales only Oshius and other sorts.

Buyers for native consumption, which had previously been checked by the high prices paid for export, now bought largely on this market of coarse Silk, fearing no doubt that everything would be shipped off.

October.—Much uneasiness prevailed on account of the unsettled state of politics in Europe, and prices fell fully \$120 per picul.

The market was burthened with a heavy stock of 2,200 bales.

November.—Very discouraging news from home markets paralysed business, and there was little or nothing doing, though prices had fallen rapidly to

\$800 to \$840 for best Maebashi.

\$700 to \$740 „ 2½ do.

\$600 to \$640 „ inferior do.

December.—Stocks had accumulated to 3,000 bales, and with the absence of any demand \$50 to \$60 decline was established, and the year closed with the same range of prices that were current in July.

Stocks had accumulated to 3,000 bales. The Export for the six months ending December 31st was 15,078 piculs 87 catties, valued at \$11,666,304, as against 7,854 piculs 64 catties, valued at \$3,557,586, for the corresponding period in 1875.

The total export for the year, as already stated, 18,418 piculs 67 catties, valued at \$13,191,710, against 11,813 piculs 87 catties, valued at \$5,424,916, exported in 1875; an increase of 6,604 piculs 80 catties in quantity and of \$7,766,794 in value. The sudden collapse of prices in Europe, while such large quantities of dear silk were still *en route*, must have almost neutralized the brilliant profits derived from early shipments.

Of native silk dealers it may also be said that the large gains of the first three months of the new season have been to a great extent lost, for they bought with avidity up country at the highest prices ruling here in September.

To the peasants and silk reeler up country the season must have been a most prosperous one, and will probably greatly stimulate the production next year, especially of fine sized silks, which have not been subject to such violent fluctuations as common qualities and coarse sized silks.

Native filature silks have been more abundant than in former years, and the ready sale at high prices during the whole season must have been highly flattering to the proprietors.

The crop of 1876 has been a very abundant one, and will in a great measure account for the increased export; but the high prices caused much old silk to be brought forward, as well as largely curtailed native consumption, the usual supplies taken for that purpose having been diverted to the European markets.

The quality of all the past year's cocoons was excellent, the improvement, however, looked for in the silk reeling has not been fully realized. Such was the pressure to bring down the silk to market in as short a time as possible, that reeling was carried on under all circumstances, and not only by day but by night, and no further explanation is required to account for a large preponderance of undesirable silk.

Silk-worms Eggs.—The total export for 1876 reached 1,018,525 cards, valued at \$1,902,271, against 727,463 cards, valued at \$474,921, exported in 1875, representing an increase of 291,062 cards and of \$1,427,350 in the value of this article of export.

Italian buyers began to arrive in Yokohama towards the end of August, but they came with few orders in hand, and as the business they came here to transact was to a great extent of a speculative nature, a sort of understanding had been come to amongst themselves to hold off from buying until cards could be had at exceedingly low prices such as had ruled here during the past season. Several circumstances had occurred prior to their arrival which rendered this project unfeasible. Viewing the higher prices paid for cocoons in Italy, and the greatly enhanced value of silk, merchants, both European and native, had made large contracts for Silk-worm eggs in the interior, and these operations were further based to some extent on the knowledge that the whole quantity available for export was not likely to exceed 1,000,000 cards, quantity considered barely adequate to the requirements of Italy and France.

This very sensitive article being now held in strong hands instead of being brought to market by a multitude of small cultivators and proprietors, as for the previous two years, was better able to hold its own against the combination that was made for its defeat.

By the end of October arrivals had reached 950,000 cards, but no *bona fide* transactions on this market had as yet been entered upon, as there was a wide difference of opinion about prices between buyers and sellers.

It was not until early in November that Italian buyers, dreading the approach of cold weather, were forced to buy, and made considerable purchases on the basis of \$2.25 to \$3.00 for best Oshiu cards and \$2.75 to \$3.25 for best Joshiu ditto. A few parcels of superior Yanagawa sold as high as \$3.90. By the 17th November 360,000 cards had been shipped off, costing from \$2.25 to \$2.50, the average being between these figures. Prices after this gradually declined, upon which buying became more general, and the American mail of the 25th November took away 500,000 cards, costing on an average \$1.70.

By the end of November total purchases had reached 860,000 cards, leaving over 300,000, some fair, but the bulk inferior qualities, which were held at about \$1.20. 270,000 of these remaining cards were held by a Native Bank that had given advances to holders. A part of these, amounting to 140,000, were sold here at from ninety cents to one dollar forty cents, and the remainder were returned into the interior for native use.

A new feature of this season's business in Silk-worm eggs was the departure of several Japanese for Italy with cards which they expected to be able to realize there to greater advantage than by selling here. Should they meet with success it is not improbable that in future a large portion of this trade will be carried on direct with Italy by the native merchants.

Tea.—The Export for 1876 amounted to 115,994 piculs 7 catties, valued at \$3,475,178, falling considerably below the export of 1875, which was 134,415 piculs 67 catties, valued at \$4,813,458, a decrease of 18,421 piculs in quantity and of \$1,340,280 in value. The following is a brief review of the trade for the year 1876.

Prices at the commencement of the year were high considering the quality of teas on offer, good medium commanding from \$26 to \$29 per picul, and other grades in proportion.

An idea that some re-imposition of duty on tea would be made in the United States kept the market active with speculative purchases until the month of April, when the excitement entirely died away.

With the opening of May first arrivals of new crop came in, and immediately found buyers at prices ranging from \$42 to \$54 per picul.

As supplies increased rates declined, and about the middle of August good medium teas were in full supply at \$19 to \$21 per picul. This was the cheapest period of the year.

The export continued steady, and during the month of November showed fairly large figures, owing to the departure of three sailing craft for New York direct. With the close of the year the tea market might be considered as finished for the season, as settlements during the period until the arrival of the new crop teas were small and unimportant.

Japanese producers have apparently become alive to the fact that they have fallen into the error of overproducing, and also that their teas are losing their former great popularity with consumers in the United States. They are now endeavouring to correct this by paying more attention to the picking and curing of the leaf, and the present season's produce shows a marked improvement as compared with the last two seasons.

As the consumption of Japan tea is restricted to the United States, which market seems to have received last year more than it could dispose of, causing a consequent depression of prices here, it is not likely that the year 1876 has witnessed any increase in the area of the plantations. Indeed many native merchants assert that in some districts the tea plantations will in future be used for other and more profitable crops.

Some samples of Japan Black Tea prepared under Chinese supervision have been shown, no encouragement can be held out to the Japanese for producing them in quantity. The teas are handsome in leaf but entirely devoid of any character or quality in cup, resembling low grade Amoy Congous, and

worth on the London market about 10½d. to 1s., or in New York 22 to 24 cents per pound. Some shipments of Japan Teas by native merchants under Government auspices have been made to New York, but prices realized there are reported to be so unsatisfactory that it does not seem likely that the experiment will be repeated. It is asserted that the losses, taking into account the market price at which the teas could have been disposed of here to foreign buyers, exceed \$120,000.

The Californian trade is gradually changing, the somewhat gaudy lacquered tea chests and fancy packing which were marked features of this business are not now so popular, and several of the leading importers in San Francisco find it cheaper to import teas in bulk and pack them over there, having the papers necessary for such packing made up here.

The facilities afforded by the railroads make Chicago an important distributing centre, and shipments to that city direct from Japan amount to 2,500,000 lbs. or about ten per cent. of the total amount exported.

It seems probable, speaking of the current season, that Japan producers, warned by the low prices at which teas were only saleable at the close of 1876, will greatly limit the amount of third crop leaf picked, and as the United States markets seem to point to an import of 18,000,000 lbs. as a fully ample supply for each year, anything in excess being against the interests of shippers, we are likely to have a decrease in export. The past season 1876-1877 showed an export of 22,750,000 lbs. against 25,500,000 lbs. exported in the season 1875-1876, and this season the export from Japan will probably not greatly exceed 20,000,000 lbs. In speaking of "seasons" as regards tea, the period from the arrival of the new crop, which may be said to date from May 1st to the same date in the succeeding year, is meant.

The decrease in the export as noted above is, I think, to be attributed to the overstocked markets in America. The same reasons will account for depreciation in value, as prices during 1876 were fully fifteen to twenty per cent. lower than in the previous year. I append a table showing the export of tea in each month from Yokohama during the year 1876, and fluctuations in price of good medium (market standard) during same period.

1876.	Exported each Month.	Price of good medium per picul, 133½ lbs.	Rise during course of Month.	Fall during course of Month.	Remarks.
January	1,075,592	26 to 29			
February	903,657	—			
March	442,911	25 to 28			
April	261,393	no quotations			
May	690,688	29 to 31			
June	1,779,192	24 to 26			
July	2,774,879	20 to 22			
August	2,148,003	18 to 20			
September	1,151,080	21 to 23			
October	1,389,737	22 to 24			
November	2,733,353	21 to 23			
December	473,342	19 to 22			
		Total 15,820,327 lbs.			

representing a total a little in excess of the Custom House Returns.

The fluctuations in other grades correspond very nearly with those of "good

medium," which are accepted here as the market standard.

Shipping.—Under the heading "General" British shipping exhibits an increase of 18,685 tons in the entrances and 24,483 tons in the clearances as compared with 1875, mail steamers remaining much the same. American shipping "General" also shows an increase of 16,582 tons inwards and 18,690 tons outwards in 1876, against 14,692 and 13,633 tons respectively in 1875; but in mail steamers the decrease is very marked. In 1876 the entrances were 37 vessels of 133,931 tons, the clearances 39 vessels of 141,154 tons, against 79 vessels of 228,771 tons entered, and 77 vessels of 221,154 tons cleared in 1875.

The falling off in number of vessels and tonnage is due to the transfer from the American to the Japanese flag of the three steamers *Costa Rica*, *Oregonian*, and *Golden Age*, known now as the *Genkai Maru*, the *Nagoya Maru*, and the *Hiroshima Maru*. The steamer *New York* of the same line was transferred to the Japanese flag on the 10th August, 1874, the *Oregonian* on the 22nd October, 1875, the *Golden Age* and *Costa Rica* on the 1st and 9th November, 1875.

In my report on the trade of 1875, and under the heading "Shipping," I drew attention to the falling off in entries and clearances of mail steamers (American) as compared with the previous year, to be attributed, as I then remarked, to the sale of three of the Pacific Mail Company's steamers to the Japanese. The *New York* it should be remembered, had been sold the year previous—1874—but the sale of those steamers did not take place until October and November 1875, the American flag therefore had the benefit of their tonnage returns for ten months of the year 1875. Throughout the year 1876, these steamers have continued under the Japanese flag, thus accounting for the falling off in American tonnage which the returns for 1876 exhibit. I may take this opportunity of noting that the American steamer *Nevada*, which boat alone continued to run between this and Shanghai during the year 1876 under the American flag, was transferred to the Japanese flag on the 24th of January of this year. The shipping returns (American) for the current year will probably, in consequence, at its close, compare unfavourably with those of 1876.

I may here mention that the transfer of these boats from the American to the Japanese flag has not affected the carrying trade either in respect to goods or passengers. The steamers are run with commendable regularity, due regard being had to their liability to being taken up for Government purposes. I am not, I think, saying too much when I state that the management and working of the Mitsubishi Company—the name under which the Japanese line is known—compares well with that of the older Companies established here.

Some fast passages have been made during the year 1876 by the steamers of the Pacific Mail Line (American) and those of the Occidental and Oriental Steam Ship Line (English) between this and San Francisco. The steamer *City of Peking* (American Steamer) made one passage from this to San Francisco in fifteen days eleven hours, the *Oceanic* (British Steamer) in fourteen days fifteen and one-third hours.

French shipping, both in respect to general and mail steamers, exhibits no marked difference comparing the figures of 1876 and 1875.

German shipping exhibits a decrease of

over five thousand tons in the entries and clearances as compared with 1875.

Russian shipping exhibits no great change.

Swedish and Norwegian tonnage has sprung from 312 tons entered and cleared in 1875 to 3,635 tons entered and cleared in 1876.

Danish tonnage calls for no particular comment.

Dutch shipping exhibits an increase. Numerically the entries and clearances of Danish, Dutch, Swedish, and Norwegian and Russian ships remain at a low figure, as will be seen by a reference to the tables.

A report on the shipping of 1876, of far as this port is concerned, would be incomplete were I to omit mention so the Regulations issued by the Japanese Government in respect to the engagement of masters, mates, and engineers, and the granting of certificates to same, and of the Regulations in respect to pilots and pilotage. The first mentioned were published on the 6th June, the latter on the 15th December, 1876.

With regard to masters, mates, and engineers, being foreigners employed on Japanese vessels, the possession of Board of Trade or other certificates has not relieved the holders from the obligation of appearing before the Japanese Board of Examiners and satisfying that Board of their proficiency.

The Japanese are assisted by competent foreigners in the conduct of these examinations, and I have good reason for believing that candidates are subjected to as searching an examination as they would be in England, or any other country, where this subject commands attention.

The Pilotage Regulations have for the moment supplied a want long felt, and the obligation is now on every master of a vessel entering the port who may engage a pilot, to see that he holds a certificate qualifying him for the pursuit of his vocation as Pilot.

The following are the signals for a pilot in the day time:—

1st.—The jack or other national colour of the ship hoisted at the fore.

2nd.—The International code pilot signal P.T.

At night the following signals, when used together or separately, are deemed to be signals for a pilot:—

1.—A blue light every fifteen minutes, or

2.—A bright white light flashed or shown at short intervals just above the bulwarks for about a minute at a time.

The attention of the Japanese Government has also been directed to the overloading of junks, and regulations are now in force under which all cargo in excess of that allowed to be carried is confiscated to the Japanese Government.

I append, as customary, a table of the Traffic receipts of the line of Railway between this and Yedo (Tokio) for the year 1876, and add for purposes of comparison a table of the receipts for the preceding year, 1875.

No. of Passenger.	Amount.	Goods.	Amount.
		1876.	
1,664,101	\$367,553.28	348,390 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀ pls.	\$31,308. ¹³ / ₁₀₀
		1875.	
1,732,391	\$402,578.62	316,414 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀ pls.	\$28,998. ¹³ / ₁₀₀
	1876 Total receipts.....		\$ 398,867.01
	1875 Total receipts.....		\$ 431,576.58

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) RUSSELL ROBERTSON,

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF THE PORT OF KANAGAWA FROM THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1876.

FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

<i>Cotton Manufactures, \$7,747,138.</i>			
Cambries.....yds.	1,236,497	\$ 103,815	
Chintzes....." "	1,945,794	146,820	
Cotton Fabrics....." "	1,084,872	107,895	
Cotton Yarn.....pcls.	146,248.23	4,124,002	
Cotton Thread....." "	334.47	19,828	
Drills.....yds.	534,436	37,541	
Handkerchiefs.....doz.	8,104	4,925	
Satins (Cotton).....yds.	1,097,316	149,950	
Shirtings, Grey....." "	43,300,513	2,228,837	
" White....." "	252,113	18,547	
" Dyed....." "	257,456	21,107	
Singlets & Drawers.....doz.	8,614	35,555	
Taffachelass.....yds.	174,076	49,936	
T. Cloths....." "	1,585,482	94,208	
Turkey Reds....." "	2,751,683	199,770	
Velvets....." "	1,881,272	404,402	

<i>Woollen Manufactures, \$2,532,152.</i>			
Blankets.....pcls.	1,890.57	96,797	
Bunting.....yds.	53,053	6,500	
Camlets....." "	14,137	3,812	
Cloth....." "	154,383	226,607	
Flannel....." "	83,985	27,939	
Lastings....." "	68,735	18,949	
Merinos....." "	8,126	2,196	
Mousselines de Laine....." "	9,732,031	2,040,520	
Rugs.....pieces	609	1,909	
Stripes.....yds.	3,814	1,941	
Taffachelass (Wlen)....." "	3,814	1,941	
Wool Fancies....." "	161,416	29,665	
Woollen Yarn.....pcls.	38.79	4,575	

<i>Mixed Cotton and Woollen, \$593,920.</i>			
Alpacas.....yds.	65,339	11,745	
Italian Cloth....." "	658,263	162,837	
Lustres and Orleans....." "	1,256,398	185,124	
Singlets & Drawers.....doz.	402	2,398	
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures....." "	1,002,996	231,816	

<i>Metals, \$626,886.</i>			
Brass.....pcls.	257.52	4,184	
Copper....." "	278.61	10,336	
Copper Ware....." "	—	4,346	
Iron, Manufactured.....pcls.	98,503.61	343,025	
" Pigs....." "	4,014.29	3,858	
" Wire....." "	2,572.51	20,837	
" Scrap....." "	17,554.46	31,040	
" Ware....." "	—	74,269	
" Piping....." "	—	7,810	
" Roofing....." "	—	1,622	
Lead, Pigs.....pcls.	1,407.28	10,242	
" Sheets....." "	979.36	7,180	
Nickel....." "	128.37	12,852	
Quicksilver....." "	427.85	32,292	
Spelter and Zinc....." "	2,966.61	19,141	
Steel....." "	1,535.04	12,015	
Tin....." "	429.83	9,800	
Tin Plates.....boxes	2,675	16,209	
Yellow Metal.....pcls.	249.01	5,828	

<i>Arms and Ammunition, \$51,959.</i>			
<i>Miscellaneous Foreign, \$4,255,228.</i>			
Anchors and Cables....." "	—	1,051	
Articles de Paris....." "	—	5,199	
Beer....." "	—	46,549	
Blacking....." "	—	5,121	
Boots and Shoes.....pairs	16,850	15,289	
Books....." "	—	57,619	
Buttons....." "	—	9,961	
Carmine.....pcls.	5.80	4,015	
Coals.....tons	16,745	186,951	
Corn, Indian.....pcls.	834.61	3,945	
Candles....." "	330.93	6,649	
Canvas.....yds.	231,851	47,968	
Cement.....pcls.	17,743.10	14,875	

<i>Clothing & Haberdashery</i>			
Cloth (Elastic)....." "	—	94,124	
Cordage.....pcls.	1,775.32	20,2206	
Coral....." "	10.69	24,591	
Clocks.....pieces	83,387	31,136	
Carpeting....." "	—	105,062	
Drugs.....pcls.	3,432	40,613	
Dyes....." "	1,233.32	41,058	
Flour....." "	9,207.51	104,631	
Furniture....." "	—	36,463	
Ginseng.....pcls.	—	7,385	
Glass (Window).....cases	60.63	4,209	
Glassware....." "	14,389	55,529	
Hemp Thread.....pcls.	—	94,392	
Implement & Tools....." "	184.65	2,148	
Instruments, Scientific....." "	—	1,202	
" Musical....." "	—	22,510	
Linen.....yds.	29,497	9,553	
Leather.....pcls.	5,308.05	7,202	
Leather Cloth.....yds.	13,873	209,420	

Machinery....." "	—	—	99,431
Medicines....." "	—	—	141,698
Matches....." "	—	—	74,126
Mirrors....." "	—	—	3,993
Oil, Kerosene.....pcls.	88,789.20	—	297,067
" Salad....." "	—	—	2,827
" Castor....." "	—	—	5,165
Oils, various....." "	—	—	1,745
Oil Cloth.....yds.	2,754	—	1,646
Paint Oil.....pcls.	3,820.25	—	32,130
Pictures....." "	—	—	1,284
Perfumery....." "	—	—	12,746
Porcelain-ware....." "	—	—	4,304
Plated-ware....." "	—	—	59,430
Paper and Stationery....." "	—	—	198,147
Provisions and Stores....." "	—	—	133,162
Quinine.....pcls.	8.41	—	32,525
Red Lead....." "	181.31	—	1,929
Sugar, Loaf....." "	1,635.79	—	22,413
Soap, Bar....." "	5,270.57	—	29,820
" Scented....." "	—	—	33,362
Saddlery....." "	—	—	9,035
Spectacles....." "	—	—	7,271
Silk piece goods.....pieces	8,029	—	30,534
Satin piece goods....." "	2,412	—	43,235
Silk and Cotton Mixtures....." "	1,986	—	41,213
Stoves....." "	—	—	2,628
Tea Lead.....pcls.	14,344.76	—	137,515
Thermometers....." "	—	—	1,719
Tobacco.....pcls.	174.77	—	9,665
Towelings.....doz.	5,565	—	9,693
Trimmings....." "	—	—	8,836
Umbrellas.....doz.	13,436	—	75,884
Umbrella frames....." "	—	—	75,573
Varnish....." "	—	—	3,339
Watches.....pieces	18,760	—	129,262
Wines and Spirits....." "	—	—	92,420
Sundries and Unenumerated....." "	—	—	457,523
M'laneous articles on Government account....." "	—	—	621,284

<i>Miscellaneous Local, \$3,034,597.</i>			
Alum.....pcls.	1,858.50	—	3,313
Cattle & Live Stock.....head.	3,957	—	31,184
Cigars.....pcls.	238.57	—	34,892
Cloves....." "	237.51	—	8,847
Cotton (Raw)....." "	23,637.68	—	331,969
Furs and Skins....." "	—	—	3,971
Horns, Rhinoceros.....pcls.	4.93	—	8,795
" Buffalo....." "	140.58	—	2,331
Hides....." "	145.68	—	2,233
Hoofs....." "	159.79	—	4,153
Ivory....." "	405.55	—	7,762
Matting....." "	—	—	13,128
Musk.....pcls.	2.11	—	17,725
Oil (Grand Nut)....." "	—	—	9,043
Peas and Beans.....pcls.	11,397.51	—	25,130
Rattans....." "	1,694.15	—	11,050
Rhubarb....." "	374.14	—	6,322
Sugar, Brown....." "	503,094.34	—	1,909,102
" White....." "	56,505	—	40,152
" Candy....." "	3,214.14	—	28,067
Safflower....." "	663.25	—	28,128
Saffron....." "	2.83	—	1,662
Sea-horse Teeth....." "	28.70	—	1,291
Tea Matting....." "	—	—	31,311
Tortoise-shell.....pcls.	120.81	—	65,726
Vermillion....." "	566.07	—	45,180

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures.....	\$7,747,138
Woollen Manufactures.....	2,532,152
Mixed Cotton and Woollen.....	593,920
Metals.....	626,886
Arms and Ammunition.....	51,959
Miscellaneous, foreign.....	4,255,228
Miscellaneous, local.....	3,034,597

Total Value of Imports.....\$18,841,880

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF THE PORT OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

<i>To ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.</i>			
Articles.	Weight.		Value
Awabi Shells.....pcls.	1,102.96	—	\$2,980
Bronze....." "	—	—	3,797
Camphor.....pcls.	104.05	—	1,789
China Root....." "	1,623.57	—	4,583
Cocoons, pierced....." "	3,899.42	463,946	530,946
Cocoons, unpierced....." "	57.20	11,450	
Cocoons, waste....." "	1,486.10	55,650	
Coal.....tons	1,375	—	11,521

Copper Ore...pcls.	6,978.69	132,832	154,003
„ Slabs... „	916.64	18,941	
„ Scrap... „	52.45	1,044	
„ Wire... „	45.87	1,186	
Cotton piece goods.....	—	—	1,337
Drugs.....pcls.	539.93	—	4,733
Fish, Dried.....	—	—	—
Cuttle-fish...pcls.	5,794.70	69,348	297,495
Awabi..... „	5,144.87	146,794	
Beche de mer „	386.45	12,291	
Shell-fish „	—	4,317	
Shark's Fins „	466.99	11,646	
Dried Fish (various)... „	7,059.14	35,099	
Fans..... „	—	—	36,680
Fire Engine.....	—	—	1,031
Ginseng.....pcls.	1,251.49	—	140,250
Isinglass..... „	1,079.57	—	32,390
Lacq'd Ware.....	—	—	92,484
Medicines...pcls.	—	—	2,747
Mushrooms..... „	1,908.09	—	80,784
Porcelain and Earthenware.....	—	—	29,878
Potatoes...pcls.	7,164.66	—	6,657
Paper..... „	88.85	—	3,601
Provisions.....	—	—	1,415
Rice.....pcls.	269,278.60	—	462,675
Seaweed, uncut.....pcls.	14,133.23	30,664	52,650
Seaweed, cut „	6,232.00	21,986	
Screens..... „	—	—	1,732
Silk, Raw...pcls.	18,418.67	13,191,710	13,735,040
„ Noshi... „	1,488.93	233,613	
„ Floss... „	588.58	111,504	
„ Waste... „	4,316.81	198,213	
Silk piece goods.....	—	—	15,869
Silk - worm Egg cards.....	1,018,525	—	1,902,271
Skins & Furs.....	—	—	1,746
Tea.....pcls.	115,994.07	—	3,473,178
„ Bancha „	2,033.57	—	21,984
„ Dust... „	6,070.52	—	19,456
Tea-packing paper.....	—	—	1,217
Tobacco leaf.....pcls.	3,236.22	—	34,622
Umbrellas...pcls.	52,614	—	2,528
Wax, Vegetable.....pcls.	530.00	—	6,530
„ Bees... „	29.45	—	1,144
Sundries.....	—	—	276,136
Total.....			\$21,431,879

Note.—A picul is 133½ lbs. avoirdupois.

III.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British, General.....	121	125,448	124	128,830
Brit. Mail Steamers.....	27	26,659	26	25,630
American, General.....	25	16,582	28	18,690
Am. Mail Steamers.....	37	133,931	39	141,154
French, General.....	3	1,009	3	1,009
Fr. Mail Steamers.....	27	44,355	26	42,629
German.....	28	6,892	27	6,582
Russian.....	4	1,445	3	1,320
Swed. and Norgn.....	5	3,635	5	3,635
Danish.....	4	842	3	824
Dutch.....	2	2,683	2	2,683
Total.....	283	363,481	286	373,256

VESSELS SOLD TO JAPANESE PURCHASERS.

1 British Hulk.....	\$6,000
1 British Ship.....	7,000
1 American Steamer.....	7,500
Total, 3 vessels for.....	\$20,500

IV.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM KANAGAWA DURING THE YEAR 1876.

Imported from England and other Countries.....	\$13,026,290
Imported from Open Ports in Japan.....	8,350,981
Total Import.....	\$21,377,931
Exported to England and other Countries.....	\$22,685,389
Exported to Open Ports in Japan.....	5,365,294
Total Export.....	\$28,050,683
Total Imported and Exported.....	\$49,428,614

V.—PORT OF KANAGAWA.—RETURN OF THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH A RETURN OF SHIPPING ENTRANCE AND CLEARANCE FEES AND STORAGE CHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1876.

Import Duties.....	\$840,496
Export Duties.....	676,774
Shipping Fees.....	7,616
Storage Charges.....	8,233
Miscellaneous.....	2,201
Total.....	\$1,535,320

VI.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AND FIRMS, AND THE RESIDENTS AND FIRMS OF EACH FOREIGN NATIONALITY ESTABLISHED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA ON THE 31st DEC., 1876.

Nationality.	No. of Residents.	No. of Firms.
British.....	635	54
Austro-Hungarian.....	15	2
Belgian.....	12	1
Chinese.....	1,033	18
Danish.....	19	1
Dutch.....	86	4
French.....	161	36
German.....	150	19
Hawaiian.....	—	—
Italian.....	21	6
Peruvian.....	—	—
Portuguese.....	62	—
Russian.....	35	—
Spanish.....	32	—
Swedish and Norwegian.....	19	2
Swiss.....	24	7
United States.....	240	26
Total Foreign Residents and Firms.....	2,552	176

YUKI KOTSUKE-NIUDO IN HADES.

(From the *Taiheiki*.)

The ship in which Yuki Kôtsuke-Niudô sailed being separated from that of the prince, was driven to the harbour of Ano in the State of Isé, after having drifted about the boundless ocean for seven days and nights. There Yuki repaired the damages done to the vessel, and was ready to sail again for his destination, which was the State of Mutsu, when he was suddenly taken ill, and was shortly after carried to the grave. Before the warrior died he was visited by a benevolent priest, who kindly advised him to repeat prayers in order that he might be saved from the sins he had committed, and to put away his wordly thoughts, and confide in him if he had anything to communicate to his relatives. As soon as the old warrior heard this, he sat up in his bed and said, laughing in a ghastly manner:—"I am now seventy years old, and have enjoyed through my life good fame and the highest confidence of the Tennô, so I have nothing to regret at my death, except that I die before I can destroy all the enemies of my master. Tell my son in the country that he need not make any offerings to Buddha and the priests, to obtain my future beatitude. Nothing he can do will better satisfy me than the offering of the heads of our enemies, which he shall cut off and hang before my tomb." Having said this, he expired with his drawn sword in his hand. Well, this fierce man was a great hater of religion and had killed numberless priests; and he used to say that he could not sleep comfortably unless he had some human heads laid near his pillow. His relatives being in the State of Mutsu, it was long before the intelligence of his death reached them.

In the interval, a high priest travelling on his way from Musashi to Shimosa, met a *yamabushi*, one evening, while he was seeking in vain for a lodging, and was taken by him to a certain place where he could see a large

iron gate, on which were inscribed the words "The Great Temple of Fire." Entering it, he saw before him a magnificent shrine named the "Judgment of Right and Wrong." Here the *yamabushi*, leaving the priest in the courtyard, went in alone, but soon came back with a box containing two prayer-books, one of which he handed to the priest, saying that he must read it aloud calmly while a terrible sight appeared. Then, opening the other book for himself, he read very reverently. It was now midnight, and very calm with clear moonlight; but suddenly black clouds hid the light, and fierce lightning flashed through the torrents of rain which began to fall. Then appeared numberless demons setting on fire a heap of coals, while poisonous serpents stretched out their red tongues, and savage dogs barked terribly. Next a fire cart bearing a criminal descended from the sky, drawn by many demons. The victim was taken out and placed between huge iron blocks which the savage demons pressed together with horrible yells, the blood meanwhile streaming down into a large tub placed to receive it. When the body was pressed as thin as a sheet of paper, it was taken out, and one demon thrust an iron skewer through it and held it over a slow fire as if it were a fish he was cooking. When it had become perfectly dry, it was stretched upon a block, where it was cut into a hundred pieces which were put in a basket. A demon shook the basket saying:—"Live! live!", when the fragments were turned to a human being as before.

Then the chief demon exclaimed, standing before him:—"It is not hell, but your own crimes that torture you thus!" The rebuked criminal wept without tears, for he could not cry, as iron balls were caused to choke his throat, and he was exposed to a hot fire, which dried his tears as soon as they started; and his agony was beyond expression. The terrified priest asked the *yamabushi* who the criminal was. "He is Yuki Kôtsuke-Niudô of Mutsu," replied he, "who died in Isé, and he has fallen into the hell of Ahi. When you happen to see his relatives, tell them to copy a prayer-book and thereby rescue him from those tortures. I am Jizo Bosatsu, whose name was accidentally inscribed on the sleeve of the garment in which he used to fight; so I take compassion upon him." As soon as this had escaped his companion's lips, the priest heard the wild wind sweeping through the pine trees: the bell of a distant temple proclaimed the dawn; and he found himself on the grass of the wide plain of Shimosa. Marvelling much at such a vision, the priest hastened to Mutsu, and narrated all the horrible sights he had witnessed to Yuki Gonshoyu, the son of Kôtsuke Niudô, and advised him to obey the commands of Jizo Bosatsu. This taking place before the intelligence of Kôtsuke Niudô's fate had reached his home, much doubt of its truth was entertained by the family; but, after a few days, a messenger arrived from Isé, bringing the sad news, and the last words of the late warrior.

THE BOOK STORES.

(From the *New Tokio Hanjoki*.)

NO ANCIENT time could exceed the brightness of learning and the richness in literary works of the present time. Numerous books of English, French, German, and Chinese literature, with the new Shinto and Buddhist publications, form a great emporium for education, which produces sons wiser than

their fathers, and affords a remedy for the blind. It is true that the extent of the civilization of a country can be ascertained by the number of its books; and now there are in Tokio about 500 old book stores besides their branch establishments, which are almost beyond calculation, and they are all in a condition of great prosperity, having many patrons.

Well, learning is for promoting intellectual power, which produces inventive genius, which again necessarily produces new books; so, perhaps, all existing books will be mere waste-paper after ten years. "What shall you do," asked a friend of mine, once, "when your New Hanjoki, which is naturally a useless work, comes to be handed to the waste-paper dealers?" "I have no fear for that," said I, "for I shall have then another Hanjoki, written upon the then new condition of Tokio's prosperity."

Every European book store has nice book cases close to the walls, covered with glass doors, in which many beautifully bound books are arranged in order. Webster's big Dictionaries are always deposited in the central case; works on Moral Philosophy on the left, and such as Parley's history of the World, Geography and Natural Philosophy on the right, while the Readers—mostly first, second, and third, perhaps there being nobody yet able to read the more advanced numbers—are heaped together on one side.

The banto there understands some English, and the kozo know all the titles of books by heart.

A self-conceited youth taking a seat in the shop addresses the banto:—"Have any new books arrived per recent mail?" "Yes sir, there have," replies banto promptly, and he lays a few volumes before the customer, who remarks, turning over a few pages of each volume:—"Oh! this is Mill's Political Economy; that is Buckle's History of Civilization! I know their contents by heart! And what are those? Oh! these are no newer than Mill or Buckle! I want something very new." The banto produces another volume, saying:—"This is only a story, sir, but it is exceedingly well written, I am told." While the young customer is eyeing the pages deliberately, a kozo who has been watching him says softly: "Really the eyes of a learned man must be different from those of common people's. How else is it possible for him to read any book, held upside down?" "Never mind, boy!" says the other, "I have hurt my sight by close night study," and, turning the book to its proper position exclaims:—"Ah! this is the work of an American, which I read ten years ago." "Perhaps not, sir," says the banto concealing his emotion, "it is one written by one of our countrymen in London!"

An old man, standing before the shop, asks in a low tone:—"Have you any English Grammars?" "Yes, but of what kind sir?" says the kozo rather sharply, "Peneo's or Quackembos'?" "Well, don't trouble yourself," says the old man hesitatingly, "only give me one with explanations in kana."

"There is no such grammar, sir," retorts kozo. "Probably you want some translation." "What do you mean?" asks the man, "one translated into English or Chinese?" "I don't understand, sir," says the kozo still more sharply. "Translations are mostly made in Japanese for those who cannot read English; but if you intend to learn English, you have no need of one of that kind, I should suppose."

"Well, then, give me," says the old fellow feebly, "a self teacher (Hitori-geiko) of English conversation." At this the banto ex-

claims indignantly:—"In our store we keep European books only, sir; pray go and ask at smaller shops for such books as you want." The poor fellow goes out silently, when banto remarks, laughing:—"I think he is likely to make good progress in learning English at fifty years of age."

In another kind of bookseller's shop, where various kinds of publications, including newspapers, copybooks, and paintings, there always are hung upon the walls long slips of papers describing the titles of books newly published. A genteel priest covered with a European hat, and clad in a Buddhist robe and Japanese hakama comes in smiling, as he inquires of the banto:—"Have you any book which treats on Shintoism?" "Oh, yes, we have," replies the banto. "We have Kojiki, Nifongi, &c., but which do you want?" "Well, I should like to have one which contains enough in a single volume for preaching purposes." "Here is one," says the banto, producing a book, entitled "Epitome of Shintoism." "That is good enough," says the priest. Then, producing some ten volumes of ancient books he adds:—"But will you kindly exchange these books for that single one?" "Well, as you know," replies the banto not well pleased, "Buddhist books have no value at present; even the 600 volumes of the famous Daihannia-kio are not saleable at all, so I cannot do so, unless you add a few sen." "Now, listen to what I tell you," says the priest, with tears. "These precious volumes have been kept in the library of my temple for many centuries. During that time they used to be let out once a year for recitation to remove popular ills. Now the Government have established many preaching houses, and I, being chosen one of the preachers, must understand Shintoism thoroughly; but this I do only to feed my stomach. It happened one night in my dreams that those and other books in the library appeared to me and said, very lamentably, 'Oh! unfortunate are we, religious books! For we have not seen the blue skies for years together, being imprisoned in a library. Issetsu-kio is entirely out of use, and Nehan-kio is really sleeping. Besides, severe attacks are made upon our religion. We don't know where we shall take refuge by-and-by. Why do you not protect us, being our guardian? Truly we should think it better for us to be thrown into the hands of waste-paper dealers, and so to be of some use in the world!' This was followed by loud lamentations and prayers, which waked me from my dream. In the good old time," he continues, "a single Kannon-kio used to feed a great many priests, including goma-burners and cooking priests; and it is impossible to calculate how many persons lived upon the charity of other books; so, although I would confide these books to a bookseller's care, I could not bear to see them suffer indignity at the hands of waste-paper dealers. Pray, therefore, have some pity upon them."

"I sympathize with you!" exclaims, confidentially, a Chinese scholar, who has been reading a Chinese paper, standing by the priest. "Indeed, our Confucian books are in similar circumstances. Our classics, which monopolised the schools, public as well as private, have come to be exposed for sale in the open streets, or are covered with cobwebs, since the introduction of European learning; and though there be but few and occasional purchasers, their prices are lamentably low. Moreover they are constantly ridiculed and slandered by students of English and French, who always say that the Confucian doctrine is tedious and hard to be attained by learners,

but they never know really why it is so, because they don't study it at all. They think it sufficient when they know Chinese characters enough to be employed in translating Japanese into English. But their translations are often so obscure in their meaning as to be utterly useless. If they first study Chinese well, and then begin English, they may make good scholars: so the Buddhist doctrine, when it is brought into real practice, may do much good to the public. Indeed, I do sympathize with you for the deplorable fact."

The clever banto interferes here, saying:—"Allow me to offer the remark that your views are rather narrow. There are many European, Chinese, Buddhist, and Shinto adherents, each following his own inclination; but no matter what may be the doctrine taught anything new is always received into popularity. So the Confucian may invent a new argument out of the original ones; and a Buddhist can do the same to gain popularity." Then, pointing to the list of actors, which hangs on the wall, he adds:—"The cleverest actors are always the youngest. A doctrine is a stage: scholars, actors, and books, the performances. So, a talented scholar must produce some new performance suited to his stage." While the discussion is thus going on, the clock strikes three, and a kozo, rubbing his sleepy eyes, remarks:—"The performance is just finished. Pray let the old spectators go out, and let new ones come in!"

IN A BARBER'S SHOP.

(From the New Tokio Hanjoki.)

A barber's shop, being always got up in imitation of a European house, is painted on the outside so as to resemble a house of stone, while its pillars are of iron in appearance, and the building itself is generally very small. Before the shop stands a long pole, with a ball on the top, and decorated with red and white stripes, which serves as the sign-board of the barber. Whether the colored stripes on the pole and the ball at the top are supposed to represent the hair and heads of the barber's customers I cannot tell, and must leave the solution of the problem to some more learned man. There are several ways of dressing hair,—the English, French, Japanese, and other styles—and different prices are charged at different shops, but in the majority the price is half a bu for the first cut,—that is to say, when a Japanese wishes to have his hair done in European style,—and seven or eight sen afterwards. At present there is a semi-civilized fashion of cutting hair which is very curious to look at. The person desirous of conforming to this custom has the front part of his head shaved and the remainder of his hair cut close.

There sits silently, on a bench, an old man of Daichi, who regards himself as a store stocked with ancient knowledge, and looks of contempt upon those who mention the Western world with an air. A young student is close by, and rather abruptly addresses the old sage, saying:—"Look, a large dragon fly (meaning the knot of hair) has perched upon your head! Why do you not cut it off? If you continue going through life in this way, I fancy you will experience but very little pleasure." The ancient strokes his chin slowly, and, while a bitterly sarcastic smile steals over his features, says:—"People, when they take to dressing their hair in accordance with European fashions, are apt to think themselves civilized, but they are far from it so long as their minds remain uncultivated. And, let me ask, what pleasure

do you yourself derive from having your hair dressed in that way? A gentleman is slow in speech but quick in action; and civilization must have a simple exterior while internally it must be perfect. I don't like the present fashions, which are quite the reverse of what they used to be. It is also said now that the doctrine of Confucius is tedious, and the religion of Shaka false; and the only thing which seems to be profitable to society is the doctrine preached by the foreigners, which, if true, everybody will most likely believe in. However, I am sorry to notice the establishment of private schools for the teaching of foreign languages, because they are always closed up shortly after being opened, owing to their funds being expended in mere outward show, and in things totally unnecessary. A beautiful structure does not induce students to study harder, and I have never known one who studied in a magnificent palace become more advanced, in consequence, than the scholar who learned in a thatched house. Do Europeans regard those as great men who attempt an undertaking which is beyond their power to accomplish? Those who are devoid of truth, and only pay attention to outward decorations, are like the fanciful sign-boards of the theatres; and who is it that believes the statements they contain? The dressing of hair according to European style is only an attempt at counterfeiting civilization, which I detest very much, so I don't think I shall drive away the dragon fly from the top of my head." With these remarks the old man is about to rise and take his departure, but the other catches him by the sleeve of his dress, saying:—"Stay a moment! You say that the wearing of hair according to foreign style is only a sign-board. It may be so, perhaps, but do you think it is of no value? If you do, you make a mistake. If Seishi (a Chinese lady celebrated for her beauty) were to carry manure about, she would cease to be attractive; and if Komachi (a Japanese beauty) were to turn beggar, people would turn away in disgust from her. This would not be because the beauty of either of the ladies had diminished in any degree, but because surrounding circumstances had changed. Now, suppose a great European scholar, who, however, has a taste for antiquated costumes, and wears a short sleeved coat, long sword, and ties his hair in a knot on the top of his head,—who could believe that he was a very learned man? Again, suppose a youth who, although he cannot read a single page of an English book, dresses his hair in European style, wears European clothes and leather boots,—who would suppose him to be an ignorant clinger to ancient customs? When a person is careful in his dress he is never careless in his behaviour, so the sign-board, as you are pleased to term it, is an important thing after all. If a theatre had no sign-board it would not have so many persons to witness the performance as if it had one; and if a medicine had no testimonials as to its virtue no one would buy it." The old man laughs contemptuously as he replies:—"The hair civilization may be effected for half a bu; but how do you contrive to cleanse a dirty mind?" "There is a hospital for that purpose," retorted the other, "but as I am not a physician I cannot inform you as to what medicines would have to be applied. For further particulars you had better apply to a gentleman of the medical profession. The scarcity of civilized men is owing to the scarcity of sign-boards: therefore, I would like to call all the barbers together, and with their assistance cut off the hair of all the fellows who dressed it in such a barbarous style as yours." "Hair-cutting is my business, Sir," chimes in the barber, stopping for an instant the working

of his busy scissors, "and I am quite willing to civilize as many heads as I am entrusted with." "You may clean their heads," says the old man, still harping on his text, "but who will wash their dirty minds?" "Why, sir, there are many European washermen to perform that operation; and when any part of the internal organ is hurt or torn, there are also plenty of European tailors to mend it," is the barber's ready reply.

A GIRLS' SCHOOL.

(From the new *Tokio Hanjoki*.)

It is most important for a woman to have learning, because every word and movement of a mother is an example followed by her children. How is it possible for a mother to teach her children well unless she has learned herself? And how is it possible for children to know how to govern themselves without being taught?

Many youths waste their lives in idleness and indolence, while many girls disgrace themselves by the commission of shameful acts, the final result, that they both come to an ill end, being due to the fact of their ill bringing up. Indeed, the duty of a mother is a weighty one, or, as the Western sages say, "the goodness of the rising generation depends upon the female parents;" because the education of children during their early years, falls upon their mothers; therefore it is very necessary for women to be properly trained.

Thus, we are very sorry to find in the city of Tokio, many men and women of bad and loose character, who maintain unlawful relations with each other, to their mutual misfortune, and with the result of frequent suicides. Why do they regard their precious lives as such a trifling matter? Because their mothers knew nothing but *Iro* (the first three letters of the Japanese alphabet, also meaning love) and so they could teach their children nothing else. Most girls, when they come to the age of fifteen, know very well how to dress themselves in fine clothes, and how to arrange their toilet, but they do not know at all how to work with their needle. They can recite licentious songs very well, but cannot distinguish, by the writing, whether a pawnbroker's ticket is not an official notification. How can such women educate their children properly?

All enlightened countries have established female schools, thereby producing good mothers, and this practice is being imitated in our country, where many female schools, public and private, have been founded; and the number of pupils is daily increasing. Recently Government has instituted a normal school for women, in order to extend female education; and I have no doubt that, after a few years, there will be a great improvement in the morality of young women, who will give perfect leisure to King Emma of Hades, who will have nothing about the suicides of lovers to record in his book, which, therefore, he will be compelled to deliver up to the Izumo temple, there to be kept evermore. However, into the questions of social reform in the relations between male and female, and the entire disappearance of the practice of polygamy, my small brain has no power to enter; so I beg to leave this matter to fortune-tellers and physiognomists.

A Government Girls' School is at Takehira-cho, within the Hitotsu-bashi gate, and the new structure is modelled after the European style. It is not very large, but it is surrounded with beautifully laid-out gardens. A Women's Normal School has been constructed close to

what was the Seido, and is now the magnificent Normal School at Kanda. Here accommodation was devised for one hundred pupils; but nearly double that number of girls have arrived from all quarters, desirous to be admitted. Though Tokio has several female schools, the pupils are not allowed to lodge in them, except in the case of the Female Normal School.

The ages of the pupils are from twelve to sixteen, and the regulations for instruction adopted are those in use in common schools, to which, however, English lessons, with needle-work, and other accomplishments necessary to a lady's education, are added. These schools are all superintended by female teachers, who also take good care to inculcate lessons of morality and virtue.

Two neatly attired girls are on their way to school, each holding her books under her left arm, and an umbrella in the right hand. They talk as they go.

"How old are you?" asks Miss Ume; "I guess you are nearly sixteen." "Not so old," replies Miss Kiku, an intelligent looking girl; "but why are you so anxious to know my age?" "There is nothing to wonder at," says the other: "only I am jealous of you, being younger than myself." "I am already sixteen years and two months old," continues Ume, "and, indeed, flowers fade too soon: besides there are the cruel rain and wind, which may destroy their beauty unexpectedly. To tell you the truth, I am in great distress, from which I am unable to free myself, I suppose." "I will help you, if I can," says the younger girl earnestly; "but tell me what it is." "Well, my family belongs to a certain Han," begins the elder girl, "to which my father rendered much service, but, unfortunately, he died shortly after my birth; and, having no brother to support me, I have been brought up entirely under the kind care of my mother in the midst of great poverty; and the late reduction of pensions has brought additional misery upon us. Now," continues she, "my poor mother was so imprudent as to promise a son of one of her relatives, a cousin, to give me to him in marriage, and she is now longing to see me married to him as soon as possible, while he, too, is pressing me to hasten the day. But this man, to whom I am betrothed, is a most detestable fellow, with a visage as black as a varnished mask, a flat nose, and pock-marks all over his face. Besides, he is ill formed, and ill tempered as well, just like the villain Iwanaga in the drama; but mind, I do not care a bit about his ugly features, but I can not endure to marry an ignorant fool, who knows nothing about the art of writing. Moreover, I am told that he has joined those idle Shizoku, who are uselessly urging on the expedition to Corea, and I do hate him with all my heart! So you see," she goes on, "if I disobey my mother, I shall be disowned as an undutiful child and, if I obey her, I must suffer the greatest misery all my life. Such being the case, my distress is not like a stone, which may be rolled round and away. I have no heart to learn anything, though I go to school. Now, can you lend me a helping hand to save me from a future unhappy life?" "I tell you, my dear, you have nothing to fear in any case," says the cheerful Kiku. "I think you have not been long at school, so you are not quite free from the ancient notion that a sovereign and a father had such arbitrary power as to kill their own subjects and children, according to their own will. This was a barbarous custom; and now things are different. Mankind, being the creatures of God, the duty of parents towards their children is to bring them up properly. God must be res-

pected above all other things, and the parents come next. This is a fact acknowledged throughout the world. Now, a parent, as well as a sovereign, has certain limits to the exercise of his authority: so, if you have sufficient reason to oppose the wish of your mother, you can do so lawfully. Besides, marriage being the most important event in one's life, which neither a sovereign nor a father has any right to enforce, against the will of the party concerned, you are perfectly justified in rejecting a marriage proposed against your wish, and you may still preserve your self-respect. Then, you would ask," goes on the clever girl, "how may you preserve your independence and self-respect? Very well! Hear what I would do, myself, if situated as you are. Educated females being yet scarce in our country, I should study hard, till I was able to be a school-mistress, and be paid sufficiently to support myself. Then I should be free to choose a husband whom I could love with all my heart, and have nobody to interfere with me. Is this not very pleasant? Now, what I advise you to do is this: be studious, and take care not to lose your freedom." "Very good, indeed!" exclaims Miss Ume much delighted, "I accept your kind advice with grateful heart, my dear!" "Then tell your mother what you intend to do without delay," says Miss Kiku. "Yes I will!" replies the other, as they enter the school gate together.

THE STRANDING OF THE "ASAMA-KUWAN."

(From the *Osaka Nippo*.)

THE man-of-war *Asama-kuwan* was cruising off a part of the coast of Hiuga, which is occupied entirely by the rebel army. On the 29th June she ran on some rocks off the island of Oshima, opposite Cape Tonoura, Hiuga. It was 3 o'clock a.m.: the sea was very high, and the weather foggy. Captain Itokata, in command of the ship, and others tried their best to get the vessel off the rocks. But she would not move, and the water soon gained the cabin. As they were close to the enemy's ground, the captain landed on the island, with 17 young officers and 23 marines, who were drawn up in line and stationed in the best position in which to meet the insurgents should they appear. Rice and other necessities were landed. But, very fortunately for the imperialists, the insurgents did not know of the wreck at first. On the evening of the same day, however, the rebels fired upon the island, but it was then too dark for their fire to be dangerous. Meanwhile, the water rose high, and the man-of-war commenced unexpectedly to float off the rock. All on board were very joyful, and shouted and clapped their hands. The imperialists who had landed left their rice and other things on the island, which the rebel soldiers were then approaching, re-embarked on board the man-of-war, and did their best to stop the leak. Previous to this time the captain had despatched a small boat to the *Nisshin-kuwan* in Saiki, Bungo, asking for aid. The latter place was distant about fifty ri from the site of the accident, and the weather was unfortunately stormy, so that no one on board expected that the messengers would reach Saiki. Nevertheless the small boat, which left the man-of-war at 3 p.m. on the 29th, arrived in the harbour of Saiki on the following morning. The *Nisshin-kuwan* was at once despatched to the assistance of her consort, and, arriving off the coast of Takaki, Hiuga, met the latter and accompanied her as far as Saga, where they arrived with great difficulty, and where the *Asama-kuwan* is now repairing damages.

THE PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*)

Before the Kagoshima insurgents overtly raised the standard of revolt against the Central Government, and even after they had prevented the imperialists from embarking the gunpowder, then in the naval arsenal in Iso, Kagoshima, on board the *Sekirio Maru* in conformity with the order of the War Department, they found it very difficult to frame any justification of their conduct. So they arrested without reason those officers of the Police Department, who had just returned from Tokio to Kagoshima, and obliged them, by the infliction of cruel torture, to confess just what they choose them to say. The Shigakko-to then excited all the shizoku in Satsuma by publishing their confessions, and sent to the neighbouring ken a manifesto signed by Oyama, the then Governor of Kagoshima. No sensible men could be misled by such a transparent device. But the poor shizoku in Satsuma, Hiuga, and Osumi, who looked upon Saigō-Takamori as their father or their god, distrusted the government rather than their present commander. When the Mikado's envoy landed in Kagoshima, he released the prisoners, whom he sent back to Tokio, together with the ex-Governor Oyama, for examination. They were shortly brought before the Daishin-in, where a trial took place. Nakahara, one of the prisoners, is a native of Ishu-in, Satsuma. During the 6th year of Meiji (1873) he was stationed in Tokio as a police inspector. When the question of a Korean expedition arose, and the present rebel commanders resigned their posts in the Government, Nakahara favoured their opinion and followed them to Kagoshima. In the following year, when the Government decided on an expedition to Formosa, he was ordered to that island at the head of a force, formed of the Kagoshima shizoku. In March he landed in Formosa, whence he returned to Kagoshima after a few months. He noticed the condition of excitement prevailing among the Shigakko-to. The latter spoke evil against the Government; and no orders from the Central Authorities were obeyed by them. Nakahara did his best to persuade those of his friends and relations who were members of the Shigakko-to to leave them; and the society in consequence looked upon him as their worst enemy. So he left Kagoshima and was again employed in the service of the Police Department in Tokio. Towards the close of last year, he received a letter from his home, stating that the Shigakko-to had increased in numbers and were much excited. He and two others, Sonoda and Suyehiro, determined to return to their homes where they hoped to be able to assist in preserving peace. Four other Kagoshima men also in the service of the Police Department, namely, Auraku, Mayeda, Matsuhita, and Stami, cherished the same desires. During December, they were allowed by the Government to visit their homes. At this time various rumors were current through the entire country. On the 10th January this year they arrived in the harbour of Chiyo in Satsuma. Nakahara passed the night in Chiyo at the house of a friend, who spoke to him as follows:—"The Shigakko-to have much increased in number and power. Very few shizoku have entered their school; and, in consequence, are persecuted by them. The members have recently been very busy purchasing fire-arms; and they consider all those arrive from Tokio to be spies of the Government. Further, they have issued a notice to the effect that anyone

holding communication with new comers from the east shall be destroyed." On the following night Nakahara arrived at his home in Ishu-in. But none of his friends or relations visited him; and those who happened to meet the newcomer in the street, looked fiercely at him. Nakahara and his companions found it too late to return to Tokio. On the 12th February he was ordered to appear before the district office. On his way to the office, he was arrested and taken to the police station in Kagoshima, where he found all his companions from Tokio in custody, and showing signs of bodily injuries, more or less severe.

Matsushita, who was a prisoner in the hands of the Kagoshima insurgents, was born in Gama. On returning from Tokio to his native province he found that Etsumi Jurota was District Officer; and he also became aware of the fact that this official was busily engaged purchasing ammunition at the public expense. On ascertaining this, he called secretly on the Kocho and some other officials, and informed them of what Etsumi was doing, and urged them to cherish their reputations, and to watch the actions of the Gakko-to. On the second of February, Itami, who belonged to the Kajiki district, and who had been a companion of Matsushita's from Tokio, called upon him and told him that the Gakko-to had forced their way into the Naval Arsenal of Iso, and seized large quantities of ammunition, and destroyed everything; and that the shizoku of the Gama district had joined the Gakko-to. The faithful Matsushita saw that any interference on his part with the actions of the Gakko-to would be useless, so he left his home and proceeded to Itami for the purpose of consulting his friends there. The result of the interview was that they resolved to carry this wonderful intelligence to Tokio. It was arranged that they were to start on the 4th of February, but when they were on the point of starting about fifteen members of the Gakko-to, each armed with swords, rifles, or clubs, forced their way into Matsushita's house and arrested him.

Mayeda and Itami were residing together in Itami, and endeavoured, even at the risk of their lives, to quell the disaffection which was growing rapidly. At this time Beppu-Shinsuke, Kucho of the district, ordered the shizoku to rise and join the Gakko-to. Notwithstanding his influence, however, the two loyal men, by their eloquent arguments, contrived to gain a number over to their side, who promised to follow them to Tokio to avoid being obliged to join the Gakko-to.

During the night of the 1st February, excitement prevailed in the district, and about 200 persons were seen, armed with swords and firearms, running as quickly as possible towards the city of Kagoshima. On the following day large quantities of ammunition were brought to Kajiki both by land and by sea. Through these demonstrations Mayeda became very distrustful of the Gakko-to, and sent a letter to Kishima in Kagoshima enquiring what was the matter. The messenger whom he sent brought back the intelligence that Kishima was at the head of the rebels, and that he had seized all the firearms belonging to the Government. Notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell on the morning of the 4th, Mayeda and Itami left their home at three o'clock for the purpose of communicating with the Kumamoto garrison. They went as far as the village of Yoshida, where they resolved to pass the night in company with two loyal acquaintances, Kawa and Kawakami. But, unfortunately for them, they were pursued by about fifty rebels, who found out where they were staying and forced their way into their bedrooms, shouting out—"Criminals! follow us and obey the order

from the Kencho!" Upon a close scrutiny the two men observed a number of their personal friends and relations among the rebels, to their great surprise. The night was very dark and the rebels marched by the light of a pine torch, taking the poor men with them, and proceeded towards Kagoshima. As they journeyed along, Kawakami looked smilingly upon Itami and said: "Do you remember the famous poem of Buntensho, sir?" Itami replied that he had no recollection of it. Then the bold Kawakami sung the song in a loud voice, with the intention of shaming the rebels. The latter, however, became very angry and one of them struck him on the face with a burning pine torch. Kawakami was not dismayed by this act of violence, and told the man who struck him that he was an insolent fellow, whereupon the rebels beat him until he fell fainting to the ground. At dawn on the 5th the party reached Yokogawa, and arrived at Kagoshima on the evening of the same day.

As we have already mentioned, some officers connected with the police department in Tokio, along with others, had been arrested and imprisoned in the police station at Kagoshima. Nakahara, whom the insurgents considered as a leader, was tied to a post. He was first brought up for trial before Nakajima and others belonging to the Gakko-to. Nakajima looked savagely at him and said:—"You, bold fellow, have returned to Kagoshima in order to assassinate Saigo Takamori, Commander-in-Chief of the imperial army. You must confess what you have been ordered by the Government to do." The poor prisoner started in surprise at such an unexpected announcement. He, however, said:—"I know nothing about what you refer to, I have simply returned because my parents are in ill health." The investigator said, in an angry tone:—"This obstinate fellow must be severely beaten," whereupon a number of those present assailed him with their clubs and beat him over the head, face, shoulders, and wherever they could get a stroke at him. But there was no yielding on the part of the faithful and brave man, who was determined to do what was right come what would, though he was severely wounded, for the blows fell upon him as thick as rain, until at length he fainted. When the poor fellow lost his senses, they gave him a cup of water which revived him, and the question which was put before was again put, but Nakahara answered that he had no other answer than he had already given. He was again tortured until he fainted, when medicine was given to restore him. Nakajima again said to him when he had sufficiently recovered: "You obstinate fellow, notwithstanding the repeated trials given you you still persist in refusing to confess. You are a popular man in Ishin-in, but you are believed to be acting under the secret instructions of Kawaji" (Director of the Police Department). He then asked the prisoner who it was that permitted him to return to his birth place, and added: "If you will not spit the fact out of your mouth we will beat it out of your hands and feet." Again the torture was applied until the unfortunate man again fainted, when water was thrown over him. He was then taken and placed in a dark jail where he remained until the 5th of February, when he was again taken out and tortured eight times.

Suyeshiro was one of those unfortunate prisoners whose lot was to fall into the hands of the insurgents in Kagoshima, and he was confined in gaol until 5 p.m. on the 5th of February when, for the first time, he was brought up for trial before Nakamura, Keibu of Police, in Kagoshima. His judge said: "Why have you been arrested?" "I have no idea," replied the prisoner. "Then,

why did you come here from Tokio?" interrogated Nakayama angrily. "It is to carry out no small matter that you and others have returned from the East. Your companions have already confessed all the facts, and you, poor fellow, would do well to follow their example, and tell us what you have been commissioned in Tokio to perform in Kagoshima." Suyeshiro was astonished. He, however, said:—"If you want to know what business has induced me to return from Tokio, I will tell you. It is not of a public character, my principal desire being to return and make personal enquiries after the health of my father, who is sick. However, as I am an officer of the Police Department in Tokio, it is also my duty to observe all that passes of any importance and report the same; and the performance of this duty is only in accordance with an article embodied in the Police Regulations: and I have made up my mind to do this." His interrogator became flushed with anger as he listened to these remarks, and exclaimed:—"You speak too freely, you intruder!" He then ordered him to be taken and tortured. The prisoner was immediately assailed by a number of persons, who were armed with clubs, and who beat him on all parts of his body. He stood the assault most bravely, and said quietly:—"Don't be so wicked. I will inform you of the object of my return from the East without your resorting to such a cruel method of extracting it from me." The rebels then left off beating him and he said:—"I heard of the high excitement among the members of the Gakkoto, so I returned for the purpose of advising them to remain faithful to the Mikado." "Who told you there was high excitement in the Kagoshima ken?" enquired the investigator. "What a strange question to ask, when it is universally known all over Tokio, and throughout all Japan, for it has repeatedly been referred to by all the newspapers, and everybody knows about the feeling of the Gakkoto." Some of the members of the Gakkoto, were present and heard the prisoner make these statements, whereupon they glared at him savagely, and with one voice said:—"Do you know who it was who established the Shigakko?" The prisoner replied that it was founded by Mr. Saigo. He was then questioned as to his knowledge of the rules of the Society, and answered that he was not acquainted with all of them, but one was to the effect that the members were bound to serve their sovereign and their country to the best of their ability. "You are right," exclaimed the insurgents angrily, "but how is it then, if you knew this, that you doubted the sincerity of their motives and distrusted their actions." As their victim was about to reply, one of the rebels seized him by the hair of his head and pulled him down, while others kicked and beat him. Suyeshiro remained silent when subjected to a further examination, and so was returned to his dark cell and there fastened to a post. Sonoda, Yasuki, Matsushita, Mayeda, Itami and others were subjected to the same kind of brutal treatment, which defies description. Still they kept up their courage and astonished the rebels by their fortitude.

Besides the persons mentioned above, Nomaguchi, Sugei, Nishiko, and three others, members of the police in Tokio, returned to their respective birth places. The first named left Tokio on the 29th December, 1876, and reached Demidzu during the following month. This town contains about 1,200 houses belonging to shizoku. Yamaguchi, a member of the Gakko-to was serving at the time of Nomaguchi's visit as district officer. He collected all the young shizoku and advised them to enter the Shi-gakko, and threatened that, if any

refused, their pensions should be confiscated. He continually abused the Government in order to excite them, and so day by day the power of the Gakko-to increased; and they cut down Government timber and applied it to relieve their private necessities. When Nomaguchi arrived at Demidzu 200 of the local shizoku had already joined the Gakko-to; and he found that extensive preparations for war were being made. Nomaguchi at once turned his attention to persuading as many as possible to remain loyal to the Government. But it was too late, and his efforts were unattended with success. About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of February he was roused out of his sleep by a noise at his gate. This was caused by a number of the Gakko-to, who soon forced an entrance into the house, and proceeded straight to his bedroom, where he was arrested and taken thence to the local police station. On the following morning the prisoner was escorted to Kagoshima. To his great surprise he found that Nakahara and a number of others were imprisoned and tied to posts, besides bearing marks of having been severely tortured. His turn soon came. He was examined and put under torture; but when water and medicine were given him to restore his fainting spirit he refused to take either one or the other.

Hiwaki of the Police Department was one of those who accompanied Nakahara to Kagoshima, and used every possible argument to induce his friends not to endanger their reputations. The members of the Gakko-to made secret enquiries into his conduct; and during the night of the 17th of January four of them visited him at his residence. They had no sooner taken their seats than they commenced to revile, and ultimately went so far as to beat him very severely, and turned everything in the house upside down. Hiwaki, being desirous of living peaceably, smiled upon his assailants and told them they could do they liked what with him, but still he could not believe that they bore any malice towards him. The neighbours heard the noise, however, and interfered, and compelled the rioters to leave the premises. Every night after that a party of the Gakkoto assembled before the gate and reviled him loudly, at the same time throwing pebbles into the house and beating the door as if they would break it open. But the loyal occupant bore these insults patiently.

On the night of the 28th of January Hiwaki was in Kagoshima, staying with a friend. He noticed that the Gakko-to were running about with powder and other ammunition, and was told that they had broken into the arsenal at Iso. Hiwaki made hurried preparations to leave for Tokio. But on the 3rd of February he was visited by four of the Gakkoto, who compelled him to drink *saké* with them, and informed him that they were not going to live long in this world. They each related what they were going to do; and one in particular said in a boastful manner:—"You, Hiwaki, just listen to what I am going to tell you. We, the brave young members of the Gakko-to, have lately questioned Mr. Kirino about going to Tokio. He smiled and replied, saying:—'If we start for Tokio, there will be nothing to oppose us. Kumamoto castle will be taken before breakfast and we shall arrive victoriously in Tokio before tiffin. The time for testing our power and courage has arrived.'" The four men compelled Hiwaki to partake to excess of *saké* and left the premises about 10 p.m. About 1 o'clock the same night he was awakened by a loud noise outside the house, and found that the premises were entered or surrounded by a number of the Gakkoto-

who were armed with clubs. He was arrested and taken to the police station, and tied to a tree, where he remained for a short time, and was then taken before Yamamoto for trial, and severely tortured. On the 4th of February he was removed to Kagoshima, where he was surprised to find so many of his companions in prison. The members of the Gakkoto were not satisfied with reviling him every time they passed near, but repeatedly caused him to be tortured.

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SAIGO.

The following is the translation of a letter addressed to Saigo and his followers by Kawamura Sumiyoshi, Vice-Minister of the Naval Department, and published in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 11th July:—

"When it became known that Saigo Takamori and his confederates had penetrated to Kumamoto at the head of a large army, His Majesty the Mikado trembled with anger, and ordered both land and naval forces to proceed to the scene of rebellion and punish them. Since that time a number of battles have been fought with varying success: but it is impossible for anything rebellious to long stand in the way of right. Lately the points of the swords of the insurgents have become blunted, and those who wield them have been reduced to great extremities, and there is no way open for them to advance or retreat in, and they are dying in the fields and on the mountains. Thus they have been reduced to the greatest distress, and they now languish for assistance. But heaven is angry with them on account of their iniquity; and they will look in vain for assistance from man in carrying out their treacherous plans. At the present time Beppu and Etsumi (two distinguished lieutenants of Saigo) are endeavouring to raise fresh levies in Kagoshima. But as the insurgents lose every battle, their own friends have become disheartened and distrustful. But they are persuaded by clever arguments to join in the rebellion, and, if they persist in refusing, their lives are threatened.

"I Sumitoshi, having been informed of this, cannot rest night or day on account of my sorrow, and have long desired to send a letter to Kagoshima to encourage the faithful, and condemn the treacherous conduct of others; but press of business has prevented me from carrying out my desire. Now from information I received yesterday, I find that Yamazaki, Captain of the *Hosho Kawan*, has addressed a letter to the insurgents, embodying the sentiments I wished to express. I am glad of it, and am momentarily expecting to hear that the insurgents have laid down their arms.

"It is clearly understood that it is unreasonable to expect that treachery will dominate over right in the end, or that a servant will succeed in opposing his lord. At the present time, when strife is decimating the inhabitants of foreign countries, all of us should do our utmost to promote the welfare of the country. And yet the insurgents became angry about most trivial matters, and have injured our land and retarded the progress of civilization. Though you have once gone astray and have opposed the Mikado's army, you are, I know, not naturally restless men; and I know full well the reasons which have prompted you to rise in rebellion. If you are sorry for your past conduct, and will lay down your arms, I will petition the Government to use all clemency towards you. Decide therefore whether you will die in battle as rebels, or live and serve the

country faithfully hereafter. The latter course will not only mitigate your crime, but will also bring renown to you. This is, therefore, my advice to you. You will then consider what I have said and decide what you will do."

The following answer was received from the insurgent army:—We have received the letter from Your Excellency, Kawamura Sumiyoshi, Vice Minister of the Naval Department, and have read it through. You instruct us as to what is loyal and what is treacherous: but your arguments are illogical. You know one but not two, and speak of a branch of a tree without considering its trunk. Who is the person who has caused the present state of affairs but ———? During the time Saigo Takamori was in Kagoshima he was one of the *Daijin* of the Mikado's Government, and ranked as *Shosanmi*, and was Marshal-General of the Imperial Armies.

But ——— and others transgressed the laws of the country, and appointed men to assassinate a *Daijin* of the Government. They are the persons who deserve to be regarded as traitors. By what other name can we call them? The present disturbances have originated in consequence of their conduct: and yet the Government does not enquire into the conduct of these traitors. It is true that the country is in a state of anarchy; and, while the laws are so badly administered, is it likely that the Government will be preserved, or that the country will remain in a state of good order! Saigo Takamori was much distressed, and could not remain at home and gaze guiltily on the doings of the Government; so, at the commencement of this year, he left Kagoshima with the object of visiting the capital and of laying certain matters before the Government. When he arrived as far as Kumamoto he found his further advance obstructed by the local garrison troops. In the meantime his rank and office were both taken from him, and he was stigmatised as a traitor. This was not done from any personal feeling on the part of His Majesty the Mikado; but he was treacherously deceived by his servants, who, by that means, sought to throw a cover over their own wickedness, and denounced Saigo as a rebel. This naturally provoked much excitement among our soldiers, who determined to punish the wicked advisers of the Mikado on the one hand, and on the other to put an end to the existing confused state of affairs, and are anxious to clear away the clouds which obscure the goodness of His Majesty the Mikado.

In your letter you remarked that the insurgents opposed the Mikado's army, which is true. They have no wish to be considered as imperial troops who are employed by traitors, and are rightfully said to be a thievish set, who oppose our way, and whom we shall be compelled to punish. Your letter also contains a statement to the effect that you will use your influence with the Government in dealing with us. We reject your offer, and cannot but entertain feelings of anger at your proposal. No! Our soldiers will not be deterred from carrying out their determination; and we cannot understand why you should ask us to lay down our arms: nor do we know what you mean by the assertion that our swords have become blunted. Our troops, who besiege the castle of Kumamoto* are irresistible, and the castle is expected to fall into our hands in the course of a few days. The facts are quite contrary to the statements contained in your letter, and we think Your Excellency must have lost your

* The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* does not give the dates of this correspondence, which, however, is shown by this allusion to be already remote.

reason. We are sorry for you: but if your Excellency loses your power you may come to our camp and beg pardon for your crimes. We now inform you that we must positively decline to receive any more letters which you may think proper to send to our camp.

JAPANESE IN COREA.

On the 10th instant we published a letter from the Okura Trading Company in Fusan, Corea. The following is from the same source, and a continuation of the first letter, as published in the *Choya Shinbun*:—

The Korean Government oppresses its subjects so severely that they do not seem to have any freedom. The people seem to be perfectly contented with their poor condition, and have no ambition to become rich; and are seemingly satisfied with the poor food which they live upon, as well as with the coarse clothing they wear. But they are as shy and cunning as monkeys, which is the result of the evil administration of political affairs. The Korean Government repeatedly extorts large sums of money from rich merchants and farmers, and in return will elevate them in rank, which is a similar custom to that which prevailed in our own country when it was under the reign of the Tokugawa Government, when wealthy merchants and farmers were allowed to wear swords on presenting a certain sum of money to the Government. In the case of an extortionate demand being made by the Korean authorities and refused, the unfortunate merchant or farmer will be mulcted by means of a fine. Thus it is that the poorer class of people are apt to consider that they are in a preferable condition to the rich, and are not so liable to be charged with some criminal act. This induces them to neglect their business and rest satisfied with their present condition: they do not manifest any desire to start into any new sphere of business; thus it is that in the course of a hundred years they make no progress at all.

No pen can properly and sufficiently describe the despotism of the Korean Government, which literally has no sympathy whatever with the interests or feelings of its subjects. Owing to the ravages committed by the famine last year, large numbers of people were daily to be met with in the streets of every town and village in the country in a state of the most abject poverty, and yet no effort was put forth on the part of the authorities to relieve the fearful distress; but, on the contrary, the tyrannical exactions were continued as before. The people were naturally spiritless and powerless; and lived calmly under the wicked administration, and never thought of upbraiding the officials. This servility may be attributed to the fact that the officers are feared as much as tigers, and looked upon as gods.

The nobility wear a garment resembling our *hitatare*. The women dress very much like the lower class of European women, with the exception of the trousers which are after the style worn by the Chinese women. But we cannot help admiring the exactitude with which both the men and women, of even the lowest classes, dress. They always dress neatly, and are scrupulously particular in not allowing any part of their arms or legs to be exposed. Our people allow their arms and legs to be naked, which affords the Koreans an opportunity to ridicule a custom they deem most barbarous.

They are polite in their intercourse with us; but, like the Chinese, they are very immoral, and they are also addicted to wasting their time in idle talk. If a native makes any

purchase two or three times from us, he considers he has a perfect right to be treated as an intimate friend. After the fourth purchase he considers he is entitled to obtain goods on credit. If we refuse, he becomes very angry and complains of our ingratitude. It is also customary for them, after making a small purchase, to ask for some dinner or something to drink, and in the event of their request being refused, they turn round and abuse us. The lower classes of men are exceedingly lazy, and make the women do all the work in the rice fields or on the farms.

In our settlement are found the remains of a Buddhist temple, and also a graveyard where many of the Tsushima islanders are sleeping.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, July 16.)

A very large army is now engaged in the work of suppressing the insurgents in the South-West, and indeed has been so employed for the past six months; and thousands of yen are daily expended in the maintenance of this army; therefore those persons who consider the subject are filled with anxiety as to what the financial condition of the country will be on the conclusion of the war. Remarks on the subject have frequently been inserted in the newspapers; and foreign writers have also commented upon it, though in an insignificant manner, for they base their opinions upon the rumours they hear in the streets. The *Japan Gazette* of the 12th instant, had an article headed "A Japanese loan," the substance of which was only an emanation from the inventive faculties of the writer. But the statements about our financial condition make us tremble. (Reference is here made to the figures, concerning the financial prospects of Japan, which were published in the article referred to.) The writer in the *Japan Gazette* bases his conclusions on a report that Inouye Kaworu is in London for the purpose of raising a loan. If we heard such a report we should make enquiries as to its truthfulness. This rumour about the foreign loan originated first about the time Inouye left Japan last summer. But the rumour was entirely without foundation, and the Japanese soon detected the mistake. Still we observe that foreigners yet give credence to it. We have constantly kept our eyes upon the actions of Inouye since he left Japan, and if he had been engaged in raising a new loan, though the matter were kept secret by the Government, we should have been sure to have heard of it; but up to the present day we have heard nothing. * * *

The *Japan Gazette* has been misled by the false rumour; but we do not consider that it has spoken evil against the government, but on the contrary has administered a good dose of medicine to our disease. According to the Budget published in 1876, the national debt of Japan amounted to 148,900,000 yen, which sum does not include 17,700,000 yen which have to be paid yearly in pensions. And to pay off all the pensioners with interest it would take 141,600,000 yen, not including the 15,000,000 yen borrowed from the Fifteenth National Bank; and if all these are added together it will make a round sum of 305,500,000 yen. So the *Gazette* is not far wrong in its estimate. We suppose that the Government pays six per cent per annum for this 300,000,000, which will amount yearly to 18,000,000 yen, or equal to one tenth of the entire revenue. We much fear seeing an unlimited quantity of paper money put in circulation. Already 94,054,731 yen in paper has been issued by the Finance Department;

and this supply is increased every time a National Bank is established. In a report on the Home and Foreign Markets it is stated that the Capital of the National Banks amounts to 22,276,100 yen; and that the quantity of paper money issued by them is 17,820,880 yen. Thus the sum total of paper, money current in Japan is 111,875,600 yen; or 3.39 yen per head of the population, which is estimated at 33,000,000. * * *. Is not such an enormous amount of paper currency likely to prove a great burden to the Financial Department?

NIPPON NOTES.

PRINCE Higashi-Fushimi-no-Miya will probably leave for the seat of war at the head of reinforcements on the 15th inst.

ITAGAKI, *ex-Sangi*, Hayashi and two others, members of the Risshi-sha, are expected to arrive in Kioto in a few days from Kochi.

On a recent evening a fire broke out in the dispensary in Idzumi-bashi, Tokio. The entire building was destroyed.

HACHISUKA, *Juni-i*, *ex-Daimio*, who is now in London, has ordered 10,000 yen to be distributed among his ex-retainers.

ABOUT 24 or 25 political criminals are imprisoned in Kioto.

H. E. SAMURAI, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, left for Kioto in the *Tokio-maru*.

THE newly appointed Italian Minister notified the Government of his desire to go to Kioto, there to present his credentials to H. M. the Mikado. H. E. accordingly went to Kioto, and was presented.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the late dry weather, water is everywhere becoming very scarce. The district of Nitta under the jurisdiction of the Gunba-ken is watered by the river Hatarase, which now is very low. Squabbles have broken out between the farmers in several villages along the river on the subject of water rights. On the night of the 5th instant two parties met and fought on the banks of the river. Six men were mortally wounded and one was killed on the spot. The Governor at the head of a force of police interfered and the farmers returned to their homes on the following day.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes:—A riot between the police and some newly enlisted soldiers, consisting of shizoku of the Wakayama ken, broke out in Osaka on the 8th instant. One battalion of the soldiers had arrived in Osaka; and when they were passing, in a swaggering manner, through Sumiyoshi street on their way to the barracks, some of them were observed to have their arms naked. A police officer ordered the offenders to cover their arms with their sleeves. The latter complained "for being censured for such a very small thing." The police officer endeavoured to compel the offenders to obey his order, and took one of them to the police station because he refused to comply. About twelve soldiers followed the offender with the intention of rescuing him by force from the police. Meanwhile, hundreds of soldiers forced their way into the police station where only nine policemen were stationed. The latter seeing that they could not stand before the intruders, tried to leave the station secretly by the back gate; but they found out that this means of escape was cut off, as the station was entirely surrounded. On finding this they determined to defend themselves as long as their strength would last. There were only three swords in the station, and three of the police armed themselves with these, while

the rest protected themselves with their official clubs. The three swordsmen forced their way into the crowd of soldiers, and the others followed them closely. The soldiers became frightened at this exhibition of courage, and gave way before the brave policemen. The last of the latter however lagged somewhat behind the others and he was, unfortunately, seized by the soldiers. About sixty policemen soon arrived to render him succour, being headed by Oshida, Keibu of the 4th class. The result was that a conflict took place, in which four men were wounded more or less severely on both sides. The enquiry into the circumstances of the case has not yet terminated.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* publishes the following regarding the condition of the Island of Sado:—

Most of the islanders maintain themselves by fishing. Large quantities of cod and cuttlefish are annually dried and exported to China. The town of Aigawa is the most prosperous in the island, where a branch office of the Kobusho is established. Since its foundation 500,000 yen have been expended in supporting it. Many vessels of Japanese and foreign construction are anchored in the good harbour of Ogi. The population of the island is about 10,000. There are twenty-five primary schools, which are attended by from 30 to 150 pupils. No Buddhist sect exists among the islanders; neither are there any Christians.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* writes:—At eight o'clock A.M. on the 15th a soldier, newly enlisted in the Miyagi-ken, was waiting for the train at the Yokohama railway station. His face wore an expression of care. He bought a third-class ticket for the Kawasaki station, and took his seat in carriage of No. 13, which was unoccupied. There he committed *harakiri* before the departure of the train which was delayed for a few minutes. The dying man was removed from the train, and asked why he had attempted his life. He replied that he was a shizoku, named Onuma, of the Miyagi-ken, and arrived in Yokohama on the 15th inst., in order to embark on board the *Kumamoto-maru* for the seat of war. Very unfortunately for him he was a little behind-hand in arriving at the rendezvous; so his commanding officer ordered him to be dismissed from the corps. He was, consequently, deprived of his arms. The same evening all his companions embarked on board the *Kumamoto-maru*, leaving him alone behind. When he left his home, he was determined to fight till the last for the Mikado. He could not endure to return to his home in disgrace. This had excited him to commit *harakiri*.

He was sent to hospital, but is not expected to survive.

THE following figures are from the official returns of the census taken this year in the Osaka-fu.

Houses	-	-	-	159,242
POPULATION:—				
Males	-	-	-	272,188
Females	-	-	-	270,092
Total	-	-	-	542,280

THE *Seishin Shinpo* says that a rumor is current that meetings of the provincial governors and nobles will be held in Osaka.

One battalion of infantry, enlisted by the Kaitakushi in Yezo, left for the drill-ground of Narashino on the 17th inst. This corps will shortly be sent to the South-West.

259 policemen, newly enlisted, arrived in Tokio from the North on the 16th instant.

PRINCE Arisugawa-no-miya will shortly return to Umanoseki in Choshu.

HIS MAJESTY THE MIKADO is expected shortly to pay another visit to the wounded soldiers in the Osaka hospital.

It is said that Oyama Tsunayoshi, ex-Governor of the Kagoshima-ken, has confessed his guilt; and that sentence has been pronounced upon him by the Nagasaki Saibansho.

Prince Higashi-fushimi-no-Miya left in the *Tokio-maru* for the seat of war, at the head of four battalions of newly enlisted troops.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Kioto, says the *Hochi Shinbun*, stating that His Majesty the Mikado is to leave for Tokio on the 26th instant.

THIS year no summer holidays will be given to foreigners in the service of the Japanese Government.

80,000 koku of rice will soon be exported to China from Osaka.

THE Tokio Saibansho has pronounced sentence upon Niki, shizoku of Kagoshima, as follows:—

"You supposed that Shimadzu Hisamitsu, ex-Sa-Daijin, resigned his post in consequence of difference of opinion between him and the ministry; and you have wished to assassinate the *Rio-Daijin* (Sanjo and Iwakura) and Okubo, *Sangi*, in order to please, as you thought, Shimadzu. So you are deprived of your rank of shizoku and condemned to hard labour for five years."

H. E. Samejima, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, had an interview with H. M. the Mikado in Kioto on the 13th instant. He will probably leave shortly for France.

THE buildings of the National Industrial Exhibition in the Uyeno Gardens, Tokio, are now completed. Articles for exhibition are being classified and arranged. The exposition will be opened on the 21st of August.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows on the subject of affairs in the Kochi ken:—

Itagaki Taisuke, (ex-Sangi) of the Risshisha, Nagahara Denzo, of the Seiken-sha, and Kido Komajiro, of the Hokoku-sha, are known as the *san ketsu* (three geniuses) of Tosa. The last was not known publicly till of late years; but he has now acquired great popularity, and the people both old and young in Takaoka, Harita, and other counties regard him as one of the *Kami* or *Hotoke*. Iwazaki Nagatake, President of the Chinritsu-sha Society, is a politic man. He is now going to establish a mercantile school. None of the associations mentioned are at all excited. The Kencho building lies at Kawara-machi, West of Kochi castle; and the residence of the ex-lord is now occupied by the Saibansho. The city of Kochi is twice as large as Takushima in Awa, and is not a fine city like Tokio. Takushima is like Osaka.

THE son of Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, who lately visited the seat of war in the South-West, has returned to Tokio.

THOSE two political prisoners of the Kochi-ken, of whom the native papers have repeatedly made mention recently, were brought before the *Daishin-in* for preliminary examination on the 19th instant. Two *Hanji*, namely, Tamano and Iwaya, will conduct their trial.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* repeats the report that His Majesty the Mikado will leave Kioto for Tokio on the 26th instant, and that he will embark on board the *Nagoya Maru* in Kobe.

AKUMI, of the *Mondo Shinbun*, has been condemned to four months' imprisonment for having violated the press regulations.

ON the 19th inst. 165 shizoku of the Ishikawa-ken and 30 of the Akita-ken, newly enlisted, arrived in Tokio. 250 more arrived from the Aichi-ken next day.

THE new residence of H. E. Okuma, Minister of the Finance Department, is now completed. It is estimated to have cost about 30,000 yen.

It is rumored, says the *Akebono Shinbun*, that a new division of the army, consisting of 6,000 Shizoku, will shortly be formed.

Prince Kita Hirakawa-no-Miya, who recently returned from Germany, has left for Kioto to inquire after the health of H. M. the Mikado.

TAKAHASHI, of the late *Somo Zasshi*, has been condemned to be imprisoned for 30 days for having violated the press regulations.

A SMALL island, called Toshima, lies about 500 English miles South of Tosa, and is about 116 English miles in circumference. It is said that Tominaga, one of the Choshu insurgents, who rose in rebellion during the latter part of last year, was hiding in the island, and holding communication with Saigo. The latter is said to have crossed the channel to the same island. Meanwhile, another rumor states that, before Hitoyoshi castle was taken by the imperialists, Saigo left for the island of Toshima, where he had lived many years in exile during the Shogun's reign.

H. E. OKUBO, Home Minister, is expected to return to the East very shortly.

THE *Mainichi Shinbun* is responsible for the following:—

The discipline of the newly enlisted troops is, apparently, not of the strictest kind. They may be observed parading the streets, singing songs, and behaving generally in a very insolent manner. They wear swords about three feet in length, and if any one accidentally touches them they threaten to kill them. Citizens close their doors and hide from them; while the police give them a very wide berth, as they are looked upon as natural enemies by the soldiers. Their commanding officer, in denouncing their conduct one day, remarked that, if any attempt was made to stay the rowdiness of the men, they became worse and transgressed orders intentionally; and that it was very difficult to manage troops consisting of shizoku. Their return to the barracks from the city was always followed by hundreds of complaints.

ON the 16th inst., when the soldiers newly enlisted in Kagoshima had arrived in Hamamatsu on the Tokaido, a tumult broke out among themselves. A fight ensued, in which three men were killed on the spot, and many others were wounded.

THE Report of Home and Foreign Market Prices states that the time for the sale of silkworms' egg cards is approaching. 3,180,000 cards are to be issued by the government. More than one third will be sold to foreigners. The price is estimated at an average of 50 sen per card.

A TELEGRAM from Kioto, dated the 21st instant, announces that on the 16th the imperial army advanced on the Kaji and Ohara roads, destroying all the forts occupied by the insurgents thereabouts, and afterwards encamped in the mountainous region of Ugawa, Hiuga.

ON the 21st instant, seventy-seven shizoku of the Ishikawa ken, and two hundred and fifty of the Aichi ken, arrived in Tokio to join the 2nd division of the newly enlisted troops.

THE *Suminoye-Maru* of the Mitsu Bishi Company is expected to leave for Kiushiu on the 24th instant, taking 500 soldiers and 50 horses.

MR. TACHIGI, President of the Yokohama Saibansho, returned from Kioto a few days ago, and resumed his duties, which were, during his absence, discharged by Mr. Asaina Kansui.

LAW REPORTS.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before GEN. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Thursday, 12th July, 1877.

KANAGAWA KENCHO vs. J. D. CARROLL & Co.

The defendant was charged with tying a Japanese sendo to a post in front of his premises on the 21st of May last.

His Honour remarked that he thought there was no necessity to take the evidence of a number of witnesses in the case, because the defendant admitted having committed the act complained of. He then asked the interpreter, who appeared for the Kencho, if the sendo who had laid the complaint was present.

Interpreter.—No. He is not here.

His Honour.—Where is he?

Interpreter.—At the Saibansho.

His Honour.—Why is he not here?

Interpreter.—It was thought that only witnesses would be required to-day.

His Honour.—Well, I should think that he was the best witness of all, and therefore ought to have been present. However, we will take the evidence of Mr. Spooner and see what he has to say about the affair.

Mr. Spooner seemed to be somewhat embarrassed by the presence of reporters, and intimated that he preferred giving his testimony in the absence of those gentlemen.

His Honour.—Ah: I cannot help it. But I do not suppose the reporters are disposed to make the case worse than it is.

F. Spooner was then examined, and admitted that he had caught the plaintiff stealing, and tied him up in front of the door for about an hour. The man was caught stealing, and part of what was missing was found on his person. He was in the employ of the firm. Before this there was a loss from the godown to which he had access and consequently he was suspected. Having found a quantity of the goods on him and still more being missing, there was that feeling to punish him which prompted the act complained of. The object was, partially, to get him to confess where the remainder of the missing property was. The object was not to contravene the law; in fact the law was not thought about at the moment. He was tied up for some time and was then taken in. After this, an officer came, accompanied by Mr. Elmer, bringing a letter from the Consul-General, saying that he had heard there was a man tied up outside the defendants' premises, and requiring him to be released as his detention was contrary to law. Witness immediately called upon the Consul-General, and assured him that such a thing would not occur again, and that he had no intention of doing anything contrary to law or of offending the Japanese Authorities.

His Honour explained to the interpreter the substance of the evidence of the defendant, and said there was no doubt but that the act complained of was done while the defendant was in anger against the delinquent;

and he thought that a small fine would satisfy the law. He should therefore fine the defendant three dollars and costs.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, July 16th, 1877.

Mr. F. A. Cope was charged with obstructing George Hodges, H. B. M. Consular Constable, on the 10th of July, and with threatening to do him grievous bodily injury, while in the execution of his duty.

The accused denied the charge, which he said was false and malicious.

George Hodges was sworn, and stated that between four and half-past four o'clock on the 10th instant he went to Mr. Cope's auction room for the purpose of serving a judgment order for \$14.12½. When he arrived at Mr. Cope's office he found him in conversation with Mr. Jaffray. He had no intention of communicating his business to Mr. Cope until he was disengaged. But Mr. Cope said in an offensive way, "What do you want? Have you got a paper for me?" He did not answer at once, and the question was repeated, when witness replied that he had. Cope then said, "Give it to me!" Witness did so, and Mr. Cope deliberately tore it up, saying at the same time, "There, you can go and tell our Consul and your Judge that this is the way I serve their papers." Witness then told him that he had a distress warrant, and that he would have to put it into effect unless the amount mentioned in the order was paid at once. Cope said it was past four o'clock, and anything witness did would be illegal.

Witness told him he was responsible for his own actions, and proceeded in the usual way to take possession. Mr. Cope ordered his servants to close the office. Witness told him if he would not listen to reason, he would either have to place a man in charge to lock up the place and take the key himself. Cope said he could "do what he liked," but continued to close the place; and in the interval Mr. Bishop came into the office. Witness again said he would have to take the key, or place a man in charge, when Cope said if he did anything of the kind he would see what a shot he could do. After a short time witness told him that if he would promise not to take anything out of the office he would leave him in charge. Cope said he had no intention of giving anything out except two silver cups. Cope's conduct and language throughout were most ungentlemanly and offensive.

He then went to the Court.—The decree was shown to the accused, who tore it up.

Mr. Robert Bishop, sworn, stated that he had issued a distress warrant against Cope, and knowing it to be a very unpleasant thing to do, but being bound to do it all the same, it struck him he ought to go round to Mr. Cope, and so render unpleasant service unnecessary. He did so, and found Mr. Hodges there with the warrant. He told Mr. Cope that he had not come on official business, but that he could do for him he willingly would. Mr. Cope appeared to be somewhat nettled, but witness took no notice of it.

There was some talk over the warrant, and witness tried to reason with Mr. Cope, but he was unreasonable. Witness stated that he had not come there to interfere with Mr. Hodges. Mr. Cope replied in a bombastic way of shutting up the office and taking the key away with him. Witness advised him to come to some terms,

for if the seal of the Court were put upon the door it would not do for him to break it. Ultimately his promise was taken not to remove anything; and witness told Hodges that it was safe for him to leave the place.

To Mr. Hodges.—I do not think, from what I know of you, that you would be liable to give intentional offence to any one, unless it be by your exact, business-like, way of carrying out your duty.

To Accused.—You wrote a letter to me in the afternoon, saying that the affair had escaped your memory, and that you would settle it the next morning. Hodges was inside while you were on the steps.

Witness said he had forgotten to mention that from some remarks made by Mr. Cope he drew the inference that he, Cope, threatened Hodges with using a shot-gun in the event of his using force.

To accused.—The words about the shot-gun was directed to me.

Mr. Cope said that he could only deny what Mr. Hodges had said, with the exception of tearing up the paper, which he had a perfect right to do. He never obstructed him in the execution of his duty, but, on the contrary, left him in charge for ten minutes. He never made use of the expression that Hodges could "do what the ——— he liked," as he was not in the habit of using such language; and the reference to the shot-gun was made in a conversation with Mr. Bishop. He again denied most emphatically obstructing or threatening Mr. Hodges. That was all he had to say.

His Honour said he had a good deal to say. He considered the case fully proved; and then referred to it being a duty of the Court to defend its subordinate officers while in the execution of their duty. He should fine the accused \$10 and costs, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

Friday, July 20th 1877.

W. HOWLES vs. E. C. KIRBY AND OTHERS.

A motion by the defendants, all of whom were represented by Mr. Dickins was heard this morning. Mr. Kirkwood appeared for the Plaintiff.

It will be remembered that this case was heard with a jury in May last. The verdict returned was for the defendants. Plaintiff appealed, and succeeded in obtaining an order to prosecute his appeal as a pauper. It was to upset this order that the motion was made to-day.

After considerable discussion His Honour upheld the motion in the following

JUDGMENT AND ORDER.

It is admitted that the plaintiff is in receipt of an income of \$150 per month, and I do not think that he is therefore in a position to say that he is not worth \$25, or that he is so poor as to entitle him to appeal *in forma pauperis*.

It is ordered that the order *ex parte* of the 5th of June, 1877, giving the plaintiff leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* be discharged, and that the plaintiff pay the costs of the motion.

Monday, July 23rd, 1877.

Charles Stewart, John Surrey, Alexander Jones, Oscar Benson, John McKibbin, Henry Pearce, Richard Hughes, James Peacock, Peter Troy, William Cocklin, August Petersen, and Charles Lissenden, seamen of the *Countess of Kintore*, were charged with refusal of duty.

The master, Thomas Norrie, on being sworn, stated that Pearce came to him about 11 o'clock this morning, and wanted to know if the men were not going to have liberty to go on shore. Witness told them they could go, but he should not give them any money. A little while afterwards all the prisoners came in a body and said that if they were not allowed liberty and money, they would all knock off work. They then went into the fore-castle, and witness afterwards sent for them and requested them to return to work. They one and all refused.

The evidence of the chief officer was then taken; and the prisoners being asked by His Honour if they were willing to return on board to duty, refused, and were in consequence ordered to be imprisoned for one week, and pay the expenses of substitutes required for carrying on the work on board the ship during that interval, and in the event of the ship leaving before the expiry of the term of imprisonment they would be sent on board.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

SCHULTZE, REIS & Co.

versus

TSUCHIYA YOITCHIRO AND ANOTHER.

Wednesday, July 18th, 1877.

The plaintiffs claimed that the defendant be compelled to deliver to them a certain document of which he was in unlawful possession.

His Honour informed the plaintiffs that a letter had been forwarded to them through their Consul to the effect that any native witnesses they produced would have to be paid so much per day for attending the Court.

Plaintiffs had not received the letter; and on His Honour intimating that they would have to pay 50 cents per day for each witness they expressed their willingness to do so.

Two Japanese witnesses were then examined at length, and their testimony amounted to this, that the document in question was a duplicate receipt for \$2,000, which was valuable testimony required by the plaintiffs, in order to enable them to prosecute another party. The defendant ascertained the value of the document to the plaintiffs, and refused to give it up unless he received some considerable compensation in return, stating that it was worth \$1,000 to him and he was not going to give it up except to the highest bidder. The two witnesses referred to ascertained that the document was actually in the possession of a person called Honjiro. They called on him relative to the document and pretended to enter into negotiations for the payment of a certain amount for the paper. He demanded \$500. They demurred to this and suggested \$300. This he finally agreed to take provided it was paid in cash at the moment of the delivery of the receipt. The witnesses declined to give cash, but offered him a chit for the amount, their chief desire being to get hold of the paper. Honjiro however was not to be put off with a promissory note, and so the negotiations fell through.

How the note came into the possession of the defendant did not appear in the evidence. The examination of the two witnesses occupied the time of the Court till noon, when His Honour adjourned further investigation until ten o'clock to-morrow.

Thursday, July 19th, 1877.

Mr. Reddelien, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, was informed by His Honour that in the absence of the witnesses examined yesterday, evidence for the defence would be taken.

Tsuchiya and Honjiro were then examined. The former stated that in the 8th month of the 8th year of Meiji, ten documents were handed to him to use in conducting a certain case, amongst which was the receipt in question. But he produced a letter showing that he had ordered all those documents to be returned, and also a receipt showing that they had been given up. He denied having the document. During his absence in the country Honjiro had conducted his affairs. Honjiro stated that he knew of the existence at one time of the receipt, and had been asked to look for it by the witnesses produced by the plaintiff. He did look, but could not find it among any of Tsuchiya's documents. When the latter returned from the country, Honjiro asked him about the document, but he denied all knowledge of it.

The plaintiffs' witnesses were re-examined by the Court, and stated that they had no written proof of Honjiro saying that he had the paper; but there were three other Japanese present at the time.

His Honour said that there was not sufficient evidence for him to give a decision in the case, therefore he suggested that the plaintiffs should call the three witnesses. This Mr. Reddelien agreed to, and the case was then postponed till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Friday, July 20th, 1877.

On the Court assembling this morning, His Honor announced that of the three witnesses, for the hearing of whose evidence the case was adjourned yesterday, two were present in Court; the other was prevented from attending through illness, but had promised to attend the Court as soon as sufficiently convalescent. In the meantime His Honor would examine the two witnesses.

The witnesses were then examined, and the result of their testimony was translated for the benefit of the plaintiff. It was simply corroborative of the evidence of the other witnesses produced by the plaintiff. His Honor then remarked that the deposition of the third witness was absolutely necessary, and the case would have to be further postponed.

Plaintiff said he would like to make a few remarks. The papers which the defendant said yesterday had been given him in connection with a case against Shiwoya by Kiwo Kosuke, and which he stated had been returned to Kiwo Kosuke, after having made use of them,—on examination he, plaintiff, found that those papers had nothing whatever to do with the case at issue. Furthermore, he found that all papers in the Shiwoya case were handed into the Saibansho, where they remained until the 21st of May, when they were returned. He further asked the Court if copies of documents handed into Court were taken, and received a negative answer.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday, 24th instant, at 10 a.m.

Monday, July 23rd, 1877.

H. GRAUERT (as agent for the German ship *Madagassger*) vs. MIYAZAKI HAMPEI.

This was a claim for \$2,800. It appears that the defendant and others

chartered from the plaintiff the German vessel *Madagassger*, to proceed with general cargo to Hakodate, and from there to proceed to Shanghai with a cargo of seaweed, but they did not carry out the charter-party.

The defendant did not deny entering into the contract, but pleaded being an agent for other parties. He made a long rambling statement about a transaction in which he was concerned regarding the chartering of the *Roving Sailor*, but which had nothing to do with the case at issue. After the piece of business in connection with the *Roving Sailor*, defendant heard that the *Madagassger* was for charter. He had already been instructed by the firm of Maruoka to charter a vessel to Hakodate, as they had several hundred tons of goods ready to send. Consequently he went to the plaintiff in June about the *Madagassger*; and the result of the interview was a preliminary engagement to charter the vessel. On the 23rd of June the contract was to be signed by all parties; and the evening before a notice had been put up by Maruoka announcing that the *Madagassger* would sail for Hakodate at an early date. At the appointed hour plaintiff and defendant met for the purpose of signing the contract; but the other parties were not present. They waited but still the others did not turn up: and so, at the suggestion of the plaintiff, defendant affixed his signature to the charter party, being under the conviction that the others would have no objection to do the same. Something turned up however which interfered with the arrangements of Maruoka, and that firm consequently refused to complete the engagement for the charter of the *Madagassger*. Hence the present action against the defendant, who was the only person who signed the document.

His Honour intimated that it was necessary that the alleged principals in the transaction should be examined, more especially as the defendant had nothing of any value of his own. The case was consequently adjourned till the 26th instant.

IN THE DANISH CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before E. de BAVIER, Consul.

Messrs. KOLVIG AND VAN TORP, Assessors.

Saturday, July 21, 1877.

This was a case in which Kogi Tokijiro, a carpenter, sued Mrs. Stibolt as executrix of her husband, the late N. Stibolt, for \$831.75, the balance of an amount owing by the deceased at the time of his death, for work done and materials supplied.

Mr. G. P. Ness appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. J. W. Hall appeared on behalf of the estate, as agent for Mrs. Stibolt.

His Honour said that it was his duty to attempt to bring about an amicable arrangement.

Mr. Ness remarked that he would only be too happy; but he had done his utmost to bring about an amicable arrangement, but had failed.

Mr. Hall said that he should be glad if some arrangement could be arrived at. But no demand had been made for payment until the case was entered in the Court, and no attempt at an amicable arrangement had been made by the plaintiff. The defendant pleaded not indebted.

Mr. Ness was surprised at Mr. Hall's statement. He himself had demanded payment, and

had also had three interviews with Mr. Hall upon the subject.

His Honour said the hearing would have proceeded; and Mr. Ness then opened up the case. He stated that the deceased Mr. Stibolt had been in the habit of taking contracts and afterwards subletting them to the plaintiff; and at the time of his death he was indebted to the plaintiff, who was the most respectable carpenter in Yokohama, in a sum he now claimed.

The plaintiff was then examined at length and his evidence was to the effect that he had considerable business transactions with Mr. Stibolt, and that sometimes large sums of money were owed him by Mr. Stibolt. It was customary to pay carpenters in advance, except when there were large contracts, and the parties had continued transactions one with the other. He had asked Stibolt for payment, but had always been put off with promises that when there was plenty of work he would be settled with altogether. He asked Mr. Stibolt for a promissory note, but Mr. Stibolt was too ill to give it to him.

A Japanese in the employ of defendant was examined, but he knew nothing of the transactions between plaintiff and Mr. Stibolt.

Mr. Hall asked when it was that the plaintiff found out that Mr. Stibolt owed him the amount he now claimed.

Mr. Ness replied for the plaintiff, and stated that he had called on him, Mr. Ness, a few days prior to the death of Mr. Stibolt; but Mr. Stibolt was so ill that plaintiff could not apply for the amount due.

His Honour said he thought the plaintiff's statement that he and Mr. Stibolt never balanced accounts, was a sufficient answer to the question.

To Mr. Hall plaintiff stated that he knew at the time that Mr. Stibolt died that he was indebted to plaintiff for a large sum. He remembered being present with Mr. Hall at an interview with Mr. Stibolt a few days before the death of the latter, and also telling Mr. Hall that the amount due to him, plaintiff, was entered in a small book which he showed at the time, telling him that Mr. Stibolt had signed for the amount mentioned in it, but that there was also another claim.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned till Thursday next, 26th inst., at 10 a.m.

Before E. DE BAVIER, Esq., Consul-General's i.

Messrs. E. KRAETZER and O. VON TORP.

(Assessors.)

Monday, July 23rd, 1877.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN v.s. JOHN H. DORR.

This was a claim for arrears of ground-rent in Hakodate \$585.50. Defendant did not dispute the claim, but urged a counterclaim amounting to \$29,487.27 arising out of mercantile transactions with the late Tonami and Chosio's Trading Co.

Mr. Hill appeared for plaintiffs, Mr. Ness for defendant.

Mr. Hill observed with regard to a paragraph in defendant's answer, in which he said he had always been willing to pay the ground-rent, that he had been informed by the land officers that defendant had always offered payment in *satsu*, which were deducted as payment was stipulated in silver.

Mr. Ness said the lease gave defendant the option between paying in *rios* or in *Mence* dollars, and he had preferred to pay in *rios*.

Mr. Hill asked that the Court interpreter be ordered to translate the original lease in order to arrive at a correct interpretation. As to the counterclaim, he had received no instructions whatever. All that he appeared for to-day was to obtain judgment for the sum claimed in virtue of the lease.

Mr. Ness then proposed, as the plaintiffs were unprepared to enter into the defence against the counterclaim, to take judgment for the principal claim, but that execution of the judgment be stayed until the counterclaim had been decided upon.

Mr. Hill here put in two letters from the Danish Minister, showing that the said Minister had invited defendant to pay the rent.

Mr. John Duns said that all the inhabitants, English and Danish, of the new concession in Hakodate had now for years protested against paying ground rent at the same rate as hitherto. The matter was a subject of negotiation between the Foreign Ministers and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was still in abeyance. He offered to bring a certificate to that effect from the Danish Minister.

The case adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

On resuming at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Duns stated that he had seen the Acting Danish Minister who had told him that it had been agreed between him and the Japanese Ministry that the case had better be tried in court.

The Consul General said that he had not received a translation of the Japanese lease which he had reason to consider reliable. That translation said that ground-rent should be paid if in *rios* in silver *bus*, if in dollars at the rate of 311 silver *bus* per \$100 mexicans.

Mr. Ness said that he had made his answer to the petition relying upon the translation of the lease handed in by Mr. Hill, which translation now turned out to be erroneous. He asked permission to amend his answer.

With consent his answer was amended. The court then delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

1.—The court, considering that defendant does not dispute the claim made against him by the Japanese government, though he makes his exceptions concerning the rate of exchange, stipulated in the lease, decides that the defendant is liable to pay the arrears of ground-rent due by him to the Japanese government at the rate of 28 *rios* per 100 *tsubos* payable in silver *bus* or according to the option of the defendant 311 silver *bus* per 100 dollars payable in Mexican dollars, as the lease clearly expresses that if the rent is paid in *rios*, these must be paid in silver *bus*, if paid in dollars, these must be paid at the rate of 311 silver *bus* for \$100 Mexicans.

2.—The court taking into consideration the Danish Law on counterclaims which runs as follows:—"If the counterclaim is in no way in connexion with the principal claim then defendant cannot bring the same forward in the lawsuit brought against himself by plaintiff, but he shall pay plaintiff's claim, and may afterwards sue plaintiff for what he thinks is due to himself by plaintiff"—decides that these counter-claims cannot be used as set off against the principal claim. Nevertheless, considering that plaintiff does not come under the jurisdiction of this court, decides that the execution of the above judgment be suspended until defendant's counter-claims have been examined and settled by the Japanese Government. No interest allowed. Costs to be paid by defendant.—*Japan Daily Herald*.

THE GALE ON THE CHINESE COAST.

THE *North China Daily News* of the 7th instant gives the following account of the gale of the 3rd:—

None of the vessels that arrived yesterday report having experienced the gale on Tuesday; and it would thus appear that its area was not so large as its violence and indications here led many to expect. That it gathered in the South and travelled Northwards is certain; and from the reports to hand, Shanghai seems to have experienced its full force. Ningpo appears to have suffered with equal severity as ourselves; the steamer *Fuyew* encountered the storm further South, but escaped its full force by anchoring in the Haitan Straits; whereas the residents of Amoy apparently were in ignorance of it when the *Hochung* left on Tuesday evening. The *Ping On* was in the midst of it between the Saddles and the Lightship, and a detailed account of the damage she sustained appears below. Travelling northwards, the *Chintung* experienced the gale between Shawsheishan and the Promontory, and reports that the *Fungshun* would be able to keep ahead of it. In this locality the wind is spoken of as being less violent than it was further South; the difficulty was not so much with it as with the high and confused current. Westward, Soochow and Chinkiang both experienced it, and suffered considerably, but in an easterly direction it does not appear to have extended many miles beyond the Lightship.

Happily, no further disasters are reported than those we briefly mentioned yesterday. The *Ping On* has fared the worst of the steamers that have yet arrived. From her log it appears that she left Nagasaki at 2.10 p.m. on the 1st inst., and had light variable winds with occasional rain and fog until 10 a.m. on the 3rd. The wind was then S.E. and speedily freshened into a stiff breeze; and the Saddles bore South, four miles. At noon the barometer registered 27.70; the wind was increasing, and rain fell heavily. Half an hour later a course N.W. by W. half W. was was steered until half-past three in the afternoon. The barometer then read 29.68, and was still falling. A hard gale was blowing from the S.E.; the rain had increased, and a tremendous sea was running. Anchored in five fathoms of water, the steamer's draft being fourteen feet six inches. Fearful seas were shipped both fore and aft, and one of the native sailors was washed overboard and drowned. Ninety fathoms of cable were laid out on the starboard anchor, and 40 on the port anchor. The barometer was then 29.55, and still falling; and at 4.30 p.m. it registered 29.32. The gale appeared now at its height. The windlass gave way in two parts, the port side of it being jammed on the hawsepipe: the port bitt was also carried away; and the vessel was dragging heavily. Effective efforts to steady her were of no avail, owing to the windlass being broken. At five o'clock she held a little, and the wind slightly decreased. The Lightship was about half-a-mile distant, bearing S. W. by W. Attempts was made to work the engines, but unsuccessfully, owing to the fearful surge on the chains. The barometer at this time registered 29.45. An hour later efforts were made to heave in the anchors, but found it impossible to get them without a windlass; and the weather set in very thick, with squalls and torrents of rain: barometer 29.47. About 8 o'clock the vessel shipped a heavy sea, staving in port forward boat and

washing everything off the top of the house, carrying away hawser racks with the hawsers, bucket racks, and the skylight covers &c. At low water the vessel "rose up and down," sometimes striking the bottom, and towards mid-night the engineers reported that she was making water fast. The morning of the 4th broke with S. E. winds with heavy squalls, and at 2 a.m. the barometer registered 29.72. All hands attempted to take in cables with tackle, but failed; and at 2.30 a.m. it was found that the rudder head and tiller were jammed, the rudder post lifted, and the engineer reported something wrong with the shaft and propeller. At 8 a.m. the barometer read 29.74. The water fell until there were only $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms round the vessel, and as it was feared she would bump her bottom out if it got lower one of the cables were slipped and the steamer worked out into four fathoms. Her rudder and rudder post were then found to be missing, and her stem carried away. The lightship bore N. W. by W. quarter west; distant four miles. A jury rudder was made, and the anchor with great difficulty hauled in, but the force of the wind was too great for the rudder to steer the vessel, and she was anchored for the night; barometer 29.75. At 7 a.m. the next morning the steamer *Fuyew* was signalled, and she came alongside and took the *Ping On* in tow, arriving at Shanghai at six p.m. the same evening.

HONGKONG.

The Chinese intend opening trade between Hongkong and Port Darwin, and the steamer *Charlton* has been chartered by a native firm to proceed hence to the latter port and Cooktown.—*H. K. Daily Press*.

The Chinese in Hawaii seem to have suffered severely from the great Pacific tidal wave. Mr. Manley writes to *The Times* from the Hawaiian Consulate, London:—"I cannot receive for a fortnight authentic accounts of the great wave which has washed over one of the Hawaiian islands and devastated the shores of others, a telegraphic report of which has appeared in your columns. Hilo is a pretty, smiling village on Hawaii. There is no such place as Coconut Island, and, certainly, no hospital on it. We must, I fear, read "Molokai," in which island is the leper establishment, necessitated by the presence of Chinese coolies, cultivators of the sugar and coffee plantations. In a spot there, rivalling the happy valley of Rasselas, 600 or 700 of these unhappy sufferers are secluded. If the island or this valley has been submerged the sufferings of its prisoners are now past. The great abnormal waves which have at irregular intervals swept the shores of Hawaii are dependent on some cosmic convulsion, the nature of which is obscure; but these waves, the earthquakes, and the simultaneous volcanic eruptions are symptoms of its action. That it is very severe and extensive is apparent from its effects, which on this occasion are felt across the ocean, from the western shore of America to the Hawaiian Islands, 3,000 miles distant."—*Idem*.

MANILA.—The request of Mr. C. I. Barnes, the local agent of the Hongkong Bank, for the coining of \$350,000 in the Manila Mint, previous to the reparation and installation of new machinery, has been refused.—*Manila Paper*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 11, Brit. ship *Caroline*, Turnbull, 987, from London, General, to Gütschow & Co.

July 12, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

July 12, Am. bark *Sarah*, Atkins, 618, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

July 13, Ger. frigate *Elisabeth*, Captain Von Wickedo, 2,000 tons, 21-guns, from Kobe.

July 13, Brit. barq. *Semantha*, Moinsey, 950, from Aberdeen, Coal, &c., to H. Ahrens & Co.

July 13, Brit. 3-ms. schr. *Ching-too*, Baikie, 304, from Hakodate, General, to Carroll & Co.

July 16, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

July 19, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdis, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

July 19, Brit. str. *Lorne*, McCulloch, 1,614, from Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

July 21, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Briscoe, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

July 22, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

July 22, Brit. str. *Lotus*, McNail, 1,407, from Hongkong, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

July 22, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

July 23, Italian corvette *Cristoforo Colombo*, Count Napoleone, 2,500 tons, 5-guns, from Kobe.

July 23, British sloop *Egeria*, Comd. Douglas, 894 tons, 4-guns, from Hakodate.

DEPARTURES.

July 11, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Swain, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

July 12, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

July 12, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

July 13, Ger. 3-m. schr. *Juliane*, Oestman, 187, for Kobe, General, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.

July 13, Ger. brig *Otto*, Adamsen, 231, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by H. Grauert.

July 14, Am. schr. *Ocean Pearl*, Grinnell, 196, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

July 16, Brit. str. *Glenorchy*, Hogg, 1,777, for New York via China, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

July 16, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

July 14, Jap. str. *Genkai-Maru*, Hussey, 1,917, for Kobe, despatched by Government Service.

July 15, Am. barq. *Harriet N. Carleton*, Harkness, 872, for Honolulu.

July 17, Italian corvette *Cristoforo Colombo*, Count Napoleone Canevaro, 2,500 tons, 5-guns, for Kobe.

July 16, Russ. corvette *Haydamak*, Captain Tirtoff, 1,100 tons, 7-guns, for Hakodate and Vladivostock.

July 18, French Ironclad *Atalante*, Captain Galliard, 3,000 tons, 12-guns, for Hakodate.

July 18, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

July 19, Brit. 3-ms. schr. *Ching too*, Baikie, 304, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Carroll & Co.

July 19, Brit. barq. *Glamis*, Key, 1,150, for Great Britain, Rice, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

July 20, Brit. barq. *Cynosure*, Hutton, 769, for Great Britain, Rice, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

July 20, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdis, 1,870, for Kobe, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

July 20, Dan. 3-ms. schr. *Aarhuus*, Stolling, 257, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.

July 21, Swed. barq. *Adolf Landgren*, Andries, 602, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

July 23, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Cristoforo Colombo, Italian corvette, Count Napoleone, 2,500 tons, 5-guns, from Kobe.

Egeria, British sloop, Comd. Douglas, 894 tons, 4-guns, from Hakodate.

Elisabeth, Ger. frigate, Captain Von Wickedo, 2,000 tons, 21-guns, from Kobe.

Talisman, French corvette, Capt. St. Hiliare, 1,400 tons, 6-guns, from Kobe.

Tennessee, U. S. Flag-ship, Captain Young, 4,200 tons, 23-guns, from Hongkong.

Thistle, H. B. M.'s gun-vessel, Comd. Pusey, 465 tons, 4-guns, from Kobe.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

City of Peking, for San Francisco, 5th Aug.—P. M. Co.

Gaelic, for San Francisco, 25th July.—O. & O. Co.

Nagoya-Maru, for Shanghai and ports, 27th July.—M. B. Co.

Volga, for Hongkong, 25th July.—M. M. Co.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Annie W. Weston, Am. barq., Winsor, 740 tons, from Hakodate.—Japanese.

Benedicta, German schr., Jansen, 217 tons, from Takao.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Caroline, Brit. ship, Turnbull, 987 tons, from London.—Gütschow & Co.

Charter Oak, Am. ship, Staples, 950 tons, from New York.—C. & J. T. Co.

Countess of Kintore, Brit. ship, Norrie, 850 tons, from London.—L. Kniffer & Co.

Etta Loring, Am. barq., Loring, 572 tons, from New York.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Gaelic, Brit. str., Kidley, 2,756 tons, from Hongkong.—O. & O. Co.

Lorne, Brit. str., McCulloch, 1,614 tons, from Hongkong.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Lotus, Brit. str., McNail, 1,407 tons, from Hongkong.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

Matiland, Brit. barq., 712 tons, from Cardiff.—Order.

Malacca, Brit. str., Briscoe, 1,709 tons, from Hongkong.—P. & O. Co.

Otsego, Am. schr., Cook, 42 tons, from Kurile Islands. Captain.

Sarah, Am. bark, Atkins, 618 tons, from Newcastle, N.S.W.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

Semantha, Brit. barq., Moinsey, 950 tons, from Aberdeen.—H. Ahrens & Co.

Tanais, Frch. str., Reynier, 1,010 tons, from Hongkong.—M. M. Co.

Union, Brit. barq., Barry, 555 tons, from Nagasaki.—Boyd & Co.

Volga, Frch. str., Rolland, 1,502 tons, from Hongkong.—M. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports :—His Excellency Samejima, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. and Miss Honda, Mrs. Sanjo, Mrs. Horii and child, Miss Taki, Mrs. Yokura and child, Mr. and Mrs. Osaki, Messrs. Bair, Ponce de Leon, Hirayama, Okubo, Uchida, Atsumi, Hara, Takeshita, Seké, Harada, Fujitani, A. C. Cordes, F. Chomley, Elliot, MacLay, Nagata, Otsuka, Daiku, Yakuchi, Streich, Cauchefert, Weston, Hirota, Simpson, Goto Takatsugu, Shiome, Endo, Dunbar, Oastler, Shea, and Hirota, Jur.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* for San Francisco :—Messrs. H. Heywood Jones, O. Heywood Jones, Mrs. Morrison, Miss L. Gower. For New York :—Mr. and Mrs. N. Wilson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sutton, Messrs. J. H. Stevenson, J. C. Montgomery, and Master H. Woodhall. For Liverpool :—I. K. Cunningham, Captain C. R. J. Troup, E. J. Delmege, E. L. Edgar, C. M. Turner, Ah Yau, Masakitchi, J. Main, and 3 U. S. seamen.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports :—Dr. Hill, R.N., Messrs. Wasson, Weunmohs, Buissonet, Kirby, Bogel, Macfarlane, Hodnett, Crane, Reid, and 9 Japanese; and 226 in the steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais* from Hongkong :—From Marseilles : Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, Messrs. Issaef and Sabashnikoff. From Naples : Messrs. Myoshia and Kavassina. From Hongkong : Gardiner Austin, Esq., and 1 sailor.

Per Brit. str. *Glenorchy* for Nagasaki :—Messrs. Ernst Wenmohs, Lobeau de Montour, and Rennie.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports :—Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya, The Hon. J. L. Cadwalader, Peyton Joudan, Esq., Col. Morinaka, Mrs. Dithlefsen, Messrs. Fujii, Hashimoto, Suda, Mori, Machida, Hatori, and 53 Officers in the saloon.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* for Hongkong :—Mrs. Pape, Messrs. Pieray and J. Watson.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru* from Shanghai and ports :—Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Chebbam, Messrs. Anderson, W. Fry, A. C. McMichan, Harlow, Eaton, Ward, Ballance, A. W. Curtis, G. O. Tekscher, Captain Bridgeford, R.M.A., Webster, Thomson, C. Newton, and 31 Japanese; 2 second class and 220 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* from Hongkong :—Messrs. E. W. Rayment, H. L. Farmer, and J. Bunting; and 3 Chinese in the Steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Oceanic* from San Francisco :—Messrs. Paul Ozier, S. Okeas, Thomas W. Knox, A. A. Meyer; and 6 Europeans in the steerage. For Hongkong : Mrs. Amy Grey; and 1 European and 139 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* from Hongkong :—Mr. Tong Foong; and 1 Chinese. For San Francisco : Lieut. Col. L. F. Hall, R. A., John Tinter, and S. Brown; and 355 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Oceanic* reports :—Left San Francisco July 3rd. Had fine weather moderate variable winds, chiefly from West and South West. Arrived at Yokohama 22nd inst. Passage 17 days 22 hours.

The British steamer *Gaelic* reports :—Left Hongkong at 3 p.m., on the 17th, passed the *City of Peking* at 2 p.m., on the 18th, experienced calms throughout, arriving at Yokohama on the 23rd at 2.30 a.m. Passage five days and nine hours.

The Italian corvette *Cristoforo Colombo* reports :—Experienced fine light Southwesterly winds. Passage 31 hours.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. CHARLES DAVIS MOSS in the co-partnership business of the "JAPAN GAZETTE" ceased by consent on the 31st December, 1876.

C. D. MOSS.

J. R. ANGLIN.

Yokohama, Feb. 7th, 1877.

tf.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Mr. WALTER BRENT will take charge of the *Japan Gazette* and is authorized to sign for the proprietor,

J. R. ANGLIN.

Yokohama, Feb. 15th, 1877.

tf.

NOTICE.

YOKOHAMA SALVAGE AND DIVERS, COMPANY

IS prepared to supply on short notice. Foreign and Native DIVERS for sub-marine works.

Also on Hand

ONE FLOATING DERRICK, For landing and shipping heavy machinery.

Apply to

No. 52,

Settlement, or

No. 98,

Bluff, Yokohama, or at the Business place, at KANAGAWA.

Yokohama, June 7th, 1877.

3m.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

Since the date of our last report the import market has shown little change. Stocks of Yarns and Shirtings are small, particularly that of the former which is reduced to about 3,000 bales, in the hands of very few holders who are firm in prices. The opening of the silk season does not appear to have created any demand for imported goods, and the Cotton Piece Goods and Yarn market is in a most unsatisfactory and inanimate condition. Quotations are nominally the same as before. The Woollen market shows a slight improvement in Mousselines and Cloth.

The Steamers *Glenorchy* and *Lorne* from London via Hongkong, and the ship *Caroline* from London, all with general cargo, and the barque *Semantha* with Coal from Aberdeen, have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex *Indus* and *Nepaul* from London, *Peiho* from Marseilles, *Atalanta*, *Bellona*, and *Galatea* from Hamburg, is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.			REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.				
G. E. Grey Shirtings—				
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.30	to	1.75	} Very dull.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.60	to	2.40	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.50	to	2.25	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00	to	2.60	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.30	to	2.40	
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10	to	1.60	
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.55	to	2.65	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.60	to	2.30	
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.12½	to	0.14	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65	to	0.75	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	6.70	to	7.50	No Sales.
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.73	to	0.85	Small business.
Taffachelass "	1.70	to	2.15	No sales.
COTTON YARN.				
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	30.00	to	32.50	} A few small sales.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	33.25	to	35.40	
Nos. 38 to 42 "	38.00	to	40.00	
Indian No. 20 "	29.00	to	29.50	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.				
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.00	to	16.00	} Very little demand in this market for goods of this class, except for Plain Lustres and Orleans.
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	10.50	to	11.50	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. "	3.50	to	4.75	
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.25	to	6.80	
Camlet Corda, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.25	to	6.75	
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½	to	0.17½	} Fair enquiry.
do. (Figured) "	0.22	to	0.30	
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.90	to	1.60	} Fair enquiry. More business doing.
Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.40	to	0.50	
Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.65	to	0.75	
Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.45	to	0.70	
Italian, 32 in. "	0.23	to	0.30	
Blankets, 7 lb. per lb.	0.44	to	0.48	Good qualities saleable. Some enquiry : no stocks.
METALS AND SUNDRIES.				
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	3.00	to	3.50	} Small improvement in Nail-rods. Quotations unchanged Some demand for round and flat Iron but at very low rates
do. Nail-rod "	2.75	to	3.25	
do. Hoop "	4.00	to	.....
do. Pig "	1.50	to	2.00	
Lead "	8.00	to	8.25	
Quicksilver "	
Coal "	
Sugar, "				
do. Jim pah. 1 "	8.30	to	8.50	} Stocks of all kinds estimated at 60,000 piculs, of which 40,000 are Formosa. Market weaker especially for Formosa; and a reduction on \$4.90 is probable.
do. Khib pah. 2 "	8.00	to	8.20	
do. Kok fah. 3 "	7.40	to	7.70	
do. Kung fun. 4 "	6.70	to	7.30	
do. Formosa (bags) "	4.90			
do. (baskets) "	4.70			
do. Amoy Brown "	4.10	to	4.30	

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Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—A fair amount of business has been done, settlements amounting to upwards of 800 Bales: arrivals during the same period being 950 Bales. Dealers have been enabled to advance prices \$20 to \$30 per picul. Buyers did not respond freely, and at the close rates are somewhat easier. On all sides native Silkmen complain that prices realised here do not cover cost in the producing districts.

Total settlements this season are 1,050 Bales against 1,700 Bales same date last year.

TEA.—Business has been fairly brisk during the interval since the departure of last American mail, settlements amounting to Piculs 9,300, whilst arrivals barely supply their withdrawal. All Teas below the grade of "fine" shew an advance of fully \$2 per picul: added to this the falling off in quality of many Parcels would make them stand in fully \$1 per picul dearer. Supplies are mostly now second crop Teas, the balance of first pickings unsold being poor and undesirable. Our total export from this to date, including approximate cargo of *S. S. Gaelic*, is about 5½ million pounds against 5,553,059 lbs. same period last season; but a check to shipments is likely shortly to occur, and unless the United States market shews symptoms of a marked recovery both in demand and quotations, the general appearance of affairs points to a decidedly decreased export from all Japan in comparison with that of last season.

DESCRIPTION.					PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK:—						
Mayebashi	Hanks 1 to 2	...	...	...	none	
	2	...	...	...	\$ 550 to 570	
and	2½	...	...	...	530 to 540	
Shinshiu	3	...	...	...	510 to 525	
	3½ to 4	...	...	...	480 to 500	
		...	...	...	440 to 470	
Oshiu, Extra	...	...	...	...
" Best	...	...	...	...
" Good and fair	...	...	...	...
" Medium	...	...	...	...
Hamatski, Best	...	...	...	...
" Good	...	...	...	...
" Medium	...	...	...	...
Sodai,	...	...	...	...
Harimichi 1 and 2	...	...	...	...
Kakida, Extra	...	...	...	...
1 and 2	...	...	...	...
Good	...	...	...	...
Medium	...	...	...	...
Filature:—						
Tomioka, No. 1...	...	...	...	...
" 2...	...	...	...	...
" 3...	...	...	...	...
TEA:—						
Common...	...	...	...	...	\$ 10 to 13	
Good Common	...	...	...	...	14 to 16	
Medium	...	...	...	...	17 to 19	
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	20 to 23	
Fine	...	...	...	...	25 to 27	
Finest	...	...	...	...	29 to 31	
Choice	...	...	...	...	35 and upwards.	
SUNDRIES:—						
Rice,	...	...	...	...	\$ 2.40 to 2.70 per picul	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	...	...	...	...	2.90 to 3.30 "	
" Brown	...	...	...	...
" Large green	...	...	...	...	2.30 to 2.40 "	
Cuttle Fish	...	...	...	...	15.00 to 16.00 "	
Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	34.00 to 36.00 "	
Isinglass	...	...	...	...	25.00 to 26.00 "	
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	...	23.00 to 34.00 "	
Wax, White	...	...	...	...	10.00 to 10.50 "	
" Bees	...	...	...	...	44.00 to 45.00 "	
Gall Nuts	...	...	...	...	8.00 to 9.00 "	
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	2.80 to 3.00 "	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	...	...	...	...	2.35 to 2.65 per catty.	
" (100 a 120 " " )	...	...	...	...	1.70 to 2.05 "	
Tobacco, Common	...	...	...	...	10.00 to 12.00 per picul.	
Rape Oil	...	...	...	...	10.50 to 11.00 "	
Shell Fish	...	...	...	...	26.00 to 34.00 "	
Camphor	...	...	...	...	18.00 to 19.00 "	
China Root	...	...	...	...	2.40 to 2.60 "	
Copper	...	...	...	...	22.00 to 22.50 "	
Beche-de-mer	...	...	...	...	32.00 to 33.00 "	
Coals	...	...	...	...	4.50 to 6.70 per ton.	

Market quiet. Lower prices looked for.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling rates, with the exception of some slight fluctuations in short sight bills, have remained steady. Business either way has been next to nil

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 1d.	
" do.....Sight.....4s. 0½d.	
" Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 1½d.	
" Documents 6 do.....4s. 0½d.	
" Continental 6 do.....4s. 1½d.	
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.15	
" do.....Sight.....5.02½	
" Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.20	
" Documents 6 do.....5.20	

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....75	
" Private.....10 days' sight .. 76 nominal.	
" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....½ discount.	
" Private.....10 days' sight.....1½ per cent dis.	
" SAN FRANCISCO —Bank, Sight.....97	
" Private.....30 days' sight.....99	

Gold Yen, 402. Silver Yen, 403. Kinsatz, 415.

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
UNITED STATES and EUROPE via San Francisco or Suez.

Per P. M. Str. "City of Peking."

YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1877.

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BIRTH.

August 2nd, at No. 85b., Main Street, the wife
of CHAS. J. STROME of a son.

August 8th, at No. 82, Main Street, Mrs. J. A.
STEWART, of a son.

DIED.

On the 15th July, at Mr. Gribble's bungalow,
Nagasaki, CAPTAIN BONHAM WARD BAX, R. N.,
late commanding H. M. S. *Sylvia*, aged 39.

On the 29th July, at his residence, No. 66,
Main Street, THOMAS DAVIS, aged 39 years.

Summary.

OUR last MAIL SUMMARY was dated the
24th ultimo, for despatch by the
O. & O. Str. *Gaelic* for San Francisco, and
the M. M. Str. *Volga* for Marseilles, both of
which vessels sailed on the following day.
Since then we have received the under-
mentioned mails:—

Per M. M. *Tibre*, M'seilles, 17 June, arrd. 29 July.
" O. & O. *Sunda*, London, 22 June, " 3 Aug.
" P. M. *China*, S. Fr'caso, 14 July, " 8 Aug.

And despatched the following:—

Per P. & O. *Malacca*, for Southampton.....1 Aug.
" M. M. *Tibre*, for Marseilles8 Aug.

Latest telegraphic advices from London
are to the 9th instant.

AFTER an absence of just six months from
his new capital, an absence so far in excess of
that which was at first intended as to cause
some question whether the centre of Govern-
ment might not again be established in
Kioto, the Mikado has returned thence to
Tokio. He arrived in the M. B. M. S. S.

Hiroshima-Maru (formerly the P. M. S. S. *Golden Age*) in this harbor from Kobe on the 30th ultimo. He was accompanied by the Empress and a number of his personal attendants. The debarkation was effected with very little ceremony; and almost immediately on landing the imperial party repaired to the Yokohama Railway station, and were conveyed by special train to Tokio, whither the Emperor has been followed or preceded by all his ministers and the remaining members of his household. Since His Majesty's return, the first meeting, this year, of the Gen-ro-in, or Legislative assembly, has been held; and the subject under debate is said to have been that of how to deal with the insurgents; but whether with the insurgents in the field, or those taken by the imperialists, whether there is any chance of an endeavour to terminate the struggle by conceding certain much needed reforms, or whether the war is to be fought out to the bitter end, is not stated.

TELEGRAMS of a somewhat alarming nature having been received by the Government from the Japanese Consal in Amoy relative to the spread of, and mortality caused by, cholera in that port, the question of quarantine regulations has been vividly brought to the notice of the officials. There is a considerable trade between this port and Amoy, and the fear of the seeds of an epidemic being imported from the latter place has induced Nomura, Governor of Kanagawa-ken, a gentleman always eager for sanitary reform, to take steps for the erection of a quarantine hospital on Mississippi Bay, at a short distance from Yokohama, and to put himself into communication with the Consular Board on the subject, with a view to the framing of such quarantine regulations as should be approved by the Japanese Government and the representatives of the foreign nationalities. Despatches have, however, been received in answer to one from himself, by H. B. M. Minister from the Governor of Hongkong, stating that recent advices from Amoy were more favorable, and that it had not been deemed necessary to establish quarantine regulations in Hongkong. Hence we may hope that they may not be necessary here; but it is to the credit of the local authorities that they should be anxious to be prepared for any emergency.

On the 26th July a heavy circular storm swept over this settlement and the neighboring coast. In the harbour of Yokohama the damage done to shipping was slight, being confined to the wreck of one small Japanese steamer and the stranding of another. Near a spot known as the Mila Ledge, however, in Soshiu, about seventy-five miles from Yokohama, three vessels, *Roaring Sailor* (American) *Madagascar* (German) and *Catherina* (Danish) were wrecked, with some loss of life. Odawara, Numadzu, and other

coast towns on the Tokaido, suffered severely, persons being drowned and houses and bridges carried away by the inundation. One feature of the cyclone was that it travelled from a Northerly to a Southerly direction: another the very high tide which accompanied it.

AMONG other transfers of foreign vessels made, on completion of purchase, to the Mitsu Bishi Company, is that of the old P. & O. Steamer *Massilia*, which recently hoisted the flag of the new owners at Kobe. The *Montgomeryshire* in this port was formally transferred a few days ago, and is for the present to ply on this coast. In a short time the *King Richard* will be taken over by the same company, which, if, as now appears not altogether unlikely, the insurrection in the South is suppressed or at least restricted to a very limited area, will have a good number of ships available for other than merely coast traffic. What the Mitsu Bishi Company may do with them is very uncertain; and several schemes are alluded to by rumor as probably to be attempted. Among others are a European and an Australian line of steam transit.

ON her passage hence to Hongkong, for which port she left this on the 23rd ult., the *Oceanic* lost her propeller. The loss was reported in Kobe by the *Tamaura Maru* of the M. B. M. S. Co. which encountered her; and the O. & O. Co.'s General Agent in this port, being informed of the accident by telegraph, chartered the *Tanais* and went in search of the *Oceanic*, to fall in with and assist which steamer, an English and an American gunboat had been despatched from Kobe and Nagasaki respectively. Unassisted, however, the big steamer made her way out of the Inland Sea under sail, and anchored off the Saddles, whence she communicated with Shanghai, and the *Amoy* was sent to tow her down to Hongkong, where she has arrived safely. Her departure from this port is advertised for the 28th instant.

THE U. S. S. *Alert*, which left this port in May last to look for some white people who were said to have been shipwrecked on one of the South Pacific groups of islands, has returned to Hongkong and thence to Nagasaki, on her way to this port. She has been unsuccessful in her search; or, rather, the rumor which caused her cruise turns out to have been unfounded.

SOME of the native journals have published what they affirm to be regulations for the treatment of political prisoners in Kiushiu. A translation is given within. Torture, which was said to have been abolished by the jurisprudence of the Empire, is there said to be allowed only in the examination before the Courts in Kiushiu of these unfortunate prisoners.

RNE TREATY.

ly desires to instruct his readers, he would do well to inform self thoroughly on any subject on which he may intend to treat. Before writing at this present time, on postal subjects generally, and especially on the mutual relations of Postal Union Powers, a writer should make himself familiar with all the provisions of the Treaty of Berne. It does not suffice to quote a line here and there from a document which should be considered, as it is, one very harmonious whole, or not considered at all.

It has been very weakly objected to what we wrote on the inaction of Great Britain in the matter of the admission of Japan to the privileges of the treaty: first, that the English Government was too much absorbed in the great Eastern Question to pay any heed to a comparatively unimportant one to Great Britain, which has, however, much importance here; and, secondly, that in finding fault with our Government we were pursuing an unpatriotic course. The frivolity of this latter objection is only equalled by its want of morality. We will pass it over with the simple remark that the course which it would commend would be a contemptible one for any journal to pursue,—one to which we at any rate have no desire to be committed. The former objection is almost equally unworthy of notice. Apart from the absurd assumption which it makes that the British Government is so absorbed, so paralyzed, in watching the progress of the strife between Russia and Turkey, as to have no time or ability to care for anything of minor import, it ignores the fact that the authorities of the General Post Office have not been removed from St. Martins-le-Grand to watch the Danube or the Bosphorus, and that it is their province to cope with any postal question, domestic or international, which may arise.

We had no wish, for the present at least, to revert to this subject; and, being in a measure forced to do so, we will dismiss it in as few words as possible. It is true that the Treaty of Berne stipulates that "Countries entering the Postal Union do so subject to an ulterior understanding on the subject of sea conveyance;" and that, "whenever a transit takes place by sea over a distance exceeding three hundred nautical miles within the district of the Union, the office by or at the expense of which the sea service is performed, shall have a right to a payment of the expenses attending the transport." This is true; but it by no means follows that before Japan was allowed to enjoy her treaty rights, an arrangement should necessarily be made in London. What should have followed from the treaty, what should have been indispensable, is that every country forming part of the Union should have instant and full enjoyment of all the privileges guaranteed by the treaty. Every thing else resolves itself into a mere matter of arrangement and detail, the adjustment of which is provided for by the treaty. It is particularly worthy of notice that the cost of conveyance of mail matter is not paid to the company whose vessel carries the mails, but to the Government of the nation to which the mail boat belongs. Mutual accounts are made up and adjusted every six months, in conformity with a tariff of charges fixed by the treaty, and which, by so much, can hardly give rise to much discussion.

We have said that the treaty must be considered as a whole. The extracts which we have cited above, and which had been

previously cited elsewhere with an improper application, should be read with the following one, being the tenth article. Not having the official English text before us, or within reach at this moment, we translate literally from the French version:—

"Freedom of transit is guaranteed through the entire territory of the Union.

"Consequently there shall be *full and entire freedom of exchange*" (our italics) "the various postal administrations of the Union being able to forward reciprocally, in transit, through intermediate countries, both closed despatches and unclosed communications, according to the requirements of the traffic and the convenience of their postal service.

"Closed despatches and unclosed communications must always be forwarded by the most rapid routes at the disposal of the several postal administrations.

"When several routes offer the same conditions of celerity, the forwarding administration has the choice of the route to be adopted."

A HUMANE SOCIETY.

WE had no very great sympathy with the martial movement which was set going among foreigners in this settlement shortly after the outbreak of the Satsuma insurrection some months ago. The formation of a Volunteer Corps would have certainly been harmless enough, and would, for a short time at least, have furnished those foreigners who have sufficient leisure with a certain amount of amusement. But that an armed force of foreigners could be permanently maintained here, formed as it must have been of persons of half a dozen different nationalities, we never believed, any more than we thought such a force necessary to aid the local administration in the preservation of order, or to protect the lives and property of foreigners, in the present condition of public feeling in this country, or in any eventuality of the civil war. Had, however, a corps been organized and established, having for its main object the salvage of life and property in the event of fires or other common calamities, we should have hailed the fact with pleasure; and should certainly have had no objection to the acceptance by the corps of military drill as part of their system. It appeared, however, that such a scheme was not seriously contemplated by the organisers of the original project, whose martial ardour would be satisfied with nothing less than a Volunteer Regiment pure and simple. Under the circumstances, then, we were not sorry to see that the warlike flame, kindled with a great deal of apparent enthusiasm, after a dubious flicker expired under the gentle blast directed against it by Mr. Nomura.

Still, if a Volunteer Military Corps has been proved by the common sense of the community, evinced it is true in a negative manner after the apparently earnest inception of the movement for the formation of such a body, to be out of place in and quite unsuited to the necessities of this settlement, that does not prove that other organizations, having purely peaceful and civil objects, might not do good service to foreigners and natives alike. A Salvage Corps for instance, such as we proposed before, would be a standing boon and protection, in the event of fires, to the entire community. The events which occurred on the

of the 26th instant, show what efficient service rendered by a Humane Society during the prevalence of those storms, without a visit from one of which at least during each summer this port rarely escapes. Indeed, it appears to be almost an evident duty of foreigners here to show the Japanese how to form such societies as humanity has made so common at home, and whose purpose is to save life from shipwrecks and drowning. From what we know by experience of the natives, we can assert without hesitation that they would eagerly follow an example once set; and would, further, co-operate, to the best of their ability, by aiding in the supply of the necessary life-saving apparatus, in the formation of a parent Humane Society by foreigners.

An organized body of men, working well together, and furnished with the proper ropes, life-buoys, drags, and hooks, would have rescued all the men from on board the dredge within ten minutes from the moment of commencing operations. As it was, the rescue was not completed for more than two hours, in the course of which Mr. JOHN PITMAN risked his own life to save that of a drowning Japanese, a risk which the presence of the most simple apparatus would have rendered quite unnecessary, or have greatly reduced in extent. The gallantry displayed was admirable; but it was really deplorable to see, in a place like Yokohama, the whole work and peril of the salvage devolve upon a few private individuals, who toiled heroically for hours, and with no mechanical aid, but that of a line, in effecting and maintaining communication between the dredge and the shore. Fortunately no lives were lost, thanks, under Providence, to the efforts of those few Europeans; but the salvation of those in peril might have been effected with much greater ease, and less peril to their saviours, were such a system as is really a prime necessity, in the present advanced state of general civilization, of life in a sea-port, established here.

By a Humane Society such work as had to be done the other day would be done decently and in order, and with all possible despatch. On such an occasion as that of this last gale we should not witness, as we did then, a large amount of work and good will thrown away because unorganized and misdirected. Willing bystanders might aid the society; but that body would have charge of operations, and casual volunteers would be happy to work under their direction. There would be no excuse for a purposeless rushing to and fro, and a vociferation on the part of everybody of confusing and contradictory orders to everybody else. Presence of mind, harmony, union, and united effort would prevail. In short, while we cannot but admire the zeal displayed by a number of residents, which we are bound to say contrasted favorably with the apathy or positive levity of others, we cannot but remark how much more valuable that zeal would have been if properly directed; and, in the hope that some steps may be taken so to utilize it on future occasions, we commend to the consideration of our readers the idea of the establishment and maintenance of a Humane Society in Yokohama.

THE native papers mention the recent discharge of a number of workmen from the Koishikawa Arsenal; and draw therefrom the inference that the final suppression of the insurrection is approaching.

CHINESE COMMERCE.
PETITION.

NOT the least of the disadvantages labor-
ed under by foreign merchants in the
East, in maintaining a commerce which they
have founded, is the competition of Chinese
rivals. The circumstances in favor of the
latter are so obvious, and have been so often
dwelt upon, as hardly to need recapitulation.
It is certain that they have been turned to
so much account that several branches of
trade have, in these far Eastern ports, fallen
almost entirely into Chinese hands. Perhaps
they do not always turn their advantages to
the most signal profit; but they prevent
other persons who might improve the trade
they have appropriated from having any-
thing to do with it. Thus, the Amoy
and Formosan sugar trade, a case for
example, is conducted by Chinese houses, who,
if they often find it disastrous to themselves,
at least have the satisfaction of knowing that
their mismanaged monopoly is sufficient im-
pediment in the way of foreigners, to hinder
the latter, for good or ill, having any part
in it except in the most exceptional of cases.

In matters of commerce China is not
wholly conservative. She holds to old custom
so long as that suits her book; but when the
contrary is the case, when self-interest points
the road to innovation, she can be more
radical in her reforms than the most radical
of her foreign friends would wish her to be.
Not only in this country, which is only as
much open to Chinese as to foreigners of any
other nation, not only in Shanghai and the
other treaty ports of China, where the Chi-
nese merchant is in his own country, have
his Western competitors cause to groan at his
contentment with wonderfully small profits,
or his ability to live by a loss. Hongkong,
now a British Colony if it was formerly part
of Chinese territory, ascribes the depression
of its trade to the ramifications of Chinese
business firms, the thoroughness with which
these have learnt the lessons taught them by
their foreign masters, and their ability to
undersell all competitors. Now-a-days we
have Chinese Steam Ship Companies, Chi-
nese Marine Insurance Companies, Chinese
Banks, all well organized and well con-
ducted. If Chinese importers in China
and other ports, as far South as Singapore,
and as far North as Tientsin, have occasion
to avail themselves of the services of middle-
men for the purchase of their foreign goods,
they have no need, unless they choose, to go
to the foreign commission agent or merchant
on the spot to make their purchases. Their
credit with European houses is often suffi-
ciently good to enable them to make their
importations direct from the manufacturer or
his metropolitan agent. Where this is not
done, they can purchase through the agencies
established now by their own countrymen in
London and other great commercial towns of
Europe. China is having her revenge for
the armed enforcement of foreign relations
and foreign commerce upon her people.
She has carried, in a way which was never
foreseen, the war into the enemy's territory.
In return for the warlike invasion of her
shores by the trading soldiers of the West,
she has sent out her armies, armed with the
negative but potent weapons of cunning,
frugality and thrift. What impression is
produced by these forces is apparent from
the accounts which reach us of the countries
which they overrun. Everywhere they are
looked upon with a curious mixture of sur-
prise, aversion, envy, and contempt. In the

colonies of the British dominions, where the
principle, at least, of free trade even in labor
is held sacred, they are comparatively un-
molested, even by the most ignorant of the
people; or, if as happens in very rare in-
stances, they are molested, those who inter-
fere with them are rigorously punished.
The Chinaman in America is not so favored.
There the doctrines of protection would pro-
tect even labor; and though offenders against
any kind of property or person are nominal-
ly subject to severe penalties, yet there can
be no question that violations of the law, in
the property and persons of Chinamen, are
not so heavily dealt with as they would be
did they occur in regard to citizens. Are
not offences against Chinamen caused by
the importation of Chinese labor, and so, to
a certain extent, vindications of the glorious
doctrine of protection?

The latest instance of the supplanting of
foreigners by Chinamen, the beating of free-
handed ESAU on his own ground by far-
reaching and servile JACOB, comes to us from
Saigon. The *Hongkong Daily Press* notices
a report of Mr. Consul TREMLETT on the trade
of that port for the past year. From that
report it is apparent that there, as in the
Treaty ports of China, as in Japan, the Chi-
nese have been gradually undermining for-
eign merchants, until at last it begins to
appear probable that they will eventu-
ally secure the larger share of the trade. In
Saigon, which to them is an essentially for-
eign port, the Chinese have succeeded to a
great extent in ousting European merchants.
How fully this is the case may be gathered
from Mr. TREMLETT's assertion that during
1876 the Chinese shipped nine-tenths of the
entire rice crop, and the whole of the other
articles of produce. Cochin China has for
several years past been decreasing in
value to European merchants. The Chinese
enjoy several advantages over these latter
in their greater ability to deal with the
natives, while their inexpensive establish-
ments enable them to reduce their charges
and commissions proportionately. In addi-
tion to the bulk of the export trade being
carried on by them, the import trade is en-
tirely in their hands. The colony, therefore,
is kept up chiefly for the advantage of the
Chinese, a result which can hardly be gratify-
ing to the French Government and people.

It must be consolatory to British ship-
owners to know, however, that, though the
trade of Saigon is mainly conducted by
Chinese, British vessels are chiefly employed
in carrying the produce; for out of a total of
317 vessels, aggregating 234,299 tons, load-
ed at Saigon, about two-thirds were British.
Manchester merchants, who so bitterly com-
plain of the falling off in their commerce,
may, also, find a crumb of comfort in the
facts that Manchester fabrics still continue to
supply the entire native population, and that
the demand for these goods was larger than
ever in 1876. Still these advantages are but
small off-sets against the grand *per contra*;
and there is no foretelling how long they
will be left in the undisputed possession of
those who, for the present, enjoy them.

The remainder of the *Daily Press'* *précis*
of Mr. TREMLETT's report is only interesting
in that it shows that Cochin China is at pre-
sent little more than a great rice field, and
that its surplus goes to feed the hungry
millions of the Middle Kingdom. The pro-
duction of rice, the staple of the colony,
for 1876, exhibits an increase on any pre-
ceding year, and reached the large quan-
tity of 5,700,000 piculs, of which 4,256,119
piculs were shipped to Hongkong, 167,500
piculs to Swatow, and 60,200 piculs to Amoy.

The balance was distrib-
uted to the Straits, Java, Mal-
acca, America, England, and
other ports. The quantity exported to Europe
might be expected, utterly
that Japan, in her newly developed
Government-fostered rice export, has little
fear from the competition of Cochin China
European markets.

The whole question of Chinese rival-
ry in fields which Western commerce
thought it had made its own is one of in-
creasing moment to the foreign trader. Every
year renders more patent the fact of the
ability of the Chinese, in many instances,
already to undersell and out-trade their for-
eign rivals. It is for the latter to consider
how long the strife is to last, and where it
is to end: whether it will only terminate
when the Chinaman has, by almost impercep-
tible advances, appropriated all the resources
of commerce which the Western trader open-
ed, and all of whose mysteries he has taught
to the dwellers in the East.

NOGÉ NATIVE HOSPITAL.

EVER since the date of the commencement
of the earliest foreign relations with
Japan, the natives have had a great respect
for Western systems of medicine and sur-
gery. In the healing art, at least, they have
always been willing to admit the excellence
of European methods. It was not, however,
till the comparatively recent great impulse
given by modern civilization, after the open-
ing of the country to foreign intercourse, to the
pursuit of science in Japan, that the phar-
macopoeia and medical treatment of their for-
eign guests was commenced to be definitely
adopted into every day practice. The
greatest of all debts owed by suffering
humanity in Japan to the presence of for-
eigners in the country is the establishment
of hospitals founded and conducted on Euro-
pean principles, modified to suit the require-
ments of Japanese modes of life.

A short time since we took an opportunity
to inspect the Native Hospital at Nogé, and
found the arrangements for the treatment
and accommodation of patients so complete,
and the establishment so well conducted,
that we left with the conviction that an ac-
count of the institution would not be un-
interesting to our readers.

The native authorities of this ken some
years since formed the project of founding
a General Hospital under their jurisdiction,
and availed themselves of the services of Dr.
D. B. SIMMONS in the arrangement of a pre-
liminary scheme. Their choice was a very
judicious one, Dr. SIMMONS in the course of
a long residence in Japan having made him-
self familiar not merely with the native
language, but with what we may call the
inner life of the Japanese, whose manners
and customs, modes of thought and feel-
ings even, are singularly familiar to him.
His private practice is very extensive among
natives, with whom his quiet manner and
his admirable diagnosis have made him a
universal favorite.

The JUZEN-BIO-IN, or Complete Hospital,
was first opened in August, 1873, in Otamachi,
where a building was hired for the purpose,
pending the erection of a suitable permanent
structure. The site chosen for the latter
was on a commanding, picturesque, and salu-
brious spot at Nogé, overlooking the Bay of
Yedo, and commanding fine and unobstruct-
ed views of Kanagawa, Yokohama, part of
the Tokaido, and a large section of surround-

a two-storied building substantially built after by Dr. SIMMONS, who had been Surgeon-in-Chief and Director; in 1874, the personnel of the hospital, and the patients then under treatment, were transferred thither. The new hospital, though as we have just said erected in European style, is furnished within *à la Japonaise*, the rooms being covered with *tatami*, the Surgeon-in-Chief having wisely decided that it would be a false step to introduce, for the use of all classes of Japanese, totally unaccustomed thereto, the beds, bedding, chairs, tables, and other furniture of a foreign sanitary establishment. Indeed, as little change as possible is made in the usual habits of life of the patients, who are taught to consider themselves as much at home as possible; and are, in all cases where such a course is practicable, allowed the constant company and attendance of their nearest relations or friends, who for a moderate sum, while waiting on the patients, are allowed their share of the food provided by the hospital, where in many instances they are permitted to reside and sleep until the convalescence or discharge of their friends. The rooms are well lighted and well ventilated, models of cleanliness and order, and are arranged for the accommodation of fifty in-door patients. Those of the first and second classes are each provided with separate apartments. Third and lower class patients are, also, in all cases when such an arrangement is possible, kept in single rooms; and only when the hospital is crowded are two invalids of those classes put into one room. Under no circumstances is one chamber allowed to shelter more than two inmates.

The prices of accommodation and treatment, food, medicine, and attendance included, are remarkable for their moderation. They are fixed on the following tariff:—

1st class.....	1 rio per day.
2nd ".....	40 cents "
3rd ".....	30 " "
4th ".....	20 " "

There is a fifth or "charity" class, to participants in the benefits of which, all the accommodation of the hospital is rendered free; but it is, owing to the excellent system pursued by the authorities of the ken, a very small one. To belong to it a patient must be virtually destitute and friendless; as the circumstances of the very limited number of applicants for admission as absolute paupers, are the subject of rigid investigation under a system of police which, of its kind, is unequalled in the civilised world in the facilities which it possesses for obtaining minute information of the affairs of those in whom it may happen to be interested. The diet prescribed varies of course according to the condition and habits of the patients, and is in general Japanese. Beef-tea, milk, and eggs are given, however, to all whose condition requires such nourishment, without distinction of class; and the medicines are all of the best quality which can be procured in Europe, America, or on the spot.

The ward for the insane contains eight cells, which are usually full. Those who are interested in the comparative analysis of the subject of insanity, may be glad to be informed that fifty per cent. of the insane patients are discharged cured, while five per cent. improve under their treatment. When we visited the hospital two men and one woman were the only tenants of these melancholy cells. The latter was a gibbering, repulsive, maniac, with none of the attractions of poor Ophelia. One of the men had been brought in during the previous night, and was an example of

the insensibility to pain evinced by certain persons suffering from a mania of self destruction or the infliction of self punishment. His body was bleeding from the effects of wounds inflicted by his own nails: he had torn locks of his hair out by the roots, and battered his head against a wall; but showed no symptoms of suffering. When the Surgeon and his assistants approached he saluted them with the utmost politeness, and suspended his occupation of playfully pinching himself. The third patient was a mischievous madman, whose astounding strength and cunning, and the herculean pranks he indulged in, were a source of constant wonder, not free from dread, to his keepers. He could draw iron bolts with his teeth, and twist or break wooden and iron bars as easily as Du Chaillu's gorilla would double up a rifle barrel.

Two additional buildings are in course of erection and are intended for the accommodation of fifteen more first and second class patients, the present space available being found quite insufficient for the increasing needs of the hospital. An amphitheatre for operations is also being built, and is much needed for the convenience of operators and patients, and the instruction of the native medical assistants who walk the hospital.

On a rise above the JUZEN BIO-IN is a small-pox hospital, a two-storied building capable of accommodating at least fifty patients. The upper story is partitioned off into small apartments for the reception of first and second class patients. On the occasion of our visit these rooms, and indeed the whole of the hospital, were untenanted except by fleas, those lively and very obtrusive squatters in deserted houses. The ground floor is arranged for general wards. By an enactment which can hardly be too much commended, all native persons, of whatever rank and position in Yokohama and the immediate neighbourhood, who may have the misfortune to be attacked by small pox, are obliged to enter this hospital, the expenses of those who may be unable to pay for their maintenance and medicine being borne by the Government. The law was passed, at the very commencement of the last severe epidemic, principally through the earnest representations of Dr. SIMMONS, from whom we understand that it was rigidly enforced, and, contrary to what might have been expected, caused but little dissatisfaction even among those of the better classes who were afflicted with the complaint. So far as we are aware, no such law exists in any other part of the world, nor indeed, however desirable it might be, could compliance with it well be compelled in Western countries. In connection with the subject of small pox we may mention that vaccination is compulsory in this district; and a fee of three cents is charged for each inoculation. The operation is performed once a week, on Wednesdays, when crowds of children are brought to the hospital. Clean and well dressed, the weekly muster affords a pretty and an interesting sight. A visit to the Nôgô Hospital on Wednesday morning might tend to dispel a mistaken notion, that diseases of the skin, especially manifested in the head, are very prevalent among Japanese children. The clean and wholesome looking heads of the great majority of merry infants who assemble to be vaccinated, seem to prove the contrary.

The hospital staff consists of the Surgeon and Director, Dr. SIMMONS, who is the sole foreigner employed, an Assistant Director, and four Assistant, or House, Surgeons. These latter are paid a merely nominal sum, being glad to avail themselves, without much

facilities afforded by the studying systems of medicine, surgery, and learning the mysteries of hospital practice, under the superintendence and instruction of a competent practitioner. Dr. SIMMONS has now been in charge of the hospital for four years; and his engagement has just been renewed for another term. He has never experienced any of that "trouble" with those above or under him, of which other foreign officials so frequently complain. His relations with the Japanese have always been pleasant ones, owing no doubt in great part to his knowledge of their language and character, and his happy tact of "getting on" with them. His intimacy with the higher officials of the ken, in whose families he acts as private physician, may also be for something in the causes which have produced so agreeable a state of things, on which the prosperity and good management of the institution under his control so largely depends. Mr. NOMURA, the Governor of Kanagawa, who is much in favor of sanitary reform, takes a great interest in the well-being of this hospital.

Out-door patients are seen daily from 9 a.m. to noon. Every patient is carefully examined and prescribed for by the Surgeon-in-Chief. No fees whatever are taken for advice; but, in accordance with Japanese custom, a charge is made for medicines, which are all compounded in the hospital, and so calculated as to bring a small profit to the establishment, which also derives an income from the sums charged to in-door patients. The revenue thus obtained is found almost or altogether sufficient to pay rent, and the wages of the apothecary, the assistants, and servants. In fact, with the exception of the salary of the Surgeon-in-Chief, the institution may be pronounced self supporting, no small matter when we bear in mind that all similar establishments in Japan are a serious source of expense to the Government. The satisfactory position, in financial, as in other matters, of Nôgô Hospital, is chiefly due to the foreign Director, whose presence, owing to his long residence in the country and his extensive and well earned reputation among the Japanese, is sufficient, as above mentioned, to command the services of competent aids for nominal pay and the advantages of being under his instruction. In other hospitals the pay of native surgeons is from \$25 to \$150 per month, whereas his assistants are none of them paid more than \$10 per month, and would probably be glad to serve for even less than that. Another expense to the Government is saved by his familiar knowledge of the language, which enables the authorities to dispense with the services of an interpreter.

So favorably is the treatment given in the hospital regarded by the Japanese, that most of the officials of the local Government, as well as many of the leading native merchants, send the members of their families to the hospital for out-door service for slight illness; or even to enter as in-door patients when afflicted with more grievous ailments. The advantages of this institution are becoming so widely known, that they are not merely availed of by inhabitants of the town and neighborhood. Persons troubled with all kinds of complaints, and the victims of every imaginable kind of accident, come to the hospital from long distances. The benefits of civilization are not without their attendant evils; and the introduction of machinery has been the fruitful cause of fractures and contusions unknown before. We saw in the hospital a man patiently waiting to have a leg set which had been broken on board the

steam dredge, and another who had been seriously injured by molten iron. In fact the service is particularly rich in surgical cases; and hardly a day passes in which the Surgeon-in-charge does not perform some operation of greater or less importance. We have no intention of harrowing or disgusting our readers by detailing any of these; and will merely mention that the photograph shown us of a man taken on his entrance into the hospital, and the original as we saw him some time afterwards, were much more unlike, than portraits and sitters usually are. The picture represented a man with what might have been a second head growing on the left side and under the skin of the first: there was nothing very extraordinary about the man of whom the picture had been taken, except a fast healing scar on the left cheek, which testified to the successful performance of a difficult and perilous operation. Not many days ago some operations of a very trying and serious nature were performed by Dr. SIMMONS, who was then kindly assisted by some of the foreign surgeons resident in Yokohama. Indeed, they were such as could hardly be undertaken, with a fair chance of success, unaided, by any one practitioner however skilful; and the Japanese assistants have neither the coolness nor the experience requisite to ensure their being efficient fellow-workers with a foreign surgeon in difficult cases. This being so, and that it should be so in the present transition state of the healing art in Japan is no matter for wonder, it is a pity that the foreign surgeons here do not take a larger interest than they appear to do, in Nogé Hospital. Apart from the service they would render to others by their occasional attendance at the hospital, the gain would be by no means light to themselves. They might take it in turns to attend for stated periods, and would thus improve their theoretical knowledge by the best of all guides, practical experience. Constant practice is indispensable to the practitioner who would always be ready for the performance of delicate operations; and the value set upon opportunities of keeping, not only knowledge always bright, but hand and eye always in activity, by the profession, is best demonstrated by the fact that the oldest and busiest surgeons of the world, in almost every case, retain their hospital practice until they seriously entertain the idea of final retirement from the active pursuit of their calling. One more advantage which would be gained by foreign surgeons in their occasional visits to the native hospital, is that they would be aware in good season of the approach and progress of any epidemic, or the prevalence of other dangerous diseases: would have practical experience of their treatment; and be ready to apply the best method of cure to their foreign patients, should the disease or epidemic invade the dwellings of the latter.

But of Nogé Hospital, with the good it has effected, that it is daily working, that its promoters and directors have in prospect, and that of which it might be made productive, we must now take leave, with the remark that its foundation and maintenance are a credit to the local Government, and a proof that they are earnest in their search after something better and deeper than the mere veneer of civilization.

The Japanese Consul in Amoy telegraphs to his Government that the spread of cholera in that port is becoming more extensive and alarming.

TO THE WRECKS AND BACK.

(From our Special Reporter.)

ON intelligence being received in Yokohama on Monday morning (30th ult.) of several casualties to shipping having occurred at No-Sima; or somewhere in that locality, and hearing that the German corvette *Elisabeth* would start for the scene of the wrecks at 10 A.M., I, having armed myself with a letter of introduction from the German Consul, proceeded on board, presented my credentials, and asked permission to accompany the *Elisabeth* on her errand, a request very kindly and courteously granted by the commanding officer. I was handed over to the care of an officer and taken to the wardroom, of whose mess I was the hospitably entertained guest until the return of the vessel to Yokohama. Mr. Zappe, H. I. G. M.'s Consul was on board, as well as the chief officer of the German barque *Madagascar*, which vessel had been totally wrecked on the rocks at No-Sima during the gale experienced on the 26th.

It may not be uninteresting, before proceeding with my narrative, to give a short outline of the history of the *Elisabeth*, for particulars of which I am indebted to the kindness of an officer whose courteous attentiveness throughout the trip will be long gratefully remembered. The *Elisabeth* is a three-masted, full-rigged corvette. The first nail was driven into her on the first of May, 1866; and on the 18th of October, 1868, she was launched at the Royal Dockyards, Dantzig. Her length is 224 feet, breadth 44 feet, depth 23 feet, draught, forward 16 feet, aft 18 feet; tonnage, 2,026; horse power, 2,400. She has four boilers. For general purposes two only are used; but at times when speed is very essential all four are brought into requisition and then, at full speed, she steams from thirteen to fourteen knots an hour. Her complement of men, including officers, is 400; and she carries twenty-one Krupp guns—nineteen steel of fifteen centimetres, and two brass of eight centimetres, all breach-loaders. Eighteen of these guns are on the middle deck. From the time when she was launched to the present the *Elisabeth* has been on active service. Her present commission commenced on the 1st October last year, and a fortnight afterwards she sailed under the command of her present Captain from Kiel to Plymouth, from Plymouth to Madeira, St. Vincent, Capetown, Singapore, Labuan and the Sooloos. While at the latter place the disturbance between the Spanish Authorities and German traders, which occurred last year, was settled amicably through the instrumentality of Captain Von Wicked, whose arguments, doubtless, carried double force from the circumstance of their being backed by four hundred stout hearts and twenty-one Krupp guns. At all events the result of the conference was favourable to the German merchant vessels, who may now trade with the Sooloos without any fear of interruption on the part of the Spanish Authorities. After a stay of twenty days the *Elisabeth* started for Manila and from Manila to Yokohama. Everything on board is remarkably trim; and the men—a fine looking lot—seem to be well drilled, in the manner in which they go through their exercises may be taken as a criterion. Some ten months ago a band was formed from among the men, which now plays very creditably.

At a quarter past ten o'clock we steamed out of Yokohama. The weather was fine,

and nothing of any particular moment occurred until we reached our destination at about four o'clock in the afternoon. The Corvette was anchored a mile or so from No-Sima Lighthouse; and the rugged appearance of the coast convinced me that a lighthouse was never more required than at that spot.

Immediately after anchoring, the barge was lowered and several officers, Mr. Zappe, his Japanese interpreter and myself, started for the shore. After proceeding something like half a mile, we met a sampan being sculled towards the ship, from the occupants of which we learned that several vessels had been wrecked in the immediate neighbourhood. Mr. Zappe ordered the sampan to return and show us a landing place; and a small inlet between the rocks, just sufficiently large to allow the boat to pass in, was pointed out as the most suitable spot. On passing this narrow entrance we found ourselves in a huge basin, the rim of which was a mass of rock. The barge was brought close to the side and we stepped on shore without any difficulty. Mr. Zappe now asked for the head man of the village, and was informed that that functionary was at the spot where the *Madagascar* had gone on the rocks. The question now arose as to what had better be done. The Lighthouse-keeper and the Captain of the *Madagascar* were, also, both absent, having gone to the wreck of an American barque which lay some miles further along the coast. It was finally resolved however that we should proceed to the wreck of the German barque and see what was to be done there. An enquiry for jinrikishas resulting in ascertaining that such an innovation in vehicles had not reached this part of Japan, there was nothing left but to "foot" it. Relieving ourselves of all superfluous clothing we started. The sun was blazing hot; and the perspiration streamed from our bodies as we trudged along beneath his scorching rays. Several paddy fields were passed; and all manner of vegetation apparently grew in profusion. Crowds of natives, the majority of whom were in an almost complete state of nudity—Turkey Reds, Grey Shirtings and other Manchester goods are evidently not in great request in this part of the country—gathered to gaze on their unexpected visitors. After an hour's hard walking we came in sight of the reef on which the *Madagascar* struck first. It just protruded above water; and had the vessel remained there nothing short of a miracle could have saved any of the crew. Half a mile further along we came to where the remains of the German barque lay. A more complete wreck could not be well conceived. Not a whole plank was to be seen anywhere. The masts were broken into several pieces, and lay tossing about on the water. Two anchors, a quantity of cable, rigging, spars &c. were lying full fifty yards inside of the outer edge of the reef; and a quantity of wreckage was strewn about the rocks. Here we met the Kocho of the village, whom Mr. Zappe informed that the visit of the *Elisabeth* was to render assistance to any wrecks along the coast, and also to thank him and the natives generally for their assistance and kindness to the shipwrecked crew of the *Madagascar*. He promised to report the facts of the case to head-quarters, whence he had no doubt their humanity would be substantially rewarded. After remaining in the vicinity of the wreck half an hour, we turned our steps towards the boat, which was reached about half-past seven, all hands being thoroughly tired; and twenty minutes afterwards we were safe on board the *Elisabeth* quite

ready to do ample justice to the substantial repast awaiting us.

From a native officer in connection with the lighthouse, I ascertained that the inhabitants of No-Sima are very poor but exceedingly honest. He said that they subsist chiefly on fish and vegetables; though a little rice is grown, but is a luxury which only the most wealthy are able to indulge in. Fish are dried and exported in large quantities to Tokio and Yokohama. Gold and silver coins are unknown among the primitive people, their currency being paper ranging from ten cents to a *rio* and *tempos* and cash. They are evidently Shintoists, as we passed a number of Shinto shrines.

From this officer I also learnt that lower down the coast an American barque, a Danish barque, and a Japanese steamer were on shore; also that during the storm on Thursday no less than sixty native Junks went to the bottom, or were broken up on the shore, and 150 lives lost. His story was easy to believe from the amount of wreckage strowed along the coast, which was sufficient evidence of the terrible destruction to the native crafts by the storm.

Early on Tuesday morning the master of the *Madagascar* came on board, and informed the Commandant that the captain of the Danish barque, which I ascertained was the *Catharina*, and several of his crew, together with the captain of the American barque *Roving Sailor* were about fifteen miles to the North-East. It was then resolved to first pay a visit to the Lighthouse and thank the keeper, Mr. Dick, for his kindness to the shipwrecked mariners and afterwards to proceed to the wreck of the Danish and American vessels. At a quarter-past seven the boat was manned and the Lighthouse was visited.

No-Sima Lighthouse is situated about S. S. E. fifty-five miles from Yokohama. It is built on a rock: the lower part is of brick; and its height to the summit is 123 feet. It was first lighted during January 1870. The lenses are excellent; and the light may be distinguished in fair weather at a distance of $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In justice to Mr. Dick, I must say that the compliments bestowed upon him by Mr. Zappe and the officers of the *Elisabeth*, for the good order in which the Lighthouse was found, were well merited.

While the boat was away, crowds of eager natives came round the man-of-war to inspect her, for never before had such a ship anchored in the neighbourhood. When the band struck up, their astonishment was unbounded; and they kept about the vessel until we left, which was about a quarter past nine. After steaming an hour and a quarter signals were observed on shore off Chikura, and a gun was fired as a signal for the Danish and American captains, with their crews, to come on board; and shortly afterwards a native boat was seen bringing the shipwrecked mariners off. In all there were nineteen persons, including Captain Bryant's wife and three children. They were very scantily clad as they lost everything when the vessels were wrecked. During the passage from the Lighthouse accommodation had been provided aft for the reception of the lady and children; and when they came over the side they were at once conducted to their quarters, where wine, food, and clothes were supplied to them. Indeed the kindness of the officers and the attention of Mr. Zappe were only equalled by the gratitude of the recipients. The unfortunate people were profuse in their thanks to Mr. Dick, to whom they were indebted for most of the few clothes they had.

The *Elisabeth* now proceeded cautiously towards the scene of the wrecks. The coast was dangerous, and the Commandant remarked that the charts of those waters were not to be relied upon. Men were stationed at each gangway with leads, and soundings were taken every minute. At length the wrecks hove in sight, opposite a village called Ibemouri, and even at that distance pieces of the Danish barque were easily distinguishable on different parts of the rocks; and the bulk of what was left was eight or ten feet above the sea. It was about high tide then. A more inhospitable looking coast could not well be conceived. Reefs of jagged rocks, over which the spray sportively leapt, fringed the shore for miles; and it seemed almost an impossibility to find a landing place. But here and there were small passages through the rocks, in and out of which the native boats were dodging. The barge and cutter of the *Elisabeth* were lowered and manned, and then we proceeded to the wrecks. After rounding a point of the reef, one of those narrow passages was observed, through which the boats gently glided, though there was scarcely room for them to pass without coming in contact with some of the rugged points which projected. The *Catharina* was the first object to attract our attention; and by bridging chasms here and there with pieces of the wreck we reached what remained of the ill-fated barque. She had, to all appearances, first struck a protruding rock with her bow, and then veered broadside on to the reef, where almost immediately she broke in half, the rending of her timbers being heard above the almost deafening roar of the breakers. The captain and crew, all told numbering fourteen, when she went broadside on, made efforts to save themselves. Captain Fischer was tossed about the rocks at the will of the waves until he was rendered almost senseless. A wave kinder than the others at length cast him upon a high rock, where, for the time being, he was in comparative safety, though in a sadly bruised condition. Out of the men four were lost, but the others scrambled or were washed on the rocks. It was about eight o'clock when the vessel struck and the tide was high; by nine o'clock the fury of the gale began to abate, and the tide to recede, for which the shipwrecked mariners were thankful, as it was plainly evident they would have to remain on the rocks all night. In the morning the storm was over, and two of the men swam on shore, and the others were shortly afterwards rescued by the natives and tenderly cared for. Captain Fischer was so badly bruised that he could scarcely move, but the hospitable people among whom he was thrown did all that lay in their power to relieve his sufferings. A swift-footed messenger was despatched with news of the disaster to Mr. Dick, at the lighthouse, some eighteen or twenty miles away, and as soon as he heard of the wrecks—for the American barque went ashore at the same time as, and about a quarter of a mile from, the *Catharina*—he took a stock of provisions and clothes, and started to aid and comfort the unfortunate people as much as possible. When he arrived he found them in a most deplorable condition and sadly in need of the clothes and creature comforts he had brought. Further on I append reports obtained from the captains of the vessels, which deal with their experience before going on the rocks, and will, I am sure, be read with interest.

While we were inspecting the wreck the chief of police arrived with an interpreter, and to him Mr. Zappe explained the object

of the visit of the *Elisabeth*, and thanked him for the attentions shown to the shipwrecked people. Shortly afterwards we proceeded in the boats to the shore and walked along it until the *Roving Sailor* was reached. All along our way, the beach was strewn with Hakodate fish, deer hides and other things, which produced a most offensive smell. The *Roving Sailor* was found driven on the shore head first between two rocks, and was perfectly upright though her stern was under water. As I said before, she came on shore at the same time as the *Catharina* went on the rocks, about eight o'clock in the evening. Captain Bryant, as soon as the vessel struck, turned his attention towards saving his wife and three children, and by means of a rope contrived to get them on shore one by one. When the last one was rescued his own strength failed him and he fell exhausted into the surf, which fortunately washed him within reach of a rock, to which he clung tenaciously until he had somewhat recovered his strength, and then scrambled on shore and rejoined his wife and children and the crew, all of whom were saved.

It had been thought possible by the captain to haul the *Roving Sailor* off, but the Commandant and officers of the *Elisabeth* were of the opinion that it would be useless to try, for it was evident that her stern was washed away; and there was every probability, also, from the force with which she must have been driven on the rocky shore, that a large hole had been knocked in her bottom. That Captain Bryant should cling to every straw of hope of saving his vessel—which he describes as as fine a craft as ever floated—was nothing to be surprised at, when it became known that he was chief owner and that the vessel was not insured for a dollar. He estimates his loss by the disaster at \$28,000. However, it was resolved to leave the *Roving Sailor* where she lay, for the present, in charge of the chief officer. But the first rough weather will evidently finish her, as she must now be greatly strained. On the shore lay the dead body of a retriever dog. Captain Bryant relates a pathetic story of this animal. When the storm was raging, the faithful creature kept close by the side of the children, of whom he was very fond, licking their hands and whining. In the confusion of getting on shore, the dog was forgotten, though Captain Bryant says it was his intention to rescue him after saving the children. The next morning he was seen on the deck, and when he saw the children he manifested great joy, and capered and barked as if he were mad. All of a sudden he rolled over, and, a moment after, was dead.

As no service could be rendered the *Roving Sailor*, we strolled back to the boats, accompanied by crowds of Japanese, and proceeded on board. The man-of-war was an object of great interest to whole families of natives, some of them decrepit old folks, whose remaining animation was lighted up to an indescribable intensity—their gesticulations and ejaculations being ludicrous in the extreme. The playing of the band afforded them infinite amusement. The *Elisabeth* now steamed back to the lighthouse, for the purpose of landing Mr. Dick, who had accompanied us to the wrecks, which was reached between four and five o'clock. A native boat came off for the lighthouse keeper, who returned on shore loaded with the congratulations of the officers of the ship and Mr. Zappe, and the hearty thanks of those to whom he had been so

kind. Any further reward was stoutly declined. And now the man-of-war having accomplished her errand, her head was turned towards Yokohama and she was soon steaming away at the rate of twelve knots an hour. The Japanese vessels which had been wrecked we saw nothing of; for of the barque that went ashore near the *Madagascar* not a vestige was to be seen, except some spars which the natives had hauled on shore. The native steamer (whose name I have since ascertained to have been *Setsu Maru*) had gone on shore some miles North of the wreck of the *Roving Sailor*; and from the statements of the natives it was evident the *Elisabeth* could accomplish nothing if she went there.

Before Mr. Dick left the ship, he kindly furnished me with the following particulars in connection with the storm, and also with the barometrical readings from nine o'clock in the morning until evening. He said that on the 25th he felt confident there was heavy weather to the South, from the fact that, though it was perfectly calm, a most unusual swell came from that direction. During the day the wind was East, but the swell from the South continued to increase, and a strong current set in from the same direction. By eight o'clock the following morning the barometer began to go down fast. At ten o'clock it was blowing a gale and by two o'clock such a typhoon as has not been witnessed in that neighbourhood for many a long day. In fact, he informed me that the weather during the past two months had been such as had not been witnessed before within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Mr. Dick was of the opinion that the centre of the storm was some distance to the South; an opinion backed up by Captains Bryant and Fischer, who stated that they considered the centre of the storm was about 40 miles South. Captain Bryant said that he was never more surprised in his life than when he found out the part of the coast on which he had been cast. When it blew so hard he took bearings carefully and concluded the wisest course to pursue was to lay the vessel to, which was done and she was riding out the storm beautifully, as he thought, many miles from land. But a treacherous current, running, he surmises, at five knots an hour brought his vessel into the neighbourhood of No-Sima. The following are the readings of the barometer taken at the light-house on the 26th:—

9.00 A.M.	...	...	29.81
10.00 "	...	...	29.77
11.00 "	...	...	29.70
12.00 M.	...	...	29.75
1.00 P.M.	...	...	29.59
1.30 "	...	...	29.52
2.00 "	...	...	29.46
2.30 "	...	...	29.46
3.00 "	...	...	29.44
4.00 "	...	...	29.43
5.00 "	...	...	29.40
6.00 "	...	...	29.48
7.00 "	...	...	29.52

Captain Spiessen, of the German barque *Madagascar*, furnished me with the following particulars in connection with the wreck of his vessel. The *Madagascar* sailed from Hakodate on the 17th of July, with general cargo. Fine weather with calms and fogs was experienced until Inaboye Saki was reached. After passing this point a fresh breeze sprang up from the South-East. This was in the early part of the morning of the 26th. About eight o'clock the wind wore round to the East, and a heavy swell came

from the south. At ten it was blowing so hard that it became necessary to reef the smaller sails. The barometer was fast going down and there was every indication of a heavy blow before the day was over, and preparations were made to meet it. Shortly afterwards the wind increased greatly and rain fell in torrents. The watch below was turned up to reef sails, but the task was no easy one for the wind was increasing every moment, and some of the sails were entirely blown away. At this time the storm was blowing from the N.N.E., but afterwards it veered round to the East, and then to the South-East. The head of the vessel was still kept to the South. Some of the remaining sails were blown into shreds and replaced by new ones. No sooner were the fresh sails set, however, than they were rent in pieces. It was now about noon and blowing a perfect hurricane. The vessel shipped a sea which swept her deck cargo and water-casks overboard. At two o'clock the topsails were split into ribbons and the *Madagascar* lay to under lee sheet topsails. The Captain now concluded that he was near the centre of a great typhoon. The barometer was as low as 28.94. An attempt was made to put more sail on the vessel, but the sheets were no sooner unfurled than blown away. At four o'clock the Captain and his officers went below to ascertain from the chart the actual position of the ship, and concluded that no land was near and that there was no apparent danger of running on shore. An hour afterwards, to their great surprise, high land was discovered about three miles off. Again efforts were made to set sail, but, as before, they were futile; and within half an hour the first breaker swept the deck of the doomed vessel and carried away the wheel. Rocks were all round and nothing was left to be done but to make the helm fast by a rope, jump into the rigging and commit themselves to the care of Providence. A moment afterwards and the vessel struck the rocks with a fearful crash, and heeled over towards the shore. Captain Spiessen remembers that the breakers washed him and three others out of the rigging and then all became blank until he found himself being dragged on shore by the natives, who were fishing for the men with long bamboos, hooked at the ends. By the exertions of the people four out of the twelve were saved. They were taken, more dead than alive, to the neighbouring houses and tenderly cared for. The next morning they were so sore as to be scarcely able to walk. Mr. Dick, hearing of the disaster, brought provisions and the best clothes he had to the unfortunate men, and afterwards took them to his house, where Captain Spiessen says he could not have been better treated had he been the brother of the gallant lighthouse keeper.

The experience of Captain Fischer of the Danish barque was something similar to that of Captain Spiessen, but I will tell his story in his own words as near as possible.

On the 19th of July, the *Catharina* left Hakodate for Yokohama, with a general cargo. Fine weather, with light winds from the South, and calms was experienced till the morning of the 26th. At 4 o'clock in the morning of that day Inaboye light bore N. by W., distant about fifteen or sixteen miles. The wind at that time was light from the N. N. E. About eight o'clock the wind veered to the East, and a heavy swell came from the South. Steered S. S. W. Between nine and ten, as the wind was increasing, the topgallant sails were furled. At eleven it was blowing a strong gale from the

S. E. All sail was made fast, except the lower maintopsail. Soon after the lower foretop and staysails were carried away. It was blowing a fearful gale, and the barometer was steadily going down. Bent another fore and main topmast staysail; unbent fore lower topsail and got another ready for bending. The gale continued to increase till between five and six o'clock, when the barometer went up a little, and the wind veered to the S. S. E. Land hove in sight bearing about S. W. by W., which was reckoned to be Mela Head. Bent the jib and foretopmast staysails. Wore the ship round. Jib carried away. The ship was now heading about East under fore mizentop and spanker sails. Foresail carried away. Set the foretopsail and flying jib. The foretop gallant sheet then went to pieces and the jibboom was carried away as well as the top gallant mast. There now being no head sails on the ship, it was found impossible to steer her. By this time it was nearly eight o'clock and heavy seas swept the deck at short intervals. In a few minutes after this the *Catharina* struck heavily on the rocks and, in a comparatively short space of time, broke in two amidships and every man was washed out of her. Ten managed, after a great deal of buffeting by the breakers, to scramble on the rocks, where they remained all night. Four were drowned.

The *Roving Sailor*, of Boston, sailed from Hakodate for Yokohama with a general cargo on July 16th. Lay becalmed off the light at the entrance of the straits until the morning of the 19th. The light then bore N.N.E., distant 20 miles:—

July 20th.—Light breeze from the South and fine weather.

21st.—Wind S.W., South, and S.S.E.

22nd.—Light variable winds, with calms.

23rd.—Thick fog. At 10 a.m. wind veered to the S.W. When the fog cleared away made land about ten miles off.

24th.—Thick fog and variable winds till noon, when a breeze came from the S.S.W. Worked along inshore until eight o'clock p.m. Cape Inaboye bore west about three miles. During the night light breezes and calms.

25th.—At 5 a.m. Cape Inaboye bore W.N.W. distant about seventeen miles. The wind was S.W. by W. During the day light breezes prevailed. The weather was most lovely and there was no appearance of a storm.

26th.—At 1 a.m. Wind S.E. moderate, and fine weather, but about two o'clock it began to blow strongly from the S.E. and the sky became overcast. A heavy swell was also coming from the S.S.E. The wind then veered round to the E.S.E., and carried the vessel along at the rate of thirteen miles an hour. At five o'clock the log showed the *Roving Sailor* to be ninety-two miles from Cape Inaboye. Had a man aloft looking out for the light. Steered West. The weather now appeared threatening. Descried land, but did not recognise it. At 12 o'clock it was blowing a strong gale from E.S.E. At 2 o'clock the wind veered from the S.E. to N.E., and then to E.S.E. At 4 o'clock wind S.S.E., and the centre of the gale must have been some miles to the S.W. The vessel afterwards lay to and land was thought to be a long way off. About 8 o'clock she ran on the shore, and fifteen minutes afterwards the *Roving Sailor* was full of water. All hands rushed forward and remained there till about midnight, when a rope was attached to the jibboom, and a sailor swam or was washed on shore with the end of it, and by this means all were safely landed.

The above are the main particulars supplied to me by Captain Bryant. He testified to

the kindness of the natives, especially the officials, and to the great relief afforded by Mr. Dick. By the time I had received all this information, the *Elisabeth* had neared Yokohama, and at half-past nine o'clock anchor was dropped in the harbour. Scarcely had the vessel stopped than a boat was challenged, and an officer of the *Modeste* came on board with the captain's compliments, and enquired if anything had been heard of the loss of two Danish vessels, as a report of their loss had been taken on board the *Modeste*; and the captain intended to start at daylight to look for them. The Commander of the *Elisabeth* informed the officer that it would be useless going in the direction he had been, as he had brought away all shipwrecked persons.

In concluding without paying a tribute to the kindness of Mr. Zappe and the officers of the *Elisabeth* to the rescued men and myself, I should be neglecting a pleasant duty. No sooner were the unfortunate men brought on board, than the officers came with clothes from their private out-fits; and the best of everything was supplied them. I may add that the remains of the *Madagascar* were sold to a Japanese for \$150. No offer could be obtained for the *Catharina*.

THE INSURRECTION.

[From the *Japan Gazette*, July 24th.]

A telegram from Osaka announces that at about 6.30 a.m. on the 17th instant a large rebel force marched for Takahara from the castle of Miyako-no-jo, and suddenly attacked the imperialists commanded by Lieut.-General Miyoshi. A desperate battle was fought and lasted many hours. In the afternoon of the same day the imperialists were strongly reinforced, and in their turn attacked the rebels, who fled in disorder. The victors pursued them as far as Takasaki. It was 3 p.m. when they arrived there. Sixty-four imperialists were killed or wounded, while the insurgent loss was much greater; and four of the rebels were taken prisoners. Another despatch, sent by Lieut.-General Miura, says that at 8 a.m. on the 19th inst., about 800 insurgents attacked his troops on Takachio mountain (Hiuga) on the left, and another division from Nabeno and Kuboyama on the right. A severe battle followed, and lasted till noon. At length the insurgents retreated by the Kono road, and were pursued by the imperialists until night-fall. Thirty-four soldiers of the government troops were killed or wounded in this action.

July 26th.

A telegram, from Kokubu, despatched at 4.30 p.m. on the 24th, announces that on the same day the second, third, and fourth divisions of the imperial army and one battalion of the first division, marched for the castle of Miyako-no-jo (Hiuga) by various roads. At 3 a.m. the imperial troops encamped at Kuritani commenced to march and entered Takanahe victoriously at 6 a.m. A despatch sent by Lieut.-General Yamada, and received in Osaka at 8.9 p.m. on the 24th, says that at dawn on the 2nd a battle was commenced at Uchiyama, and lasted until the following day. At dawn on the 22nd the imperialists made themselves masters of Haragoe and Uchiyama. The routed rebels retreated as far as Uruchi-no-hara, where they are making ready for another stand.

A few days ago Aibara, one of the rebel leaders, surrendered with 230 of his soldiers

According to one rumour, the insurgents are not yet short of food and fire-arms. But, as has been repeatedly mentioned, they are deficient of missiles. All utensils made of iron, copper or other metals, belonging to the people, are collected. Only one iron pot to boil rice in is left to each household. About 1,000 laborers are daily at work digging tin in the mines of Kirishima.—2,000 police will soon leave for Kagoshima, where great disorder is said to prevail.

The following items are reported by a man who returned from Kagoshima a few days ago:—The imperial troops who were formerly besieged in Kagoshima have marched about 6 ri to the North-East, and are encamped on the mountains of Kirishima, Hiuga. It is not known where Saigo is, and none of those who have been taken prisoner or have surrendered know anything about him. Shimadzu is still in the island of Sakurajima, which is occupied by naval forces. It is expected that the insurgents will be totally dispersed within the next month.—One battalion now in Osaka will shortly be despatched for Bungo.

July 27th.

A telegram from Kioto, despatched at noon on the 26th instant, announces that, as had been decided, the imperial armies in Kokubu marched for Miyako-no-jo by several roads. The troops entered the castle between noon and 2 p.m. on the 24th. Details will follow. Prince Arisugawa-no-miya left Kumamoto on board the *Thabor* the same day for Kagoshima. Despatches from Higeoka say that at dawn on the 23rd instant, the insurgents attacked the imperial troops at Akamatsu and Kuragino; but were driven back. Colonel Horiye was wounded and six others were killed and wounded. Since Saigo-Takamori raised the siege of Kumamoto, he is said to have repeatedly endeavoured to commit harakiri. He is always guarded by six or seven men, whose duty is to prevent him laying hands on his own life. A rumor is current, however, that Saigo has committed suicide. General Saigo, now in Kioto, will shortly leave for Kumamoto, and visit the seat of war.

July 30th.

A telegram from Kajiki, Hiuga, received in Tokio at 5.10 p.m. on the 28th, announces that at 9 a.m. on the 24th the detachment commanded by Lieut.-Genl. Tanabe, entered the castle of Miyakonojo. This was the first corps to effect an entry. The routed insurgents fled in disorder, leaving a number of their sick and wounded men in the hospital. Twenty-four imperial soldiers were killed or wounded. The number of killed and wounded rebels is not known. On the 25th, pursuit was commenced on the Tera-dzumi and Kajiyama roads. At 9 a.m. the advance guard arrived at the village of Todoroiki, and the main body encamped on Kajiyama. Captain Yagi and five or six soldiers were killed or wounded.—Another telegram, sent by Murata, *Daikeibu* in the Owake Ken, at 4.30 p.m. on the 28th instant, announces that on the morning of the 23rd the insurgent army attacked the imperial forts at Kuragi, Nogushi, and Gohonmatsu. In a few hours the rebels were driven back from the two former places. But, in spite of considerable loss, the rebel troops at the last place desperately stood their ground till 3 p.m. the same day. At length they were obliged to retreat; but they left no dead behind them. About sixty of the imperialists were killed or wounded.

The *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* says:—The insurgents seem much discouraged on the Bungo

road, where they have collected more than half their troops. Mere skirmishes are fought day and night; and the rebels are thought to be waiting for a change to advance. It is estimated that they have about 13,000 troops in Nobeoka, Hiuga. The imperialists on the Bungo road number about 8,000, and they will soon be joined by the newly enlisted troops.

August 1st.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kioto, despatched at 8.40 a.m. on the 29th ultimo, announces that on the previous day Lieut.-General Oyama advanced in a North-East direction from Miyako-no-jo, and that two battalions had already entered victoriously into Yoshi, where a number of insurgents, well armed, and provided with six large cannon and a quantity of military stores, surrendered. The division commanded by Lieut.-General Soga has joined the imperial troops at Tano, and marched with them close to Miyazaki.

A telegram from Osaka states that, on the 29th ult., the 2nd division commenced to march for Takaoka at 3 a.m. and stormed the rebel forts at Hashidani, and Munese. They pursued the insurgents as far as Takaoka, which the victors entered at 8 a.m. The 3rd division removed its head quarters to Takagi on the 28th. A detachment from this division crossed the river Sarigawa and the mountain Kunimitoge and followed the 2nd division to Takaoka. Another division marched on the Ayasa road and seized the village of Morinaga, encamping afterwards on the banks of the river Ayase-gawa. In the battle of the 29th, 24 imperialists were killed or wounded; while many more dead rebels were found on the roads. At 10.30 a.m. on the 27th, the advance guard of the 3rd division entered the city of Yohi, and were followed by other detachments. A telegram, sent by General Torio from Kioto, says that, on the 27th, the imperial troops attacked the insurgents on the mountains Itado and Oki. The rebels fled in disorder, leaving many things behind them, and reassembled on the Adzusa mountains.—A despatch, dated the 29th, announces that the two second divisions united and marched on the foot of Toka during the night of the 28th. On the following morning they stormed the rebel fort at Kamiyama. The victors then separated into two parties: one marched two ri through the rebel batteries on the Shinmachi road, the other entered Takaoka.—Prince Higashi-fushimino-miya, commanding the newly enlisted 1st division, left for Kagoshima in the *Kumamoto Maru*, at the head of a large number of troops, on the 26th July.

August 3rd.

A telegram from Sashiki, dated the 31st July, announces that Lieut.-Colonel Tanaka left his camp at Kajiyama, (Hiuga) on the 26th and arrived in Itaya without fighting a single battle. He entered Igura on the 28th. Up to the 29th eight bands of rebels, each consisting of 80 men, have surrendered to the imperialists, with about 6 cannon, 500 rifles, and many other important things. The 4th division has marched as far as the river Sarigawa. They are encamped on one side of the river, while the other side is occupied by the rebels.

A telegram from Bungo, sent by Lieut.-General Tani (the famous defender of Kumamoto) dated the 1st August, announces that on the 27th ultimo, an attack was commenced upon the insurgents on Itadoyama. The imperial troops began to ascend the mountain to assault a rebel battery on the

summit at 3 a.m. Three rebels were instantly put to the sword, and the others fled in disorder, offering no resistance. Our troops pursued them hotly and seized the four batteries. A rebel fort was standing on Shironokoshi on the opposite side of Itadoyama. It was destroyed by bombardment, and the insurgent troops on Kuroto-toge retreated to Adzusa at 9 a.m. on the 27th. All the positions left by the routed rebels are occupied by the victors. Only eight of our soldiers were wounded.—Another telegram, sent by General Yamagata, War inspector, says that the Imperial divisions on the roads from Kagoshima to Hinga captured Takaoka. The 3rd division arrived at Mukasa, and proceeded victoriously to Miyazaki, and the 2nd division was expected to appear before Sadowara.—The Imperial head quarters in Kumamoto were removed to Kagoshima on the 28th ultimo.—The Imperial body guards, or *Shiuseitai*, left the palace in Kyoto for Tokio on the 30th.

August 4th.

A telegram from Miyazaki, despatched by Lieut.-Colonel Tanabe, announces that at 3 a.m. on the 31st ult. Lieut.-Generals Miura and Miyoshi and Lieut.-Colonel Tanabe marched for Miyazaki. At 7 a.m. they crossed the river Sayagawa, when they were encountered by the insurgents. In a few minutes, however, the latter were dispersed, and the victors found themselves masters of Miyazaki by 8.30. The insurgents fled towards Sadowara.—Another telegram from Osaka, dated the 2nd instant, says that the united troops of three divisions marched hastily against Sadowara on the 31st ult. in order to arrive there before the rebels could put the place in a state of defence. They entered Sadowara victoriously at 7 p.m. The routed insurgents were encamped on one side of the river Chunchi and the imperial troops occupied the other side. A credible rumour is in circulation to the effect that Kirino was severely wounded in the left arm in the battle of Kirishima; and that Itsumi has, likewise, been wounded.

Hundreds of insurgents, who have deserted their detachments, are seeking refuge in the district of Kajiki, where they spread various idle reports in favour of the rebels. All the natives, both men and women, have been taught to consider the imperialists as their enemies. But recently they have changed their opinion, owing to the kind treatment they have received from the imperial authorities, and have given information of the whereabouts of some rebel ammunition and military stores. They are simple in character and have been sadly deceived by the rebel leaders.

August 6th.

A telegram from Osaka, dated the 3rd instant, announces that the entire rebel garrison vacated the city of Sadowara, during the night of the 31st. Part of the second division completely routed the insurgents on the Kuratani road, and marched to Tsuma-machi, where they were joined by the right wing of the same division. The insurgents were encamped on the bank of the river Isseigawa, which runs before Sadowara. On the following night they endeavoured to recross the river, and to retake the city, and a battle, which lasted till dawn, was fought. The rebels were driven back, and the imperialists on various roads pursued them, and entered Takanabe at 10 a.m. on the 2nd instant.

The *Akebono Shinbun* says:—Quiet is being restored in Kagoshima, by the efforts of the Kencho; and one third of the inhabitants of Kagoshima, who left their homes for Sakura-

jima and other places, have returned to the town, where they found their homes destroyed by fire. Shimadzu and his son are among them, and they were accompanied by a small number of retainers. The Kencho officials have commenced to visit the villages under their jurisdiction. They are finding out how many men have joined and followed Saigo from each district. Satsuma is divided into 120 districts;—from each of which from 200 to 700 men have joined the rebels. Taking the lowest average, 200 men to each district, gives a total of 24,000 men in all who have followed the rebel leader.

A telegram from General Torio, at Osaka, announces that at 6 a.m. on the 2nd, a large insurgent army recrossed the river Imatsuo and attacked the imperialists in the villages of Hoshino, Fudagi, Kuuchi, Okusu, and Hitobio. It was a foggy morning. The imperial troops broke ground and retreated before the insurgents. On the afternoon of the same day the imperialists were reinforced; but they did not recover their lost ground till 5 p.m. At 8 a.m. on the same day the insurgents marched on the Niigawa road, and appeared before the imperial army in Shishika, Nishi-no-uchi, and other places. Details of the encounters are to follow.—A despatch from the Owake-ken, dated the 5th inst., says that, on the morning of the 2nd, the imperial forces, consisting of soldiers, police, and newly-enlisted shizoku, attacked and seized the forts on Sankaku, Katazari, Maruo, and other mountains. At 5 p.m. those insurgents who occupied the strong and commanding fort on Matsuo retreated. 23 or 24 of the imperial soldiers were killed or wounded. Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya left Kagoshima for Miyakonojo (Hinga) on the 4th.

August 7th.

A telegram from Osaka, sent at 3.20 a.m. on the 6th instant, announces that, according to telegrams from Takanabe (Hiuga), the two second and the 3rd divisions stormed Sadowara and marched directly thence to Takanabe. At the same time, the 4th division attacked the castle of Takase, and, having dispersed the rebel garrison, entered Takanabe, whither the "newly enlisted" division has followed the victors. The latter commenced to march for the harbor of Mimidzu, which is strictly guarded by the insurgents. On the 4th instant the imperial army marched as far as the river Mimidzu, the opposite side of which was lined with rebel forts. The imperial divisions are encamped as follows:—The first division, commanded by Lieut.-General Takashima, at Takaguma, Osumi; the 4th division, commanded by Lieut.-General Soga, at Fukuyama; one third division, commanded by Lieut.-General Oyama, and the other third division, commanded by Lieut.-General Miura, at Kuniwake. Thus, these four divisions form a line between Takaguma and the mountains of Kirishima. The second division, commanded by Lieut.-General Miyoshi, is encamped at Nojiri, and Lieut.-General Yamada touches his left with his division consisting of about 5,000 soldiers. Lieut.-General Nodzu, commanding the first division, and Lieut.-General Tani, at the head of the Kumamoto garrison troops, are on the Bungo road.

The *Futsu Shinbun* says that Kirino and Kishima, the notorious rebel leaders, are in Miyazaki, Hiuga, while Saigo is in Takahara. The insurgents are fortifying the harbor of Satsu in Hiuga.

THE RETURN OF THE MIKADO.

At six a.m. on the 30th ult. the *Hiroshima Maru* arrived from Kobe, having on board His Majesty the Mikado and his imperial consort. The vessels in harbor were soon gaily decorated, and the men-of-war and the Kanagawa fort woke the echos by their salutes. Their Majesties, contrary to all expectation, left the vessel about a quarter to seven, and landed at the Port Admiral's Office, Benten, where they were received by the Daijin, Sangi, and other high officials. The band of the Kiododan played while their Majesties were proceeding from the vessel to the Port Admiral's Office; whence, after a few moments' rest, the imperial party went in carriages to the Railway Station, and were conveyed by special train to their capital. Owing to the hour of the departure of the *Hiroshima Maru* from Kobe not having been telegraphed in good time from that place, probably through the press of business on the re-establishment of communication, the time of the vessel's arrival was not known beforehand; and no foreign officials were present at the landing. A crowd of Japanese, however, assembled; and the inhabitants of the native town keep holiday, and have decorated their houses with flags. Their Majesties were received with great state on their arrival in the capital, which has been the scene of festivity and rejoicing. All the Government Offices were closed during the day, in honor of the safe return of the Emperor and Empress after a six months' absence.

THE GALE.

INDICATIONS of an approaching blow were apparent soon after sunrise on the morning of the 26th inst. About 10 a.m. rain began to fall accompanied by gusts from the North, which in a few hours settled into a brisk gale. The sea rose; and during the afternoon broke fiercely over the Bund.

The men-of-war in harbour had steam up, and H. M. S. *Egeria* found it advisable to move to the outer anchorage. The American ship *Charter Oak* dragged considerably.

It is not often that such an exciting scene is witnessed in Yokohama as occurred on the Bund. Shortly after three o'clock the gale had reached its height, and a large junk, anchored off the French hatoba, dragged its anchor or parted its cable, which of the two is not very clear, as some say one thing and others another, but the result was the same, for the vessel drifted on to the hatoba, and was beaten against it by the merciless waves until she was broken into a thousand pieces. A few foreigners witnessed the catastrophe, and three, Dr. Wheeler and Messrs. Glennie and Pagden, instantly rushed to the rescue of the crew of four terrified men who were on board. By great exertions on their part the men were saved. By this time attention was called to the fact of the large Government dredge, which has occupied a berth at the mouth of the creek for some months past, drifting towards the Bund. Messrs. Wheeler, Pagden, Fischer, Pitman, Ford, and others at once set about making preparations for the rescue of the men on board. Ropes and small grappling irons were got ready as speedily as possible. On came the huge craft, slowly but surely; and the closer she got to the shore, the greater the excitement became. A large crowd of foreigners had collected, the majority of whom were utterly regardless of the waves breaking over the bund and drenching them

to the skin, in their anxiety to be of assistance in rescuing the poor fellows from their perilous position. At length the men on board the dredge fixed a stout rope to a *saké* tub and flung it into the water. The waves soon brought the tub within reach of the grappling irons; and connection with the drifting vessel was then established. By this time the craft was within twenty yards of the shore, but the task of crawling along the rope that distance was sufficiently perilous to make the men hesitate. In a few minutes, however, there was not more than twenty feet of space intervening, and a hundred willing hands were hauling on the rope to keep the vessel in its position whilst the men got on shore. Still they seemed frightened to venture, but finally one fixed a small rope round his body, committed himself to the connecting rope, and reached the shore quite easily. The want of knowledge of the value of time, which is such a manifest and characteristic feature in Japanese, was very conspicuous at this juncture; for three men could have reached the shore during the time in which the second man was preparing himself for what he evidently thought was no slight undertaking. Finally he ventured; and was no doubt surprised to find himself safe on *terra firma* a few seconds afterwards. Another was rescued, and then an unfortunate accident occurred to the main rope, which became unfastened on board the dredge. This evil was remedied as speedily as possible, but nearly half an hour elapsed ere the fourth man thought it sufficiently safe to venture across. All this while the dredge was drifting towards the French hatoba, and every now and then would increase the space between itself and the shore, so that the process of getting the men to land was rendered all the more dangerous. One or two had very narrow escapes from dropping into the water; and if they had done so it would have been impossible to save them. Ultimately the dredge became unmanageable and drifted a long way out; and eventually the buckets on one side were broken off and fell into the water. This naturally destroyed her equilibrium, and she heeled over to seaward. The waves broke over her, and she soon filled and sank in shallow water. Seven or eight men were still on board, and now the task of reaching the shore was rendered doubly dangerous; for, in the first instance, the dredge was thirty or forty yards from the nearest land; and, secondly, the timber of the broken junk was tossing about on the angry waves. However, the men soon perceived that it was no use staying where they were, and three essayed to crawl along the rope. The first one came within reach of willing hands, and was speedily placed in safety. The second and third got fatigued and casting an imploring glance towards those who were helpless to assist them, dropped into the water and were soon tossing about like the timber by which they were surrounded. One of the two scrambled or was thrown by the waves to within reach of succour; but the other was soon submerged by the surge and evidently drowning. Excitement had reached a high pitch, and Mr. John Pitman, regardless of the risk of losing his own life, leaped into the foam and made towards the drowning man. He just contrived to clutch him when the ruthless waves tore him from his grasp and he himself was in great danger of drowning. Assistance was rendered as soon as possible and he was dragged on shore in a not very ceremonious fashion. In the meantime the waves had brought the Japanese within reach of those on the hatoba and he was speedily landed, though in a senseless condition. Drs. Eldridge and Wheeler were not long, however, in restoring animation to the almost lifeless man, and we record

with pleasure the fact of his being able in a very short time to walk away with the assistance of his friends. Others now ventured along the rope, and though all dropped into the water before reaching the shore, every one was finally rescued; and the crowd then dispersed, leaving the craft to its fate. The conduct of Drs. Wheeler, Eldridge, and Tripler, and of Messrs. Pagden, Pitman, A. H. Dare, McGregor, E. Fischer, Fourcade, Loxton, and others, was highly commendable.

Most of the vessels in harbor appear to have dragged their anchors more or less. As we mentioned above, H. M. S. *Egeria* at an early period of the storm shifted her anchorage, finding that her berth among the shipping might be dangerous to herself or her neighbours. At about two o'clock the Italian corvette *Cristoforo Colombo* commenced to drag, but steam being up on board, she was enabled to let down other anchors, and to ride out the storm in perfect safety. A small China-rigged yacht, formerly a pilot-boat, was completely wrecked near the French Hatoba. The small paddle-wheel steamer of the Mitsu Bishi Company, the *Tsusho-maru*, went ashore close to the sea wall of the Mitsu Bishi Ironworks, where she now lies, apparently but little damaged. She will probably be got off at next high tide. The *Hamana-maru*, formerly the *Augusta*, a native owned steamer, which used to ply between Yokohama and Shimidzu, took the ground near the canal which enters the bay close to the present Suibansho at Bentsen, and soon became a total wreck. The large sheerlegs which had only very recently been erected, on a new wharf constructed for the purpose, by the Mitsu Bishi Ironworks Co., were, with the wharf itself, washed away. The Iron-works were partly invaded by the sea, and a quantity of timber, which will, however, all be probably recovered, was carried away. These, with the loss of the junk and the stranding of the big steam dredge above narrated, are the only casualties of any magnitude, which have been reported from afloat. We regret, however, to have to record that Mr. Pagden, in addition to the bruises and cuts which he received from the stones of the Hatoba, had his hand transfixated by a nail projecting from a beam with which he came in contact while swimming to the rescue of the men wrecked in the junk. Fortunately none of his hurts are dangerous.

Ashore the usual amount of damage which supervenes from a heavy blow was done to roofs, plaster, fences, and gardens; but the Bund, owing to the very high sea running during the storm, has been almost ruined; and will need a great deal of repair. From the Grand Hotel to the East end of the French Hatoba, and between the other side of that and the English Hatoba, the sea wall has been in great part destroyed, and the metal of the Bund loosened, torn up, and piled in heaps, which, with the masses of seaweed disgorged by the sea, and which the reflux forgot to carry away, completely impede traffic. The waves rolled in some cases up to and through the gates of the compounds on the Bund.

Judging from the number of hours taken by the wind in this place to veer from E. N. E. to S. S. E., the circuit of the storm must have been of very great extent. We subjoin the readings of an Admiral Fitzroy barometer, at about sea level, ashore, hourly from noon to 5 p.m., and the readings taken at the U. S. Naval Hospital, 115 feet above the sea level, of a mercurial barometer, and attached thermometer, with the direction of the wind from noon to 7.30 p.m. inclusive. At that spot a well tested Aneroid barometer commenced to rise at 6.30 p.m.

ADMIRAL FITZROY BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL.

Noon	..	..	..	..	29.70
1 P.M.	..	..	..	..	29.65
2	"	..	..	..	29.60
3	"	..	..	..	29.56
4	"	..	..	..	29.50
5	"	..	..	..	29.60

MERCURIAL BAROMETER AT U. S. N. HOSPITAL, ALT. 115 FT.

	Barometer.	Attached thermr.	Wind.
At noon	29.62 inches	78°5	E.N.E.
1 P.M.	29.56 "	78°	East.
2	" 29.53 "	77°5	E.S.E.
3	" 29.41 "	77°	East.
4	" 29.39 "	77°	E.S.E.
5	" 29.34 "	77°5	East.
6	" 29.33 "	77°	S.E.
7.30	" 29.34 "	78°	S.E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. NOMURA, Governor of Kanagawa, is always very solicitous for the preservation of the public health, and a prime mover in all measures of sanitary reform in the district under his jurisdiction. He has now instituted, and is in conference with the Consular Board for the carrying into effect, of a very important and indeed necessary measure. We have before alluded to the more than advisability of having some effective quarantine regulations devised and enforced here. The outbreak and prevalence of cholera in Amoy, and the fact that a considerable trade is carried on between this place and that, have directed the Governor's attention to the matter in a very marked manner. Under his direction a quiet and secluded spot, somewhere on the borders of Mississippi Bay, and sufficiently far removed from the foreign settlement and foreign drive to preclude all possibility of infection spreading beyond its limits, has been selected as a site for a Quarantine Hospital.

ABOUT thirty gentlemen assembled in the Oriental Hotel on the 23rd ulto. to witness Professor Carme's exhibition at billiards, and we venture to say that not one went away with a feeling of disappointment. The game between the Professor and an amateur lost much of its interest through the play of the latter contrasting too unfavorably with that of the professor, as will easily be seen from the fact that his highest break during the game was seven. Professor Carme's opponent won the break in the string but failed to score with his first shot. Mr. Carme then made a break of twelve. Several trifling breaks succeeded this; and at length the Professor settled down to play in earnest. By a careful manipulation of the balls in one corner, where they rolled at his will, he made a good break of fifty-six cannons. His opponent failing to score, the Professor again took the cue, and, by like gentle nursing to that he had employed in his previous break, soon put together a score of sixty-six, missing the next stroke by a hair's breadth. The Amateur then contrived to add three or four to his number and again collapsed, when the Professor went in and made fifty-three; thus scoring one hundred and seventy-four—out of three hundred points of the game—in three breaks. From this to the finish no large breaks were made; and in an hour from the commencement of the game, the Professor laid down his cue; his opponent during the hour scoring thirty-seven. After a few minutes interval, Professor Carme again took his cue in hand to show the spectators a few of his fancy strokes, some of which were indeed remarkable, such for instance, as cannoning

from the table on to a ball placed on the top of a boy's head, causing his ball to leap through a paper hoop into a hat raised fully two feet from the table, as well as placing the white and red balls simultaneously in two separate hats. The part of the exhibition most appreciated, however, was that in which the professor took ten balls and made them run round the board altogether three times without striking each other, and then roll gently within a small circle made in one corner of the board. But the last feat of all was decidedly the best. Placing fifteen bottles on the small table the Professor took six balls and caused them all to traverse the board three times, in and out of the spaces between the bottles without touching one, and then all roll into and remain in one corner. This brought the exhibition to a close, when Professor Carme received the well merited compliments of the company.

That amateur player who contested a game of 300 points at the French game of billiards in the Oriental Hotel next evening with Mr. Carme, made a much better fight, than he who served on the previous occasion as foil to the professor. Still, though he is probably one of the best players in Yokohama, he was, even with his 150 points given, greatly overmatched, Mr. Carme, at an early period of the game, scoring one break of 91 consecutive cannons, and soon getting the lead, which his opponent never recovered. The amateur scored only 59, the game at the close standing 300 to 209. The tricks showed by Mr. Carme after the conclusion of the game were very cleverly executed, and evinced a really wonderful command of the cue and nicety of calculation.

A SUBORDINATE official in the Navy Department, named Shimamura Kageshige, accidentally killed his female servant on the night of the 24th of June. The girl had entered his service that very day, and being unacquainted with the premises could not find her apartment in the dark, and stumbling about the house led her master to suppose that a burglar had effected an entrance. He attacked the supposed robber with a spear, with a fatal result to the unfortunate girl. Shimamura was tried for this mishap, and having satisfactorily proved that the girl's death was purely accidental, he was fined forty yen, which sum was handed over to the family of the deceased.—*Japan Mail Daily Advertiser*.

NATIVE accounts of the effects of the recent gale at Odawara and the adjacent villages on the coast, speak of a disastrous inundation, such as has not been experienced for many years, and the destruction of many houses and the loss of some lives.

A GENTLEMAN, who returned from Miyano-shita on the 29th ult., reports that all the bridges in the neighborhood of Odawara have been washed away, and that great destruction has been wrought among the houses between the main street and the sea beach. He confirms the report that the inundation was accompanied with considerable loss of life. Both rivers and sea rose most alarmingly during the recent gale. The *Mai Nichi Shinbun* states that about forty houses have been destroyed near O-iso, and that a Japanese junk was wrecked somewhere on the coast in that neighborhood. Out of eleven sailors on board only three were saved.

ADMIRAL RYDER, in command of the British Squadron in China and Japan, will return to Hongkong by the end of November, when he will probably resign his command to his successor, Admiral Hillyar.

A COMMUNICATION kindly made to us by H. M. Consul may tend to allay what apprehension may have got abroad relative to the importation of an epidemic of cholera from Amoy. It is to the effect that Sir Harry Parkes has, in reply to a telegram sent by him to Governor Hennessey, at Hongkong, received a reply that he (Governor Hennessey) had not established Quarantine Regulations at Hongkong, and that the latest news received from Amoy was favorable.

THERE is much logic in the argument of a letter sent us recently by an esteemed correspondent who takes the *nom de plume* "Minerva's Owl." With sharp beak and talons the wise bird lays bare the truth. On the principle that "he who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," the fowl argues that a Court which punishes a want of punctuality in others, and especially in a Japanese suitor, should itself be punctual. We have before now, and more than once, condemned at the frequent waste of time of all those concerned in certain cases, caused by the absence of attention to what should be the politeness not merely of princes, but of the potentates who preside over Courts of Justice. We thank "Minerva's Owl" for directing our attention once more to the matter; and regret that obvious—perhaps selfish—considerations forbid our publishing the letter. Did we do so, we might furnish an occasion for the display of a punctuality which would be in no wise agreeable to ourself.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Hakodate, informs us that H. M. S. *Audacious*, with Admiral Ryder and the English Consul at that place on board, left for Vladivostok on the 22nd July.

At 8.55 p.m. on the 28th ultimo there was a slight earthquake.

THE *Choya Shinbun* and other native journals argue, more hopefully than the occasion warrants, in favor of the early suppression of the insurrection, on the ground that the rebels have been driven out of Miyako-no-jo. They assume that a final battle will be fought at Yochi, or Nobeoka, in Hiuga.

LEAVE has been given to the Counsel for Captain Colomb R. N. to appeal against the judgment of the Acting Law Secretary as regards the jurisdiction of the Court in the case of *Chiri Maru v. Captain Colomb (Audacious)*. On the other hand a new suit will probably be instituted, on the part of the Mitsu Bishi Company, in the first port at which the *Audacious* may touch having a British Supreme Court or branch thereof.

THE German barque *Madagascar* left Hakodate on Tuesday, 17th ult., for Yokohama. Delightful weather was experienced until the morning of the 26th, when the barometer began to fall. By ten o'clock the wind was blowing a gale. The watch was turned up from below to take in sail, but it was blowing so hard that two hours elapsed ere the sails were reefed. A short time after that the vessel became unmanageable; and about five o'clock was three miles off the land. Just about that time a terrific breaker swept over the ship and carried the wheel, and the man who was at it, overboard. Between six and seven o'clock the vessel struck on the rocks, and within an hour from that went to pieces. As soon as she struck, the crew endeavored to save themselves, but out of twelve hands only four got safe on shore, viz: the

Captain—who was unable to swim but be-thought himself of the life buoys and seized one—the Mate, a German seaman, and a Chinese boy, who were washed up by the surf. The nearest rock above water was only about seven feet from the doomed vessel, but through her rolling and the waves washing over her, the men could not succeed in reaching it.

When those who were saved from the *Madagascar* had time to look about them, they found that they were not the only victims of the elements. About twenty yards away lay a Japanese barque, or rather what was left of her, which had gone ashore two hours previously. Out of sixteen hands on board, only four were saved.

Two other vessels, we regret to say, were also wrecked in the same neighbourhood on the same day, viz: the American barque *Sarah* and a Japanese steamer, particulars of the loss of which have not yet come to hand, though we understand the *Sarah* lost two men. The locality of these disasters is said to be between Mila Ledge and Inaboye. The *Madagascar* and Japanese barque went ashore at Osima. At 10 a.m. on the 30th ult. the German Corvette *Elisabeth* sailed for the scene of the wrecks; and at the kind request of the German Consul her Captain courteously accorded a passage to our reporter.

An accident occurred to the *Oceanic* on her passage hence to Hongkong. During the night of the 25th ultimo the *Oceanic*, then about twenty-five miles from Cape Chickakoff, or between five and six hundred miles from Yokohama, lost her propeller. On the morning of the 26th she was under sail, when she fell in with the *Tamaura-maru* bound for Kobe, and asked to be reported. Shortly after the arrival of the latter vessel in Kobe, the U. S. S. *Kearsarge* was despatched to overtake and stay by the *Oceanic*. That vessel has a spare propeller in Hongkong, where, on her arrival, it will be fitted with all possible despatch. The British gunboat *Lily* left Nagasaki at noon on the 30th in the hope of falling in with the big steamer; and the M. M. steamer *Tanais* was chartered by the Agent of the O. & O. S. S. Company to go to the assistance of the *Oceanic*, and left this port in quest of her at midnight of the 30th-31st ult.

It is so seldom that one gets a chance of seeing Japanese fencing, that it is worth while to inform our readers that some is going on now, and is well worth a visit. The performance begins soon after noon, and finishes between 6 and 7 o'clock. The fencing is good, though not first class. In some of the bouts very pretty play is made; so much so that it is difficult for the uninitiated to score the hit; while in others it is mere "slogging" from beginning to end, making it difficult for the judge sometimes to decide. There is now and then a regular "rough-and-tumble," when the referees have to come in and part the combatants. Three or four women are with this troop, and one of them is no mean antagonist. In one assault which we witnessed she was apparently quite a match for her male opponent. Two other women go through a few stagey evolutions; but the best stage fight is that of a woman armed with the short spear (*nagi-nata*) versus a man with a sword—or rather two swords, for he has them both drawn at one time. The most amusing bout is the sickle versus sword. In this sham fight the sword is nowhere. We noticed no long spear (*yari*) exercise, nor was there, at the finish, that free fight which usually terminates such performances.

It appears, from an article in the *Hochi Shinbun*, a translation of which will be found in our Nippon Notes, that the disgraceful and cruel practice of torture, after being nominally abolished in the administration of justice in the Criminal Courts of this country, has been revived for the benefit of the unfortunate political prisoners in the South, whose "examination by torture is allowed only in the 'the temporary courts of justice' (established expressly for the trial of the captured insurgents) 'in Kiushiu.' A government guilty of the barbarity of inflicting torture, to extract confession, on political offenders, can hardly expect to command the sympathy of its own subjects or those of other nations. A just cause will not be advanced by the information given in confessions so obtained; and a bad one will be doubly damned by such measures. Torture in the Courts—a worse than "bloody assize" in fact—in Kiushiu, and the ingenuous provision that those prisoners who, "after investigation, have been found not guilty," shall be discharged, go a long way to show how much the system of jurisprudence in Japan requires improvement, and how far the present Government is from the mere likelihood of ever obtaining at the hands of Treaty Powers the coveted boon of jurisdiction over people of their nationalities.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun*, one Ikuzawa, formerly a lieutenant in the army, has been detected in a scheme for the assassination of a prominent member of the Government, whose name, however, is not mentioned by the native journal. The intention of the would-be assassin was betrayed by a police officer to whom he had confided it, and who had expressed his willingness to share in the attempt. Ikuzawa was arrested at the end of last June in Kyoto, whither he had proceeded with his companion. A letter to his parents divulging his project, and expressing willingness to die, was found on his person. After his arrest he refused to make any confession; but simply expressed his conviction that the Government had really ordered the assassination of Saigo.

H. E. Okubo, Home Minister, and a number of high officials, and members of the imperial family and suite, arrived on the 1st inst. by the *Tokio Maru* from Kobe.

BLUFF residents, who have not been unpleasantly and practically made acquainted with the fact, are warned that a gang of thieves is pretty constantly engaged in the work of depredation. Several complaints have reached us of petty thefts from halls and verandahs. All is fish that comes to the net of the marauders. On a recent night they carried away, unobserved and unobstructed, a very large foot scraper from the door of an occupied house on lot 124, situated in a closed compound opening on to one of the most frequented of the Bluff roads, and one, too, where a policeman is almost always on beat.

A GENTLEMAN who is making an overland trip to Osaka, writes to us from Numadzu, on the Tokaido, under date the 31st July, on the state of the country through which he has passed, as affected by the recent gale and inundations:—

As promised, I write you a few lines about the state of the coast in this direction. I arrived here at 6 p.m., having left Yokohama, or simply "Hama" as it is often called here, at 3.15 p.m. yesterday. I stopped last night at Odawara. I, of course, called at the "Shakespeare" on my way. Mine host came out to receive me in true bucolic style, and recom-

mended the cool shade of the garden, where he had been weeding. I treated myself to tonic, and mine host treated me to his personal experiences of life and character since his abode at the rural hostelry, touching on the jolly appearance and sprightly conversation of his guests when bound for the country, and their subdued appearance when returning. In the first case it is, "Ha! ha! ha! 'come along! isn't it lovely?' In the second, 'Well! after all, there is nothing to 'equal the old country.'"

But to arrive at the subject which is interesting to you.

At the Banniu-kawa there were two crossings instead of one. Considerable skill was required to ferry the boats across, as the current was still very rapid. All the bridges have been carried away as far as I have come, and some are to be seen hundreds of yards from their former position. At Shibomi and Hashiba we had to cross on the backs of coolies. Out of 15 junks (large and small) it is said that only one escaped. The loss of life is said to be very great, especially in the direction of Cape Idzu. There are five or six deaths in every village. Only a few of the bodies have been recovered; and the sendoes say that numberless sharks, prowling in the waters of the coast, have eaten their dead comrades. Everywhere are to be seen the debris of houses and branches of trees. Gigantic trees have been cleanly uprooted; and those which are left standing are almost reft of their branches. It is said that there has been no such disaster in the memory of the now living inhabitants.

I took a jinrikisha at Mishima and came on to Numadzu. The roads were almost impassable from the amount of soft mud deposit. The bridges appear to have been carried away by the weight of obstructions against the uprights. One curious effect of the gale I noticed near the Kissegawa, where a telegraph pole had been clean blown away; and nothing was left but the insulators, hanging to the wires. Most of the lower part of the town of Numadzu has been three or four feet under water from the floods of the Kanagawa. Many houses are destroyed, and the people in those which are left standing are busy exposing furniture and mats to the air to be dried.

I am writing this under a great disadvantage as you may imagine, but trust you may draw from this description some slight idea of the disastrous effect of the late gale along this part of the coast.

THE *Echo du Japon* has been called to order by H. E. the French Minister for the publication of an article in its issue of the 27th ulto. We may remark, parenthetically, that a reference to the article in question gives no clue to the author who wrote it or the publication in which it first appeared. In brief, it is published without any acknowledgement whatever, and only when the Minister had taken action were the subscribers of the *Echo* informed that it emanated from the able pen of Mr. Edmond About and was published in the *XIXme Siècle*, a piece of information which, but for the attention of M. de Geofroy, would never have been imparted. At the same time we cannot but think that the reproduction of the article at so great a distance from France was not likely to be productive of any serious inconvenience to the Government; and that His Excellency need not have interfered. His action will certainly be incomprehensible to Englishmen, the rather that Mr. About's article from first to last is nothing but a piece of smart satire upon the administration of the present President of the French

Republic. The following translation of a short notice in the *Echo* will best explain the "situation" as between that sheet and the French Minister; and may furnish English journalists and their readers with matter of congratulation for the much larger freedom enjoyed by the Press under British than under some other authorities:—

Some of our readers have occasionally reproached us with not reproducing in our columns the interesting articles contained in the French newspapers on political events. On one of those rare occasions when we have happened to do so, we have had very bad luck. A few days ago we thought we might, without compromising ourselves, publish an article borrowed from a sheet which has never passed for being subversive, and is edited by a writer who is certainly not a dangerous man. We were wrong to have such an opinion of the *XIXme Siècle* and Mr. Edmond About. The French Minister was much moved by our extract of Friday last, entitled "*Un petit mal pour un grand bien*," and has notified us officially, that is to say through the Consulate, that we must henceforward abstain from publishing or reproducing articles of the nature of that to which we have just alluded. Our readers will understand that, in the presence of an invitation of this kind, which is tantamount to an order, we have nothing to do but submit, since we can do no other, at the same time as we aver that we do not enjoy in Japan even the limited liberty allowed the Press in France, and that for having republished an article which has not been indicted in France, we were on the point of being indicted here. Therefore, henceforth and until fresh orders, people must not be angry with us for a reserve which is imposed upon us, under pain of seeing the *Echo* suppressed, or of making to Saigon a little trip which would only be tolerably to our taste. Later as things may turn out! (*Plus tard comme plus tard!*) All the same, having under one's eyes the blessed privileges enjoyed by the English press, one cannot fail to make certain hardly consolatory reflections.

THE *Herald* the other day quoted the greater part of an article on the insurrection in Japan from the *Pall Mall Budget*, all, in fact, but the last paragraph, which is the very part which most concerns us here. The writer in the London paper is evidently in the dark as to the real aims of the insurrection, and is quite wrong in assuming that the leaders of that movement, if successful, would restore the feudal system, and close the country. It is the cause they are fighting for, namely, the establishment of representative institutions which are hardly compatible with feudalism, and the well founded belief that Saigo and his party would, if in power, extend the opening of the country to foreigners, that have commanded the measure of sympathy accorded by the latter to the insurrection. It is not so strange as it seems, that the cause of progress should be safer in the hands of the conservative remnant of the old aristocracy and gentry, than it has turned out to be in those of the present Government of *parvenus* who have made themselves irresponsible.

"There is also another point to which attention should be directed. The foreign press in Japan, with the sole exception of the *Tokio Times*, is taking up in connection with the insurrection a tone too palpably friendly or tolerant to the rebels. It is, of course, natural that a state of things which brings trade to a standstill should be unpopular among the English merchants in Japan; but for men, who in their own country would not condescend to parley with rebels in arms, to suggest continually that a compromise should be made with the insurgents, that Ministers should be dismissed &c., is regarded as a breach of hospitality. If the insurgents have the sympathies of the foreigners—which it seems difficult to imagine—at least an appearance of neutrality should be kept up. But there is another consideration which should also have its weight with our countrymen in Japan. It appears probable that if the insurrection were to succeed the country would relapse into its former state of feudalism, that the central Government would disappear, and that all hopes of a general opening of the country to foreign enterprise would be indefinitely postponed."

**BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT
FOR HIOGO AND OSAKA, FOR
THE YEAR 1876.**

H. B. M.'s CONSULATE HIOGO AND OSAKA,
Hiogo, June 28th, 1877.

Sir.—I have the honour to furnish you with a Report on the Trade of the ports of Hiogo and Osaka for the year ending 31st December 1876.

HIOGO.

The trade of Hiogo for the year 1876 has been as follows:—

Imports	dol. 3,748,967
Exports	dol. 3,401,230
	dol. 7,150,197

showing a decrease of dol. 1,017,822 on the trade of 1875. The comparative tables for the two years give the following figures (exclusive of Treasure).

IMPORTS.

In 1875	dol. 5,364,917
In 1876	dol. 3,748,957

Decrease of	dol. 1,605,950
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EXPORTS.

In 1875	dol. 2,813,102
In 1876	dol. 3,401,230

Increase of	dol. 588,128
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The Import trade has thus continued to diminish. The Export trade on the other hand shows a fair increase, which is attributable to an increase in the chief articles exported from this port, principally in Tea, which has been exported considerably in excess of the previous year. I append a comparative Table of the Trade of Hiogo as rendered by the Custom House Returns, shewing the principal items of Import and Export for the years 1875, and 1876, by which it will be seen where the decrease in the Imports and increase in the Exports have occurred.

**COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TRADE OF HIOGO SHEWING
PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT FOR
THE YEARS 1875 AND 1876.**

Description of Article.		1875.	1876.
IMPORTS.			
Cotton Manufactures...	dol. 1,359,256	dol. 1,167,641	
Woollen do. ...	916,004	885,175	
Woollen & Cloth do. ...	870,367	222,580	
Metals	333,437	184,207	
Arms and Ammunition	2,058	—	
Miscellaneous Foreign	1,112,753	762,557	
Miscellaneous Local, or Eastern Produce }	761,045	526,807	
Total	dol. 5,354,918	dol. 3,748,969	
EXPORTS.			
Silk	dol. 12,129	dol. 40,464	
Tea	1,645,998	1,695,483	
Copper	208,218	127,424	
Wax	93,277	131,119	
Tobacco	38,018	20,418	
Camphor	56,119	121,846	
Dried Fish	121,314	107,423	
Miscellaneous	635,029	1,096,959	
Total	dol. 2,813,102	dol. 3,401,230	

Following upon the plan adopted in my former Reports on the Trade of Hiogo, I add a Table of the Imports and Exports (exclusive of Treasure) as shown in the statistics of Trade compiled in the Hiogo and Osaka Chamber of Commerce and which comprise the business done at the two ports.

IMPORTS.

In 1875... ..	\$5,726,897
In 1876... ..	4,675,900
Decrease of... ..	\$1,050,897

EXPORTS.

In 1875... ..	\$3,095,405
In 1876... ..	3,464,400
Increase of	\$ 371,995

which denotes a decrease in the business done at the Ports in Imports of \$1,050,897 and an increase in Exports of \$371,995, as compared with the business done during the previous year.

The cause of the difference in the figures as given by the Returns furnished by the Custom House and the statistics of the Trade of Hiogo and Osaka as published by the Chamber of Commerce has already been explained in my reports for the two previous years, and I will therefore but repeat that the Imports as stated by the Chamber of Commerce give value of the goods which have been disposed of during the year, whereas the Customs Returns give with fair correctness the quantity of goods which have been laid down during the same period. In Exports, also the excess as shown by the Custom House Returns over those of the Chamber of Commerce is to be accounted for by the fact that a quantity of goods are shipped coastwise by Japanese only, of which of course the Chamber of Commerce has no cognizance.

Tea to a considerable quantity which finds no market in Hiogo, or which is not offered for sale on the spot, is shipped by native merchants to the Yokohama market, and thus tends to augment the quantity of this staple which passes through the Custom House. This will also explain the contradiction in the figures rendered by the Custom House Returns and those of the Chamber of Commerce statistics in the exportation of Tea. The first states that this article was exported in 1876 to the value of \$1,795,583, and the latter renders the same article as having been exported to the value of \$1,496,000 only.

According to the Custom House Returns, goods to the value of \$3,748,967 were imported into this port during the past year, showing a decrease of \$1,605,950, as compared with the previous years. Cotton Manufactures show a decrease of \$191,615 as compared with the previous year; Woollen Manufactures a decrease of \$647,787*; Metals a decrease of \$149,220; Miscellaneous Foreign a decrease of \$350,196, and Miscellaneous Local a decrease of dollars 234,237.

As stated in my report of last year, the numerous steamers running under Japanese flag between Osaka and Yedo, continue to bring down large quantities of foreign goods which find their way into all parts of the district, and are a serious source of competition with the goods imported by foreign merchants direct from Europe and America, and who cannot afford to dispose of their goods at so cheap a rate as the Japanese importers are able to do, whose goods are chiefly purchased at clearance sales, etc. The Chinese also continue to remain formidable competitors with the foreign import trade: they purchase goods generally at auctions in China and are thus able to effect sales to native purchasers at a lower rate than can be obtained from the foreign importer.

Before proceeding to comment upon the items of the trade of Hiogo for the year 1876,

* This considerable decrease in the Cotton and Woollen Manufactures is explained by the fact that in the Customs Returns of 1875 Mousselines de Laine were entered under the head of Cotton and Woollen, whereas in 1876 this article, together with Lustres, appear in the Returns under Woollen Manufactures, their proper heading. The apparent decrease in Cotton and Woollen is therefore much less than a comparison of the Returns for the two years would show, viz., — \$423,224 instead of \$647,787 as stated above.

I would remark that I have as upon former occasions availed myself of the Returns compiled by the Chamber of Commerce which have been courteously placed at my disposal. These refer to the quantities of goods delivered to the consumer, and afford when compared with similar statistics of former years, a somewhat more exact estimate of the business actually transacted during the period under review, than can be gathered from the Custom House Returns, also appended to my report, which include stocks that have not yet been disposed of.

The Import trade that passed through the hands of foreigners during 1876 shows a very serious decline in the quantity and value of almost every description of goods. During the first seven months of the year, stocks accumulated to a considerable extent, especially as regards cotton manufactures, and the limited amount of business transacted, judging from the low prices current, must have resulted in heavy losses. In the latter part of August, however, an improved demand set in and importers were able to clear off a large quantity of goods at advancing rates. It soon became evident, however, that the native dealers had bought too heavily, as a reaction speedily took place, great difficulty was experienced in getting contracts fulfilled, and the temporary activity above alluded to was succeeded by less animation even than had previously prevailed. Towards the close of the year, political disturbances in some parts of the country aggravated to a marked extent the depression in the Import trade, by restricting the purchases of the natives dealers to the supply of their immediate wants.

Although the past twelve months have proved unsatisfactory to the resident foreign merchants, it appears, however, that the actual consumption of imported goods in this district has by no means diminished. The facilities now afforded by the numerous Japanese steamers plying upon the coast for the cheap transit of cargo, has led the native traders to avail themselves more extensively than before of the greater choice of goods in Yokohama, and they have bought largely in that market. These importations do not appear in any statistics to which foreigners have access, but I am informed that they have recently borne a large proportion to the purchases made from foreigners on the spot. It would appear, therefore, that the Yokohama returns must be considered as including at least a moiety of the goods consumed in this district.

The following articles have formed the most prominent items in the trade of the year 1876.

Grey Shirtings.—The consumption of these important goods continues to fall off, the figures being 254,865 pieces, against 360,358 pieces in 1875, 485,507 pieces in 1874 and 565,000 pieces in 1873. It is difficult to account for this remarkable decrease, unless it be that country people are becoming more prosperous and able to afford the use of silk and other fabrics. The greater part of the goods sold has been imported from Shanghai by Chinese and has consisted of inferior cloth; in fact there is now scarcely any demand for the better, qualities which at one time were readily saleable. The market has been exceedingly dull throughout the year, with the exception of a temporary activity in October, during which month 80,000 pieces were disposed of.

Turkey Red Cambrics.—The deliveries amount to 50,700 pieces, showing a slight decline only upon the previous year. Of these

13,800 prices were sold during the month of October. Prices upon the whole have been eminently unsatisfactory and importers of good English made cloth have sustained serious loss.

Black Cotton Velvets.—These goods form an exception to the general rule to which other imports have been subject, the deliveries amounting to 22,340 pieces against 16,500 pieces for 1875. Increased consumption has not, however, had the effect of improving the market value, which has averaged throughout the year at least one dollar per piece less than that ruling during the previous twelve months.

Victoria Lawns.—The consumption of these fabrics has also increased, representing 61,690 pieces against 44,600 pieces for 1875, although a considerable decline is shown as compared with 1864. Prices declined steadily throughout the year.

Mousselines de Laine.—Total deliveries for the year are returned at 185,225 pieces, valued at \$1,041,000, showing a decline of 16,114 pieces, and \$48,671 as against 1875. The business in these goods is still confined to German and French houses, and plain colours have been most in demand. The value of staple quality reached its highest point of 21 cents per yard during the month of October, after which date a rapid decline took place until the end of the year.

Black Orleans.—The demand shows a great falling off as compared with last year, and prices have been correspondingly unremunerative. A large proportion of the supplies has consisted of very common manufacture imported by Chinese from Shanghai.

Cloth.—The market for this commodity has been exceedingly depressed, and holders have been able to effect sales only by submitting to a considerable sacrifice. A large quantity is undoubtedly used for the clothing of the police and troops, but this is imported by the central Government under special contract and appears therefore in the Yokohama returns.

Iron.—A fairly large business has been done, the deliveries of all descriptions of Iron being returned at 44,520 piculs. Prices have, however, ruled upon a low basis throughout the year. The value of small nailrods which was at dol. 4.25 per picul in January, gradually declined until the limit of dol. 3.35 was reached in September. Since that date a slight advance has been obtained, but at the close of the year dol. 3.70 was the highest quotation current.

Sugar.—This has continued to form an important article of trade, the deliveries for the year being 54,170 piculs, or 11,500 piculs more than during 1875. The business has been entirely in the hands of Chinese, and the importation has been almost exclusively confined to Formosa produce. Judging from the low prices current during the greater part of the year the trade cannot have been of a remunerative character.

Kerosene Oil.—A falling off in consumption is to be noticed in this commodity, deliveries being 58,333 cases against 73,872 for the previous year. This may perhaps be attributable to an advance which took place towards the end of the year, when prices, which had previously been steady at dol. 2.40 to dol. 2.60 per case, went up to dol. 3.90 in sympathy with increased cost of production in America.

EXPORTS.

The business of the year shows an increase of dol. 371,995 as compared with 1875, the figures being dol. 3,464,400 for 1876 and dol. 3,092,405 for 1875. The prevailing articles exhibit a larger value—Wax, Cau-

phor, Rice, Mushrooms, Isinglass and Curios, whilst a decrease may be observed in Tea, Tobacco, Copper, Seaweed, and Cattle.

Tea.—This continues to form by far the largest article of produce from this district, and contributes the sum of dol. 1,496,000 to the total value of Exports. Direct shipments registered at this port were 6,470,624 lbs., in addition to which 7,700 piculs were forwarded to Yokohama to be packed and shipped thence, giving a total weight of 7,497,224 lbs. against a total weight of 7,648,960 lbs. in 1875. This, however, does not represent the total produce for foreign consumption, as the native dealers have in addition shipped a considerable quantity for sale in Yokohama, the returns of which cannot at present be procured, and which form a portion of the statistics at that port.

A much lower range of prices has ruled throughout the year than was current in 1875.

The following table shows the comparative value of good medium Tea for the past three years.

Month.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	\$ per picul.	\$ per picul.	\$ per picul.
January... ..	34	35	26
February... ..	34	35	26
March... ..	34	34	26
April... ..	34	None	None
May... ..	None	35	30
June... ..	35	33	19
July... ..	36	32	20
August... ..	36	31	19
September... ..	37	31	21
October... ..	37	29	22
November... ..	36	28	21
December... ..	36	27	20

It will thus be seen that, with the exception of a temporary rally when the new season's crop came in, there has been a constant tendency towards lower prices since July 1875. This is attributable entirely to the fact that the Formosa Oolongs, which are somewhat similar to Japan leaf, are now entering into competition more largely with the latter in the American market. The consumption of Tea in the United States, although increasing, does not keep pace with the production on this side, and unless some fresh outlet is speedily discovered, prices must continue to decline.

A very limited business was done between the beginning of the year and the advent of the new crop, purchases during this period not exceeding 5,000 piculs. The first arrivals of new Teas took place on 4th May, and for a few days afterwards high prices were paid. These were not, however, long maintained, the market being very fully supplied, and during the remainder of the year purchases were made at rates showing a decline of from \$7 to \$13 upon those ruling for the corresponding period of 1875. The bulk of the crop was brought up before the end of October, after which date the selection of the leaf was poor, and the demand in consequence languid. The quantity of Tea brought to market was considerably less than had been generally expected, the deficiency being due either to a partial failure of the third crop, or to the fact that the prices offered in the interior were not sufficiently remunerative to induce the farmers to pick the leaf late in the season.

Copper.—Shipments for the year amount to 5,823 piculs only against 11,898, piculs in 1875, 17,532 piculs in 1874 and 24,428 in 1873. The decline in the export of this metal is remarkable, and points towards its entire disappearance from the list of exports. A large proportion of the produce of the district is doubtless absorbed by the

Mint, which has during the year been issuing a quantity of copper coin, but this alone cannot account for the fact that foreign purchases have fallen from 1,470 tons, to 345 tons within three years. Prices have ruled between dollar 22.25 and dollar 24.50 during the twelve months, giving an average of the equivalent of dollar 80 per ton; when to this figure has to be added duty, freight, and other charges, it is clear that under ordinary circumstances no export of the metal to any European market can take place.

Tobacco.—The demand for this article likewise continues to fall off, the export for 1876 being 2,576 piculs against 5,416 piculs in 1875 and 9,649 piculs in 1874. The heavy losses sustained by foreign merchants consequent upon the careless preparation of the leaf by the native growers, to which I have drawn attention in my previous Reports, have had the effect of restricting the trade, although there continues to be a ready sale for sound Japanese tobacco in London at fairly remunerative prices.

Vegetable Wax.—A stimulus has been given to the export of the article, by a largely increased consumption in London and moderate cost on this side. Shipments are returned at 14,516 piculs, against 10,056 piculs for the previous year, and prices have ranged between dollar 8.50 and dollar 15.50 per picul. It is to be feared that the result of recent operations may not be satisfactory, as advices from home report heavy stocks and declining prices towards the end of the year.

Camphor.—The supply of the article has remained very steady during the last three years, the export for 1876 being given at 8,050 piculs. It is now usually bought under contract before arrival, and is chiefly produced in the province of Tosa. Prices have advanced during the year from dollar 12.50 to dollar 15.50 per picul.

Rice, which was entirely absent from the statistics of 1875, has again taken its place amongst the articles of export, having been shipped during the past year to the extent of 160,828 piculs or nearly 10,000 tons. The business, however, although passing through the hands of foreigners, is said to have been solely on native account, and there are consequently no means of ascertaining its value with any degree of accuracy. The nominal quotations of from dol. 2.30 per picul which have ruled throughout the year, show a loss as compared with corresponding London values.

Mushrooms and Isinglass show an increase of value to the extent of dol. 137,500 as compared with 1875. These commodities are however, almost entirely in the hands of Chinese.

Dried fish was exported to the extent of 9,240 piculs, valued at dol. 167,423.

Seaweed has been shipped off to China to the amount of 24,361 piculs, valued at dol. 71,296.

Sulphuric Acid has been exported to a large amount for sale in China, 6,415 piculs, valued dol. 34,442, in 1876, against only 537 piculs and dol. 3,004 in 1875. This sulphuric acid is obtained from the Mint in Osaka and is exported entirely for the China market.

Fans.—The trade in Fans at this port during 1876 shows an increase upon that of previous years as regards quantities, the export reaching to close upon 4 millions, but the value not exceeding much that of 1875, say dol. 95,000, by far the larger portion of these goods consisting of Fans costing from ninety cents (Mexican) to two dollars per 100.

Notwithstanding, however, that the goods cost much less than in 1875, the trade in the main was unsatisfactory to foreigners, the American market being largely overstocked, and the position of importers being weak.

Contracts for 1877 have been placed at some 30 o/o reduction on former prices, and it is probable that there will be a large falling off in the number of Fans sent away.

This gradual collapse in this branch of trade must be solely attributed to the fact of the Japanese dealers underselling their own contracts; at the time enabling them to dispose of larger quantities of Fans, but ultimately recoiling upon themselves, as foreigners have consequently, in order to protect themselves, only been able to enter into new contracts at extremely low figures or leave the business alone.

From this suicidal way of doing business the Japanese have reduced their receipts quite one half during the last three years. And this heavy reduction must either point to extraordinary profits having been made in previous seasons, or else to the price of labour having declined very much in the country.

The Fan trade is still almost exclusively confined to American firms, there being but a small market for these goods in Europe.

The chief remaining articles exported comprise Drugs to the value of dols. 10,830; Ginseng, dols. 31,517; Lacquer Ware, dols. 18,186; Porcelain, dols. 15,391; Fat and Lard, dols. 8,998; Flour, dols. 6,901; and Sundries to the value of dols. 57,152.

Shipments of cattle continue to fall off, and it is probable that the increasing native consumption of meat has commenced to affect the supply in this district.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

British vessels to the number of 125, showing a total of 127,891 tons, entered and cleared from the port of Hiogo during the year 1876. This gives an increase of British shipping as compared with the previous year of 16 vessels and 41,309 tons. 34 British steamers of 49,936 tons entered in, and cleared from, this port during the past year. Two were bound with rice cargoes for the United Kingdom and one with tea to the United States direct.

Three British sailing vessels cleared for the United Kingdom direct, with cargoes of rice, and three with general cargoes. It will be observed that the number of British steamers generally of large tonnage, which visited this port during 1876, is equal to nearly one half of the number of sailing vessels which entered and cleared during the same period.

American shipping shows the entry and clearance of 67 vessels and 114,199 tons, being a decrease of 97 vessels and 56,269 tons, as compared with the previous year. The above number of vessels and tonnage for the past year includes the numerous calls at this port of the steam-ship *Nevada*, which gives a total, of 53,500 tons.

German shipping shows a decrease of 6 vessels and 716 tons against 1876. 18 vessels of 4,744 tons entered and cleared during the past year.

One Russian steamer of 408 tons visited this port in 1876, and two Chinese steamers of 3,180 tons entered and cleared from this port during the past year.

No other foreign merchant vessels touched at this port in 1876.

The visit to this port during the year of the yacht *Sunbeam*, R. Y. S., owned and commanded by Mr. T. Brassey, M. P., is an interesting fact to be recorded, as being the

first yacht from home which has visited this port.

Currency.—The following Table of the amount of all coins produced at the Imperial Mint in Osaka for the year ending 31st December 1876, has been courteously furnished me by the Commissioner of the Mint.

Denomination.	Weight in Ounces Troy.	Number.	Value in Yen.
Gold	41,334.97	149,442	771,384.00
Silver	4,193,348.63	28,166,889	4,823,718.35
Copper	23,334,918.55	88,158,954	1,018,302.85
Total	27,569,608.15	116,475,285	6,613,404.20

Trade Dollars included in the above Table ... 1,325,672.08 1,514,932 1,514,932.00

Exchange.—Sterling exchange here is influenced almost entirely by the rates ruling in Yokohama, the difference greater or less never being more than one half per cent; that being cost of transferring coin from one port to the other.

During 1876 the fluctuations in sterling were more sudden and severe than has been the case for many years; Bank Bills, six month's sight, ranging from 3s. 9½d. to 4s. 6½d. per dollar, a difference of about 20 per cent. The great rise which took place in August was in consequence of an unexpected demand for silk, consequent on the failure of the crop in Europe. Although such a sudden rise may be often beneficial to such Importers as have large stocks on hand, I am of opinion that business generally is better when Exchange keeps steady, merchants then being able to work on a solid basis.

On Shanghai exchange is regulated chiefly by the sterling value of the tael there, as against the sterling value of the dollar here, and during 1876 ranged from about 72¼ to 77¼ taels per 100 dollars, or say a difference of about 6¼ per cent. The average or general rate ruling is from 74 to 75.

As regards local currency I may mention that all the purchases of Exports, such as Tea, Camphor, Wax, etc., are made, though ostensibly by Mexican dollars, in reality by Japanese paper money, occasionally goldry silver *yen*, the custom being for the foreign merchant to give a cheque in Mexican dollars on one of the foreign banks here against produce when purchased, which cheque is immediately bought by one of the native banks for Japanese currency, most frequently *satsu* (paper).

The reverse process is adopted when natives buy Imports; then native bank-orders for Mexican dollars (purchased in exchange for *satsu*) are handed to the foreign merchant in exchange for goods.

The value of *yen satsu* (paper) alters every day; during 1876 it fluctuated from 4 per cent. discount to 5 per cent. premium (according as the rate was in Yokohama) against Mexican dollars. From its portability it is generally preferred by the natives to gold or silver.

Mexican dollars seldom or never find their way out of the Treaty ports, in fact I may say that even in Osaka they are now uncurrent.

Railways.—The railway from Kobe to Osaka and the branch line to Ajikawa (together 22 miles) was worked with regularity and freedom from accident, and the works maintained efficiently.

At Kobe moorings for vessels lying alongside the jetty were laid down, and some minor works completed. A dock was commenced at the Osaka Station for the accommodation of water borne traffic, which, when

completed, will enable goods to be transported by boat direct to and from that station, in place of Ajikawa as heretofore.

On the extension from Osaka to Kioto (27 miles), the works were rapidly pushed forward to completion in anticipation of the state opening, and the first portion from Osaka to Muko-matchi, within 4 miles of Kioto, was opened on the 24th July last, and the remaining 4 miles to a temporary station (Omiyadori) on the 5th September, the terminal station at Kioto (a large two storied brick building with granite dressings) not being quite finished.

The most important works between Osaka and Kioto are the fine large bridges over the Jusho, Kansaki, Ibaraki, Oda and Katsura rivers, which are all crossed upon wrought iron girders in 100 feet spans of the Warren type, and consist of 5, 13, 2, 1 and 12 of these spans respectively. There are also numerous smaller bridges, culverts and flood openings, and the works are generally heavy, consequent on the country passed through being subject to large floods at irregular intervals.

The whole of the works have stood well and give satisfaction, and will bear favourable comparison with work of a similar nature in other parts of the world.

No new works of any magnitude are at present contemplated. It is, however, much to be regretted that the line has not been continued to Otsu on the shores of Lake Biwa. The distance is but small, and the cost of construction would be amply repaid by the extensive traffic which the line would not fail to secure in the large quantity of produce arriving from the Western Districts, and which has now to traverse the distance about 10 miles from Otsu to Kioto on pack horses or carts.

The traffic carried over the Kobe, Osaka and Kioto Railway during the year 1876 has been as follows:—

The total passengers numbered 1,140,836 and the amount received for the same was *yen* 273,086. The sum paid for the carriage of passengers' baggage, parcels, etc., amounted to *yen* 9,675, and for goods freight, *yen* 21,869. There were piculs 274,948 conveyed.

The Railway from Osaka to Mukomachi was opened on the 24th July, and through to Omiyadori station for Kioto on 5th September 1876, for the conveyance of passenger traffic only. Goods freight was not carried between Osaka and Omiyadori during 1876.

On the 8th July the Railway Pier at Kobe was completed, so that vessels could moor alongside and load and unload their cargoes into and from the Railway trucks: since that date to the end of the year 118 vessels, mainly steamers of large tonnage of the Mitsui Bishi Company have been accommodated at the pier.

ROADS.

The old road between Kioto and Otsu on the shores of Lake Biwa, which probably was the worst road in Japan, has been converted within the past year into what there is little doubt is one of the very best. It is fully 30 feet wide and has been constructed at a cost of *yen* 35,000: a tax I am informed is to be levied on all vehicles to cover expenses. It is clear that the intelligent men of Japan have fully recognized the enormous advantages commercially and politically of good roads over bad ones, and it is to be hoped before long the Kioto and Otsu road will prove to have been but the first step in a system which shall gradually embrace the whole Empire.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The factory of the Japan Paper Making Company mentioned in my last report as being in course of erection, has been completed during the past year, and manufacture of "half stuff" or pulp for paper making has been carried on since the middle of October last.

Being outside of the settlement some difficulty was raised by the Governor of Hiogo to the introduction of gas in the factory, and the question remains still in abeyance, but it is contemplated, should permission to use the gas made by the Hiogo Gas Company not be shortly obtained, to erect apparatus on the Japan Paper Making Company's own premises for supplying the necessary light. The production of "half-stuff" will then I am informed be nearly three times the present return of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per day.

Employment is given to 89 women and 39 men, exclusive of foreign superintendents, and when the factory is working night and day about 200 women and 70 men will be in receipt of steady employment.

It was at first contemplated to export the produce of this factory, and the addition of 1,550 or 1,600 tons of stuff would have had to be made to my trade returns; but it appears that a new market for this material has been found in the country itself, as by taking "half-stuff" from this Factory the native owned paper mills can largely increase their outturn of paper, and a large proportion of the factory's production will therefore be sold to a mill in Osaka, and probably shortly to another in Kioto.

Some slight fault in erecting the machinery, etc., having been discovered during the first few weeks' work, the Factory is at present stopped.

The Recreation Ground alluded to in my last Report has been partly laid out in walks, and a large space has been covered with turf which is used for cricket and games of football, whilst croquet and other games are played on an adjoining piece of turf. Neat summer houses have been erected, and the ground so far as it is finished, has a very pretty appearance, and is much resorted to by the foreign Community in this port.

No public works of any importance have been undertaken here during the past year. This model settlement continues to be well lighted with gas at night; the streets are kept methodically clean, and the municipal police maintain efficient watch in the foreign quarter.

On the 5th February, 1877, His Imperial Majesty the Mikado, accompanied by the Japanese and Foreign Ministers, opened in state the Railway between Hiogo, Osaka, and Kioto.

The number of the British community at Hiogo, exclusive of children, amounted on the 31st December 1876 to 162 persons, which is about the same number of British residents as last year.

OSAKA.

The Foreign trade of Osaka continues to decrease, and chiefly so as regards exports, which in 1874 amounted to dols. 566,537, in 1875 to dols. 225,021, and in 1876 to only dols. 99,722.

IMPORTS.

In 1875	...	dols. 605,510
In 1876	...	406,089

Decrease of ... dols. 199,421

EXPORTS.

In 1875	...	dols. 225,021
In 1876	...	99,722

Decrease of ... dols. 125,299

The decline of the foreign trade of Osaka commenced from the opening of the Railway to Hiogo, which, as observed in my previous Reports has caused foreign trade to centralize at Hiogo. Almost all the foreign merchants who, previous to the opening of the Railway were established and carried on business at Osaka, have removed to Hiogo. There is not a single British firm left at Osaka. The Foreign residents have diminished from 79 in 1875 to 44 in 1876. The British Residents in Osaka, who in 1875 numbered 24, diminished to 16 in 1876.

No foreign merchant vessel visited Osaka during the past year.

INDUSTRIES.

The Japan Mill can manufacture 100 reams of paper per day of the size of the *Osaka Nippo Shinbun* (newspaper) at the price of two yen per ream. At present it is making paper for Government use only.

The *Glass Factory* continues to make glass articles of various descriptions, window glass, however, excepted.

Sulphuric Acid.—The Mint is now manufacturing about two and a half tons of Sulphuric Acid per day. Ink is also made at that establishment.

Shirtings of an inferior quality are manufactured at Kawachi near Sakai, and at Temma Wakamatsucho (Osaka).

Shoes are made in accordance with Japanese ideas of this article, viz., extremely cheap but of corresponding inferior quality. Boots and shoes imported from Europe can no longer find a market in Osaka.

Drawers and Singlets.—About 400 dozen of these articles can be made in Osaka, and are sold at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ yen per dozen. The importation of these goods is also lost to the foreign importer, owing to the cheap rate at which they can be locally manufactured.

Hats were made last year to a considerable extent, and sold at a low price, but they were so badly finished that the rim after a little wear fell down flat, owing to the want of stiffness, which could not properly be attained. Felts have been attempted, but as yet without success.

Indigo is manufactured on a large scale of 5 or 6 qualities. The prices range from yen 6.50 down to 30 cents per catty.

Slate pencils of chalk of a very white and good quality are made at Osaka at the rate of 1,000 boxes per day, price 6 cents per box of 120.

Soap is also made at Osaka but the quality is reported as not very good.

Saddlery and Military Equipments are made at the Arsenal on a large scale, and finished in a workmanlike manner.

No improvements worth mentioning have been undertaken at Osaka during the past year.

The Exhibition at Kioto, and the Museum at Osaka have again this year attracted a fair number of visitors.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) A. A. ANNESLEY.

SIR HARRY PARKES, K.C.B.

&c., &c., &c.

I.—RETURN OF IMPORT TRADE OF HIOGO FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1876.

IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Total value, \$3,748,967.

Description of Article.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Cotton Manufactures</i> , total value \$1,167,641.		
Shirtings	yds. 11,057,237	\$656,025
Velvets	" 860,592	176,847
Taffachelass	" 286,500	50,308
Cambric & Victoria Lawns ..	" 536,067	40,552
Chintzes & Cotton Prints ..	" 777,631	54,850
Cotton Satins	" 349,248	50,454
Turkey Reds	" 565,894	46,570
T. Cloths	" 228,970	14,318
Cotton Yarn	" 557	18,492
Cotton Fabrics (sundries) ..	" 787,827	59,225

Woollen Manufactures, total value \$885,175.

Camlets	yds. 34,896	8,662
Long Ells	" 55,681	20,307
Flannel	" 40,537	9,636
Woollen Cloth	" 1,607,169	350,270
Stripes	" 18,516	12,835
Lastings	" 235,100	40,735
Orleans	" 621,593	109,639
Mousselines de Laine	" 1,087,754	222,753
Lustres	" 14,579	1,810
Blankets	lbs. 53,185	28,023
Italian Cloth	yds. 66,413	25,642
Merino	" 14,062	3,500
Woollen Fabrics (s'dries) ..	" 271,595	51,364

Woollen and Cotton Manufactures, total value \$222,580.

<i>Mixed Cottons & Woollen</i>		
Goods	yds. 1,081,331	222,580
<i>Metals</i> , including for use of Japanese Government, \$29,269, total value \$184,207.		
Iron, Manufactured	pcls. 36,662	126,160
" Pigs	" 5,966	5,860
" Wire	" 952	5,358
" Ware	" —	6,641
" Sundries	" —	6,833
Steel	" —	4,782
Lead, Pigs	" 673	4,788
" Sheets	" 221	1,759
Tin	" 598	12,433
" Plates	cases 400	2,608
Spelter and Zinc	pcls. 121	1,067
Brass Ware	" —	—
Yellow Metal	" 335	4,945
Copper (sundries)	" —	1,468

Arms and Ammunition — Nil.

Miscellaneous Foreign, including for use of Japanese Government \$135,758, total value \$762,557.

Carpets	yds. —	3,963
Cement	" —	26,338
Cigars	pcls. 35	5,617
Clocks	No. 1,252	10,067
Clothing	" —	5,613
Confectionery, Preserves, ..	" —	2,462
Coal	" —	3,904
Cordage	pcls. 209	2,440
<i>Beer, Wine and Spirits</i> —		
Beer	\$14,339	—
Porter	1,086	—
Brandy	5,189	—
Champagne	4,273	—
Gin	1,636	—
Sherry	3,394	—
Sundries	6,818	536,73
Blue, Prussian	pcls. 30	1,010
Books	" —	2,784
Butter and Milk	" —	6,007
Buttons	" —	1,080
Drugs	" —	12,000
Dyes	" —	14,320
Elastic Cloth	" —	1,005
Flour	1,229	5,854
Furniture	" —	1,327
Furs and Skins	" —	12,765
Glass, Window	cases 1,521	15,676
" Ware	" —	12,336
Gloves	doz. 1,724	5,216
Gum	" —	3,034
Hats	doz. 1,170	5,584
Hides	pcls. 2,170	23,753
Hoofs	" 1,439	12,998
Horns	" 918	8,908
Implements and Tools ..	" —	1,424
Instruments, Drawing, ..	" —	1,548
Scientific and Musical ..	" —	1,198
Instruments, Surgical ..	" —	6,994
Lamps	" —	1,672
Lead, Red	pcls. 162	17,606
Leather	" 682	17,606
Liquors, Sundries	" —	10,682

Live Stock	—	1,000
Machinery	—	110,068
Matches	—	15,285
Oil, Castor	—	1,399
„ Kerosene	—	129,894
„ Sundries	—	3,536
Paint Oil, and Painters' Colours	—	9,090
Porcelain	—	8,184
Provisions	—	16,991
Quicksilver.....pcls.	137	11,142
Scales	—	1,000
Shirt Collars, etc.	—	1,525
Shoes and Boats .....pairs	780	1,610
Soap, Scented	—	2,522
„ Bar	2,000	12,523
Stationery	—	2,595
Sugar, Loaf	142	1,697
Tea Lead.....	3,347	26,168
Tippets	—	1,961
Tobacco, Cut	2,065	1,200
Towels	—	1,863
Umbrellas	—	2,304
Watches	—	1,036
Sundries	—	86,277

Miscellaneous, Local or Eastern Produce, total value \$526,807.

Sugar, Brown	39,130	128,227
„ White	8,372	57,550
„ Candy	1,337	10,468
Cotton, Raw	1,305	19,229
Safflower	1,767	127,835
Peas and Beans	34,235	67,984
Vermillion	177	14,735
Rattans	1,322	7,051
Camphor, Refined	23	11,453
Musk	69	4,711
Coral	205	3,047
Garro Wood.....pcls.	54	3,398
Sapan	1,895	8,458
Chinese Paper	—	19,493
„ Tea	28	1,035
„ Silk	5,094	7,047
„ Cotton Piece Goods	544	2,191
Ivory	985	3,368
Rhubarb	96	1,197
Matting, Packing	—	1,269
„ Tea	—	8,437
Tortoise-shell	1,950	7,433
Horns, Rhinoceros	—	6,225
Walrus' Tusks.....pcls.	18	4,978
Sundries	—	4,988

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures	\$1,167,641
Woollen Manufactures.....	885,175
Woollen and Cotton Manufactures.....	222,580
Metals	184,207
Arms and Ammunition.....	—
Miscellaneous, Foreign.....	762,557
Miscellaneous, Local or Eastern.....	526,807

Total Value of Import Trade \$3,784,967

II.—RETURN OF EXPORT TRADE OF HIOGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

EXPORT TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Total Value \$3,401,230.

Despn. of Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
		\$	\$
Silk Waste	1,597	29,349	—
„ Coarse (Noshi) ..	51	4,934	—
„ Raw	223	6,181	—
		—	40,464
Tea, Superior	47,505	1,668,280	—
„ Dust	5,886	20,871	—
„ Bancha	1,721	6,432	1,695,583
Copper, Sundries.....	4,365	97,556	—
„ Slabs	886	19,929	—
„ Wire	327	7,619	—
„ Sheet	109	2,320	—
		—	127,424
Was	14,718	—	131,119
Tobacco, Leaf	2,393	—	20,412
Camphor	8,393	—	121,846
Dried Fish	—	5,982	—
Awabi	235	71,118	—
Cuttle Fish	5,314	52,544	—
Bêche de Mer	1,595	11,069	—
Sharks' Fins	286	20,855	—
Shell Fish	1,280	5,855	—
Dried Shrimps.....	530	—	167,423
		—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—
Rice	172,004	—	302,641
Mushrooms	3,288	—	133,901
Seaweed, Uncut	13,019	—	25,762
„ Cut	11,342	—	45,534

Isinglass	9,480	241,276
Coals	48,353	10,511
Awabi Shells	532	1,236
Drugs	2,240	10,830
Ginseng	314	31,517
Fans	—	95,818
Bronze	134	3,011
„ Ware	—	8,204
Lacquer Ware	—	18,186
Cotton Piece Goods	—	7,477
Provisions	—	1,067
Porcelain	—	15,391
Screens	—	3,223
Timber	—	7,966
Umbrellas	—	1,186
Bees' Wax.....pcls.	195	6,637
Sulphur	1,851	4,595
Acid, Sulphuric	6,415	34,442
Peony Bark	731	3,144
Bamboo Ware	2,503	1,373
Iron	1,023	3,913
Paper, Writing	198	2,810
Potatoes	—	1,257
Fat and Lard	1,416	8,998
Flour	5,401	6,901
Horns, Deer	—	1,000
Sundries	—	57,152

RECAPITULATION.

Silk	\$ 40,464
Tea	1,695,583
Copper	127,424
Wax	131,119
Tobacco	20,412
Camphor	121,846
Dried Fish	167,423
Miscellaneous	1,096,959
Total Value of Export Trade	\$ 3,401,230

III.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF HIOGO DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Nationality.	Entered.	Cleared.
	No. Tonnage.	No. Tonnage.
British.....	63 64,308	62 63,583
American*.....	34 57,519	32 56,050
German	9 2,372	9 2,372
Russian	1 498	1 498
Chinese	2 1,590	2 1,590
French	—	—
Spanish	—	—
Italian	—	—
Austro-Hungarian	—	—
Dutch	—	—
Total	109 126,317	106 124,693

* Including Mail Steamer (S. S. Nevada.)

TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.

215 Ships with Tonnage.....	251,010
Entered.....Tonnage	53,500
Cleared	53,500

IV.—RETURN OF DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES AT THE PORT OF HIOGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

NATURE OF DUES.	AMOUNT.
Import Duties.....	\$165,318
Export Duties.....	110,826
Shipping Dues.....	2,377
Total.....	\$273,521

V.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED TO AND EXPORTED FROM THE PORTS OF HIOGO AND OSAKA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Imported from England and other Countries.....	\$4,541,900
Imported from Open Ports in Japan.....	789,000
Total Imported	\$5,330,900
Exported to England and other Countries	\$2,133,000
Exported to Open Ports in Japan.....	419,000
Total Exported	\$2,552,000
Total Imported and Exported	\$7,882,900

VI.—RETURN OF THE FOREIGN FIRMS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PORT OF HIOGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Nationality.	No. of Firms.	No. of Residents.
British*.....	17	212
American.....	6	37
German	8	38
French	2	5
Italian	—	2
Austro-Hungarian	—	5
Spanish	—	—
Dutch	2	19
Portuguese	—	9
Swiss	—	2
Danish	—	5
Russian	—	1
Total	35	335

* Including 27 women and 43 children.

VII.—RETURN OF IMPORT TRADE OF OSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.
Total value \$406,089.

Description of Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Manufactures, total value \$19,668.		
Shirtings, Grey	374,719 yds.	17,848
Cotton Yarn.....pcls.	54	1,820
Woollen Manufactures.....	—	Nil.
Woollen & Cotton M'factures	—	Nil.
Metals, including for use of Japanese Govern-ment \$5,983, total value \$80,778.		
Iron, Manufactured	1,011	5,336
„ Wire	1,120	6,691
„ Pigs	1,052	7,993
Lead, Pigs.....	6,035	44,937
Steel	64	1,276
Tin	287	6,229
„ Plates.....cases	350	1,785
Spelter and Zinc	732	6,531
Arms and Ammunition.....	—	Nil.
Miscellaneous Foreign, including for use of Japanese Government \$14,507.		
Total value \$60,204.		
Drugs	—	12,025
Glass, Window.....	—	1,171
Lead, Red and Yellow ..	—	1,064
Leather	—	20,018
Painters' Colours.....	—	1,236
Porcelain	—	1,099
Provisions	—	1,177
Soap, Bar	—	1,331
Steamers	—	3,500
Watches	—	7,130
Sundries	—	10,458

Miscellaneous Local or Eastern Produce.

Total value \$245,439.

Sugar, White	5,438	36,857
„ Brown	15,961	60,243
„ Candy	1,080	10,069
Safflower	404	27,072
Vermillion	96	7,717
Dyes	240	1,751
Camphor, Refined	540	8,165
Horns, Bullocks' and Deer pcls.	245	3,059
Hides.....	1,307	15,864
Horns, Rhinoceros	3	3,337
Hoofs.....	413	4,545
Alum	1,604	2,021
Putchuk	138	1,468
Rattans	2,138	11,306
Rhubarb	893	9,204
Sapan Wood.....	1,061	2,083
Sandal do.	416	2,015
Garro do.	34	1,251
Gall Nuts	777	5,796
Gypsum	4,401	8,236
Hemp	313	2,749
Paper, Chinese.....	—	13,380
Liquorice	582	2,431
Sundries	—	10,320

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures	\$19,668
Woollen Manufactures	—
Woollen and Cotton Manufactures.....	—
Metals.....	80,778
Arms and Ammunition	—
Miscellaneous, Foreign.....	60,204
Miscellaneous, Local or Eastern Produce	245,439
Total Value of Import Trade.....	\$406,089

VIII.—RETURN OF EXPORT TRADE OF OSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

EXPORTED TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Total Value \$99,722.

Description of Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
		\$	\$
Silk	—	—	—
Tea	—	—	—
Copper, Sheet.....pcls.	92	1,952	
„ Sundries	236	5,524	
			7,476
Wax	205		1,940
Tobacco	—	—	—
Dried Fish :—			
Awabi	121	3,717	
Cuttle Fish.....	1,086	13,029	
Sundries.....	—	2,129	
			18,875
Miscellaneous :—			
Mushrooms .....pcls.	328		15,622
Seaweed, Uncut	2,135	5,094	
„ Cut	835	2,804	
			7,898
Bees' Wax	77		2,803
Isinglass.....	962		24,857
Peony Bark	848		2,927
Drugs	2,921		6,048
Ginseng	39		2,545
Gentian	58		1,714
Paper	43		1,083
Sundries	—		5,934
Total.....			\$99,722

RECAPITULATION.

Silk	—
Tea	—
Copper	\$7,476
Wax	1,940
Tobacco	—
Camphor.....	—
Dried Fish	18,875
Miscellaneous	71,431
Total value of Export Trade ...	\$99,722

IX.—RETURN OF DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND OF SHIPPING DUES AT THE PORT OF OSAKA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Nature of Dues.	Amount.
Import Duties	\$15,598
Export Duties	4,630
Shipping Dues	—
Total... ..	\$20,228

X.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED TO AND EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF OSAKA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

IMPORTED.

Nil.

EXPORTED.

Nil.

Note.—As all Treasure, whether imported or exported, passes through Hiogo, the return of Treasure for Osaka has been included in that for Hiogo, in the same manner as adopted in the returns for 1875.

XI.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN FIRMS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PORT OF OSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Nationality.	Number of Firms.	Number of Residents.
British	—	16
American.....	1	9
German	5	5
French	—	7
Italian	—	2
Austro-Hungarian.....	—	—
Spanish	—	—
Dutch	—	3
Portuguese	—	—
Swiss	2	2
Total ...	8	44

XII.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF OSAKA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Nil.

GENERAL—HIOGO AND OSAKA.

XIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL OF TRADE AND SHIPPING OF PORTS OF HIOGO AND OSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

IMPORTS.

	Hiogo.	Osaka.
Import from England and other countries, excluding Treasure	\$3,748,967	\$406,067
Total Import for Hiogo and Osaka—	\$4,155,056.	

EXPORTS.

	Hiogo.	Osaka.
Exports to England and other countries, excluding Treasure	\$3,401,230	\$99,722
Total Exports for Hiogo and Osaka—	\$3,500,952.	
Total Imports and Exports for Hiogo and Osaka—	\$7,656,008.	

TREASURE IMPORTED TO AND EXPORTED FROM HIOGO AND OSAKA.

Imported from England and other countries and Open Ports.....	\$5,330,909
Exported to England and other countries and Open Ports.....	\$2,552,000
Total of Treasure Imported and Exported	\$7,882,900

	Hiogo.	Osaka.	Total.
No. Tonnage.	No. Tonnage.	No. Tonnage.	No. Tonnage.
Number and Tonnage of Foreign vessels entered.	109 126,317	— —	109 126,317

	Hiogo.	Osaka.	Total.
No. Tonnage.	No. Tonnage.	No. Tonnage.	No. Tonnage.
Number and Tonnage of Foreign vessels cleared.	105 124,693	— —	106 124,693

	Number.	Tonnage.
Total number and tonnage of Foreign vessels entered and cleared at the Ports of Hiogo and Osaka.	215	251,010

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) A. A. ANNESLEY.

SIR HARRY PARKES, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

ABOUT SAIGO TAKAMORI.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 2nd August.)

EVERY time we read the telegraphic communications and letters from the seat of war in the South-West, we find that no insurgent forts, against which the imperial troops march with a power which breaks whatever opposes it as easy as the splitting of a bamboo, can stand before them. As the insurgent troops seem thus to become discouraged day by day, our men are thinking of where the last battle will be fought; and where Saigo Takamori prefers to draw his last breath. They are momentarily expecting to received some astounding information from the seat of strife. But our readers have become very anxious on account of the insurrection being prolonged. We answer, in a few words, that the insurgents will be destroyed gradually in the Northern part of Hiuga: and that it is unreasonable to expect that Saigo will fight any decisive battle.

Some persons may say:—"What a wonderful idea! Although Saigo is now the public enemy of Japan and a wicked man, he was formerly distinguished for his aid to the foundation of the present government, and raised to the position of Daijin of the imperial

Court. After his retirement into private life, he was still honoured with the high rank of Sho-sammi, and the office of commander-in-chief of the army. Not one of our men was equal to him in ability and talent. How will a veteran soldier like Saigo suffer himself to be arrested. He will positively find a good position in which to fight a last and glorious battle, when he is expected to do some distinguished deed which will hand his illustrious name down to posterity."

Such useless opinions are expressed by those who do not know Saigo, and are ignorant of the condition of affairs at the seat of war.

We were surprised at his ability when he appeared before Kumamoto castle at the head of ten thousand soldiers within ten days from the time when his men first seized the imperial arsenal in Kagoshima, and threatened to march victoriously to the East. But, contrary to our expectation, he was checked by a garrison of only 3,000 troops at Kumamoto, and lost the opportunity of penetrating further, just the same as the Tokugawa Shogun, Hidetada, lost a chance in the famous battle of Sekigahara, for the sake of a small castle occupied by General Sanada. Among Saigo's men, there is none of the ability and talent of Toda-Samon, who excited and urged his lord the Shogun to recommence the war when a favourable opportunity occurred. The ability of Saigo first appeared in the battle at Kumamoto. Has he since observed that, when he was routed in Kumamoto, his treacherous design was not to be consummated? If so, then why did he not fight a last battle at Yabe or Takemiya? Did he consider that the time for his death had not arrived; and that soldiers will gain a victory in one place and be defeated in another? He would have done right to die in the castle of Hitoyoshi, where he was again routed. But he fled, cowardly, before the imperial troops appeared. When his men were routed at Isoyama, Oguchi, and Iino, he ought to have fought a last and decisive battle. Now their lines become narrower from day to day. We are very sorry that Saigo should continue his mean contest. We and our countrymen expected that a final battle would take place in the strong and commanding position of Miyako-no-jo. But this place was seized by the imperialists in a single combat: and the defensive and strategic places of Yohi, Tano, Takagi, Sayamura and others were taken by the victors without much resistance. The mountains of Takaoka and the river Sarigawa are now of no use to the rebels. The insurgents are assembled on Adzusa mountains on the North. Miyazaki on the South, and Usukine on the West. If Saigo is a true samurai, he ought to have committed suicide on raising the siege of Kumamoto. How mean is his conduct! Is he expecting to recover his fallen fortune in the small position he occupies in Hiuga, which is not much larger than a cannon ball? If so, he is a fool. * * *

Saigo's men have become much discouraged of late as they have no place for advance or retreat. His poor followers will die here and there, till at length no rebels will be found to stand before the imperialists. Saigo Takamori is the commander-in-chief of the insurgent armies, and it is unreasonable to suppose that it is unknown where he has established his head-quarters. Yet no rebel prisoners seem to know where he is. He is really an excellent soldier, so he must have seen that when he raised the siege of Kumamoto and was routed at Oguchi and Hitoyoshi, his fortune could not be restored. So he has committed suicide and his remains are hidden somewhere. Such is a rumor from the seat of war. The

insurgents became lately disordered and no commander is observed among them. We shall be able to inform our readers shortly what has become of Saigo.

RELATIVE CONDITION OF THE IMPERIAL AND REBEL ARMIES.

(From the *Choya Shinbun* of the 21st June.)

The lines of the imperial army in the South-West extend diagonally from Kago-shima on the South to the coast of Bungo on the North, and is about 70 ri from one end to another. Notwithstanding our utmost endeavours to know the condition of the imperial and rebel armies, we receive only a few telegrams occasionally, which merely state the defeat or victory of the contending parties. We have therefore nothing of a reliable character whereupon to base our remarks in reference to the condition of the imperialists at the seat of war, our information being confined to rumours and the meagre intelligence we get from other sources. From what we can gather, however, the imperial troops extend along a line 70 ri in length, and the other side of this line the rebel army have built forts. Several skirmishes take place in mornings and in the evenings between both parties. But, generally speaking, it may be said that both armies are reposing. The imperialists have been victorious in each battle, and have driven back the insurgents into one province of Hiuga with a power which breaks whatever opposes it as easily as splitting a bamboo. The rebels, who are not yet disheartened, could not stand longer before the imperialists, if the latter should assault them simultaneously from three directions, viz., Kago-shima on the south, Higo on the west and Bungo on the north, for then the rebels would not be able to retain the castles of Miyakonojo and Nobeoka. But the Imperial troops are simply protecting themselves from attack. Are they waiting for the cool weather? What is the intention we ask, of the imperialists? The plan of the campaign is kept a secret, and is not known to us, and we can say nothing concerning it. According to what we have heard, the Government has decided that the imperial army in the South-West shall have a short rest from active service, while preparations are made to renew the war. Since the insurgents raised the siege of Kagoshima, and withdrew to the province of Hiuga, the imperial troops have frequently shifted their positions. Lieut.-General Takashima landed at Shifushi, Osumi, at the head of the 1st division, Lieut.-General Soga, commanding the 4th, advanced for Kokubu, Lieut.-General Oyama, commanding the 3rd, encamped at Kajiki, Lieut.-General Yamada with the 2nd division advanced for Kobayashi through Tino, Lieut.-Generals Miyoshi and Miura commanding the other 2nd and 3rd divisions, for Misobe, Lieut.-General Nodzu for Umamigahara and joined the imperialists on the Bungo road; and Lieut.-General Tani encamped at Higeoka; waiting for a chance to assault the castle of Nobeoka, in Hiuga. * * * On the 16th instant, Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-miya left for Kumamoto at the head of the newly enlisted soldiers. On their arrival in the South-West, a general attack is to be made, which will take place on or about the 10th proximo.

THE CIVILIZATION OF JAPAN.

(From the *Choya Shinbun* of the 29th July.)

WHAT is meant by the *kinhei* (olden manners) of which our countrymen talk so much? It means only the customs and

manners which prevailed during the reign of the Tokugawa Shogun. What do we mean by *kaiikuwa* (civilization)? It means the new condition of our people since the ports were opened to trade. The Tokugawa house usurped the reins of government for about three hundred years, during which time an oppressive administration prevailed. But the people of the four classes (samurai, farming, mechanic and trading) lived happily and in tranquility: and produced many learned and intelligent men. They were the founders of our present literature. Both men and women, high and low, throughout the country, admired the doctrine of respect and fidelity to their sovereign and their parents: many illustrious and virtuous men appeared among our countrymen. But no ideas of freedom and the rights of the people were yet introduced into Japan; and many customs and manners were most barbarous. Still we have no reason to say that all of them were barbarous and savage. It is true that some of our gentlemen, holding high positions in the government, appear to consider all native things in the light of *kinhei*. What they esteem as civilization, if we may judge by their own conduct, is anything wild, thoughtless, hypocritical or mean. We will give an example to show how injurious is their behavior. We know that to be benevolent and faithful is an olden custom. These men look upon obedience to superiors and parents as barbarous. Politeness and gratitude are not intended to be the guides of civilized man. Any one may appear before a nobleman wearing a nightgown, if he likes. Our countrymen in Japan consider these bad customs to be a test of a civilized condition. What white man would wish to have such men for his companions? We are very sorry to have to remind those who wear an English hat and French garments, that we have yet to learn that one who forgets what is right and honorable in order to push his own advancement is a civilized man. Still such a condition of affairs is deemed, throughout the country, to be one of civilization; and young children, in consequence, in our cities, towns, and villages become more and more ill-behaved. Before the spread of civilization pleasant and decorous conduct disappears. In a few words we will ask our countrymen whether they have any occasion for boasting. Thus, some people say:—"The Japanese make great progress in civilization. They sacrifice what is right so long as they can make a profit. Provided they can make money they are content to serve their very enemies, even in the capacity of slaves."

INUNDATIONS IN TOSA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Osaka Nippo*, under date of the 15th July, reports inundations of unprecedented extent in Tosa. He says:—

It began to thunder and rain heavily on the evening of the 9th July; and the rain fell continuously through the following night. At about 8 o'clock next morning the river Shiwoegawa, which runs South of the castle of Kochi, rose suddenly, and the banks for a distance of thousands of yards gave way. A rapid inundation followed, and reached as far as West of Segarigiri, lying one ri West of the castle. 509 houses were entirely destroyed, while many more were damaged, and the number of the drowned is not yet known. It is probable that more than one thousand lives have been lost. About one hundred men were rescued, close to the bridge Ohashi, which was also destroyed in the

afternoon. Five hundred buildings in the villages of Shiwoda and Otsudzuri, North of Segarigiri, were carried away. The site of the entire city of Kochi, and the neighbouring villages, appeared like an extensive lake. The water did not commence to recede till about 4 p.m. on the 11th, and the rain had even then not ceased.

THE EXPORT OF FANS.

(From the *Kinji Hiron* of the 23rd July.)

We made some remarks on the customs of Japanese merchants in our last issue, and we are now about to say something more on the same subject. The principal articles of export from this country are silk, tea, porcelain and lacquered ware, and none of our merchants seem to care much about exporting any other articles. Japan was the only country in which fans were manufactured in ancient times, and the manufacture has been brought to a great state of excellence. It was first introduced into China from Japan during the 1st year of Minei-raku. Since the opening of the ports from one to two million fans have been annually exported to Europe and America. In the 7th year of Meiji (1873) the trade became very prosperous, and 3,000,000 fans, of the total value of 100,000 yen, were sent to foreign parts. Some persons say that many other exported articles are worth more than 100,000 yen, such as dried fish, awabi, copper, iron, &c. These, however, are not manufactured goods. Fans consist simply of bamboo and paper, and may be made of high value by the bestowal of some labour upon them. They are worth from 10 to 30 yen per 100; and some good ones are worth five or ten yen each. Last year the export advanced considerably, attaining the total value of 136,646 yen, an amount larger than that of lacquered goods and porcelain. * * * We extract the following figures from the table of home productions, which shows the number of fans manufactured in Tokio and other cities:—

	No.	VALUE.
Tokio, Common Fans	58,320	4,863 yen.
" Round "	2,054,930	21,728 "
Kioto, Common "	2,094,400	77,584 "
" Round "	1,211,290	9,328 "
Osaka, Common "	5,924,200	111,089 "
" Round "	508,000	7,337 "
Nagoya, Common "	3,279,600	81,990 "
" Round "	653,600	2,562 "

Many other cities also contribute to this industry, which attains larger dimensions from year to year. Thus, it is correct to say that fans form an important part of our export trade.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

(From the *Kinji Hiron* of the 23rd July.)

MORE than one hundred and fifty days have already elapsed since the disturbances in the South-West first broke out, and the war expenses are estimated at many thousands of yen per day. Any one who takes the trouble to examine the finances of the country cannot be free from anxiety. We, having read the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* of the 16th instant (the translation of which appeared in the *Japan Gazette* on the 19th instant) are much impressed, and can sympathise with the remarks of our contemporary. Now we will comment briefly upon the most important matters relative to this subject.

The home and foreign debt of the Japanese Government is 148,900,000 yen. The permanent pensions and the pensions for distinguish-

ed conduct on the part of the kuwashizoku and the pensions of the Buddhists and Shintoists, amount to 141,600,000. Besides, the Government has raised a loan of 15,000,000 yen from the Fifteenth National Bank, established by the Nobles' Club. The grand total therefore reaches 305,500,000 yen. Supposing that the Government pay 6 per cent per year on an average, the interest amounts to 18,000,000 yen; and this is one tenth of the Government income of 63,000,000 yen. But it will not be very difficult to pay the interest; because the money for the kuwashizoku's pensions will be used for this purpose. The unlimited and increasing amount of paper money is a matter of great trouble. 94,054,731 yen of paper money have been issued by the Government, and, on every occasion of the establishment of a National Bank, the stock of paper money increases. The bank notes in the various Fu and Ken amount already to 17,820,880 yen, so the total sum of paper money current in Japan, including that issued by the Government and banks, is 111,875,600 yen, viz., 3 yen 39 sen per head of the population of 33,000,000.

Is it not a heavy burden for our poor people to bear, this large debt? Nearly half of the population are young, aged, and sick people, who cannot work. * * * So this heavy burden has to be borne by one half of our countrymen, 16,500,000. Fifteen national banks have already been established by Government authority, each issuing paper money. The bank regulations have also been altered to the effect that coin equivalent in value to the bank notes issued need not be provided. So it is easy to open a bank, and we do not know how many banks will be established in the course of time. And the paper money issued by each establishment, will increase more and more the heavy burden already laid upon us. Is this not a great embarrassment for the country?

In turning our attention to affairs in the South-West, we observe that the insurrectionary spirit has not yet disappeared, though the insurgents have become much discouraged. But the strong positions they occupy enable them to bid defiance to the imperial forces. We can not yet tell when the suppression of the revolt will take place, and every day the Government expends a large sum of money. When we are fortunate enough to put down the insurgents, the Government will have to reward every officer and soldier and newly enlisted shizoku. The income for one year will not of course be sufficient to do this, and then how will the expense be met? Alas, that this great difficulty should have embarrassed the financial condition Japan. If we continue in such a state, disregarding what difficulties may follow, embarrassment will greatly increase, until it gets quite beyond our management. What is, then, a good thing for us to do? Shall we raise a home loan or foreign loan, or increase the paper money? None of these schemes should be undertaken without deep consideration. We have provided no gold coin or silver to exchange for paper money, and it is very fortunate for us that the paper money is current in equal value with coin. Only 20,000,000 yen in coin are provided by the Government for paper to the amount of 111,875,600 yen. Is this circumstance not full of danger? * * * As we have already mentioned above, the total amount of paper money is too great for a country with only a revenue of 63,000,000 yen. After the suppression of the rebels in the South-West the next most important business will be to decrease the amount of paper currency. How can we decrease it? Shall we raise a

foreign loan? The interest would be less than the interest on a home loan.

But further, in the present mercantile condition of Japan there is a great difference between the exports and imports. Gold and silver fly away from Japan to foreign countries year by year, and none will be left in our country in the course of a few years.

Our countrymen have now reached the utmost extent of poverty, and commerce is stagnant throughout the country. If we will saddle them with a heavy burden, they will have great difficulty in pursuing their business; and the circulation of money will become worse and worse. So we cannot raise a home loan. No other plan is advanced to rescue the country from its financial difficulties, excepting those referred to. And if none of the three methods are practicable, what is to be done? It only remains to call a national assembly, where all matters can be debated and decided by the representatives of people.

RINJI-SAI.

(From the new *Tokio Hanjoki*.)

In the last ten years a change has come over the rites of Matsuri, and that one which is called the Rinji-Sai, or temporary Matsuri, has been created. A few months before this festival takes place, a placard on a wooden board, notifying to the public the time and the place appointed for the new Rinji-Sai, is posted on every bridge and in every street, in the same manner as is done by the Buddhist Kaichō. At the Rinji-Sai, as well as at the Kaichō, indeed, the image of Shaka renews its brightness by the offerings of the cash of the Tokio people; and Amanosakahoko (an ancient spear revered by the Shintō sect, and now shown in the Matsuri in Ueno) has its heavy rust cleared away by presents from the Eastern provinces!

In the middle of the new shrine, before which a Rinji-Sai takes place, a sacred *gohei* is placed, a *sakaki* (a tree) stands on the left, while a flag of brocade flaunts on the right, making together quite an imposing appearance. Before these sacred articles, a pair of *tai*, and various vegetables are presented. Also, candles as numerous as stars are lighted, and countless *mochi* are heaped together on one side.

At the entrance to the temple, charms and consecrated *saké* are sold by individuals clad in ceremonial dresses, while drums are beaten as loudly as thunder, and cash fall in the collection box as plentifully as rain.

In one part of the shrine there is an old venerable looking mirror, placed on a special stand raised above another; and here a Shintō priest, attired in robes of office, takes his seat, and begins to preach about "veneration for the gods and love of one's country," while old folks in easy circumstances, little school boys, bantos, clerks, firemen, and farmers, take their seats in the building. The preacher, shaking a *gohei* in his hand, says slowly:—"Hear, brethren! Our Nippon is the holiest of all countries, because it is reigned over by the gods themselves! Now, when Izanagi and Izamani, our god and goddess, standing upon the bridge of Amano-uki, having stirred up the mass of chaos, with amano-nuhoko, (a spear) took the weapon out, the water which dropped from the point of the spear congealed and formed an island, shaped like the rush plant: hence it was named Unakoro-jima. Here the god and the goddess settled and created lands, mountains, rivers, and all creatures. This was the origin of the existence of our country. The god and the goddess had a daughter named

Amateras-omi-Kami, who afterwards reigned over the world at Takamagahara, but disgusted at the wild behaviour of her brother Sosano-Nomikoto, she shut herself up in Ama-no-iwato. Thereupon darkness came over the universe: so many gods and goddesses assembled before the rocks, in which the reigning goddess concealed herself, and danced sacred dances before a holy mirror, and the goddess opened the door of her cave to see them; and thus light was restored. This mirror is the very one which I have just spoken of. Come nearer and worship it!"

"Well," recommences the preacher after a short pause, "Oanamuji-no-Mikoto, and Suku-nahiko-no-Mikoto, during their reigns, greatly improved the country, loving the people, clearing away evils, and curing diseases, so that this country became rich and peaceful, with the unchangeable descendant of the ancient gods reigning as its sovereign. It is the gift of Amateras, that you live in happiness and bounty, therefore you must venerate your gods and love your country! When the ambitious Mongols invaded the western part of our country, the gods sent violent storms and destroyed all the invaders' ships. Also, when the Empress Jingo commanded in person an expedition into Corea, the mighty gods sent down their angel troops and annihilated the hairy foreigners. Oh! great is the power of the gods! Brilliant is the glory of our nation! Remember, your parents are the very descendants of the gods, and your dwellings occupy a part of the Empire; therefore, if you do not respect your parents, you do not venerate the gods, and if you neglect your work, you do not love your country. Amateras is watching your actions, and is sure to bestow rewards on the good, and to inflict punishment on the wicked.

"Be faithful to the religion of the holy country, and call upon Amateras-Omikami, whenever you are in affliction, and be sure her providence will come to your aid, and all the devils, which may come to tempt you, will flee away. But remember you must never say a Buddhist prayer!"

As soon as the preacher concludes, the loud voices of groups of the old women, rubbing their rosaries, are heard repeating *Namu amida butsu* (a Buddhist prayer) and earnest *Namumio horengekio* rise from the groups of old men, clasping their hands. A young fellow pulls the sleeves of some of these devout ones and says warningly:—"Why don't you say 'Amateras,' as instructed?" "Oh! it is all owing to the unseen help of Niorai," exclaim the old souls, "that we hear such a beautiful sermon." "You still talk about Niorai," says the other: "then you cannot escape the wrath of the gods, who will inflict punishment upon you, since you don't venerate them, and you will soon be blind and deaf, and your souls will take flight to Takamagahara, before long." Terrified at this, the old creatures recite their Buddhist prayers more loudly and earnestly than ever.

Thereupon the displeased preacher remarks, "Niorai is a difficult thing to deal with, for when I preach familiarly to its disciples, they blaspheme, and when I keep away from them, they increase in number."

The *Saikio Shinbun* says that the circulation of the principal Tokio newspapers is as follows: *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, 10,080; *Hochi Shinbun* 8,500; *Choya Shinbun*, 4,580; *Akibono Shinbun*, 3,750; *Yomiuri Shinbun*, 19,800; *Yeiuri Shinbun*, 7,600; *Kanayomi Shinbun*, 5,300; *Sakigake Shinbun*, 2,500; *Meikoku Shinbun*, 900.—*Hiogo News*.

TORTURE IN KIUSHIU.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 4th Aug.)

Shall we do right in crediting foreign disputants with accurate knowledge? Or is their knowledge not worth our notice? We shall decide the question by proving a fact. Our readers! Please trouble yourselves to recall to mind the paragraph which appeared in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 9th June, to the effect that 198 of the political prisoners had been released on the responsibility of others! A writer in the *Japan Herald* published a mistranslation, saying that 198 prisoners had been examined under torture, and spoke evil against our laws. So we sent a letter to the editor without losing a moment, stating that *sekifu* "to place in another's charge," did not mean torture. This letter was published in the *Herald* and *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun* of the 11th June.

How obstinate the *Herald* writer is! Instead of reading *Sekifu*, he read *Semetsuke*, and so arrived at the translation "torture." In order to cover his faults, he said that, although the Japanese Government had abolished the use of torture for the purpose of extracting confession, and ordered that verdicts in criminal cases should be given on the evidence alone, no definite notification of the abolition was issued; and, thereon, he turned the point of his pen against us. But, as we very well knew that torture was not employed in any of our judicial courts throughout the country, we did not want to discuss the matter vainly any further; and the editors of both the *Japan Mail* and *Tokio Times* bore witness to the correctness of our view.

Now our Government has issued regulations, for dealing with prisoners in the temporary judicial courts in Kiushiu, which are comprised under four articles: release, release on bail, confinement, and imprisonment. Further the use of torture is allowed "only" in the examination of political offenders. These regulations were first published in the *Hochi Shinbun* on the 1st instant; and we reproduced them in our next issue. But we endeavoured to ascertain whether they had really emanated from the authorities, before expressing any opinion; refraining from comment until the fact was beyond dispute. The writer in the *Herald*, considering that he had a good chance to take revenge upon us, published the following article in his paper on the 2nd.

(Here follows a translation of the short paragraph in the *Herald*.)

A writer in the *Japan Gazette* also expressed the following opinion on the same day.

(Here follows a translation of the *Gazette* paragraph on the subject of the recently issued regulations.)

They published such articles, filled with insolent and disgraceful terms, and spoke evil against our government, boasting of their own freedom of publication. How can we refrain from anger at such insults? We are not very much astonished at the obstinacy of the *Herald* writer, who does not know the Chinese characters and the law terms of our language, but we are astonished that, in reading, his eyes are not employed well. If the writers take the trouble to understand that torture is used "only" in the Kiushiu Saibansho in the examination of political prisoners, they will very easily understand that no torture is used in any other cases of examination. They are dull to understand the writings of another, but very sharp in exposing the mistakes of others. If the use of torture is found to be continued in the Dai-shin-in, Joto-Saibansho, or provincial Saibansho, they might talk as mentioned above.

The *Herald* writer still imagines that the native papers are submitted to the censorship of the authorities before their publication, and that all matter which appears in the papers must be correct. Sometime since, when the insurgent troops were very powerful, and the papers were publishing idle rumors tending to excite the people, the Government ordered the Police Department to examine newspapers previous to their publication; but this censorship ceased after the Kumamoto garrison was relieved.

Now, look calmly upon what Japanese writers say. We have said that it is rumored that the use of torture is allowed, but not that it had been publicly ordered by the authorities. Thus it is evident that we ourselves had no confidence in the rumor. What is the cause of the ill-will of the foreign writers who write so wickedly against us? On the one side, they sully the honour of Japan, and on the other excite other foreigners to hate us. Very bad must these writers be to try to break the friendship existing between Japanese and foreigners.

But the use of torture is of course not right; and, as we are much distressed at finding that foreigners speak evil against us, we are very happy to find that the rumor is false. If we can clear away all distrust on the part of natives and foreigners on the subject we shall not mind transgressing the press regulations.

DECLINE OF THE SHIZOKU.

(From the *Choya Shinbun* of the 7th August.)

THE shizoku, who used to be supported with rice without cultivating the land, and dressed without working a loom, and who drank the valuable sweat and ate the flesh of the common labourer, have been deposed from their station by the changes of time. Their pensions have been decreased through gradual alterations, and have at length been converted into government bonds. Very fortunately for them they have realized their very natural desires of freeing themselves from the reproaches of the heimin, who spoke of them as dependants or hangers-on, and have attained an honourable position of independence. But if their supplies, derived from the Government or heimin, shall at any time suddenly cease, and they be obliged to sustain themselves by their own labour, their condition will be as sad as that of a dog which has lost its master, or of an infant which has lost its kind mother. How many men of the rank of shizoku would be able to maintain their parents, wives, or children in a good position in future? They would not perhaps refuse to cultivate land for their maintenance, in spite of the heat. But how can they do so without land? Well, then, can they not turn their attention to mercantile business? How can they do so with their small capital in public bonds? The shizoku's families number more than 500,000. One-twentieth of them could hardly maintain themselves by trading or farming. How then are the remainder to maintain themselves in independence. According to our opinion, those shizoku who are employed in various government departments and the fu and ken are about 100,000; and the policemen in Tokio, in time of peace, are about 6,000. Besides, each fu and ken is estimated to have 500 policemen, numbering 18,000 in all. Nine-tenths of the Government employes consist of shizoku; and the number of those thus provided for is not more than 110,000. Those who are fortunate enough to sustain themselves by serving the Government as officials or police, or kucho or kocho, and by farming or trading, can be only about 200,000

in all. The rest, numbering 300,000, can in the future have no means of sustenance. Is not this wonderful?

To our great distress we have heard a rumour that the wives and daughters of shizoku in a certain ken have had to betake themselves to prostitution to keep themselves from starving. We have already made some remarks on this subject. Information, which we have recently received, states that most of the jinrikisha men in the South-West are shizoku, who now draw jinrikisha for those whom the poor shizoku formerly looked down upon as their servants or slaves. Their hands, which are cunning in the art of fencing, can otherwise earn no livelihood for them. Thus they keep body and soul together with great difficulty, acting in the place of horses or oxen. Who can avoid feeling sorrow for them. But even he, who maintains himself by drawing jinrikisha, is somewhat better off than others, who were foremost among the shizoku in past years. These latter have nothing to do, and thousands of poor men, having nothing to eat, will appear throughout Japan in the course of time. Will this not be the climax of distress?

Some trading societies in Tokio have positively decided by their rules that none of those who have become heimin, through relinquishing their rank of shizoku, shall be employed in their establishments. And should a shizoku obtain a situation through an Inquiry Office, he will not receive as high a salary as one of the heimin. This arises from the reason that the shizoku, who yet bear the sounding title of "Tonasama," seem to find much trouble in work or moving their limbs for the performance of labor. Thus, any newly made heimin may be very easily distinguished from the original heimin, however closely he may resemble the latter in his dress. The shizoku can not stand of themselves, and they are put to shame by heimin. Who will not feel pity for them?

Alas the shizoku have been taught the art of fencing and the use of the spear from their birth up; and they can talk of nothing but the condition of the country. Men of such a class will find it hard to pursue the business of traders or farmers, to which they are brought by the changes of time. They will meet a thousand difficulties and troubles without knowing how to overcome them. A man who has lost his property in his struggles to sustain existence may yet have some other chance to become rich. But if he spends his time in sloth he will fall from bad to worse; and such is the fate which is impending over the heads of the poor shizoku. Is this not fearful?

NIPPON NOTES.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following items from the census, taken on the 1st January, of the 7th year of Meiji (1874).

Kozoku (members of the imperial families) 32. Kuwazoku (nobles) 2,891. Shizoku (high class of samurai) 1,883,265. Sotsuzoku (low class of samurai) 7,246. Buddhist priests, including their families and disciples, 198,435. Shinto priests 8,914. Buddhist nuns 7,680. Heimin (common people) 31,514,841. Population of Saghalin 2,374. Total 33,625,678. On comparison with the census of the previous year (1873) the males are found to have increased by 158,790, and the females by 166,211. Total increase 325,003.

THE prospects of the rice crop in the Island of Kiushiu, especially in Saiki, Bungo, and Tomitaka, Hiuga, are good, the weather being very favorable there.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says that an International Exhibition will be held in the Ueno Gardens in the 15th year of Meiji (1881.)

A BANQUET has been given in honor of Mr. Whitney, an instructor of the Commercial School in Kobikicho, Tokio, by Kusumoto, Chief of the Tokio-fu.

JINDAI, Chief Editor of the *Toyo Kiji Shinbun*, has been condemned to be imprisoned for one year and fined 100 yen, for having violated the 12th article of the newspaper regulations.

A TELEGRAM from Mr. Fukushima, Japanese Consul in Amoy, dated the 19th ultimo, states that about one hundred people die there daily from the effects of cholera.

THE 1st "newly enlisted" division, consisting of 5,000 shizoku, commanded by Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya, left Kobe for the seat of war on the 23rd ultimo. When they first embarked on board the steamer in Yokohama, about seventy of them began to quarrel among themselves. When the steamer was off the coast of Hamamatsu, their dispute had become serious, and when they landed in Hamamatsu they fought. Five or six men were killed or wounded. The combatants, to the number of seventy, have been brought back to Tokio.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* states that the Mitsu Bishi Company has purchased the British steamer *Lotus* for \$210,000.

LARGE quantities of silk are being brought from the various provinces to Yokohama; but only small purchases are made, and those at low prices.

On the 25th ulto. 106 newly enrolled policemen arrived from the Fukushima ken, and 234 from the Awomori ken.

THE trial of the five political prisoners, who were arrested in Osaka, has commenced before the Judicial court in Tokio.

THE second "newly enlisted" division has proceeded to the drill ground of Narashino in Shimosa.

SOME rich farmers in the northern provinces are now considering a project for a railroad between the coast of Tamba and Kobe.

On the 16th ultimo a fire broke out at the arsenal in Hakodate and caused an explosion of some gunpowder. Five men were wounded, and the building was burned down.

At 10 a.m. on the 21st ultimo, the Italian Minister, accompanied by four naval officers, presented himself at the Imperial Palace in Kyoto. The officials of the Shikibu-Rio, in Court dress, led him to an inner room, where Samejima, Vice Minister of the Foreign Office, and To, President of the Shikibu-Rio were waiting. The latter official led the Minister into the presence of the Mikado, who received the Envoy's credentials. On the same day Her Majesty the Empress admitted the wife of the Italian Minister to an interview. At 5 p.m. the same day a banquet was given to the Ambassador at the Palace of Katsura, where Their Excellencies Sanjo, Higashi Fushimi-no-miya, Okubo, Ito and many others were present.

A STRONG gale swept over the Shioya district in the Tochigi-yen on the 21st July. Heavy storms of rain and hail damaged the cotton and other crops. Many houses and trees were destroyed.

MR. IWANE, editor of the *Awaji Shinbun*, has been condemned to 20 days' imprisonment and a fine of 15 yen, for having published an offensive article in his paper No. 7.

SOME days ago Mr. Narahara, Karei of the Shimadzu clan, resigned his post. The reason of his resignation is not known.

THE two following notifications have been issued by Sanjo Saneyoshi, Prime Minister, to In, Sho, Shi, Fu, and Ken:—

"As H. M. the Mikado returns to the East, the Anzaisho will be closed, and all petitions and other communications to the Government must be addressed to the Daijo-kuwan in Tokio, as before the removal of the Court to Kyoto."

"It is hereby notified that on the return of H. M. the Mikado, the Tsuito Rikugun Jimusho (Bureau for affairs connected with the insurrection) will be established in Tokio."

(From the *Hochi Shinbun*)

Notification No. 68-B.

To Fu and Ken.

It is hereby notified that the expenses incurred, in the case of the shipwreck of any British vessel, in the rescue of those on board, will be divided according to the following schedule. The transaction of affairs, in connection with such rescue, will be the same as heretofore.

MAYESHIMA MITSU,

*Shoju of Naimu-sho,
Acting for the Home Minister.*

25th July, 1877.

When any British vessel happens to be wrecked on the coast of Japan all the expenses incidental to a visit to the spot by the local authorities, police, *kucho* and *kocho*, and for escorting the passengers, and other miscellaneous expenses incurred on the part of the Government, will be borne by the Japanese Government. Those expenses which will be paid by the shipwrecked people or the British Government, are as follows:—

- 1.—The wages of coolies employed in rescue, and pay for small boats and for the salvage of merchandize sunk.
- 2.—Wages for persons employed in watching the ship and cargo.
- 3.—Expenses for firewood, charcoal, candles, and building a watch house.
- 4.—The cost of food, clothing, and other things supplied to the shipwrecked people.
- 5.—Wages of an interpreter in case none of the authorities present can speak the English language.
- 6.—The travelling expenses of the shipwrecked to some open port, and for sending their effects thither.
- 7.—In case of drowning, for searching for the bodies.
- 8.—The expenses of interring the drowned, and tending the wounded.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following items in reference to the condition of the Kochi ken (Tosa.)

All is quiet in this province, and the people in Kochi wonder when they read the newspaper remarks about the high excitement prevailing in the Kochi ken. The shizoku and heimin have formed many societies, according to their own particular views. Out of these the three societies of Rishshi, Seiken, and Chiuritsu, are the most powerful and influential. Some months ago, their members were all of one mind: then the three societies formed but one body. But they differed in opinion on the subject of memorializing the Government, and so were divided. The idea of the Rishshisha Society is to establish a representative assembly; that of the Seikensha to restore their former power and influence to the samurai, to return, in fact, to the feudal system; and the Chiuritsusha shares the views of the present Government. The first is the most powerful of the three; and the last consists of only about one hundred members. Various

other societies hold the same opinions as the Rishshisha. In June, 1877, the Rishshisha Society commenced to hold public meetings, where the members speak boldly about the rights and freedom of men, before large crowds composed of all classes. Hundreds of listeners attend these meetings, which are held twice a week. Therefore, in the absence of extensive accommodation, it has been decided to limit the number of the audience at any one meeting to 1,000 people, who are admitted by ticket applied for the day previous to that of assembly. Itagaki, ex-Sangi and President of the Society, attends each meeting himself, and impresses on the members the necessity of being moderate in their speech. Many government spies are said to be in the province, watching the movements of the associations. Muramatsu and Fujiyoshi of the Rishshisha, who were arrested in Osaka, have no influence, and their orders are not obeyed by the others. —As no steamers are running on the line between Osaka and Shikoku, the tea and silk dealers are much inconvenienced through being unable to send away their produce; and, of course, nothing can be imported.—Some of the shizoku maintain themselves by drawing jinrikisha; but as a general rule people of their class are well off and dress very nicely. Those shizoku, who had pensions of 300200 or koku of rice during the daimio's rule, live in large and splendid buildings. Flesh, vegetables, and fish abound in Tosa. Shizoku are easily distinguished from the common people by the difference of their language.—For the most part, people in Tosa are followers neither of Buddhism nor Shintoism. A few temples, belonging to one or other of those two religions, are found here and there. The deified ancestor, however, of the ex-lord Yamanouchi, is extensively worshipped, and temples, large and small, in his honor, are numerous throughout the Kochi ken.—The natives are very fond of dogs, which are to be found in almost every house. Notwithstanding the prohibition of such sports by the provincial law, dog fighting is a favorite and common amusement in Tosa. On a plain to the north of Kochi city dog fights take place every morning. Some dogs are worth from fifty to one hundred yen.—The principal productions are tea and paper.—Tea-dealers are introducing the Chinese style of preparation into their industry. Coral of good quality is taken off the coast of Tosa, and is generally sent thence to China.

THEIR Excellencies Sanjo, Daijo-Daijin, Ito, Sangi, Kokudaiji, Minister of the Imperial Household, and many other high officials returned from Kobe in the *Hiroshima-maru*.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that a telegram states that on the 28th ult. an imperial force stormed the castle of Takaji (Hiuga) and remained in possession.

ACCORDING to the *Choya Shinbun*, General Saigo estimates that the insurgents can hold out for two months longer; while General Yamagata thinks that four months will still be required to bring the insurrection to a close.

THE editor of the *Kofu Shinbun* was condemned to a fine of 12 yen on the 27th ulto.

FRUIT this year is said to be very plentiful throughout the country.

It is rumored, says the *Choya Shinbun*, that one battalion of troops will be stationed in each of thirty-six places throughout the country, after the complete suppression of the insurrection.

THE editor of the *Kofu Shinbun*, in Kofu was fined twenty yen on the 27th ultimo.

THE earthquake shock, which was felt here on the 25th ultimo, was much more severe along the coast of Shitachi, where, the native journals say, many buildings were thrown down or unroofed by the force of the shock.

On the 12th ultimo Shimadzu and his son, who have been for some time past in the island of Sakurajima, returned to their residence in Kagoshima.

A TELEGRAM from Numadzu on the Tokaido, sent at 3.35 a.m. on the 29th ultimo, states that, owing to the heavy rains of the 26th ultimo, the river Kise-gawa overflowed its banks; and five houses and the Kise bridge were destroyed. Three lives were lost. The river Karino rose about thirteen feet.

GENERAL SAIGO left Osaka for Kumamoto on the 27th July.

A WATER riot has broken out among the people of the agricultural class in the villages of Asada and Neimen, under the jurisdiction of the Osaka-fu. The farmers in Neimen, which is situated on the upper part of the river Toyoshima, drew off the water into the rice-fields belonging to their villages. Those in Asada on the lower part of the river have repeatedly insisted on their right to share the water for their own rice-plants, which were dying for want of water. The final result was that about 100 farmers in Asada, armed with bamboo spears and spades, assembled on the 24th ultimo, and marched for the village of Neimen, where about 300 men were waiting to receive them. One of the district officials in Asada was killed on the spot, and another was wounded. Many of the rioters on either side were more or less badly injured. About 100 policemen interposed between the combatants, and at length persuaded them to return to their homes.

On the 26th July H. E. Kuroda left Kobe in the *Genbu-Maru*, and arrived in Kagoshima on the 28th. The troops in Tokio, belonging to the Kaitakushi, will shortly, by his orders, be despatched to the South-West. General Saigo has landed in Kagoshima, and proceeded thence to Kokubu in Osumi.

ACCORDING to a letter sent to the Government by Matsumoto, Chief Surgeon in the Imperial Army, 3,734 wounded soldiers were treated at the Osaka hospital during the four months between March and June last inclusive. Out of these, 128 died.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* states that the examination by torture of political prisoners is allowed only in the temporary Courts of Justice in Kiushiu.

The following orders for the treatment of prisoners have been promulgated.

Art. 1.—Prisoners in confinement under the following charge will be released. 1.—Those who have entered the imperial lines by mistake, and without providing themselves with a passport. 2.—Those who have drawn jinrikishas for the insurgents, or have worked or acted as guides for them. 3.—Those who have sold food or other things to the rebels. 4.—Those who, after investigation, have been found not guilty of the charges laid against them.

Art. 2.—Prisoners of the following classes will be placed in the charge of private individuals: 1.—Those who under compulsion by the insurgents have acted as spies, and have themselves, of their own motion, reported the matter to the imperialists. 2.—Those who, under compulsion, have supplied the rebels with food and arms. 3.—Those who, through fear, have associated themselves with neutral societies; but have not worked in favor of the insurgents.

Art. 3.—The following will be subjected to simple confinement: 1.—Those who under compulsion have acted as guides to the insurgents, and have furnished information relative to the imperialists. 2.—Those who have supplied the insurgents with food and arms. 3.—Those who have joined the rebels but have not served them in the field.

Art. 4.—The next mentioned will be rigorously imprisoned, namely: 1.—Those who have willingly rendered to the cause of the insurrection any services mentioned in the former articles. 2.—Those who have joined the rebels, and carried arms for them in the war. 3.—Those who, during the disturbances, have set houses on fire, and have incited the insurgents and endeavored to raise their courage. 4.—Those who have collected bodies of men to aid the insurrection and have been their leaders. 5.—All members of the Shigakko in Kagoshima, and all those who have marched to the fields of battle.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following, said to be the confession of Ota, a rebel, who came as far as Shimonoe by boat, disguised as a merchant, in order to examine into the condition of the imperialists. But, unfortunately for him, he was discovered and arrested:—

“By order of the insurgent leaders, paper-money, to the value of one yen each note, is manufactured at Hirose, Sadowara, and has been current since the 25th June. Kirino Toshiaki lives in what were the public buildings of the Miyazaki-ken, and Saigo is said to be at the Taizenji temple in Shimogita. I have not seen the latter for a long time. Gunpowder and arms are manufactured at Hirose. Kirino is constantly going and returning between Miyazaki and Hirose. A hospital is established in Takaoka. About 1,000 soldiers are stationed in the city of Miyazaki. Out of these only 300 are shizoku, and the rest are farmers and merchants newly enlisted. Most of the rifles are Enfields. Miyazaki is guarded by about 300 newly recruited men. A few days ago 1,500 soldiers were enrolled in Nobeoka. 200 of them were sent to the Bungo road. 500 men, who lately occupied Hosojima, have been sent out on the same road. The harbour of Minidzu is watched by 200. Some days past it was bombarded by a man-of-war. But as our soldiers did not return the fire the ship sent some marines ashore in a boat. They were taken prisoners on landing. The coast is guarded by about 1,000 men. But as Miyazaki and its vicinity are occupied by the badly armed and feeble of the rebels, it would be very easy for the imperial army to capture it. Many would be much pleased to lay down their useless arms before the imperialists, having been obliged by force to join the insurgents.”

The following statistics of the numbers of wounded brought to the Osaka, Nagasaki, and other hospitals, between February last and the 7th of July, have been published in the *Saikio Shinbun*.

	Wounded.	Died.	Discharged.
Officers	132	10	36
Petty Officers	459	21	69
Soldiers	2,336	168	290
Police Officers	87	5	40
Policemen	396	26	183
Physicians	1	1	—
Coolies	39	4	10
Servants	7	—	3
Gunzoku	13	—	7

SHIMADZU has distributed 10,000 yen among the poor and homeless in Kagoshima.

THE number of civil cases heard in the Tokio Saibansho from January to June last was 1,167.

It is said that the Lighthouse Department will be made a branch of the Home Department.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* says:—

The citizens of Osaka deal generally in a niggardly and mean manner, as they did in olden times. Notwithstanding the order from the Osaka-fucho, no private individuals decorated their houses with flags and lanterns on the departure of His Majesty the Mikado on the 28th ultimo. They are much discontented, and murmur that, when the Mikado first visited his old capital, he distributed large sums of money among the citizens, but did not give even half a *zeni* to the people on his visiting Osaka.

H. E. KURODA returned to Kobe from Kagoshima on the 1st instant.

The damages sustained by the *Asama-kuwan* have been completely repaired.

This year silk-worms' egg cards are very plentiful in the interior. But no extensive operations seem to be likely; and producers are embarrassed as to how they shall dispose of their cards.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* remarks that a large female school house, in European style, was constructed at Sapporo and that two American ladies were employed to educate the female pupils. It progressed wonderfully well, but, to suit the convenience of the Agricultural Department, the school has been closed and its building is now used for the purpose of making nets, which is an extensive concern in the island of Yezo. The operation of manufacturing leather according to European and Chinese customs is also progressing; and the male portion of the population of Saghalin, after that island was exchanged with the Russians for the Kurile islands were taught to manufacture leather; and females from the same island were instructed to weave. The natives of Yezo were originally well skilled in working a loom. A quantity of *atsushi*, weaved by them, is expected to be exhibited in the Home Industries Exhibition in Ueno, Tokio. The cultivation of vines is progressing, and 30,000 *tsubo* of land are planted with beautiful vines for the purpose of manufacturing wine. Beer has already been exported twice to Tokio. It is manufactured according to the German mode.

A LETTER from the province of Shimosa, sent to the *Choya Shinbun*, contains the following:

In the pasture ground of Shimosa there are about 2,000 sheep. During last year 600 lambs were reared. It is expected that this number will be increased by a flock of 8,000 from China, which has been purchased by Mr. Kadoma. The land is cultivated according to the European system of farming, oxen or horses being employed to plough the ground. This year hundreds of oxen have died from some pestilential disease.

A PADOGA of several stories, and about 160 feet in height, has been recently built on the holy mountain of Koya-san, Ki-i.

His Majesty the Mikado is expected to visit the Paper Money Section of the Finance Department on or about the 15th inst.

It is rumoured, says the *Hochi Shinbun*, that the Government is going to make a fresh issue of paper money to the extent of 40,000,000 yen.

DR. DOENITZ, in the service of the Police Department in Tokio, will shortly be sent to the Nagasaki hospital, to take charge of the wounded policemen there.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* states vaguely that an epidemic has broken out at Hatsunicho and Miharuchō, Ota, Yokohama, and that two or three persons affected have already died.

THE first number of the *Osaka Shinbun* appeared on the 3rd instant.

ON the morning of the 7th a fire broke out at Higashihama, Takamatsu, Sanuki, which was not extinguished until twenty houses were destroyed.

H. E. KURODA, Sangi, returned to Tokio, with his subordinate officials, on the 5th inst.

THE man-of-war *Riujo-kwan* and two others, which were then anchored in Kagoshima, left for Nobeoka (Hiuga) on the 28th ultimo.

A MEETING of the Gen-ro-in has been held; and the matter of discussion is said to have been the treatment of the insurgents.

TWO men have been tried and shot by the imperialists. One, Fukano, who had been employed by the Government, was captured by the rebels at the battle of Tori in May last. In July he was captured, in the act of serving as a spy, by the loyal troops. The other, Nagai, a Kaitakushi student, broke into the house of a shizoku in Kumamoto, and stole thence, by force of arms, 650 yen.

PRINCESS Seikan-in-no-Miya is on a visit to the hot springs in Hakone.

THE Buddhist priests of the Higashi Hongan-ji monastery have collected 80,000 yen for the relief of the poor in Kumamoto. This sum will be applied to the establishment of tea plantations, on which the persons for whom the charity is intended shall be employed.

THE imperial head-quarters have been removed from Kagoshima to Miyako-no-jo.

THE shizoku and heimin in the Yamaguchi ken, raised for service on the part of the Government at the seat of war, number 22,000.

A CERTAIN Hayazaka in the village of Furukawa, Miyagi ken, was condemned to hard labour for 40 days, for having buried his dead son according to his request with Christian rites; but his punishment has been commuted to a fine of three yen.

THE *Naniwa Shinbun* says:—Kirino Toshiaki appeared at the battle field of Hatagaeshi at the head of 3,000 picked soldiers. A numerous imperial army attacked him from three directions and he was obliged to retreat as far as Mikumitoge, where his troops were dispersed after a desperate resistance. The imperial victors found many rebel dead in the forts they captured. Among the rest, a stout man, who had been wounded on his face and body, was found to have committed *harakiri*. It is not certainly known who he was; but it is supposed that he was Kirino.

THE following figures are taken from a table of imports and exports, from and to five ports, during June last, published by the Finance Department.

Value of exports.....	yen 1,531,850
Duty	58,880
Value of imports.....	2,378,491
Duty	86,170

Thus the value of imports exceeds that of exports by about 796,686 yen. Besides, 441,730 yen worth of gold and silver were sent out of the country, while only 86,000 yen were brought in.—*Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.

THE S. S. *Massilia* has been transferred at Kobe from the British to the Japanese flag, having been bought by the M.B.M.S.S. Co. from the P. & O. S. N. Co. The price, we understand, was \$49,000.—*Hiogo News*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ECHO DU JAPON AND REUTER'S AGENT.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—I have of late noticed the journalistic species of sparring which has from time to time taken place in the columns of your newspaper and that of the *Echo du Japon*, and which has had reference to the fact of the latter journal having discontinued to subscribe to Messrs. Reuter's subscription telegrams; and I can assure you that, while I have on more than one occasion observed my name in print in the French newspaper, still I have studiously tried to avoid entering into public controversy by replying to any remarks made by the Editor or his satellites; but, much to my regret, I at last find myself forced to break silence to refute the statement which appears in the following paragraph contained in the issue of this morning's *Echo*, and which reads thus, and is quite devoid of truth:—

“Désaccord que, paraît-il, il a eu depuis avec d'autres souscripteurs.”

Having now disposed of the above, to put the mildest expression, misstatement, I would remark that the *Echo* goes on to say (*plusieurs*) several, French subscribers to Reuter's telegrams complain that no news respecting events passing in France is contained in these telegrams. Will he kindly inform me who these *plusieurs* are; though I notice he has had a certain amount of cunning, inasmuch as, not having stated that they are in Japan, the *plusieurs* (unless he considers three, *plusieurs*) might be at the Antipodes. Certainly they are not in Yokohama or Yedo, my *plusieurs* French subscribers consisting of H. E. the French Minister, one French Bank, and one French Mercantile House. Perhaps now the enlightened Editor, if not too much trouble, will be good enough to inform himself, and afterwards the public and myself, through what source intelligence of such stirring events as the French Communist Rebellion &c., was conveyed chiefly to the East. I am inclined to think by Reuter's Company; and as, therefore, “bad news always travels fast enough,” French subscribers to Reuter's Telegrams, whether in Japan or the Antipodes, are I am sure content to think that “no news is good news,” and that the receipt of such sensational information as reached this in bygone days, while possibly contributing to the sale of the French newspaper, did not tend to gladden the feelings of many of its supporters. Thus, therefore, while telegrams issued by this Company in Yokohama are inserted by the *Echo du Japon* in its columns, though that journal is not a subscriber I shall myself, like doubtless all true Frenchmen, continue to hope that nothing of too sensational a nature may transpire in France; as, should such occur, I venture to believe that neither the subscribers to Reuter's telegrams, nor even those to the *Echo*, will have to cry out long that the news is not transmitted to this country.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

E. L. B. McMAHON,

Agent, Reuter's Telegram Company.

Yokohama, July 27th, 1877.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—Having perused the comments contained in the *Echo du Japon* of the 31st in reply to my letter in your issue of the 27th

ultimo, it is with astonishment and regret that I have observed the following paragraph:—

“Nous aurions dû dire que c'était avec une autre personne qui désirait s'abonner aux télégrammes Reuter, et à laquelle il a cru devoir demander une souscription triple de celle payée par les autres, qu'il n'avait pu s'entendre.”

I beg to remark that the statement contained in the above is as entirely devoid of truth as was the other one, in reference to which, when the Editor was called to account for it, he contented himself by writing to the effect that, in making the assertion he had made, perhaps he was not absolutely “in the truth.”

What will the Editor now have to say in palliation of his second public misstatement? Most probably, if he has any excuse, it will be one similar to his last, and will not prove to his readers the veracity of statements contained in his journal, nor hardly do more than provide amusement for himself.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

E. L. B. McMAHON,

Agent, R. T. Co.

No. 32, Yokohama, August 2nd, 1877.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTION.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—A few days ago a telegraphic announcement by the Japanese Consul at Amoy warned the Government of Japan of the prevalence of cholera there: quarantine regulations were at once, and perhaps naturally enough, suggested for consideration by the foreign newspapers; and the English Minister sought for further information about the condition of affairs at Amoy, presumably with a view to obtain definite ground for action should that be required. The reply received seems sufficiently vague; and it is hardly likely that hearsay evidence, from however high an official living in Hongkong, should be so reliable as that of an officer living in Amoy, with special and direct opportunities of knowing what is going on amongst the natives. In a question as important to the 33,000,000 of Japan as to the few foreigners here, it is to be hoped that inquiries will be persisted in till definite facts are obtained. Cholera is now in the East; and has undoubtedly been spreading Eastward, so that the probabilities of its present existence in Amoy are quite considerable. The Hongkong reply seems to doubt not so much the existence of cholera in Amoy as its prevalence or virulence—surely officials ought to know by this time that that is by no means the practical question before them. Cholera may undoubtedly pass from one place where cases have been mild and few, and may then rage most violently in a new and more favourable soil to which it may have been transplanted. British officialdom at all events has already committed itself to a judicious and sound opinion, which I believe expresses the views of most authorities on this subject. In an official memorandum on “Precautions against the Infection of Cholera” drawn up by the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, Mr. John Simon, F. R. S. the following passage occurs:—“When a case of cholera is imported into any place the disease is not likely to spread, unless in proportion as it finds locally open to it certain facilities for spreading by indirect infection.” Then, after enumerating and describing these facilities, the memorandum goes on to say:—“when due regard is had to these possibilities of indirect

infection, there will be no difficulty in understanding that even a single case of cholera, perhaps of the slightest degree, and perhaps quite unsuspected in its neighbourhood, may, if local circumstances co-operate, exert a terribly infective power on considerable masses of population.

I am very far from being an alarmist in this matter; but my work has occasionally brought me into the homes of the poorer people of Tokio; and I somewhat fear that just such "local circumstances" exist now, and that their existence explains the terrible fatality of this disease in Tokio during the epidemic of 1855, where, on the authority of the *Kinse Shiriaku*, 30,000 lives were lost in about one month, while unknown multitudes throughout the country were carried away.

War, such as now prevails at least here, is far less destructive to life, than an infectious disease which is allowed to spread rapidly under favourable conditions.

A despotic oligarchy like that of Japan, which, besides shop-keeping in its various branches, superintends hair-cutting, &c., is under an immense responsibility if it fails to provide, amongst other things, ample sanitary machinery for the prevention of epidemic disease. But to do this effectively would involve a frightful addition to the taxation of a population already groaning under distressing and uncalled for burdens, which an unpopular government could hardly risk to increase. What practical measures have we to suggest, then, to minimise the evil if it should come? I would say, rely upon the educated self-interest—the trained common sense of the community itself. Let the people know the character of the danger, and what are the best means in their own power to avert it; and let them be called on by local unpaid but official visitors to help themselves. A general attention to the wide subject of cleanliness in all its varied aspects, and increased health of the community, would be the almost certain result. A few brief and readable hints too, drawn up by some of the responsible medical advisers of the Government, might be circulated in the newspapers; and, as in British cities when similar danger has threatened, a most valuable corps of educated visitors might be got from the large body of medical students in Tokio. It would be their duty to call systematically on the poorer people, and explain to them the danger of allowing filth to flow into wells, &c. Where special and culpable danger was found to exist, then the austere aid of the policeman might be wisely invoked to carry out alterations or improvements. The danger is real, or I would not have written: the character and course of cholera infection is practically understood; and the means to be adopted for its prevention are, to a large extent, within the reach of all. It does not spread by air; but does readily and rapidly spread by contamination of drinking water, &c., from excretions of cholera patients.

Now, fortunately, the means taken to avoid this alarming disease are perhaps equally useful in suppressing other diseases, such as tape-worm and enteric fever (typhoid), which are often spread in the same way. Cases have occurred in my dispensary practice illustrating this remark, in which for example, the illness of a single patient was traced to a well, into which the putrid filth of a densely peopled compound could be observed visibly trickling. Careful enquiries brought out the sad but interesting fact that deaths from enteric fever (?) were common here, and that in one family some five or six victims had fallen low with the same symptoms. Another illustrative case out of many—one of the most re-

markable I have ever known—occurred to me a short time ago.

A man, complaining of eye disease, was found, when examined with the ophthalmoscope, to have—what is rare enough—an encysted tape-worm in the interior of his eye-ball, behind the lens. The disease had first been noticed eighteen years before; and he had no suspicion as to how he might have got it, nor could he help me in the slightest even to a conjecture. At a second visit he recalled with great interest the fact that, just the year before his eye failed, he had lived in a compound in Shiba where 200 swine were kept (a large place set agoing just when the foreigners came.) He remembered distinctly—my enquiries having directed his thoughts to the subject—that the filth lay always about the well, and that nobody knew then that that would cause any harm. His eye began to trouble him just after that. The whole affair was now cleared up, and the history was henceforth known to be the common one of such cases. The British forces in India have, through astonishing official carelessness, been allowed to suffer to an incredible extent from this cause; but prompt efforts have been made by the medical authorities to alter such a scandalous condition of the potable water used by the troops. Cleanliness is esteemed by the Japanese as a great virtue; but they cannot yet be expected to know the scientific breadth and depth of this one simple word, to which nations more advanced are just beginning to open their minds. In a frivolous age, which pronounces Hegel *bosh*, and yawns over Spencer's preface, it would perhaps be futile to demand consideration of certain parts of the Mosaic code. Nevertheless, the notoriously greater healthiness and longer vitality of the Jewish people, who have had many depressing influences to struggle against, is not without its significance. However, if the facts of modern medicine be rightly read and honestly acted on, the results will not be greatly at variance with the sanitary teaching of that increasingly wondrous old Jew.

The suggestions I have purposely thrown out in so simple and crude a form are at least practicable, and have been already tried with minimum of expense and maximum of benefit. Grave reasons should exist for declining such a course modified as circumstances may require. It would be a greater triumph to the government to intercept cholera in its destructive march than even to be quickly victorious in a civil war; and even if, as may God grant, no such disease should ever seriously threaten these shores, the labor spent will not be thrown away, but must certainly lead to the marked diminution of a preventible fever which, perhaps in the long run of many uninterrupted years, may be quite as extensively fatal as cholera.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY FAULDS,

Medical Missionary
of U. P. Church (Scotland), Tokio.
August 4th, 1877.

NEARLY half the men on board the steamer *Glamis Castle*, which arrived from Yokohama on Thursday morning, are reported sick—twenty-two men out of about fifty—and eleven of them, including the Captain and other officers, have since been removed to the Hospital, suffering from heat apoplexy. Stokers die—far too frequently—in the Red Sea, but we remember no such previous case as this here. Surely some official investigation is called for.—*Hiogo News*.

LAW REPORTS.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Wednesday, July 25th, 1877.

Martin Hallighan, a sickly looking man, was charged with assaulting and threatening with a knife Richard Yeamon, Chief Officer of the British ship *Countess of Kintore*, on the passage from London to Yokohama.

The complainant was examined on oath and said that on the 1st of March at 6.30 a.m. he was washing down the decks by means of a hose, and some of the water went over the boots of the prisoner, who turned round and threw his scraper at him, striking him on the breast. Then the prisoner drew a knife and cut witness on the arm. The two men who were at the pump immediately went to the rescue and threw the prisoner down, took his knife away and threw it overboard. When the Captain came on deck the prisoner was ordered to be put in irons.

In answer to a question put by the accused, witness reasserted that he was cut by a knife.

To the Court he stated that the vessel left London on the 23rd of January. On the 1st of March the vessel was in the tropics. The prisoner was not in a fit state to join a ship when he left London. He did not throw any water over the person of the prisoner, only over his boots. He never had any words with him, and he could only attribute the assault to the fact of the water going over his boots.

Charles Stuart, an able seaman, was sworn, and testified to witnessing the assault on the Chief Officer on the 1st of March. Hallighan happened to turn round when the mate was washing down the decks and saw the hose pointed at him. He then moved on one side and afterwards sat down, and while in a stooping position the mate again pointed the hose at him and some of the water went over his boots. The prisoner then flung the scraper at the mate and afterwards drew his knife. Witness called out to the mate to "look out for the knife," and then went to his assistance. He did not think the mate was cut by the knife. After that the mate told the prisoner to get a grease pot and grease the mast.

John Sawrey was sworn, and gave similar testimony concerning the assault, and said that the mate told Hallighan to take a grease pot aloft; but he was hardly able to take it from the pains in his legs, as he was scarcely fit to crawl about. After breakfast the Captain asked some one if Hallighan was fit to be about without irons; and all hands replied that he was not, and so he was put in irons. For two or three days witness did not see Hallighan, and how long he was kept in irons he did not remember; though he was considered as a prisoner until he came to Yokohama.

To the Court witness stated that he could not say whether the mate was wounded with the knife. He considered that it was for the general safety of the ship that Hallighan was put in irons.

Thomas Norrie, Captain of the *Countess of Kintore* was sworn, and said that on the 1st of March he went on deck between 7 and 8 a.m. and looking up to the main topmast, he saw Hallighan greasing the mast. He called the chief mate and asked the reason of Hallighan being there.

The mate replied that he had drawn a knife on him, and showed a scratch on his arm. Witness said that was a very serious matter, and he ought to have been informed of the circumstance, and told the mate that he had no right to punish the man. Witness then ordered the irons to be got ready and then called the men and asked if they thought Haggan was fit to be at large after drawing a knife to his superior officer, and they one and all answered "no." The man was then put in irons and kept in a side-cabin in the saloon. There were two doors of access to this room, one of which witness caused to be thoroughly secured, and a hole cut in the other so that his victuals could be passed in or anything passed out without opening the door. He was kept in irons for three or four days; and then they were taken off during the day and put on again at night. After a while he began to complain of his wrists being so sore, witness ordered the irons to be taken off except when he was let on deck for fresh air. But after a while even this rigidity was relaxed in consequence of his complaining of illness, and ultimately the irons were left off. He had them on for about a month. Sometimes he got his meals when he was locked up and sometimes when on deck. The whole occurrence was in the log book. The statement was then read and two men stated that they had signed the log, but did not know what it was they put their names to.

Recess till 2 p.m.

On the Court re-assembling the chief officer was recalled and stated that he never illused the prisoner.

Captain Norrie was recalled and said that the prisoner was taken out of his room at least once a week and washed. Water was supplied to him once a week to wash with. He might have had salt water if he had asked. The allowance of fresh water was three quarts per day. The prisoner was in a filthy state before he left the fore-castle. The four months the prisoner was confined was a punishment for drawing the knife. If the prisoner had been well and strong he would have kept irons on him all the time when he was on deck.

The prisoner, who was rather deaf, was asked if he had heard the evidence, and replied that he had not, whereupon His Honour read over the evidence.

The prisoner said that he was suffering from rheumatics at the time of the assault; and that the Chief Officer threw the water over him on purpose. He threw his scraper at the mate, and then drew his knife and stood up, but the other two men closed with him and took the knife away. He was not badly treated after he was put in irons, though he did not get the food that a sick man ought to have got.

His Honour said that it was a pity Mr. Yeamon did not give his evidence more clearly, as he had led the Court to imagine that there had been a scene.

As regarded the whole charge he thought that Captain Norrie had acted too hastily, and had he taken more pains to enquire into the circumstances, His Honour thought that he would not have acted as he had done. He thought that the Captain had exceeded his power and that the prisoner had been more than punished. In regard to wages His Honour declined to allow any to be deducted for the time the prisoner had been confined; and ordered that he should not be punished any more in the same way.

The case was then dismissed.

Before H. S. WILKINSON Esq., Acting
Law Secretary.

Friday, July 27th, 1877.

JOHN HARTLEY v. NISBETT, master of the
British steamer *Teviot*.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$140 for damage done to a case of quinine on the voyage from London to Yokohama in the *Teviot*.

Mr. Reddelien appeared on behalf of Messrs. L. Kniffier & Co, Agents for the *Teviot*.

Plaintiff produced the bill of lading, invoices, and other documents in connection with the goods in question.

Mr. Reddelien, in answer to a question put by His Honour, said that he had not filed an answer to the petition. His defence was that the case had been delivered in the same condition as that in which it was received. He admitted the bill of lading produced.

The plaintiff was then examined. He said that on the sixth of June he went to the hatoba and saw the case marked X and 31, with the hoop iron broken in the corners, and the top of the case split. In the presence of the Captain of the *Teviot*, Messrs. Kniffier & Co's clerk, witness' own Japanese shipping clerk, and a Chinaman landing cargo from the *Teviot*, the case was opened and examined. The contents were counted, and 65 ounce bottles of quinine were found. It was the damaged end of the case that was opened, and then the deficiency in the bulk was manifest. The Captain asked for the invoice. Witness then called attention to the fact of three other cases being damaged. They were examined, but finding the damage done was insignificant witness made no claim. After the quinine case had been closed up again, Captain Scott came forward and demanded an explanation from his Chinaman in relation to the landing of a case so damaged. Witness then returned to his office and on the following day sent a letter to the defendants. On the 11th of June the witness received a letter from Messrs. Kniffier & Co. announcing that the Captain would not pay the claim, on the ground that the damage was not done on board the ship. Witness went personally, and demanded payment of the claim, first of Messrs. Kniffier & Co. and afterwards of the Captain, who was leaving port that day, but they both declined to pay the claim. He had imported several thousand ounces of quinine during the year, and all the cases were packed in a similar way to the one in question and all had arrived safely. It was neither necessary nor customary to pack such goods in tin lined cases. Tin lined cases were used only for goods liable to be damaged by sea water. The value of the quinine was \$4.25 per ounce: witness had sold 200 ounces on the 16th of June at that price. He had also sold 400 ounces from \$4.00 to \$4.15.

Plaintiff's Japanese shipping clerk gave similar testimony in connection with the damaged state of the box to that of the plaintiff.

Victor Roehr was sworn and stated that he resided at No. 54, and was employed by Messrs. Kniffier & Co. He recollected the case in question being opened in his presence and the presence of others. One of the hoops was broken; and there was a mark in the bill of lading that the case was insufficiently coopered. When the lid of the case was removed it appeared to be full to the top, but on examination it was found not to be full. The

case was packed in such a manner that no one from a cursory glance could see that it was not full. And from its appearance it seemed as if the case had been shipped in the same condition as it was landed.

To plaintiff witness said that he was not acquainted with the usual method of packing quinine.

Recess till two o'clock.

On the Court resuming its hearing of the case this afternoon,

D. Scott Sen. was sworn and examined. He recollected seeing the case in question. The hoop was broken in one corner and there was a split half way down one board. There was no appearance of any new nail having been put in. The hoop was very dusty and it might have been broken without being forced, and did not appear to have been recently broken.

To plaintiff witness said that a case could be broken open and the same nails used to fasten it again. He did not see the opening of the case but he saw it before. He did not ask the Chinaman why he landed the damaged case.

To the Court witness stated that the case was in the same state when brought on shore as when it was examined. It was an ordinary case and quite sufficient for the value it contained.

Gustav Reddelien, sworn, testified that on the 6th of June he had the same kind of quinine on hand and that up to the 18th of June no higher price than \$3.50 could be obtained. But on that date the Japanese Government purchased some for the army and prices went up.

To plaintiff witness said that he was not aware that the Bills of Lading of the French Company were different to the Bills of Lading of other Companies.

In giving judgment,

His Honour said:—In this case the plaintiff claims from the Master of the steamship *Teviot* the sum of \$140, the value of 35 ounces of quinine short delivery from that ship. It is admitted that the case originally contained 100 ounces and when delivered and opened it contained only 65. It was taken for granted throughout the case that the loss was caused by theft of some one. The defence set up is, (1) that the goods in question were insufficiently packed for goods of such value as quinine. (2) That the contents ought to have been declared so that proper care might have been taken. (3) That the case might have been plundered before it came on board, and that it was delivered outwardly apparently in good order. As to the first ground of defence, sitting as a jury, I find as a fact that the goods were sufficiently packed. As to the second ground of defence, the bill of lading contains a clause that "The owner of this steamer will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewellery, precious stones, or precious metals, or beyond the amount of one hundred pounds for any one package unless the bills of lading are signed for such goods and the value declared therein." The master has fixed therein the limit of value beyond which he will not be accountable, and it is admitted that the package was not of that value, that it was for value considerably less than £100, and it is not one of the articles named in the exception. The master's own conditions having been complied with in this respect, he cannot complain that something more was not done. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the second ground of defence must

fail. As to the third ground of defence I find as a fact that the case was not delivered in apparent good order. This is abundantly shown by the refusal of the plaintiff's servant to receive it as in good condition and by the subsequent survey. The defendant having acknowledged to have received the package in good order externally, and having given no evidence of fraud or mistake in the procurement of the acknowledgement, is bound by it. And not having delivered it in good order externally, the only possible inference is that it was damaged while in the charge of the ship. And as the damage to the case was no doubt done at the time of the theft, I find as a fact that the theft was committed while the case was in charge of the ship. There is no exception in the bill of lading of loss by theft, and judgment must therefore be for the plaintiff. As to the value, I find that on the day the quinine ought to have been delivered the market value was \$3.50. The only evidence given by the plaintiff, that is, the only evidence I can receive as given at the proper time was that, on the 16th, eleven days after the day the case was landed, the price was \$4. Mr. Reddell's evidence is, "that we have the same kind of quinine and that up till the 18th not more than \$3.50 could be obtained," I take \$3.50 therefore to have been the market value on the 5th and 6th. That for 35 oz., makes \$122.50.

Let the defendant pay the plaintiff, within 10 days from this date, the sum of \$122.50 and \$9 costs.

Friday, 3rd August, 1877.

TOKIO FU vs. MRS. BLOCKLEY.

Mr. Lowder for plaintiff; Mr. Ness for defendant.

This case was set down for further argument on the question of the defendant's liability for interest.

Mr. Ness stated that he had received instructions to argue the point. He was not in a position to-day to consent to the case being decided, reserving the point, but would have instructions from his client on Monday.

The Court informed Counsel that the point to be argued is "whether the defendant, Mrs. Blockley, is liable under the stipulation in the lease to pay interest at 24 per cent per annum."

Adjourned till Tuesday, August 7th, at 10.30 a.m.

IN THE DANISH CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before E. de BAVIER, Consul.

Messrs. KOLVIG AND VAN TORP, Assessors.

Thursday, July 26, 1877.

KOI TAKAJIRO v. THE ESTATE OF THE LATE N. STIBOLT.

This case was resumed this morning from Saturday last, and is a claim by one Kogi Tokijiro, a carpenter, against Mrs. Stibolt as executrix of her husband, the late N. Stibolt, for \$831.75, the balance of an amount owing by the deceased at the time of his death, for work done and materials supplied.

Mr. G. P. Ness appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. J. W. Hall appeared on behalf of the estate, as agent for Mrs. Stibolt.

Mr. Ness said that he had produced the little book which had been asked for at the last sitting of the Court, which was more in favour of the plaintiff than against him, though it was very incomplete.

The Court asked Mr. Hall if he produced any books, and he replied that Mr. Stibolt had kept no books.

His Honour said that at the last sitting he had sent for the defendant's cook, and that by the instruction of Mr. Hall, Mr. Butland left the Court and intercepted the cook, and took him on one side and gave him some instructions. This he considered was a reprehensible act.

Mr. Hall disclaimed all knowledge of the charge.

Mr. Butland said that when he met the cook he merely asked him where he was going to; and that he did not know that he was going to the Danish Court at the time he stopped him.

Mr. Ness commented very severely upon the circumstance, and said that Mr. Butland was present when the cook was sent for; and he did not see how he could reconcile that fact with the statement about not knowing that the cook was coming to the Court. He thought at the time, Mr. Butland's leaving the Court was strange; but did not think it possible that he would have tampered with a witness.

His Honour said he should send for the cook and question him as to what had been said.

Mr. Butland:—Then I must go home, for if the cook leaves the house there will be no one to look after it.

His Honour:—I will send my boy to look after the house.

Mr. Ness:—I cannot see what this gentleman has to do with Mrs. Stibolt's cook. It is very strange that he should say he has to take care of Mrs. Stibolt's house, and it seems to me that some explanation is required.

Mr. Butland:—It does not require any explanation. I have purchased the business, and the house is mine.

Mr. Ness:—That is the explanation required. The cook was then sent for.

Mr. Hall asked the plaintiff some questions about the payments tendered him by Mr. Stibolt, when Mr. Ness drew attention to the fact that the statements made by the plaintiff were in reference to work not mentioned in the present claim, and therefore had nothing to do with it. The plaintiff stated that the last payment of \$149 was made on the 30th of November, which was on account of a bill for \$170.

Mr. Ness remarked that this account also had nothing whatever to do with the case, as it was not entered in the claim.

Plaintiff said that a receipt produced for \$200 was not in payment in full of all demands up to date, and that Mr. Stibolt never said to him that it was intended as such. Mr. Stibolt told him that it was inconvenient to pay the remainder and he would be glad to have it held over, a proposition the plaintiff agreed to.

The cook was then examined, and stated that Mr. Butland spoke to him in English, and he could not understand what he said.

In answer to a question put by His Honor, Mr. Hall said that the estate was indebted to the plaintiff to the extent of \$55. Before Mr. Stibolt's death, he, Mr. Stibolt, called him in and told him the amount owing to the various creditors. Mr. Barry was present also at the time; but witness could not produce him in Court as he had gone to Kobé. He, however, produced a statement alleged to have been written by Mr. Barry, but which was not signed, and Mr. Ness objected to its being received as evidence. Mr. Hall stated that Mr. Barry's presence in Yokohama was not known to him until the night of his departure.

To Mr. Ness, Mr. Hall stated that he had no personal knowledge of the transactions between the plaintiff and Mr. Stibolt, and beyond the entry in the diary that the plaintiff was paid in full the books showed nothing. The plaintiff was present at the time of the conversation with Mr. Stibolt, and understood what was said, as it was told him in his own language. An office boy was also present at the time.

Mr. Ness remarked that it was very strange that none of the persons who were present at that conversation were produced at the trial.

The plaintiff denied that some statements, made by Mr. Hall relative to the amount owing to him at the time of Mr. Stibolt's death, were correct.

His Honour remarked that there evidently had been some misunderstanding between the plaintiff and Mr. Hall, which had probably arisen through Mr. Hall's limited knowledge of Japanese and the plaintiff's entire ignorance of English.

The plaintiff denied being present at any conversation between Mr. Hall and Mr. Stibolt when Mr. Barry was present.

Mr. Hall said plaintiff was present every day for about a week.

Plaintiff explained that he saw Mr. Hall, Mr. Stibolt and Mr. Barry together, but was not in their company.

Mr. Ness remarked that at the time of Mr. Stibolt's death the plaintiff was doing some work for him under a contract from Mr. Stibolt, and that he, Mr. Ness, paid him the sum of \$75 for it, which, if Mr. Stibolt had been alive, ought to have been paid to him. This showed that Mr. Stibolt had not paid the plaintiff in full.

Mrs. Stibolt said that she was present at the time of the conversation when Mr. Stibolt told Mr. Hall that he only owed the carpenter (plaintiff) \$35 and \$15, and that if those accounts were paid he would not owe him anything.

To Mr. Ness, Mrs. Stibolt stated that Mr. Stibolt spoke to the plaintiff in English and said that they were square.

Mr. Hall was then called to swear to the statement about Mr. Stibolt having told him that he only owed the plaintiff the sums of \$35 and \$15.

His Honour adjourned the case until Mr. Barry should return from Kobé.

IN H. I. G. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE Esq., Consul.

Messrs. W. PARDUN AND R. REIFF, Assessors.

Friday, July 27th, 1877.

HENRY LOTZ was charged with having on the 17th June injured a machinist on board H. M. S. *Egeria*, by driving a vehicle against a jinrikisha, and throwing the complainant out of the jinrikisha, whereby he sustained severe injuries through the negligence of the accused.

Mr. George Chesham, the complainant, further claimed a sum of fifty dollars as compensation.

Mr. Lotz pleaded not guilty and was examined giving the same testimony, as to the nature of the accident as he did in the claim for damage brought against by the jinrikisha coolie.

The complainant was then examined, and stated that on the 17th of June he was riding on the Bluff in a jinrikisha. It was evening and the jinrikisha had a light. When close to

the gardens a carriage came in sight, being driven furiously. There was no time to get out of the way. There were no lights on the carriage. Within five seconds from the time of first seeing the carriage, he was lying under the feet of the horses and the carriage ran over him. He tried to catch hold of the horses to save himself but failed. There was a jinrikisha driving about 15 yards ahead of him, and if the occupant had held out his hand he would have touched the carriage as it passed. Witness, after the accident, was assisted into another jinrikisha by Mr. Hindman, and went after the carriage. He and Mr. Hindman then asked the occupants for their cards. They used some abusive language and did not seem inclined to give their names. The persons in the carriage were the worse for liquor. At the time of the accident, witness' jinrikisha coolie had stopped, and it was impossible for him to avoid the collision. The reason why the left wheel of the *jinrikisha* was injured and not the right, was that the traces had caught the shafts and twisted the vehicle round. Witness was taken to hospital and remained there seventeen days.

To defendant, witness stated that the coolie endeavored to save himself as far as possible.

—Hindman, also a machinist belonging to H. M. S. *Egeria*, then repeated his evidence as given in the preliminary examination. He stated that he and the plaintiff were journeying along the Bluff road on the evening of the 17th, and just before reaching a turn in the road, he saw a carriage coming in front. The witness' jinrikisha man got as close to the fence as possible and the carriage just shaved him. He went to the assistance of his friend; and then ran after the carriage which he overtook, and asked for the names of the occupants. He received some abusive language, and then Lotz told him his name, and said that he had driven the carriage, and was very sorry he could not help it, and that he had been thrown out of the carriage. During the time witness was getting the name the plaintiff came up and asked who they were. An Englishman came up and advised them to go to the police station, which they did, but as no one there could speak English, they were detained some time.

The witness was cross-examined at some length by the Court, but did not vary from his general statement.

Dr. John Lambert, R.N., Physician-in-Chief of the Naval Hospital, stated that the plaintiff was taken to the hospital on the evening of the 17th and was very much bruised. He was kept in bed for six days, and during the first four days he suffered a great deal of pain. Witness remarked that it was impossible for him to say whether he would be likely to be permanently injured internally or not.

The evidence of two jinrikisha coolies, taken at the preliminary examination, was read over to the defendant, who cross-questioned the witnesses upon it.

Carl Seitz was then examined by the Court in relation to the accident. He stated that he was one of the parties in the carriage and remarked that the jinrikisha was crossing the road at the time of the accident, and the horses struck and turned it over on its side.

The plaintiff asked leave to question this witness as to whether he was in the carriage at the time, but the Court refused the application on the ground that the witness had never denied being in the carriage, and that he was not the person against whom the complaint was laid.

The other persons who were with Lotz in the carriage on the occasion of the accident were called by him to establish the defence urged by him, namely, that the collision occurred through the coolie who was drawing the jinrikisha trying to cross the road when close to the carriage.

A Japanese policeman was called. He could not say much as to the accident; but was under the impression that the men in the carriage were under the influence of liquor.

The Court found the charge of culpable negligence proved, and ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$5, or in default to undergo seven days' imprisonment: further to pay Mr. Chesham an indemnity of \$20, and to bear all the costs of these proceedings. Liberty to appeal within ten days from the date of this judgment was accorded.

Before A. SCHAEFFER, Esq., Acting Consul.

Messrs. C. ROHDE and W. PARDUN, Assessors.

Wednesday, August 8th, 1877.

REIMERS v. ROTHMUND.

The plaintiff, Mr. C. F. Reimers, claimed from Mrs. Mary Rothmund, as executrix of her late husband's estate, the sum of \$225, alleged by him to be due as remuneration for accountant's duties performed between the 6th and 16th May last, on nine working days, being at the rate of \$25 per day, the usual Public Accountant's fee in Yokohama.

The plaintiff appeared personally. Mr. E. Berger represented Mrs. Rothmund, who was also in Court.

The purport of the defence was that, admitting that certain work had been done by Reimers, it could not have occupied nine clear days, and that the charge was out of all proportion to the work. Defendant requested that the evidence of experts be taken on this point. She furthermore stated that her deceased husband had told her that the work done by Reimers was in consideration for the rent of rooms he occupied and other equivalents.

His Honor having asked the defendant whether it was impossible for her to come to a private arrangement with the plaintiff, and being answered in the negative, the case proceeded.

Mrs. Rothmund wished to put in some letters, which were refused as evidence, on the ground that, in compliance with the notice served on the defendant, she should have produced them at an earlier stage of proceedings. She stated that Mr. Reimers' charges were out of all proportion to the work. She had brought the books in which the plaintiff's work appeared.

The Court decided to refer the matter to two experts, Messrs. H. Andersen and O. Francke, who would be asked to answer the three following questions:—

1. Whether the work done by Mr. Reimers was the work of a public accountant?
2. How many days would be required to do the work?
3. What is a fair remuneration for the services rendered by plaintiff?

By consent of both parties the experts proceeded to make an immediate examination of the work, after which

The evidence of Mr. Andersen was taken. He deposed that the work done could not be described as that requiring the services of a public accountant. It could be done by any person who could write, as it was only stock-taking from dictation. He could hardly say how long the work would take, unless

he knew how long per day it extended over; but it should not have occupied more than eight or nine days. A fair remuneration would be at the rate of \$10 per day. Fifty dollars would, in his opinion, be sufficient pay for the work done by Mr. Reimers, if no arrangement had been entered into. Special arrangements for this kind of work were generally made.

Mr. O. Francke, in reply to the first question, said that the work was that which a book-keeper might do. Secondly, it might have been done in six days. Thirdly: It would be fairly paid at \$12½ per day. Fifty dollars was, he thought, sufficient remuneration for the whole job.

The Court then retired, and after some deliberation returned and delivered the following

JUDGMENT:—

The plaintiff has to consider whether without committing perjury he can take the following oath:—

"I swear that I made no agreement with the late Mr. Rothmund to the effect that the work I had to do for him was in consideration of the lodging I had in his house."

In the case of plaintiff taking this oath defendant has to pay him \$84.37½ with interest at 6% from the 15th June, plaintiff to pay two thirds of the costs, and defendant one third. In the event of plaintiff not taking the prescribed oath he is nonsuited with costs. The oath, if taken, must be taken within six weeks from date.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before GEN. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Tuesday, August 7th, 1877.

ALEXANDER CLARK v. RICHARD CONNOR.

Plaintiff claimed \$150 on two promissory notes, granted by defendant to one William Anderson, carpenter, and given by the said Anderson to plaintiff. Defendant refused to acknowledge the bills on the plea they were given in part payment of a boat built for him by Wm. Anderson, which had not been properly finished.

Defendant did not appear, having gone down the bay on pilotage business.

Alexander Clark, sworn, deposed:—I am the plaintiff in this case. These are the original notes (produced). I am the owner of them, having received them from Mr. Anderson, of No. 113, on the 30th December 1876, their date. I had lent him \$200 a fortnight before, and on the 30th he gave me \$60 and these notes, the remaining \$140 being interest. Connor had given Anderson these notes as part payment of a debt of \$300. Connor had had a boat built by Anderson. It was finished before then, and was lying opposite Anderson's yard. After these notes had been given me, Connor took immediate delivery of the boat and has kept her ever since. The notes have never been in my possession. I asked Mr. Ness if the notes were correct, and he said, yes. \$150 had been paid in cash, \$150 by these notes. When I lent Anderson the money he said he had to pay his men and expected to get \$300 from Connor in a few days. I had demanded the money from Connor and he has refused payment.

Wm. Anderson, sworn:—I am a carpenter. I received these notes from the pilot Connor on the 30th December last in the British Consulate through Mr. White. It was part of the last instalment Connor owed me for

his boat. Connor wished to postpone payment of the remaining \$300 for three months, but I insisted on his giving me \$150 in cash, and a like amount in bills. As I owed plaintiff a little money I gave him these notes. Mr. Clark took the notes in part payment, but if they are not collected I suppose I am responsible. There was no dispute as to the finishing of the boat. The only dispute was with regard to the mode of payment. Connor has the boat now.

His Honour here adjourned the case till the return of defendant from his present cruise.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. SASAKE KAYENOSHI, President.

Thursday, July 26th, 1877.

H. GRAUERT (as agent for the German ship *Madagassger*) vs. MIYAZAKI HAMPEI.

This was a claim for \$2,800. It appears that the defendant and others chartered from the plaintiff the German vessel *Madagassger*, to proceed with general cargo to Hakodate, and from there to proceed to Shanghai with a cargo of seaweed, but they did not carry out the charter-party.

The case was resumed this morning from the 23rd instant.

On account of the illness of Mr. Asaina Kansui, Vice-President, Mr. Sasake Kayenoshi, President of the Court, took the chair and conducted to-day's hearing.

The case having been adjourned for the evidence of the alleged principal in the charter-party, Murakawa Yahei, head of the house of Maruoka in Yokohama, was examined. At first he pleaded total ignorance of the whole matter, but gradually it was elicited from him that he had heard of the *Madagassger*; that he believed some one wished to charter her; that a meeting had taken place at which the parties in the transaction met, but that at the time he did not know what their business was; and finally the admission was made that he had been present at the signing of the charter-party, as were also two other persons.

During the delivery of this evidence

His Honor said that it was a matter of fact that the contract existed, but wished to know if plaintiff could prove by his witnesses that it was signed by Miyazaki Hampei for Muruoka?

Mr. Grauert said he could; and remarked that a witness present in Court had said he was going to Hakodate in the ship for Muruoka, and had asked Mr. Grauert for an introduction to the captain.

This hearing occupied over two hours, but very little of the evidence was interpreted and an adjournment was called for the attendance of the two persons who were present with last witness at the signing of the charter-party. It was thought possible to find these men within seven or eight days.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Saturday, July 28th, 1877.

John McLean, alias Murray, was charged by Police Sergeant Loxton with being drunk and incapable.

The case being fully proved, and the prisoner having been before the Court several times for similar offences, His Honour sentenced him to seven days imprisonment, three of which to be on bread and water. In the meantime if a Mr. Cook, whom the prisoner alleged wished to employ him, should call and was willing to engage the prisoner he would be released.

Miscellaneous—Continued from page 12.

THE *China Mail*, through the courtesy of Lieut. Commander A. S. Barker, has been favored with the following account of the cruise of the United States Ship *Alert*:—Owing to information received from the U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, the U. S. S. *Alert* left Yokohama on the 12th May in search of a shipwrecked crew. The Consul's information was to the effect that the Captain of the British barque *Agate* had reported having passed through Dampier Straits last February, and by means of signs and broken English had been given to understand by the natives that nineteen white men and one woman were wrecked on one of the islands; but, as the *Agate* had been on a reef and her charts were very imperfect, the Captain had deemed it advisable to make the best of his way to Shanghai and report the matter to the proper authorities. The *Alert* went by way of Bonin and Ladrone Islands, and on arriving at King William's Island, they could hold no communication with the natives, who all took to flight as soon as the *Alert* hove in sight. The natives are addicted to piracy, and their timidity was doubtless owing to the fact of a Dutch man-of-war having been there very recently and made an example of some of their number. The *Alert* then went to Geby Island, which is a rendezvous for whalers, and they there found that the supposed shipwreck was a mistake, arising from the fact of the British Barque *Unanima* (Capt. Cain) having called there owing to the illness of the Captain's wife. A paper was found signed by Captain Cain to the effect that he had called at Geby Island owing to his wife being ill, and that she had subsequently died and was buried there. The *Alert* afterwards went back to King William's Island and made a thorough search; and Captain Barker and his officers are satisfied that the report arose from the natives having tried to make the Captain of the *Agate* understand that a white woman was buried on Geby Island. The *Unanima's* crew numbered 19. The *Alert* did some good service by making a survey of the Straits whilst there.

THE wrecks *Roving Sailor* and *Catharina* have been sold by auction, at Messrs. Bourne & Co.'s Auction Room. The former was bought by Captain Bryant, her late master, for the sum of \$2,000. The Danish barque *Catharina* was purchased by Japanese for \$725.

THE German Corvette *Elisabeth* has started on another errand of mercy. A German subject is lying ill somewhere up north; and the mission of the *Elisabeth* is to find and bring him to Yokohama.

INTELLIGENCE was received at the office of the O. & O. S. S. Company that the *Oceanic* was safely anchored off the Saddle on the 3rd instant, near Shanghai, and that she left the same night in tow of the *Amoy* for Hong-kong. She will sail hence about the 28th inst. for San Francisco.

In striking contrast to the intelligence allowed by the Government to be published relative to the progress of the civil war in the South, and especially in relation to the number of killed and wounded imperialists, are some striking facts which come to the knowledge of the lookers on, who are proverbially supposed to see most of the game. Thus, despatches

from the seat of war are of one accord in giving the numbers of killed and wounded, on the Government side, at figures ridiculously low; and, in the case of the wounded, are unanimous in reporting them "slightly" injured. On the other hand, it has come to our knowledge that a number of men lie badly wounded at Nagasaki, and will shortly be brought thence to Tokio for treatment. These unfortunate men could expose another fallacy, industriously circulated by the trammelled native press, namely, that the insurgents are short of ammunition. They seem to have plenty of rifles and cartridges, and, to the cost of their opponents, to know very well how to use them.

THE *Echo du Japon* writes as follows:—

Sincerity makes it our duty to recognize that we were led into error by the person who gave us the information which was the cause of complaint on the part of the honorable director of Reuter's agency. From explanations which have taken place between that person and Mr. MacMahon, and which have been communicated to us, it results that there was a complete misunderstanding, and that Mr. MacMahon in no way asked him, as his subscription to Reuter's telegrams, a price above that paid to-day by all the subscribers.

It is not so much obstruction on the part of the Japanese Government to the emigration of their people to Australian territory, as the unwillingness of the people themselves to emigrate, which is likely to prevent the fruition of the scheme of the South Australian Government to induce the settlement in their land of Japanese colonists. This unwillingness would not be removed by a change of Government; nor indeed is it advisable that it should. At present, and for years to come, this country has plenty of occupation for her own population in the development of her own resources, many of which are as thoroughly latent at this day as are those of any of the Australian colonies, and can offer as large a field in their working and development as can be offered by any country of the world.

THE seven German sailors, who have been detained in custody on board the *Elisabeth* on suspicion of being implicated in the attack upon the French man-of-war's men belonging to the *Atalante* on the 4th June last, which resulted in the death of one of the Frenchmen, are to be sent to Germany for trial. The German gun-vessel *Cyclop*, having the accused men on board, left on the 5th instant for Shanghai, where the prisoners will be put on board a German steamer for transport to their own country.

ON Saturday afternoon the Mitsu Bishi Co.'s steamer *Meiko-maru* (late *Bahama*) returned to this harbour from Yokoska, where she has been converted into a sailing vessel. She is intended to trade on the coast for the present, and will probably make her first trip, in her new capacity, to Sendai.

THE *Montgomeryshire* has assumed the flag of the Mitsu Bishi Company, and has been renamed the *Akitsu-shima Maru*. Captain E. W. Ward, who for two years commanded the *Tokai Maru*, belonging to the same company, has been appointed to the command. The *King Richard* will be handed over to the Mitsu Bishi Company in a few days.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us, from the scene of the recent wrecks, Emimura, Chiba-ken,

about 18 miles E. N. E. from the Mila Ledge Lighthouse, informs us that the *Roving Sailor* is lying between two ledges of ragged rocks nearly the length of the vessel, and that the tops of the rocks are all washed over by the surf, making it every dangerous to stand on them. The distance from the ship to the rocks is about 8 feet on the port side and 6 feet on the starboard, while her keel seems to fit into a crack between the rocks, which hold her pretty steady. The fore-mast, main-mast, and the stump of the mizen are standing, as are also the after and forward house. The decks are gone abaft the foremast. The bottom is in good condition on the port side, as far as has been examined. The water washes the top of the after house at high tide. The bow is clear. The port anchor is on the rocks clear of the water. Nine spars in good order and about 100 fathoms of chain are clear on the beach. About 80 fathoms are lying under the starboard bow fast to the starboard anchor, which is lying under the bow with the ship's keel resting on it. The stock is broken off aft. On Sunday morning the ship was all loose from the rocks; and the Captain said if he could only get a couple of junks, or a few boxes made, he could have her afloat that afternoon. If any steamer had been near to render assistance the vessel would have been ready to return to Yokohama that same day.

So far, the bodies of twenty dead Japanese, one Chinaman, and a Java seaman, belonging to the Danish bark, and the mate, Mr. J. Holman, have been washed ashore.

The Japanese are doing all they can to help the Captain; but, as Emimura is only a village of farmers and fishers, it is hard to get anything that might be of use. The Kanagawa Ken has sent down an interpreter of the 6th class; and the Chiba Ken has two policemen and an inspector of police there to look after the safety of the cargo and other things on shore.

ANOTHER body, that no doubt of one of the men lost in the recent wrecks near Emimura, was washed ashore the other day about eight miles North of that place, and had been buried by the natives. The mark "C. P. 1849," tattooed on his left arm, may afford some clue to the identity of the deceased.

FROM private information we learn definitely that General Saigo, at the head of 900 men, landed at Kagoshima towards the end of last month from Kobe. The *Candia*, after remaining four days at the head of the gulf, returned to Kobe on the morning of the 31st ultimo. Kagoshima is now the principal base of imperial operations, only a few vessels being stationed at Inokutsu and Morisaki in the South of the Bungo Channel, North of Hiteimidzu, which is North of the insurgent line. It appears, according to our informant, that the rebels are being gradually brought to that point that they must either risk a general engagement or give in. Troops and coolies are constantly arriving from Kobe. The news published by the native papers, and reproduced by us, to the effect that the inhabitants of Kagoshima are returning to their deserted homes is confirmed, numbers of them with furniture and effects having come over from Sakura Shima, in which island they had taken refuge while the war was at their doors.

The published accounts of imperial successes are also confirmed. The insurgents seem to hold a strip of country between Noboka, North, to Miyako-no-jo, South, a position in which, if the approaches are well watched to the westward, they will find a difficulty in procuring supplies, whether of food or ammunition.

NOTICE

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned carrying on business under the style and firm of ANNAND, SINGLETON & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as on the 28th February, 1877.

JAMES ANNAND.

T. A. SINGLETON.

Yokohama, July 27th, 1877.

WITH reference to the above the business will be carried on as heretofore under the name of ANNAND & Co. Outstanding claims against the late Firm, must be presented to the undersigned for payment.

JAMES ANNAND.

Yokohama, July 27th, 1877.

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Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 24, Brit. ship *Sir Wm. Wallace*, Colville, 968, from London, General, to L. Kniffier & Co.
 July 25, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 July 28, Brit. str. *Glamis Castle*, Greiz, 2,338, from Hongkong, Ballast, to Adamson, Bell & Co.
 July 29, Frch. str. *Tibre*, de Girard, 1,009, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 July 29, Brit. str. *Montgomeryshire*, Sturrock, —, from Hongkong, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
 July 29, Am. ship *Messenger*, Silky, 1,100, from New York, Oil, to China & Japan Trading Co. Limited.
 July 30, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdiss, 1,870, from Kobe, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 July 30, H. B. M.'s *S. Modeste*, Capt. Buller, 14-guns, 60 H. P., 1,918 tons, from Hakodate.
 Aug. 2, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Swain, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 2, Brit. str. *King Richard*, Nelson, 1,133, from Hongkong, General, to A. Barnard.
 Aug. 3, Ger. gun-boat *Cyclops*, Capt. Von Reiche, 350 tons, from Nagasaki.
 Aug. 4, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 Aug. 6, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,735, from Nagasaki, to M. M. Co.
 Aug. 7, Ger. 3-m. schr. *Friedrich*, Hoyer, 396, from Hakodate, Fish and Oil, to H. Grauert.
 Aug. 7, Jap. str. *Kumamoto-Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Kobe, general, to M. B. Co.
 Aug. 8, Am. str. *China*, Freile, 3,836, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 9, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 9, Brit. str. *Atholl*, Thompson, 922, from London via Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Aug. 9, Dan. brig *Oceanus*, Brorsen, 207, from Hakodate, General, to Captain.
 Aug. 10, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 24, Brit. str. *Lorne*, McCulloch, 1,614, for Hiogo, Nagasaki, and Hongkong, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 July 25, Frch. str. *Volga*, Rolland, 1,503, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 July 25, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. S. S. Co.
 July 25, Am. barq. *Sarah*, Atkins, 618, for Puget Sound, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
 July 28, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

July 31, Brit. str. *Glamis Castle*, Greiz, 2,338, for New York via Kobe, etc., General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.
 July 30, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,735, for South Coast in search of *Oceanic*.
 July 31, Brit. ship *Countess of Kintore*, Norrie, 850, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Kniffier & Co.
 Aug. 1, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Briscoe, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 Aug. 2, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdiss, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 2, Jap. str. *Takachiho-Maru*, Sekemeier, 1,407, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 2, Brit. ship *Caroline*, Turnbull, 987, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Gillschew & Co.
 Aug. 3, Ger. frigate *Elisabeth*, Captain Von Wicked, 2,000 tons, 21-guns, for North coast.
 Aug. 5, Ger. gun-boat *Cyclops*, Capt. Von Reiche, 350 tons, for Shanghai.
 Aug. 8, Ger. schr. *Benedicta*, Jansen, 450, for San Francisco, Tea, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
 Aug. 8, Frch. str. *Tibre*, de Girard, 1,009, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 Aug. 9, Am. str. *China*, D. E. Freile, 3,836, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 9, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Swain, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brit. str. *Lorne* for Kobe and Nagasaki:—Messrs. MacFarlane, and A. A. Meyer, 2 Chinese, and 53 Japanese.

Per Frch. str. *Volga* for Hongkong:—Mme. La Révde. Mère St. Mathilde, La Sœur Francoise and 3 children, Messrs. S. J. Elder, A. Duchanel, Hoaplain, L. Hostis, Coroleur, Mazé, Daniel, Barlier, and 4 Japanese in the cabin; 5 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Wyckoff, and 2 children, Miss Clark, Messrs. Arnold Weinhold, T. F. Ballance, William Taylor, James Murray, S. Honda, K. A. Kawamura, J. Sato; and 4 Japanese, and 2 Europeans in the steerage. For Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Joyner.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Van Casteel and servant, Jacot, Nockiah, Onubakawa, Mumbawa, and Vernede.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Captain McNabb, Miss McNabb, Messrs. Fry, Anderson, Sutton, Povey; and 22 Europeans, and 7 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *King Richard* from Hongkong:—Major Huskisson.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Keswick and Grupe; and 4 natives on deck.

Per Jap. str. *Kumamoto-Maru* from Kobe:—Mrs. Bonger and child.

Per Am. str. *China* from San Francisco:—Mrs. M. Graham, Messrs. R. A. Robertson, J. Hoshi, E. Iroya, H. Takawa, William Heise, Vicomte de Richmond and O. Starick.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* for Hongkong:—Miss Agnes Perry, Messrs. Guillemot, Story, Davis, T. Bick, Alex. Gordon and 4 Chinese.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock and child, Mr. Carmichael, Mrs. Corne, Miss Flow, Gen. Le Goede, Lieut. Comm'd. Goodrich, u.s.n., Lieut. Abbot, Messrs. Beel, Fowles, Morris, G. M. Wood, Fesefeld, H. J. Weston, J. D. O'Shea, Blackwall, Klein, Gundorph, Taylor, Miss Kudome, Miss Asa, and 2 Japanese in the cabin; 1 European, 6 Chinese and 336 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Miss Gulick, Mrs. Satow, Mrs. Ishikawa, Mrs. Ando and child, Mrs. Ando Matsui and child, Mrs. Abel, Messrs. Ford, Pitkin, Allion, Oki, Harukawa, Plummer, Seong Tsun Tong, A. H. Bodeker, Machida and Captain Boyd.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Nutt and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Yamaoka, Mr. and Mrs. Motoka, Mrs. Mano, Miss Sakuma, Dr. Mansvelt, Prince Yamauchi, Messrs. Tada, Seel, Ford, Cruickshank, Plummer, St. George, 2 Japanese and 1 Chinese in the Cabin, 2 Europeans, 5 Chinese and 476 Japanese in the Steerage. For America: Messrs. C. Blethen and Thomas.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *China* reports:—Sailed from San Francisco July 14th, at 0.30 p.m. Light variable winds and smooth sea throughout. Arrived at Yokohama August 8th, at 5.30 a.m.

The British steamer *Sunda* reports:—Left Hongkong on Sunday 29th July, at 2 p.m. Had moderate S.W. monsoon with fine weather throughout. Arrived at Yokohama on the 4th August at 11.30 p.m.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

During the past fourteen days the fluctuations in native exchange from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent against the native merchant, has materially interfered with business in imports, which has been further prejudiced by the small transactions in Silk at prices much below Japanese anticipations. The market generally is best described as dull and depressed, and all quotations here given must be considered more or less nominal and untrustworthy for prospective calculations. Velvets have been more in favour, but no real improvement has taken effect on the prices offered for some weeks past.

The barque *Sir William Wallace*, and the steamer *Atholl*, both with general cargo from London, and the ship *Messenger*, with kerosine from New York, have arrived. Transhipped cargo as steamers *Gange* and *Malwa* from London, *Patroclus* from Liverpool, and *Djemnah* from Marseilles is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings— 7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. ... per piece.	\$1.30 to 1.75	No demand.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. ... "	1.60 to 2.40	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. ... "	1.50 to 2.25	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. ... "	2.00 to 2.55	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. ... "	2.30 to 2.40	
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. ... "	1.10 to 1.60	Some enquiry.
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. ... "	2.55 to 2.65	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... "	1.60 to 2.30	
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. ... "	0.12½ to 0.14	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... per lb.	0.65 to 0.75	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... per piece.	6.70 to 7.75	
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... "	0.73 to 0.85	
Taffachelass ... "	1.70 to 2.15	
COTTON YARN.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... per picul.	29.00 to 31.50	The business runs on 16/24. Some enquiry for 28/32. 38/42 neglected.
Nos. 28 to 32 ... "	32.25 to 34.25	
Nos. 36 to 42 ... "	36.00 to 39.50	
Indian No. 20 ... "	29.20 to 29.55	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.		
Camlets, 88 (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. ... per piece.	15.00 to 16.00	Very little demand for goods of this class, except for Plain Lustres and Orleans.
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. ... "	10.50 to 11.50	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 32 in. ... "	3.50 to 4.75	
do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. ... "	5.25 to 6.80	
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. ... "	6.25 to 6.75	Fair enquiry.
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. ... per yard.	0.16½ to 0.17½	
do. (Figured) ... "	0.22 to 0.30	
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. ... "	0.90 to 1.60	
Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. ... "	0.40 to 0.50	Dull.
Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. ... "	0.65 to 0.75	
Union, 54 in. to 56 in. ... "	0.45 to 0.70	
Italian, 32 in. ... "	0.23 to 0.30	
Blankets, 7 lb. ... per lb.	0.44 to 0.48	Good qualities saleable. Some enquiry: no stocks.
METALS AND SUNDRIES.		
Iron, Flat and Round ... per picul.	2.90 to 3.25	Nail-rods in no demand. Some demand for round and flat Iron, but at very low rates.
do. Nail-rod ... "	2.75 to 3.25	
do. Hoop ... "	4.00 to	
do. Pig ... "	1.50 to 1.75	
Lead ... "	8.00 to 8.25	Some enquiry.
Quicksilver ... "	.....
Coal ... "	Stocks of all kinds estimated at 40,000 piculs, of which 25,000 are Formosa. Market weaker especially for Formosa.
Sugar, ... "	.....
do. Jim pah. 1 ... "	8.40 to 8.90	
do. Khii pah. 2 ... "	8.00 to 8.30	
do. Kok pah. 3 ... "	7.30 to 7.70	
do. Kung fun. 4 ... "	6.75 to 7.40	
do. Formosa (bags) ... "	4.80 to 4.85	
do. (baskets) ... "	4.70	
do. Amoy Brown ... "	4.10 to 4.30	
EXCHANGE.		
Somewhat more business has been doing in both Bank and Private paper. Rates have considerably declined but close steady.		
ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0d.		
do. ....Sight.....3s. 11½d.		
do. ....6 months' sight.....4s. 0½d.		
do. ....Documents 6 do. ....4s. 0½d.		
do. ....Continental 6 do. ....4s. 0½d.		
do. ....6 months' sight.....5.02½		
do. ....Sight.....4.92½		
do. ....Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.10		
do. ....Documents 6 do. ....5.10		
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....74½		
Private.....10 days' sight.....74½		
HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....1 per cent.		
Private.....30 days' sight.....1½ per cent dis.		
SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....95½		
Private.....30 days' sight.....97½		
NEW YORK.—Bank, Sight.....95		
Private.....30 days' sight.....97		

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—A longer interval than usual has elapsed since the date of our last mail issue, the 24th ult.; during which period a current business has been done in the article, settlements being estimated at 650 bales; deliveries to godowns have considerably exceeded this figure, but the daily rejections on inspection have been large.

Judging from European advices we conclude that a much smaller business has been done in the home markets during the same period.

A noticeable feature is that several of usually the largest operators have been almost entirely out of the market, whilst, on the other hand, others, it would appear, are of opinion that prices are safe and have acted accordingly.

Dealers have at length seen the impossibility of maintaining high rates and have met buyers, the result has been a decline of about \$50 per picul.

All descriptions of Hanks have been dealt in, and a few parcels of the higher classes have been brought forward.

Arrivals during the period under review amount to 900 bales, and the unsold stock on the market is about 1,000 bales.

TEA.—For the interval since departure of last American Mail on the 26th ultimo there are few points present to call forth comment in our tea market.

Operations have been almost paralysed by the unfavorable tenor of telegraphic advices from the American markets, many orders being cancelled or for the present suspended, and the balance left open having their limits so greatly reduced as to preclude the possibility of present execution.

Settlements amount to some 2,200 piculs, the bulk of which consist of second crop teas, and shew very poor value even at the prices paid.

The quality of most parcels is rapidly deteriorating, and it seems that the curing process this season has been carelessly and imperfectly carried out: we fear therefore late purchases will turn out anything but satisfactory on the Home markets.

Our Export from this port and Kobe to date amounts to 9,800,000 lbs an amount somewhat in excess of corresponding period last season; but it seems likely from the general feeling in the United States and the difficulty of obtaining suitable parcels that settlements for balance of season will be much under that of last year. To-day's prices close as under, but the figures quoted, in absence of operations, are almost nominal.

DESCRIPTION.							PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK:—								
Mayebashi	Hanks 1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 530 to 550	
and	2	...	...	...	...	...	590 to 520	
Shinshiu	2½	...	...	...	...	...	475 to 490	
	3	...	...	...	...	...	450 to 465	
	3½ to 4	...	...	...	...	...	420 to 440	
Oshiu, Extra	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Best	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Good and fair	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamatski, Best	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Good	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sodai,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harimichi 1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakida, Extra	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Filature:—								
Tomioka, No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEA:—								
Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 9 to 11	
Good Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 to 14	
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 17	
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 to 22	
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 to 27	
Finest	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 to 31	
Choice	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 and upwards.	
SUNDRIES:—								
Rice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 2.30 to 2.70 per picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.85 to 3.25 "	
" Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Large green	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.35 to 2.45 "	
Cuttle Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00 to 16.50 "	
Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.00 to 37.00 "	
Isinglass	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00 to 26.00 "	
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 35.00 "	
Wax, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00 to 10.75 "	
" Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.00 to 45.00 "	
Gall Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.25 to 9.25 "	
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.40 to 3.30 "	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.40 to 2.70 per catty.	
" (100 a 120 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.75 to 2.10 "	
Tobacco, Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.00 to 12.00 per picul.	
Rape Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.00 to 12.50 "	
Shell Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00 to 35.00 "	
Camphor	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.50 to 18.50 "	
China Root	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50 to 2.65 "	
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.00 to 23.00 "	
Beche-de-mer	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.00 to 33.00 "	
Coals	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.50 to 6.70 per ton.	

Market easy.

Selections on hand of very inferior quality, and prices almost nominal.

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
UNITED STATES and EUROPE via San Francisco or Suez.

Per O. & O. Str. "Oceanic" }

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1877,

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SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS.

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BIRTH.

On the 11th August, at No. 22, Yokohama, Mrs. E. B. WATSON, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 15th August, at No. 82, Bluff, at 6 a.m., AUGUSTUS S. VERNEDE, aged 39 years.

At No. 6, Tanaieke, Reinansaka, Yedo, on the 20th inst., Surgeon Major THEOBALD ANDREW PURCELL, Principal Medical Officer of the Department of Public Works of the Imperial Japanese Government, aged 36 years.

On the 27th inst., at No. 244, Bluff, WILLIAM TULLOCH GAIR, of the Government Central Schools, Hongkong, a native of Caithness, of consumption, aged 30 years.

Summary.

OUR last MAIL SUMMARY was dated the 10th instant for despatch by the P. M. Str. *City of Peking* for San Francisco, which sailed at daylight on the 13th instant. Since then we have received the following mails:—

Per M. M. *Volga*, M'seilles, 30 June, arrd. 16 Aug.
" O. & O. *Belgie*, S. Fr'esco, 27 July, " 16 Aug.
" P. & O. *Bombay*, London, 6 July, " 19 Aug.
" P. M. *City of Tokio*, S. F., 8 Aug., " 29 Aug.
" M. M. *Tibre*, M'seilles, 15 July, " 30 Aug.

And despatched the following:—

Per P. & O. *Sunda*, for Southampton 15 Aug.
" M. M. *Tanais*, for Marseilles 22 Aug.
" P. & O. *Bombay*, for Southampton 29 Aug.

Latest telegraphic advices from London are to the 28th instant.

THE accident to the O. & O. Str. *Oceanic*, namely the loss which she sustained of her propeller on her last trip hence to Hongkong, has only delayed her departure on the present passage by a few days. Her spare propeller which awaited her in Hongkong was adjusted with the least delay possible. She has made the passage between the last

mentioned port and this in good time; and, barring fresh accident, will probably arrive in San Francisco about the same time as she might have been expected without the occurrence of her misadventure.

It must be matter for sincere congratulation on the part of all well wishers of this country that the sanguinary insurrection which has cost so dear is virtually at an end. Refusing all attempt at negotiation, reserving to himself no alternative but the complete fulfilment of his object or defeat, Saigo has battled to the last, until, hemmed in by superior forces, his troops have surrendered in masses, and he himself, at the head of a picked band who had determined to share their leader's fate to the close, has cut his way through the imperial troops which surrounded him, and gone no one at present knows exactly whither, though it is credibly supposed that he has taken refuge in the mountains of Kumada. The troops are returning to the capital, and being in great part disbanded. It remains for the Government now to grant what Saigo has fought for and what the people want—representative institutions. Until this concession is made to the popular wish Japan will never be free from internal commotions, the suppression of which will be a constant trouble, and the fear of them a constant anxiety, to the Government.

AMONG the passengers by this steamer, and certainly not the least distinguished, is General T. B. Van Buren, U. S. Consul-General here, who goes home on six months' leave of absence. On the evening of the 27th inst. the General was the guest of the community at a dinner held in the Grand Hotel, at which a party of between eighty and ninety gentlemen, by all of whom the guest was more or less well, and by all favourably, known, sat down to dinner. A full report of the proceedings will be found within. Such a testimony as was afforded by this dinner, and the speeches which followed it, to the universal esteem in which General Van Buren is held by all classes of residents, is the best refutation that can be offered to the unwarrantable and calumnious aspersions which have been cast upon his character by cowards, who availed themselves of the shield of anonymity to protect them, while they struck through the columns of an unbridled and unscrupulous press.

THE U. S. S. *Keursarge*, while out in search of the *Oceanic*, encountered a heavy blow, in which she lost a boat and sustained some other damage. She put into Hongkong. She is expected here shortly on her homeward route.

REAR ADMIRAL REYNOLDS, U. S. N., having returned home on sick leave, the command of the United States East-Asiatic Squadron devolves for the present upon Captain Young, U. S. N., in command of the *Tennessee*.

THE case of the owner of the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamers against Captain Colomb, R. N., H. M. S. *Audacious*, has been again brought before Her Majesty's Provincial Court here. The defendant through his Counsel appeals against the judgment given, and has made a motion for enlargement of time in which to file his appeal. An extension of four weeks from the 11th instant has been granted. Another motion in the same case, this time on the part of the plaintiff, has been heard. It was to have the case set down again for hearing, and the application was granted subject to the circumstances of vacation.

IN the case of Tokio-fu against Blockley, a claim for ground rent withheld on the plea of prejudice, judgment has been given in H. B. M. Court in favor of the Japanese authorities. This is exactly the reverse of the U. S. Court judgment in the case of Captain Batchelder.

THERE has been very tempestuous weather on the coast. The *City of Tokio* from San Francisco encountered a typhoon on the 25th-26th instant. About the same time the *Oceanic* from Hongkong, some distance to the South, also met with heavy weather. During the night of the 26th a storm, apparently the tail end of a typhoon, blew in Yokohama, where, when the wind was moderating, an earthquake of rather long duration was felt.

THE summary of the foreign trade of Japan for the year 1876, compiled from the reports of the Consuls in the various treaty ports, has been published by H. M. Legation in Tokio.

Mr. F. V. Dickens, an English Barrister admitted to practise in the U. S. Courts in this country, has sued a Mr. A. C. Dunn before the U. S. Consul General for \$2,400, being the amount of his retainer's fee in a case in which he was engaged for Mr. Dunn before the native Supreme Court in Tokio, and interest on the same for the time it has been unpaid. The Court gave judgment for the plaintiff.

Mr. NATHAN J. NEWWITTER, U. S. Consul at Hiogo, and till recently Chairman of the Municipal Council there, is supporting those of his nationals who decline to pay their ground-rent and police-taxes. He contends that the Council is an illegally constituted body. The matter is referred to the U. S. Minister.

A GROWING propensity is observed among Japanese traders to repudiate their contracts with foreigners. They bargain to purchase in hopes of a rise, and perhaps make small payments on account. If the market is favourable to them they complete their contract: if unfavourable they repudiate it on frivolous grounds. A number of cases, arising out of this custom, in which foreigners are plaintiffs, are occupying the attention of the native Judicial Court of Kanagawa.

THE COASTING TRADE OF JAPAN.

THE recent acquisition by the Mitsu Bishi Company of half a dozen new steam vessels shows a growing desire on the part of that influential body to meet the rapidly increasing demands of an internal trade, the importance of which we drew attention to in an article in this journal in June last. The *Hochi Shinbun* of the 10th instant, points out how faithfully this Company has served the Government by placing at their disposal the best ships of the fleet, for the conveyance of troops and stores from the capital to the seat of the insurrection, "but in regard to the conveyance of merchandise," continues the *Hochi Shinbun*, "corresponding inconvenience has accrued, and caused, naturally, more or less decrease in production." The key note of the article in the *Hochi Shinbun*, was first sounded by us, though in a much more pointed manner, when we wrote: "The service of the Mitsu Bishi Company, owing, no doubt, to the limited number and small carrying capacity of their vessels, is notoriously insufficient to meet the requirements of the grain producers of the country, who in consequence, are compelled to limit their transactions, not by the quantity of produce at their disposal, but by the limited means of transport the vessels of this Company place at their command." And we are willing to believe that the Company is not averse to the recognition of an inevitable principle of its existence, as a Company secure from that open competition which has done so much throughout the entire world to destroy the combination, by means of which freights were kept up to so high a figure that the production of the necessities of life was seriously prejudiced; the operations of the agriculturist restricted; the channels of national wealth impeded, and the beneficial results growing out of a judicious use of capital prevented, or confined to a small area and a limited population, by admitting the necessity of so increasing the number and carrying capacity of their vessels as to meet more fully the requirements of the people, and thus render opposition in the coasting trade a work of extra difficulty. Admitting that the increase of the Mitsu Bishi Company's fleet of steam vessels is calculated to supply a great national want, and to form part of the encouragement to home production which Japan so much requires, it is still a patent fact that a great evil remains which must in its operation be prejudicial to the mass of the people. Great Britain is a signal example of the value of maritime competition in compelling the carriers by sea to reduce their charges to the lowest figure consistent with a profit sufficient to remunerate the capitalists for their investments, and the officers for the duty performed. The monopolies exercised by some of the greater steam ship Companies, who, in addition to the exorbitant freights received, were supported by Government mail subsidies to an extent which open competition has cut down to one-fifth of the sums formerly payable in respect of the identical duties now performed, have been virtually extinguished; and the shipowner who can provide a first-class vessel, and perform the voyage undertaken in a satisfactory manner at a lower freight, will receive equal, if not greater, support than the public accords to the well-known and established lines, whether of mail or other steamers.

In Japan this wholesome element of competition is wholly wanting. The opinion long entertained that the so-called Mitsu

Bishi Company was, in reality, a Government undertaking in everything but name, was partially removed by the evidence of Mr. IWASAKI YATARO, in the *Audacious* collision case; we say partially removed, for a large number, if not a positive majority, of foreigners in Japan, still look upon the Company as a Government monopoly, as virtually complete as the rice export trade which has been discussed so recently. That the Company does possess a monopoly is apparent, and that they are determined to maintain that advantage seems clear from their recent purchase of ships. Their enterprise is praiseworthy; as traders they deserve to reap the profits of their undertaking; but as the Company consists of one or more private individuals, the eulogy applied to them by the *Hochi Shinbun* in the following words is misplaced: applied to the Government of the country the foundation of the compliment would have been truthful and the terms graceful: applied to a mere trading Company whose object is profit not patriotism, it is unmeaning and fulsome. The *Hochi Shinbun* says. "What is the purpose of the Company in purchasing these additions to their fleet? It may be easily known. It is only to promote facilities for transport, with the object of enlarging the sphere of home production." The true means "of enlarging the sphere of home production" will not be forwarded by the fostering care of the Japanese Government being wholly devoted to the interests of one steamship Company. The interests of the people would be immeasurably better served by the inauguration on a sound basis of one rival steamship association, than by the addition of many dozen new ships to the Mitsu Bishi line, for as competition is a keen incentive to work upon terms reasonable and uniform, its absence leads to innumerable abuses for which no other remedy exists.

With the recent purchases, we have no concern, beyond, in the Company's interest, pointing out the greater stability the Company would acquire by building vessels for their own purposes of a uniform class and description; and doing so by public tender in the cheapest markets in the world. It is in no spirit of captious criticism we remark that a steam ship Company will find old vessels, that is vessels not built specially for them, the dearest of acquisitions; and in conclusion we would add that the circumstances must indeed be urgent which would compel a foreign steam line, or mercantile firm, to purchase six second-hand vessels on the Yokohama market.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

PERSONS who recollect the halcyon days of prosperity in the ports of China and Japan, who shared, perhaps, in their glories and their joys, may well be pardoned for belonging to that most lugubrious of classes, the praisers of the good old times. And the old times in the Far East were good and merry. They made some rich, and afforded to nearly all who participated in them some chance of becoming so. They have passed away, it is true; but it would be the extreme of pessimism to say that no hope exists, if not of their return, at least of the revolutions of the wheel of time bringing round something very like them. Periods of prosperity and depression, with grades between the two extremes, are cyclical in the history of trade, seeming to be arranged and marked in degrees on a sphere which goes on rotating

through the ages. That, at this present time, the epoch of inactivity should be at the top of the ball, affords but the better reason for the trust that it must commence to trend downwards soon, and that a term of activity and prosperity shall find its way to replace it. "When things are at their worst they sometimes mend." Matters commercial are probably at their worst now; so there is some reason for a hope of their improvement.

Not one country, not one district, suffers. The foreign merchants in the Far East are not the only people who have to complain of hard times. On the contrary, their misfortunes, their want of success, both are shared by those engaged in every branch of legitimate business in every part of the world. Trade reports from all commercial centres at the close of last year spoke of the prospects of commerce as dark and unpromising. Their forebodings have not been belied. Every industry appears to be crippled, and on every hand reports are spread of deeper and yet deeper depression. For three years past the cry has been heard of "declining trade, stagnation, approaching ruin." For three years the dark shadow of adversity has hung over and obscured every industry. Manufacturers, merchants, traders have all been involved in a general loss; and impaired dividends on all kinds of investments have seriously reduced many classes of incomes, and especially in the centre of commercial enterprise, Great Britain. Latest accounts from home tell of the continuance of the depression, of mills working half time—often for the mere purpose of keeping open at all, and so finding some provision for their work people—of revenue declining, of the purchasing power of money diminishing, of the decrease in value of all kinds of manufactured articles. In America the condition of affairs is no better. Railway Companies, Banks, and trading establishments apparently as firm as rocks, have been swept away by the floods of adversity. Thousands of people of all classes are out of employment, and seem to have no chance of finding any. Numbers, indeed, of those unemployed who can pay for their passage back to the old country, return thither on the Ocean steamers, preferring to meet the ills they know at home, rather than encounter those they know not of which surround them in the land they have tried and found wanting. Every country of Europe echoes the same complaints of no work, no money, no trade. East and West Indies, Australia even, make the same moan. The period through which the commercial world is passing, is not one of those ordinary seasons of depression which at intervals visit certain countries, and involve the trading communities for a longer or shorter term in commercial calamity and distress. It is not one of those sharp disruptions and violent changes, involving loss and failure for a short season, followed by a natural and speedy adjustment, and which, while bringing a check upon the undue conversion of floating into fixed capital, and clearing away the abuses and excesses of credit, tends to widen the channels through which commerce should flow, namely, cheapness, expedition, enterprise, and the free circulation of money. It is lasting and universal. It has gone from bad to worse for several years, and extends through every country where trade is known.

Nothing would be gained by disguising a fact which is but too apparent. The hope remains that the tide of commerce has now fallen to its lowest ebb; and that it must soon by a natural reaction flow upward to the springfloods of activity and vigor.

AT CONSIGNEES' RISK.

FOR some years past advertisements have been published in the daily newspapers respecting the discharge and delivery of cargo from steamers lately arrived from London or other European ports; and as such advertisements are, we conceive, rather threats without bases, than *bonâ fide* notices entailing a legitimate penalty in their breach, it may not be out of place to pay them some passing attention. These advertisements run generally in this manner, "Consignees of cargo are requested to send in their bills of lading, duly endorsed, for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from the English hatoba, where they will lie at the risk of consignees as soon as landed." It is to that portion of the advertisement we have italicised we desire to direct public attention, and to do so before any serious loss has arisen to complicate the question as it now stands. The rules and practices of fifty years ago, when voyages were performed in about as many months as the modern steamer now requires weeks; when freights were high, and with so little competition, that one round voyage to India, completed in eighteen months, was considered good work for any vessel, exist no longer, and it has become of the first necessity to the owner of a steam-vessel that her delay in port shall be reduced to a minimum, to secure which he is prepared to risk eventualities he would not accept under other circumstances.

The condition of the ordinary bill of lading provides, amongst other things, for the delivery, to the holder of that document, of the goods specified therein in good order and condition, certain declared perils, such as inevitable accident, of the sea, fire, &c., excepted, and the question to be considered is, whether an advertisement or notice such as that we have described, is sufficient to remove the obligation imposed upon the shipowner by the bill of lading; or, if it is not sufficient for that purpose, what remedy has the shipowner against those persons who will not take prompt delivery of their goods from the side of the vessel. An illustration will be the best explanation, and it may be stated in the form of a question thus:—A. master of a steamer, advertised by his agents in the manner already set forth, and proceeded to act in accordance with the notice. He landed a quantity of cargo on the English hatoba on Saturday afternoon, too late for passing through the Customs, on that day, even had the consignee been in waiting to take immediate delivery. Under cover of the Customs' shed the goods would have to remain until Monday at the earliest, except under very unusual circumstances. During the interval between Saturday night and Monday morning, the shed takes fire, or is destroyed by a typhoon, and the goods stored beneath it are either lost, or so damaged as to be no longer marketable. On Monday B, the Consignee, presented the bill of lading to A, the shipmaster, and demanded delivery of the goods therein specified. A pleaded that the goods were landed, and lost or injured by a peril, the responsibility of which he had disclaimed prior to their removal from the ship. Is the defence of A good in this case? We humbly think not. It is clear there has been no delivery under the bill of lading sufficient to discharge the master, and it is beyond all question that the ordinary policy of sea insurance is at an end when "the goods are there discharged and safely landed;" by whom discharged and landed being irrelevant to the point at issue.

The holder of the bill of lading would proceed against the ship in the usual manner, and we certainly do not exceed our province in expressing an opinion that the ship would be held liable to make good the losses sustained under the particular circumstances described.

If our view is correct, and we invite discussion and correction, the term "where they will lie at the risk of consignees" is a threat without a base, which neither stimulates the backward consignee, nor protects the shipmaster from the consequences of an act the commission of which the interest of himself and his owners often imperatively casts upon him.

Every mercantile firm in Yokohama knows well the great amount of labour entailed, and the scanty remuneration earned, by acting as the agents of inward bound ships; in fact so disproportionate are they that several good houses will not accept the burden, while others only do so to oblige or assist friends or constituents who place other business in their hands. To those firms who are parties directly by their signatures as agents to the advertisement, an additional responsibility attaches in event of a claim arising such as we have described; a responsibility not to be lightly treated or passed over when the chances of accident are taken into consideration. Of destruction by fire, of goods stored under a wooden shed close by the water side, there would not appear to be very much danger, though the fact should not be overlooked that Fire Insurance Companies, who fix their rates by the results of actual experience, consider one and one-half per cent a moderate charge for a solidly built stone godown, securely closed at night and where no fires or lights are allowed to be used; yet what prudent merchant will allow goods in a godown to remain uninsured for one single night? On the risk of damage by gales of wind; of typhoons accompanied by torrents of rain, too much stress can hardly be laid. The sheds at the Western or English Hatoba, though stoutly built and commodious can scarcely be called proof against such storms as that we had on the 26th July last, nor do we think it was ever the intention of the Japanese Government that they should be used for any other purpose than the merely temporary one of giving cover to goods while being landed and examined for payment of duty. There are certainly Government bonded warehouses—thoroughly good and secure buildings—where storage can be had upon moderate terms. The storage of goods landed by the shipmaster in a bonded warehouse will reduce his risk for loss or damage by fire or storm to a minimum, and in many instances the master would be repaid the charges so incurred, though we do not think he could enforce their reimbursement unless a clause to that effect be inserted in the bill of lading and be accepted by the shipper, as it would be by so large a majority, that the dissentients must perforce agree to the condition. We therefore earnestly, and with the best intentions, recommend this matter to all those firms who are interested as agents for steamship companies, or who accept the inward consignment of steam-vessels. By the insertion of an express clause, written or printed across the bill of lading to the effect that, "All cargo, when ready to be discharged from the ship will, if not immediately taken delivery of, be landed and stored in the bonded warehouses provided by the Government of Japan and be insured against loss by fire until delivery is taken. All expenses so incurred will form a lien upon the cargo to be paid before delivery."

This or a similar condition would relieve the shipowner and the agents, from the consequences of accidents, which though out of their control, they are now, so far as our judgment goes, responsible for; and it would have the double effect of compelling those consignees who not unfrequently materially retard the discharge of vessels to either send off promptly for their goods or else pay a reasonable and just charge to others who have properly performed the work they were too indifferent to do for themselves.

MUNICIPAL.

WHAT should be Municipal matters are perhaps not so badly managed in Yokohama as they might be, as, indeed, a person not living there but knowing generally the machinery employed for the Municipal control of the place, might reasonably suppose they would be. At the present moment they are no more defectively controlled than they were any time before a month or so ago, when the Foreign Settlement rejoiced in the possession of a full-blown Municipal Director, supposed to have supreme authority in matters which would come under the control of a municipality did such a body exist—to unite in his own person all the powers and privileges of so august a corporation. How those powers and privileges were restricted until they came to be but a shadow of what they really should have been, until in point of fact the late Municipal Director had become but a channel for communication between foreigners and the local government, must be well known to everybody who has taken the smallest interest in the matter. How instead of having control of municipal funds, and the authority to employ them in the proper maintenance in a state of order of the streets and roads of the foreign settlement, the Municipal Director's office at last fell into the position of that of a bill collector or compradore on rather a large scale is not unknown either. The one function of his post which was retained to the last in full vigor by the Municipal Director was that of collector of ground rents; but with the disposal of ground rents when collected, beyond lodging them in the possession of the Governor of the Ken, he had very little to do. We have heard that even his services as go-between in the matter of communications between foreigners and the native officials were of late but very sparingly availed of: that, for some reason or other, aliens having any claim to make on, or request to prefer to, the Kencho officials, preferred to make them through their respective Consuls rather than through the Municipal Director; and that, in availing themselves of the former channel, they thought they were more likely to obtain what they wanted than if they had employed the latter.

It is, on the whole, only fair to say that, if there is no marked improvement in many matters since no Municipal Director has held nominal sway in Yokohama, neither is there any retrogression. The streets are still kept remarkably clean in the foreign settlement, and to attain this end, now, as of yore, a gang of well grown guttersnipes or scavengers, armed with portentous besoms, patrol the streets every day and all day long, and sweep into small heaps, to be rapidly disintegrated by the breeze, such portions of the accumulated dust and rubbish as they do not project into the eyes or on to the clothes of the passers by. It is true that what is left

of the little heaps aforesaid—the more solid particles which are able to withstand the sweeping gusts which are better if less methodical sweepers than the sweepers—are in part carried away in baskets by coolies, whose load, too, keeps lightening as the carriers go jerkily along. The only difference in discomfort in walking behind a sweeper, and a carrier, of rubbish in the streets of Yokohama is one of degree. In the former case you have dust, in the latter gravel, blown into your eyes. In the matter of robberies we have hardly had sufficient opportunity in point of time to compare Yokohama without a Municipal Director, with Yokohama when blessed with and reigned over by one. So we will not say authoritatively that the thieves have the same happy opportunities to steal undiscovered, and that the police are at night as conspicuous by their absence, and in the daytime as apathetic, as they were before. We will stick to patent facts, the rather that as the days get shorter we shall have ample opportunity, no doubt, afforded by the thieves to compare by-gone with what will then be present times.

As regards lighting the streets of the Settlement we are no worse off now than we have ever been since the commencement of last year. In fact, as we are now probably better used to the anomaly of pitch dark streets in a civilized community than we were when the Gas Company or the Kencho threw us into the shade, and plunged the streets of Yokohama into an Egyptian obscurity, we are probably comparatively better off. We have made full acquaintance with the ill we have. The streets are no darker than they were before; and our feet are better used to the obscurity. The sensation of blindness to the newly blind must be very dreadful; but familiarity with blindness may breed a sort of *quasi* contentment with it.

Spasmodic attempts in the direction of street-watering have been made. Occasionally in remote spots one or two coolies may be seen running to and fro with buckets with some water in them, and holes somewhere through which the water flows as long as it can. This is not perhaps the best method of laying the dust; but as it is not employed very often in the same locality it would be a little hypercritical to grumble about it. It is good and charitable to have sympathy with the most childish efforts to please; and we think that the master who caressed with a cudgel the donkey who tried to demonstrate his affection by the same signs as the poodle was a trifle severe.

After all we are not the public of Yokohama. We are content to represent it. And so long as the public is content to pay, directly or indirectly, either as tenants to foreign landlords in the shape of an extravagant rent, or as tenants of the Government in the shape of a no less exorbitant ground-rent, and to have no return, to have a town without police practically, streets unwatered by day in the droughts, unlighted always, and the prevalence of a cheap and very nasty system of scavenging; if they are content to put up with all sorts of positive and negative inconveniences, while they know that they pay for and have a right to the provision of conveniences, well then it is the concern of the public, and we, as a unit of the easily satisfied whole, must put up with the pain which we have not wit or courage to remove, must let the Japanese authorities pocket our ground-rents, do as they like with them and with us, while we sit quietly on one side and watch them doing it.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO GEN. T. B. VAN BUREN.

The gentleman who has for the last three years discharged so efficiently the duties of U. S. Consul-General, and has, besides, rendered himself so popular among all classes of society, was not likely to be allowed to depart from Yokohama without some token of the esteem in which he is held by the community. A farewell dinner was decided upon as a means of expressing that esteem, and was given on the 27th inst. in the Grand Hotel. Mr. J. J. Keswick occupied the chair; and eighty-five gentlemen in all sat down to dinner, but very few of the places which had been taken being vacant. The tables were laid in the large dining saloon, which was exquisitely decorated with ferns and flowers, and the repast was worthy of the *chef* who prepared it.

On the right of Mr. Keswick sat General Van Buren, the guest of the evening, supported by Mr. Nomura Yasushi, the Governor of the Kanagawa Ken, at the right of whom sat his interpreter, Mr. P. Osborne. On the left of the Chairman was Captain Young, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. *Tennessee*, and next to the latter was placed Captain Buller, R. N., H. M. S. *Modeste*. Among the other guests present were Baron Rosen, and Mr. Stevens of the Diplomatic Body, Messrs. Brennwald, Russell Robertson, Castelli, Bavier, Kraetzer, Van Oordt, Fischer, Denison, and Pelikan of the Consular Corps, Mr. Motono, Commissioner of Customs, Tachikoi, Judge, Messrs. Lowder, Dickens, and Kirkwood, Captains Young and Boyd, and Lieutenants Bronson and Augur, and Paymasters Barton and Smith, U. S. N., Messrs. J. G. Walsh, Bayne, Wolf's, Van der Pot, Fobes, and H. Allen, jr., General Le Gendre, Drs. Simmons, Wheeler, Tripler, Stont, Perkins, and Latham, Brooke, Pinn, House, Hay, Lévy, and Cole, with Col. Knox, the *New York Herald* correspondent, and Mr. Weiller, Messrs. Dodds, Center, Harman, Spooner, Heinemann, Stone, Farley, Wertheimer, Bennett, McDonald, Blakeway, Petrocochino, Beato, Batchelder, Terry, Pagden and F. Dunn.

The Band of the *Tennessee* played at intervals during dinner, and between the toasts.

After dinner, the glasses being charged, the Chairman proposed the health of "Our Monarchs and Chief Magistrates," and next that of the "Diplomatic Corps." This was responded to in a neat little speech by Baron Rosen, who understands the humor of the English language, as well as he understands the language itself. He apologised for what he called his inability to reply efficiently on behalf of the body, of which he was but one of the "hands," not one of the "heads."

Mr. Brooke, in proposing the toast of the "Governor of Kanagawa," alluded to the former services of that gentleman in the field; and complimented him upon the assiduity, urbanity, and thoroughness with which he discharged the duties of his present office, and his willingness to meet the wishes of the members of the foreign community. The labors of his position were neither few nor light, as in addition to ruling over his countrymen he had to deal with a lot of troublesome foreigners. He had gained the good opinion of the latter, and of the foreign press. The speaker alluded to the abolition of the office of Municipal Director, and the condition of the Settlement. He hoped that in time there would be light ground rents, that all persons would have their rights, and that all parts of

the foreign settlement would be lighted and watered. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

The Governor, through Mr. Osborne, replied as follows:—

I thank you, gentlemen, for the kind and cordial manner in which you have drunk my health. I can only say I wish that I deserved half of the amiable things Mr. Brooke has said of me.

There are many of those present this evening whom I have had the honour of thanking thus on other occasions when there was no alloy to the pleasure of the evening. To night there is one drawback to my perfect enjoyment—the fact that we are about to lose from amongst us (let us hope only for a while) the presence of General Van Buren, in whom I have ever found a good friend and zealous officer; really always to do his utmost towards the smoothing away of difficulties, and towards making our official intercourse as agreeable as possible.

As however the privilege of proposing the health of the guest of the evening has fallen into abler hands than mine, I will not trespass further on that gentleman's ground, but content myself with allowing him to express what I know to be the sentiments of all of us, and with wishing General Van Buren a speedy return.

For your courtesy to me I thank you again most warmly.

The fourth health was the toast of the evening, that of the distinguished guest, General Van Buren, which was proposed by the Chairman, who was frequently interrupted by applause, in the following terms:—

Gentlemen:—The toast which I have now the honour to propose is one which by your presence here this evening you signify will receive at your hands a most enthusiastic reception; for, gentlemen, it is the toast of the evening, "The health of our guest, General Van Buren."

We are met together to-night to pay a compliment to an old friend, an old resident among us, who is about to take his departure to his own land, and we would not have him go from our midst without some expression of the regard which we have felt towards him. The name of General Van Buren is a household word in this mixed community of ours, and brings to mind pleasant suggestions of the kindly gentleman and his genial humour, of which we have had such agreeable experience.

Whether we consider General Van Buren as performing the duties of his office at the Consular Board, as dispensing justice from the Bench, or, as the social character, we shall be satisfied in our reminiscences of him, and declare him to have been in all these relations one meriting our respect and esteem, and of whom we daily feel that, take him all in all, we never may look upon his like again.

But, Gentlemen, it is too much to expect that we are going to give General Van Buren simply unqualified praise: that we are figuratively going to pat him on the back, and say that he is a paragon of perfection: that we are going to pay the very questionable compliment of saying that he has been all things to all men. Oh no! far from it. We will tell our guest that we have had differences of opinion with him: that in many things we consider our opinion was better than his: that we were right and he was wrong; but even if we do so, what is the result? It is this! We feel that we respect him the more; for when did man ever fully respect the man that always agreed with him? or when did the manly, straightforward, independent, decided disagreement with us, ever fail to astonish us into respect?

In discussions at the Consular Board, in questions affecting the community's interests, we have had his assistance or his opposition; and we can earnestly say that whatever view of a question he has adopted he has maintained nobly and conscientiously; and we know that whatever his hand has found to do he has done with his might!

It is unnecessary that I should detain you longer upon a theme eloquent in itself, but I, in the beginning of these remarks, said that we had met together to give a testimony of our regard to General Van Buren, but it is more than that: we wish the expressions of this evening to be a pleasant recollection to him for ever, a pleasant testimony to his family of their sire's worth, an agreeable record to his countrymen of his value, and an invitation to his enemies, if he have any, that they should remember the "quality of mercy" be kindly, and forbear!

And now, General Van Buren, on behalf of this company, I bid you God speed. Whether you retire

to the enjoyment of a well earned repose, or to devote your mature knowledge and experience to your country still, or only for a holiday before re-appearing among us, may you always remember our expressions towards you this evening, and may they throughout your life be a pleasant episode to cast your thoughts back upon. We one and all bid you a hearty farewell!

The health was drank with all the honors and half a dozen cheers more.

General Van Buren, who was received on rising with a tumult of applause, returned thanks thus:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is in the experience, I doubt not, of every one of us that there are occasions when language seems utterly inadequate to express real emotion. My heart is throbbing at this moment to pour out the feelings of gratitude which your kind words, Mr. Chairman, and your generous response, my friends, have kindled. But, alas! my tongue refuses its office, and the words that come to me seem cold and formal. I can only say I thank you—with my whole heart I give you thanks for this warm, this generous greeting.

When I came among you, some three or more years ago, I was received with that same kindness and courtesy that has followed me ever since. In striving to worthily perform the varied and important duties of my position, I have, on almost every occasion, been cheered and encouraged by your sympathy and approval; and in the few instances in which some of you have differed from me in opinion, you have never assailed my motives or questioned my good faith. Nay more, when my character has been assailed by anonymous writers through the columns of newspapers at a distance, you have hastened to express your indignation at the outrage, and your confidence in me as a citizen and a magistrate.

In these modern days there appear to be two species or classes of privileged libellers whom the law refuses to touch. One is the exalted official who ventilates his envy, jealousy and hatred through reports to his Government; and the other is the nameless assassin who sends his poisonous shafts through the columns of a prostituted press. To both of these I have been a victim.

To the former when I occupied a position more conspicuous than that I fill at present; and then my neighbors and townsmen at home, those who knew me well and knew I was incapable of dishonorable acts, and the people of my State, without distinction of creed or party, took up arms in my defence, and indignantly scouted the base accusations of the functionary whose vanity and malice had made him a shameless libeller; and in the course of time my Government rejected his charges, and restored me to its confidence and esteem.

And now, when certain newspapers in the United States are loaning their columns to anonymous scribblers, hired to blacken and defame my character, you, my friends, without distinction of race or nationality, who have known me for the past three years, to whom my public and private life is an open book, have rallied to my support and condemned, in no uncertain language, the efforts of my enemies.

And as I am about to sail away from you into the dim mysteries of the future, hoping soon to return, but with the myriad uncertainties of life and circumstances surrounding my steps, you gather here, this distinguished, this enthusiastic, assemblage, to express to me in glowing words your friendly regard, and to bid me God speed.

It seems but a tame acknowledgement for all this to say, "I thank you." And yet, what language can I use? Are not those homely words, after all, laden as they are with the heart's deepest emotions, more eloquent in their simple earnestness than the most elaborate embroidery of speech?

I am conscious of having striven to do my duty faithfully, and to deserve your good opinion. That I have succeeded, as your presence here warrants me in believing, will be to me always a most grateful reflection. I shall leave you with deep regret, and did I think my departure final this would be a most unhappy moment.

But my hope is to return, and to take again by the hand the kind friends who now gather to bid me good-bye.

Great changes, my friends, have taken place since I landed on these shores. In this small community of ours, some, whose bright faces we loved to look upon, have gone to their long rest; others have journeyed to far away shores, and are mingling in other scenes. A period of commercial depression has succeeded to the active glowing prosperity of

the olden times, and now lawn tennis seems to absorb the surplus energies of the settlement. We are left without a Municipal Director: the BUND bears the appearance of being in a chronic state of typhoon: sheep pasture on the race course while grols are heard from the rival Race Clubs; PUNCH goes into the country, and on his return endeavors to inoculate the community with the dyspepsia he had contracted by the undue use of fresh air, unusual exercise, and plain food. The VOLUNTEERS, that were to have protected us from the dread ravages of men in arms, have vanished like the morning dew, and yet we are safe, and a sense of a peaceful dullness and security pervades the settlement. To take a wider view. Important events have taken place in the Empire of Japan within the time referred to. The native public press, although controlled by restrictive laws, has increased in numbers, circulation, and power, and its influence upon the future of the country can only be estimated by those who have reflected upon what the same agent has accomplished in other lands.

Courts have to some extent been remodelled, and systems of jurisprudence and of legal practice have been projected, which, when completed, will tend to the administration of justice, by the methods, and, as it is to be hoped, with the results to which we have been accustomed in our own countries.

The progress of these improvements must necessarily be slow. Nations do not change their habits of thought and modes of procedure in a day. I am certain, however, that each of us, whatever his views, prejudices, or opinions, gives to this Government his warmest sympathies in its undertakings, and will greet with joy every step of progress made and every degree of prosperity realized by the people of Japan. Civil war has of late raged within the Empire, but fortunately so remote from us that its horrors have not intruded on our daily lives, and but its echoes have reached us as from far distant shores. We are told that its end is near, and let us hope that, with returning peace, the Government, in the exercise of its greatly increased and well deserved strength, may use it with that wise discretion that should ever accompany such great responsibilities; and that the education of the people, which languished under the stern necessities of war, shall again receive the attention its importance demands. From other lands, also, come to us the news of dread conflicts, the extent and issues of which no man can foretell; and all Europe seems trembling on the verge of a war such as the world has never seen. May heaven avert such an awful calamity: may it so be ordered that whatever is evil in this conflict may be brought to naught: may the right speedily triumph; and the bright angel of peace be swift-winged in her flight over all lands.

But I fear I am exceeding the limits of a post-prandial talk.

To inflict a speech upon you at this time would be but a poor return for your exceeding kindness.

Before taking my seat, however, I must be permitted to tender to my colleagues, one and all, my acknowledgements for their unvarying courtesy. Our intercourse, official and personal, has been marred by no misunderstanding; but on the contrary we have worked together in most cases, in the greatest harmony: and when differing in opinion we have done so without resentment or ill will.

To all the Japanese officials, also, with whom I have been brought into contact, and especially to the most worthy and estimable gentleman, the Governor of Kanagawa, whose health you have just drunk, I must express my obligations for constant and unwearied kindness.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, from all classes and conditions of persons in this country, I have met nothing but kind and considerate treatment, of which I desire to express my deep appreciation. It is for this reason, Sir, (among a thousand others), that I entertain a most affectionate interest for the people of Japan, and a sincere desire for their welfare and happiness.

I have said I expected to return to this country. I go, for awhile, to my own land, in which perhaps greater changes are annually taking place than in any other part of the world; for our restless and energetic people are constantly at work wresting precious metals from the earth, turning the desert into a garden, opening new lines of internal traffic, struggling with new problems of government, and striving, by new methods and in new ways, to work out for themselves and their children a future of success and prosperity.

I trust when I do come again among you, I may find matters greatly improved, with trade revived, confidence restored, and every business element working in harmony.

I trust, my friends, I shall find each one of you highly prosperous, not, in the words of a distinguished citizen, by having "done ze public in ze eye"—but, (to quote the same authority) "by doing, very much, the businesses who make (what you call) the prosperities."

Again, my friends, thanks—a thousand thanks—and farewell.

"Farewell a word that hath been and must be,
"A sound that makes us linger; yet—Farewell."

The General resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged cheering.

Mr. F. V. Dickens, in proposing the toast of "Our Armies and Navies," alluded to the fact of his having formerly served in the navy, and, as it happened, under the distinguished officer (Captain Buller) who, he understood, would have to reply to the toast, and who had been so long in Japan as to be almost entitled to be called a resident. With "Our Armies and Navies," he specially coupled "the Army and Navy of Japan." In concluding his speech Mr. Dickens briefly and happily alluded to the affectionate respect he entertained for the departing guest from whom he had, during the last three years, experienced the utmost official courtesy.

Captain Young and Captain Buller having briefly replied,

Mr. J. G. Walsh proposed "Our Consuls." He said that the Consuls had always endeavored to make our social and commercial positions as good as they could make them. He alluded pleasantly and appropriately to the good fellowship which prevailed among the Consuls, rejoiced that the Consul who was leaving would be succeeded worthily, and concluded by joining to the toast the healths of Mr. Brennwald and Mr. Russell Robertson.

After a few words from Mr. Brennwald, who excused himself from speaking more at length on the ground of his not being English, and said that the gentleman whose name had been coupled with his would do more justice to the subject than he could,

Mr. Russell Robertson rose and spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Walsh and gentlemen,—I beg in the name of the Consuls to thank you for uniting so kindly in drinking our healths, and I gladly take advantage of the occasion that is thus afforded me to bear testimony to the cordial relations that at present exist between the Consuls and the community generally. To say, gentlemen, that we endeavour to do our duty is simply to say that which can be equally well said of every one here present, but duties can be performed with a good grace, and with an ill grace. It is not to be expected that a Consul can make a drawing-room of his office, but what he can do is to import drawing-room manners into it, and discharge his duties with patience, good temper, and that amount of skill and experience which each of us brings to bear in a greater or less degree.

It is this that the Consuls claim to do, and, further, in their intercourse amongst themselves as colleagues, in their intercourse with their fellow countrymen and with the officials and people of Japan, never to forget that the interests, the honour, and good name of their respective countries are committed to their safe keeping.

I am desired by my colleagues, and indeed I require no prompting to do so, to express our sense of the loss we are about to sustain in the approaching departure of our esteemed friend and colleague.

It is very generally known, and our honoured guest has referred to it himself, that General Van Buren has been made the object in the United States of virulent personal attack directed against his private character.

These attacks have, I believe, taken the shape of anonymous writings in newspapers.

I have not perused these personally, in the first place because they have never been before me in any way, and in the second place curiosity has not prompted me to seek out that which vilifies my friend. I have however a very general idea of their tenor. And all I have to say in respect to them is this, that if to endeavor to appear happy and light-hearted in business and out of business, if to accept and respond to the generous hospitality for which

Yokohama is proverbial, if to shake by the hand and at times to break bread with those whose social intercourse with us is in a measure restricted by reason of those unwritten laws which govern the movements of society in all parts of the world, if, gentlemen, to do all this constitutes a crime, then is my conduct equally criminal with that of Gen. Van Buren, equally is my good name open to be aspersed, and equally with him am I unworthy to hold the commission with which my Queen has honoured me.

I utter these words, gentlemen, not prompted by feelings of idle sentiment, nor with any desire to have it recorded in print to-morrow that on the occasion of the farewell dinner to our guest, the British Consul said this and that of his colleague, the American Consul-General, I speak, gentlemen, not so much as a colleague, but as a friend and a fellow citizen of the General's at this port; and as one who if his own good name ever comes to be assailed with as little reason as there has been in the case of our guest, may I trust not be wanting in a friend who in the interests of truth, friendship, and justice will come forward and defend my fair name, as I have endeavoured, I fear but unworthily and with but a poor show of eloquence, that of my friend, General Van Buren.

D. Latham having proposed "the Bench and the Bar," Mr. Montague Kirkwood was called on by the Chairman to return thanks, both for the Bench, in the absence of Mr. Wilkinson, and for his own learned brethren of the Bar.

Mr. Kirkwood humorously demurred to being called upon to supply the place of Mr. Wilkinson, who, he said, was absent preparing a very painstaking judgment, showing why foreigners should pay ground rents. A sally upon the length and elaborateness of the learned Law Secretary's decisions caused much laughter, as did the modest expression of the speaker's hope that he might come to the Bench himself *some day*. The speaker, on behalf of the Bar, found that that body had not much to thank the public for. He deplored that "litigation was in decay," and suggested that the reason why there were so few lawsuits in Yokohama, which was in this respect a happy exception to most other places, might be found, perhaps, in the fact that attorneys were absent, and it was their business to encourage litigation. His speech was longer than he had intended, "owing to Mr. Wilkinson." He was proud to say that the guest of the evening was a distinguished member of the Bar: so, in a sense, was the manager of the hotel, who had provided them with a dish of which he (Mr. Kirkwood) had eaten with pleasure, and on which he made an ear-grating pun.

Mr. D. W. Stevens proposed "the Press," a toast which was replied to by Mr. House.

"The ladies," the last of the official toasts, was given by Captain Buller in highly eulogistic terms; and, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Pearson, who had been intended to reply to it, it was answered in somewhat cynical but amusing style by P'aymaster Smith, who introduced a couple of recitations, the first, "The Coquette," being an effusion anything but complimentary to the fair sex.

Before the company separated some unofficial toasts were proposed, notably, the health of Mr. Denison, U. S. Vice Consul General, to whose industry and ability to discharge the duties of the post he himself was leaving General Van Buren feelingly testified. The subject of ground-rents having been more than once alluded to during the evening, the General again broached it, and in connection with it gave the health of a sinner in the matter, Captain Batchelder, who replied as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I did not come here to-night expecting to be called upon to make any reply, but, as we sometimes say, every man is entitled to have his "put."

It affords me great pleasure to assist in doing justice to our esteemed guest. In the early days of San Francisco, more than a generation ago, I had the pleasure and honor to meet, among the pioneers of that enterprising city, as one of its prominent lawyers, our present U. S. Consul-General, whose many legal and equitable decisions during his residence here we have so generally approved. Japan cannot afford to lose so able a Judge; therefore let us hope our esteemed legist will speedily return to us again. We trust the full power of the O. & O. Co.'s *Oceanic* may be "cented" in giving its every revolution to the safe and speedy landing of one of Japan's true friends in the keeping of his Golden City friends, and that, during his visit East and quick return here, he may not be further annoyed by any more "Jay-Hawks."

In reference to the Tokio-fu ground-rent case against me, it should have been instituted against many others. I have never refused to pay just ground-rents. The Government have ample security for any rent on that property legally due them under the treaty land regulations. I have always claimed there were equities under their contract with the land-renters in our favour. The ex-Chiji of Tokio, under whom this suit was originally commenced, has made way for the present able Chiji, a man of greater progress. Now that the Government of Japan have this Tokio-fu contract between the Tokio-fu and the land-renters under investigation, I am confident it will be influenced by the able decision of our departing Judge, and concessions conceded in the near future. I have always been a firm believer in the future success of this nation under practical economy.

The Government has had plenty of work over the rebellion now nearly crushed. If we continue to be patient for a short time I am confident the Tokio-fu ground-rents, as well as many of our present difficulties under this Government, will be equitably settled.

At midnight there was a general move towards the door, and the guest of the evening having been hoisted on the shoulders of some of his friends, and carried in triumph through the room, the party broke up, after an evening which, unanimously and without reserve, they pronounced one of the most pleasant they had ever spent, wishing their parting guest good speed, and a safe and quick return to a place where he has made himself so sincerely and affectionately esteemed.

SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN FOR THE YEAR 1876.

On summarizing the Foreign Commerce of Japan for 1876, as given in the Reports of Her Majesty's Consuls for the various Treaty Ports, the Total Trade of the year is shewn to have amounted to the following value.

	Dollars.	
Imports.....	24,087,515	
Exports.....	27,669,466	
Total.....	\$51,756,981	

This total was distributed in the following proportions among the various Treaty Ports.

	Imports. Dollars.	Exports. Dollars.	Total. Dollars.
Kanagawa.....	18,841,880	21,431,879	40,273,759
Hiogo & Osaka.	4,155,056	3,500,952	7,656,008
Nagasaki.....	1,063,199	1,959,673	3,022,872
Hakodate.....	27,380	776,962	804,342
Total.....	\$24,087,515	\$27,669,466	\$51,756,981

On comparing the Trade of 1876 with that of 1875, it will be seen that the Imports of 1876 exhibit a Decrease of \$5,379,552, while the Exports, on the other hand, increased to the value of \$9,654,576; consequently, the Total Trade of the year shews an advance in value on that of 1875 of \$4,275,024. Thus:—

Year.	Imports. Dollars.	Exports. Dollars.	Total. Dollars.
1875.....	29,437,067	18,014,890	47,451,957
1876.....	24,087,515	27,669,466	51,756,981
	\$5,379,552	\$9,654,576	\$4,275,024
	Decrease.....	Increase.....	Increase.....

IMPORTS.

On the examining the Import Trade of the year, the Decrease above-mentioned will be found to be apportioned among the various classes of goods to the amounts given in the following Table:—

Decrease.	Dollars.
Woollen Manufactures.....	402,142
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures.....	1,185,971
Metals.....	216,311
Miscellaneous, Foreign.....	3,225,736
Eastern Produce.....	435,446
	5,465,606
Increase.	
Cotton Manufactures.....	78,671
Arms.....	7,383
	86,054
Total Decrease, Imports.....	\$5,379,552

It will thus be seen that the Import Trade of the year has been characterized by those fluctuations which usually mark the course of the Foreign Trade of Japan. In 1875 the Imports (\$29,467,067) were more than five millions of dollars in excess of those of 1874; in 1876 they exhibit as great a decrease on those of 1875. The increase in 1875 was common to all classes of goods; the decrease in 1876 is equally general. It is chiefly observable, however, in Woollens, Mixed Cotton and Woollens, and Miscellaneous Goods,—these being the classes which exhibited the principal increase in 1875.

Woollen Manufactures declined from \$3,846,636 in 1875 to \$3,444,494 in 1876, while Cotton and Woollen Manufactures fell from \$2,026,532 in 1875 to \$840,561 in 1876. It is evident, therefore, that the heavy importations of those goods in 1875 were not met by a corresponding consumption, and that the stocks of that year had to be passed on to 1876.

Cotton Manufactures form an exception to the above remarks, as the total importations of this class of goods shew a slight increase in value (\$78,671) on those of 1875. The Transactions in the two staple articles Cotton Yarn and Shirtings—exhibit a satisfactory advance, but a fall occurred in the less important articles, as is shewn by the following Table:—

Quantity.	Dollars. 1875.	Quantity.	Dollars. 1876.
Cotton Yarn—			
137,253 picls.	4,057,850	147,099 picls.	4,151,514
Shirtings—			
46,637,309 yds.	2,616,723	56,387,194 yds.	2,997,536
Other Cotton }	2,299,464		1,903,599
Goods..... }			
Total.....	\$3,974,037		\$9,052,706

The class of goods which apparently experienced the greatest decline is that of Foreign Miscellaneous, the Imports of which in 1875 amounted to \$8,546,836 as against \$5,321,099 in 1876. It was shewn, however, in the Summary of last year that the first-named sum included importations on Government account to the amount of \$3,547,546, and that the value of Miscellaneous Goods imported in the way of Trade was therefore \$4,999,289. The importations of 1876 included articles on Government account to the value of only \$806,801, and those which entered in the course of Trade amounted therefore to \$4,514,298. This sum, when compared with the Imports under the same head in 1875 (after deducting articles on Government account) exhibits a decline of \$484,991, which shews that the actual trade

in this class of goods fell in 1876, as in the case of Imports, to nearly the amount of the trade of 1874, which was \$4,485,272.

The goods, which are classed under the head of Miscellaneous Foreign, are given in detail in the Consular Returns, but the following Table shews that rather less than half of the Miscellaneous Goods imported in the way of Trade in 1876 were composed of the ten under-mentioned items:—

	Dollars.
Kerosene Oil	455,792
Leather	248,129
Drugs and Medicines... ..	246,290
Provisions and Stores... ..	244,033
Machinery	235,454
Paper and Stationery... ..	202,833
Beer, Wines, and Spirits	200,939
Tea Lead	163,683
Clothing and Haberdashery	153,799
Watches	144,631
Total... ..	\$2,295,583

The heading termed Eastern Produce comprises the Raw Materials imported into Japan from China and neighbouring countries, the trade in which is almost entirely carried on by Chinese merchants.

As compared with the Imports of 1875 there has been a fall in Sugar and a rise in Cotton, to the amount shewn in the following Table, the result being a deminution under this heading in the Trade of 1876 of \$435,446.

1875.	Dollars.	1876.	Dollars.
Sugar—			
741,796 pcls.*	3,482,588	655,438 pcls.*	2,743,820
Raw Cotton—			
26,580 pcls.*	364,977	47,850 pcls.*	724,911
Other Eastern Produce—			
—	1,015,923	—	959,311
Total.....	\$4,863,488		\$4,428,042

* 1 picul=133½ lbs. av.

The experience of the Import Trade of 1876 furnished another proof of the limited character of the Japan market, and shews that no great extension of that Trade is to be looked for. The power of Japan to purchase must of course depend upon her power to produce, and a review of the Exports of the country during the last five years shews that these have not increased. Although, for some time past, Foreign Goods have been supplied to the Japanese at very low rates, and often at less than cost price, the average of the importations of the last five years proves that during that period there has been no increase in the consumption of those Goods. The following Table of Imports (from which Eastern Produce has been deducted) for the period above named shews that any advance in one year has been followed by a decline in the next, and that the average of the five years is \$22,198,485, or more than half a million less than the Imports of 1872. The average value of Japanese Exports for the same period is \$22,128,304.

Foreign Imports, exclusive of Eastern Produce.

	IMPORTS.	Dollars.
1872	22,827,521
1873	24,580,226
1874	19,321,628
1875	24,603,579
1876	19,659,473

Average for five years... ..\$22,198,485

EXPORTS.

Turning to Exports, we notice the gratifying result that these have been larger in

1876 than in any previous year, the total value being \$27,669,466 while the average of the eight preceding years—1868 to 1875—was \$18,652,610. This is chiefly owing to the large export of silk which in 1876 amounted in quantity to 26,684 piculs (including Noshi, Floss and Waste) and in value to \$13,775,504. The shipments of the other staple export, Tea, fell on the other hand considerably below those of 1875 and 1874.

The following Table shews that the Exports of Silk, Silk-worms' Eggs, Cocoons, Dried Fish, Rice, Seaweed, Camphor and Miscellaneous Articles increased in 1876 to the extent of \$11,511,069, while the Exports of Tea, Copper, Tobacco, Wax, and Coal declined to the amount of \$1,856,493.

EXPORTS.	
Increase.	Dollars.
Raw Silk	8,036,813
Silk-worms' Eggs	1,427,350
Cocoons	276,724
Dried Fish	258,941
Rice	793,669
Seaweed	344,326
Camphor	46,404
Miscellaneous	326,842
	11,511,069
Decrease.	Dollars.
Tea	1,488,474
Copper	135,452
Tobacco	117,652
Wax	8,846
Coal	106,069
	1,856,493

Total Increase, Exports..... \$9,654,576

The Export Trade of Japan may be classed under the three principal divisions of Silk (including Silk-worms' Eggs and Cocoons,) Tea, and Miscellaneous Produce; and the following Table exhibits the fluctuations in value which occurred under these general heads in 1875 and 1876.

	1875.	1876.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Silk	6,467,834	16,208,721
Tea	6,915,692	5,427,218
Miscellaneous, or all other Produce.....	4,631,364	6,033,527

Total\$18,014,890 \$27,669,466

Thus the Export of Silk increased in value in 1876 to the amount of 150½ per cent., that of Tea decreased in value by 21½ per cent., and Miscellaneous Produce increased to the extent of 30½ per cent. The quantities of the Export of Silk and Tea in the two years are given in the following Table.

	1875.	1876.
Raw Silk.....	11,813.87 pcls.*	18,641.67 pcls.*
Noshi	1,229.03 "	1,539.93 "
Floss	357.54 "	588.58 "
Waste	3,006.60 "	5,913.81 "
Silk-worms' Eggs	727,463 cards.	1,018,525 cards.
Cocoons	3,755.50 pcls.	5,442.81 pcls.
Tea	212,870 "	203,351 "

* 1 picul = 133½ lbs. av.

The great demand for Japanese Raw Silk occasioned by the partial failure of the crops in France and Italy in the spring of 1876, gave the Japanese growers an opportunity, which had for some time been withheld from them, of realizing unusual profits. It may be hoped that this will have the effect of encouraging a branch of industry which is doubtless the most important one that the country possesses, and to which too great attention cannot be given by the Government and people. In 1875 the average value obtained by the Japanese for their Raw Silk was \$459 per picul; in 1876 it was \$708, or

an advance on the former of more than 54 per cent. Such an advance is of course exceptional, but it should induce the Japanese growers and dealers to study the subject closely, and to persevere in their efforts to produce silk of a quality which will continue to raise the reputation of the Japan product in the foreign markets. The demand for Raw Silk naturally effected the price of Silk-worms' Eggs and Cocoons. The average value realized on the former in 1875 was 65 cents per card; in 1876 it was \$1.86 cents. That of the latter was \$67.69 cents per picul in 1875, and \$97.55 cents per picul in 1876.

The decline in the value of the Export of Tea from \$7,792,244 in 1874 and \$6,915,692 in 1875 to \$5,427,218 in 1876 shews that there is a limit to the demand for Japan Teas, the market for which is almost entirely confined to the United States. This decline is partly attributable to faulty preparation, and it is evident that the Japanese must pay more regard to the quality of what they place upon the market, if they are to compete successfully with Chinese growers. Even if the taste for the Japan leaf should be maintained in the United States, it seems probable that the consumption there will not exceed twenty millions of pounds per annum. This demand has been exceeded during the last two years by the Exports, the total of which amounted in 1876 to 27,113,466 lbs. and in 1875 to 28,382,666 lbs. The English market is not only amply supplied from China, but is deriving an annually increasing stock from the plantations in British India, which appear to be steadily increasing in favor. Although it is only about 20 years since the cultivation of Tea commenced in that country, the Export has already reached the large amount of thirty-four millions of pounds.

The increase in the value of Miscellaneous Exports nearly two millions of dollars, as shewn in the preceding table, is chiefly traceable to the demand which exists in China for certain raw productions of Japan, such as Dried Fish of various kinds, Seaweed, Isinglass, Mushrooms, Ginseng, etc., and to large shipments of Rice which amounted in value in 1876 to \$810,760 against the trifling value of \$17,091 in 1875. In 1874 Rice was exported to the value of \$839,619. The dealings in this article continue, however, to be subject to so much official restriction, and so many uncertain influences, that it cannot yet be regarded as an ordinary commodity of export. The trade in the native industries such as Lacquered Ware, Porcelain, Fans, etc., does not increase as could be desired. It may be interesting to give the values of the export in 1875 and 1876 of some of the articles above referred to.

	1875.	1876.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Seaweed	334,890	679,216
Mushrooms	222,700	343,231
Isinglass	201,483	307,165
Ginseng	177,303	181,212
Lacquer Ware	162,802	115,225
Porcelain and Earthenware	113,168	59,748
Fans	113,664	132,498

Total..... \$1,326,010 \$1,818,295

It is to be regretted that the export of Minerals exhibits a decline. Only two articles have to be noticed, Copper and Coal. The former fell from \$425,160 in 1875 to \$289,708 in 1876; and the latter during the same period fell from \$871,795 to \$765,726.

Thus the mining resources of the country, from which much was at one time expected, fail to exhibit any development, and the coal of Japan will now have to compete with the increasing yield which is being obtained in China, where a commencement has been made in Formosa in working the mines with foreign machinery.

The following table compares the total value of the Import Trade (including Eastern Produce and Articles imported on Government account) and the total value of the Export Trade for the last five years, and shews an average excess in the value of Imports of \$4,153,840. This excess has had to be met by an export of Treasure.

	IMPORTS. Dollars.	EXPORTS. Dollars.	TOTAL. Dollars.
1872	26,188,441	24,294,532	50,482,973
1873	27,444,068	20,660,994	48,105,062
1874	24,223,629	20,001,637	44,225,266
1875	29,467,067	18,014,890	47,481,957
1876	24,087,515	27,669,466	51,756,981
Total.....	\$131,410,720	\$110,641,519	\$242,052,239
			\$131,410,720
			110,641,519

Excess of Imports over Exports... \$20,769,201

Giving an average of \$4,153,840 per year.

TREASURE.

The Returns of the Japanese Customs under this head differ materially from those rendered by some of Her Majesty's Consuls, but it has been thought preferable to use the former for the purpose of this summary. According, therefore, to the first-named Returns, the following amount of Treasure was Imported from and Exported to Foreign Countries in 1876:—

	Imported. Dollars.	Exported. Dollars.
Kanagawa.....	6,214,684	8,673,979
Hiogo and Osaka	1,855,597	1,781,817
Nagasaki	244,547	241,851
Total.....	\$8,314,828	\$10,697,649

or an excess of Treasure Exported over Treasure Imported of \$2,382,819.

In view of the circumstance that the value of all the Goods Exported from Japan in 1876 exceeded the Total Value of the Imports by \$3,581,951, a somewhat different result to the above might have been expected.

It is satisfactory to note, however, that the above-mentioned excess of Treasure Exported is \$3,892,657 less than the average excess of the five years, as shewn by the following Table:—

	Treasure Imported. Value in Dollars.	Treasure Exported. Value in Dollars.
1872.....	12,204,891	9,577,169
1873.....	10,099,503	13,081,485
1874.....	1,018,589	15,278,256
1875.....	335,287	14,715,921
1876.....	8,314,828	10,697,647

Total \$31,973,098 \$63,350,478
Average excess of Treasure Exported, for the five years \$6,275,476

It has been shewn above that the average value of all Imported Goods during the last five years exceeded that of all Exported Goods by \$4,153,840, and it would thus appear that an average annual amount of Treasure over Two Millions of Dollars has been required to meet other indebtedness than that caused by the above-mentioned adverse balance of trade.

A.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN, 1876.

Port.	1876.			1875.		
	Imported.	Exported.	Total.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
Kanagawa	\$18,841,880	\$21,431,879	\$40,273,759	\$21,953,909	\$12,466,730	\$34,420,639
Hiogo and Osaka	4,155,056	3,500,952	7,656,008	5,960,427	3,038,123	8,998,550
Nagasaki	1,063,199	1,959,673	3,022,872	1,525,090	2,159,303	3,684,393
Hakodate	27,380	776,962	804,342	27,641	350,734	378,375
Total.....	\$24,087,515	\$27,669,466	\$51,756,981	\$29,467,067	\$18,014,890	\$47,481,957
Imports.....	Decrease in 1876.....			\$5,379,552		
Exports.....	Increase in 1876.....			9,654,576		
Imports and Exports.....	Increase.....			4,275,024		

B.—SYNOPTIC TABLE OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF JAPAN, 1876.

IMPORTS.						
Description of Merchandise.	Kanagawa.	Hiogo and Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Hakodate.	Total 1876	Total 1875
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cotton Manufactures.....	7,747,198	1,187,309	118,261	...	9,052,708	8,974,037
Woollen Do.	2,532,152	885,175	27,167	...	3,444,494	3,846,626
Mixed Cotton and Woollen	593,920	222,580	24,061	...	840,561	2,026,532
Metals	626,886	264,985	56,781	...	948,652	1,164,969
Arms and Ammunition.....	51,959	...	...	...	51,959	45,576
Miscellaneous Foreign	4,255,228	822,761	215,730	27,380	5,321,099	8,546,835
Eastern Produce (Sugar, Cotton, &c.)	3,034,597	772,246	621,199	...	4,428,042	4,563,488
Total.....	18,841,880	4,155,056	1,063,199	27,380	24,087,515	29,467,067

EXPORTS.						
	Kanagawa.	Hiogo and Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Hakodate.	Total 1876	Total 1875
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Raw Silk	13,735,040	40,464	...	...	13,775,504	5,738,691
Silk-worms' Eggs	1,902,271	...	...	...	1,902,271	47,921
Tea	3,473,178	1,695,583	258,457	...	5,427,218	6,915,692
Copper	154,003	134,900	805	...	289,708	42,160
Tobacco	34,622	20,412	28,462	...	83,496	20,146
Wax (Vegetable)	6,530	133,059	37,809	...	177,398	156,244
Camphor	1,789	121,846	58,842	...	182,477	156,073
Coal	11,521	...	754,205	...	765,726	871,735
Dried Fish	279,495	186,298	274,567	182,220	922,580	663,589
Rice	462,675	302,641	45,444	...	810,760	17,081
Miscellaneous	1,870,755	865,749	501,082	594,742	3,332,328	2,384,436
Total.....	21,431,879	3,500,952	1,959,673	776,962	27,669,466	18,014,890

C.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF THE VARIOUS TREATY PORTS DURING THE YEARS 1875 AND 1876.

Port.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa do.	1875	21,953,909	12,466,730	34,420,639
	1876	18,841,880	21,431,879	40,273,759
		3,112,029	8,965,149	5,853,120
		Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.
Hiogo and Osaka do.	1875	5,960,427	3,038,123	8,998,550
	1876	4,155,056	3,500,952	7,656,008
		1,805,371	462,829	1,342,543
		Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nagasaki do.	1875	1,525,090	2,159,303	3,684,393
	1876	1,063,199	1,959,673	3,022,872
		461,891	199,630	661,521
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.
Hakodate do.	1875	27,641	350,734	378,375
	1876	27,380	776,962	804,342
		261	426,228	425,965
		Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.

D.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE OF JAPAN DURING THE YEARS 1875 AND 1876.

Commodities.	Year.	Total Value of Imports.	Result.
Cotton Manufactures.....	1875	\$8,974,037	Increase
	1876	9,052,708	Increase
	1875	3,846,626	Decrease
	1876	3,444,494	Decrease
Woollen Manufactures.....	1875	2,026,532	Decrease
	1876	840,561	Decrease
	1875	1,164,969	Decrease
	1876	948,652	Decrease
Metals	1875	44,576	Increase
	1876	51,959	Increase
	1875	8,546,835	Decrease
	1876	5,321,099	Decrease
Miscellaneous, Foreign.....	1875	4,863,488	Decrease
	1876	4,428,042	Decrease
Eastern Produce	1875	4,428,042	Decrease
	1876	4,428,042	Decrease

—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE FOREIGN EXPORT
TRADE OF JAPAN DURING THE YEARS 1875 AND 1876.

Commodities.	Year.	Quantity.	Total Value of Exports.	Remarks.
Silk.....	1875	piculs 16,407	\$ 5,738,691	\$8,036,813
	1876	26,684	13,775,504	Increase.
Worms' Eggs.....	1875	cards 727,463	474,921	\$1,427,350
	1876	1,018,525	1,902,271	Increase.
	1875	piculs 212,870	6,915,692	\$1,488,474
	1876	203,351	5,427,218	Decrease.
Pepper.....	1875	piculs 19,924	425,160	\$135,452
	1876	14,044	289,708	Decrease.
Tobacco.....	1875	piculs 22,273	201,148	\$117,652
	1876	9,079	83,496	Decrease.
Tea (Vegetable).....	1875	piculs 20,817	186,244	\$8,846
	1876	20,036	177,398	Decrease.
Sulphur.....	1875	piculs 10,681	136,073	\$46,404
	1876	17,700	182,477	Increase.
Alum.....	1875	tons 167,098	871,795	\$106,069
	1876	155,094	765,726	Decrease.
Dried Fish.....	1875	piculs 31,973	663,639	\$258,941
	1876	48,121	922,580	Increase.
Oil.....	1875	piculs 5,697	17,091	\$793,669
	1876	468,776	810,760	Increase.
Miscellaneous.....	1875		2,384,436	\$947,892
	1876		3,332,328	Increase.

—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES
DURING THE YEAR 1876, ACCORDING TO JAPANESE CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Port.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
Kanagawa.....	\$6,214,684	\$8,673,979	\$14,888,663
Hiogo and Osaka.....	1,855,597	1,781,817	3,637,414
Nagasaki.....	244,547	241,851	486,398
Total.....	\$8,314,828	\$10,697,647	\$19,012,475

—RETURN OF FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AT THE OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN, 1876.

Flag.	Kanagawa.		Hiogo and Osaka.		Nagasaki.		Hakodate.		Total 1876.		Total 1875.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
American (General).....	25	16,582	9	4,049	64	29,004	7	1,629	105	51,264	76	42,687
do. (Mail Steamers).....	37	133,931	25	53,500	23	48,300	...	...	85	235,731	255	574,644
British (General).....	121	125,448	63	64,308	132	80,243	13	5,381	329	275,380	323	225,914
do. (Mail Steamers).....	27	26,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	26,659	27	26,232
Chinese.....	...	...	2	1,590	7	4,209	...	...	9	5,799	2	952
Japanese.....	4	842	...	...	6	3,348	...	...	10	4,190	11	4,255
Dutch.....	2	2,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,683	2	374
French (General).....	3	1,009	...	...	8	2,448	...	...	11	3,457	9	2,705
do. (Mail Steamers).....	27	44,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	44,355	28	43,694
German.....	28	6,892	9	2,372	15	4,636	5	1,268	57	15,168	71	21,881
Hawaiian.....	...	...	...	...	1	473	...	...	1	473	1	475
Russian.....	4	1,445	1	498	20	7,106	4	1,224	29	10,273	20	6,547
Swedish and Norwegian.....	5	3,635	...	...	1	479	3	1,011	9	5,125	6	1,163
Total.....	283	363,481	109	126,317	277	180,246	32	10,513	701	680,557	831	951,523

—RETURN OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS AT THE OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN, 1876.

Nationality.	Kanagawa.		Yedo.		Hiogo & Osaka.		N'saki.		H'date.		Niigata.		Total.	
	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.
American.....	240	26	89	...	46	7	31	1	2	...	2	...	410	34
Austro-Hungarian.....	15	2	3	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	30	2
Belgian.....	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
British.....	635	54	219	2	228	17	134	5	16	2	10	...	1,242	80
Chinese.....	19	1	2	...	5	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	42	1
Dutch.....	86	4	12	...	22	2	4	1	...	...	2	...	126	7
French.....	161	36	88	3	12	2	21	1	2	...	2	...	286	42
German.....	160	19	51	1	43	13	14	2	2	...	4	2	274	37
Hawaiian.....	21	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	6
Portuguese.....	62	...	4	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
Russian.....	35	...	6	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	50	...
Swedish.....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Swedish and Norwegian.....	19	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	23	2
Swiss.....	24	2	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	9
Total.....	1,521	158	486	6	379	43	239	10	27	2	21	2	2,673	221

TONNAGE.

The shipping returns shew the following large decrease in the total foreign tonnage of 1876 as compared with that of 1875.

	Tons.
1875.....	951,523
1876.....	680,557

Decrease.....270,966

This decrease is accounted for by the transfer from the United States flag to that of Japan of the line of steamers running between Yokohama and Shanghai. These steamers have consequently ceased to be entered in the foreign tonnage, although they are as largely employed as hitherto in carrying foreign freight. Owing to this transfer, the United States tonnage was reduced from 617,331 tons in 1875 to 286,995 tons in 1876, but the general tonnage—or that not employed in carrying mails—increased from 42,687 tons in 1875 to 51,264 tons in 1876. The British tonnage, on the other hand, rose from 252,146 tons in 1875 to 302,039 tons in 1876—or an increase of 48,893 tons; the amount of mail tonnage (included in the above total), being 26,659 tons, or nearly the same as that of 1875. The tonnage under all other flags advanced from 82,046 tons in 1875 to 91,528 tons in 1876, being an increase of 9,482 tons. The following Table distinguishes between the amount of mail steamer tonnage and general tonnage employed in the trade, and shews the difference of each in the two years:—

Mail Steamer Tonnage.

	1875.	1876.
American.....	574,644	235,731
British.....	26,232	26,659
French.....	45,694	44,355

644,570 306,745
Decrease in 1876.....337,825 tons.

General Tonnage.

	1875.	1876.
British.....	225,914	275,380
American.....	42,687	51,264
All other countries.....	82,046	91,523

Total.....350,647 418,167
Increase in 1876.....67,620 Tons.

The general result is thus shewn to be satisfactory, and British Tonnage, which has been second to that of the United States since the establishment of the Pacific Mail lines, exceeded the latter in 1876 and now heads the list.

NUMBER OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

The Return of Foreign Residents, when compared with that of 1875, shows an increase of ninety in the number of individuals (which includes most of the persons in the employment of the Japanese Government) and a decrease in the number of firms, shops, or commercial concerns of all classes,—some of which are very small,—of thirty-six.

	Residents.	Firms.
1875.....	2,583	257
1876.....	2,673	221

Increase.....90 Decrease...36

Twenty-nine English establishments, six German and five Dutch appear to have withdrawn from business in 1876; and four additional American establishments appear to have been opened. The following table compares the number of the Residents and

Firms of the various nationalities for the two years:—

	1875.		1876.	
	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.
English.....	1,282	109	1,242	80
American.....	353	30	410	34
German.....	279	43	274	37
French.....	254	42	286	42
Dutch.....	142	12	126	7
Ten other nationalities..	273	21	335	21
	2,583	257	2,673	221

The following Table shews the distribution of the Residents and Firms between the five open ports, and Yedo.

	Residents.		Firms.	
Kanagawa (Yokohama).	1,521	...	158	
Hiogo & Osaka	379	...	43	
Nagasaki	232	...	10	
Hakodate	27	...	2	
Niigata	21	...	2	
Yedo	486	...	6	
	2,673		221	

It should be observed, however, that the means of making up a Return of all the Foreign Residents are too imperfect to admit of accuracy, and that the term "Firm" is liable to a different interpretation at different ports. All the Foreigners employed by the Japanese Government in the interior are probably not included in this Return. The Chinese have been omitted, for want of information, but it is probable that their number exceeds that of all the other Foreigners combined.

The Port of Niigata remains unvisited by foreign ships, and therefore only contributes to the annexed Tables a Return of Foreign Residents. The want of a proper harbour is the cause of the failure of this Port, which is to be regretted, as it is the outlet of some of the most fertile provinces of the country, the commercial capacities of which are clearly described in the comprehensive Report of Mr. Vice-Consul Troup.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo.

July 31st, 1877.

ABOUT TORTURE.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 7th Aug.)

SINCE the report to the effect that the use of torture was only allowed in the examination of political offenders in the Special Judicial Courts in Kiushiu, first appeared in the native papers, foreign newspaper writers have greatly condemned it, as we remarked in our paper of yesterday. And even of our own writers some have expressed distrust about the matter, so that we cannot be silent. From the first our opinion has been against the use of torture; and we have repeatedly discussed the subject; but we did not make any remarks on the subject in our issues of yesterday and the day before, because we did not know whether the rumor of the application of torture was true or not.

The injury or benefits which may proceed from this matter not only concern political prisoners; but the consequences may impede the progress of improvement in our judicial laws on the one part, and sully the honorable name of our land in foreign countries on the other; and further may prevent us from recovering that judicial power over foreigners which now remains in their hands. As the matter is, thus, most important and weighty, we did not proceed incautiously to its discussion. Our

first duty to our readers was to assure ourselves whether the fact were true or not. We have endeavoured to inquire into the matter to the utmost of our power, and have learned something, which is somewhat worthy of notice. It is not known where the rumor of the use of torture originated; and we have become convinced that it was unfounded. Both the Editors of the *Hochi Shinbun* and ourselves were mistaken; and we are much ashamed to have published such idle stories in our paper.

Now we give below, for the information of our readers, what we learned, and especially for the instruction of the writers of the *Japan Herald* and *Gazette*, who endeavor constantly to speak evil against our political institutions and the Government, use their power to the very utmost for that purpose, and seem to desire to break up the friendly relations existing between the Japanese and foreigners. We have heard this:—As soon as Kawaji, President of the Police Department, had read through our article of the 4th instant, (the translation of which appeared in the *Japan Gazette* of the 7th inst.) he was much astonished, and immediately sent a telegram addressed to Kishira, Kenji-cho, in Nagasaki, inquiring whether what we stated was true or not. The answer was that "no torture is applied in the special Judicial Court in Kiushiu." We know that this comes from a good source, and, is not obscure like a rumor. Will not foreign writers be a little ashamed on reading this intelligence? What was their object in so gladly turning their pens against us in relation to the rumor published in the *Hochi Shinbun*? If they believed that the rumor was true they may be said to be ignorant of how to understand a sentence, and we should be right in saying that they are blind fellows having not enough knowledge to read the newspapers. But they knew the rumor was false; and still, as they are always desirous to talk ill of the Japanese, they took advantage of the good chance afforded by the rumor to have a fling at us. Thus, on the one part they have brought themselves into bad repute; and, on the other they are rightly reported to have acted contrary to the duty of newspaper writers. Every time when foreign writers decide selfishly upon matters, and speak insolently of our country, they lose their credit and increase the detestation in which they are held among our people. We are very much grieved for them. It is the duty of us newspaper writers to publish first what is current among us, and not to lose a moment in inquiring whether a rumor is true or not. If any important matter is rumored, we will mention it in our paper, and discuss whether it is true or not after due enquiry made. We are always anxious to be correct on every point. But foreign writers, who boast of their freedom and civilization, pay no attention to their duty in this respect. We will wait and see what comments are made on our information by both the *Herald* and *Gazette* writers.

In past years verdicts on criminal cases were given on the confession of criminals. At that time the use of torture was not abolished. But as its employment was found to be bad, the minister of the Judicial Department issued the following notification to every provincial Saibansho, on the 25th August in the 7th year of Meiji (1873). "Torture has been used in examination from olden times. But if one were obliged to implicate himself in a crime of which he is innocent, by confession induced by severe torture, this would be a grave mischance. So, hereafter, as far as possible no torture will be used. But in case of necessity it may be employed. Reports of every case in which torture has been applied must be made

to the Judicial Department at the end of each month." Even in those times in which verdicts were given on confession, the use of torture was (generally) prohibited, and in cases where it was necessary to use it the matter had to be reported to the Judicial Department. On the 10th June of the 9th year of Meiji (1876) the government amended the 318th Article of the *Kaitai Ritsurei* (amended Code), which states that "verdicts on criminal cases should be given on confession," to the effect that such verdicts should be given on the evidence. The use of torture has been found improper, and it is clearly known that the abolition of the question was completed between August 1873 and June 1876. Thus it is of course, not used in the special Saibansho in Kiushiu in the examination of political offenders. We are very glad to find that the rumour was false, and much pleased to make this known to our readers and the foreign writers.

THE MITSU BISHI COMPANY.

(From the *Hochi Shinbun* of the 10th August.)

THOSE who read our paper of the 11th June, 1877, should know how great service has been rendered by the Mitsu Bishi Company in the suppression of the South-Western disturbances, and how valuable a return has been made for the favor which the Government has shown to that same company. Since the commencement of the wonderful series of events which have taken place in the South-West they have afforded every possible convenience to the Government in the matter of transport of troops and stores. But in regard to the conveyance of merchandize corresponding inconvenience has accrued, and caused, naturally, more or less decrease in production. Our countrymen have been much troubled in this matter. But the Mitsu Bishi Company have devoted great attention to the same subject and have recently purchased many steam-ships, to the full extent of their power, wishing that our merchants shall not be incommoded for want of means of transport, and to extend those lines which they have already opened. We commend their conduct. At the present time, in which there are indices of a decline in our productions, this falling off would be increased if transport were obstructed, and would cause great damage to our finance. Increased production is all we have to look to for the restoration of prosperity when the war is ended. According to what we have heard, the Mitsu Bishi Company have purchased the following vessels from England. They will soon ply along the coast of Japan to the increased convenience of transport:—

Present name.	Old name.	Tons.
<i>Wakano-ura Maru</i>	<i>Candia</i>	1,340
<i>Sumi-no-ye</i>	<i>Duna</i>	852
<i>Kumamoto</i>	<i>Gadshill</i>	1,240
<i>Kokono-ye</i>	<i>King Richard</i>	1,133
<i>Akitsu-shima</i>	<i>Montgomeryshire</i>	1,146
<i>Takachiwo</i>	<i>Lotus</i>	1,407

These six vessels are firmly constructed and are none of them more than three years old. They are of large size and speedy. Besides these, the following were purchased some days ago:—

Present name.	Old name.	Tons.
<i>Atago Maru</i>	<i>Massilia</i>	1,650
<i>Tamagawa</i>	—	34
<i>Kanko</i>	—	318

These three vessels are not so well built as the first mentioned six; but they will all be serviceable for transport.

The cost of these purchases is estimated at more than one million yen. This sum was

raised by the Mitsu Bishi Company by a loan. What is the purpose of the company in making the purchases? It may be easily known. It is only to promote facilities for transport, with the object of enlarging the sphere of home production.

Now, the war in the South-West seems likely to be brought to a close. But we cannot know when the insurrection will be completely suppressed. At the end of the war we shall want a large fleet for coast traffic, as large a one as was needed before the commencement of the war. Some persons may say:—By the purchase from foreigners of these new vessels the Mitsu Bishi Company will possess too many ships. This is not right. On the return of tranquility, those vessels which have been employed during the struggles, will require repair, and many will be put out of service; so that the Company will find their vessels insufficient for the transport required. Even before the outbreak of the civil war we saw that the Company could not thoroughly transact their business on account of the smallness of their fleet; and that great inconvenience was in consequence experienced for want of the means of coast conveyance.

It is not many days, so to speak, since but little facility existed for transport between the various ports of Japan; and even now traders are not content with the facilities afforded by the lines already open. The Mitsu Bishi Company, to meet this, have purchased many vessels by raising a heavy loan, in order to extend their lines, and encourage native productions. We hope and are sure that the Mitsu Bishi Company will become more and more prosperous through the assistance of the Post Office, and that the day on which our national flag will float on the wind in San Francisco Bay, on the opening of a Japanese Trans-Pacific line, is not very remote.

IS SAIGO TAKAMORI DEAD?

(From the *Kinji Hiron* of the 13th August.)

In February of the 10th year of Meiji (1877), Saigo Takamori, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army, determined to go to Kioto at the head of 15,000 picked soldiers, in order to ask a question of His Majesty the Mikado. When he had proceeded as far as the province of Higo, this wonderful news was first received at the old capital, where an expedition was ordered by the Government. The rebel commander besieged the castle of Kumamoto, which General Tani, the Governor, obstinately defended. No communication was made with the defenders for more than fifty days. At length the imperial troops arriving by various roads joined the Kumamoto garrison, defeating the insurgents on their way to the castle. Then the rebel Commander spoke to his first General Kirino Toshiaki to the following effect:—"All is ended. Don't let us kill the soldiers by the sharp swords of the imperialists! Two or three of us will commit suicide to preserve their lives." Kirino endeavoured to the utmost of his ability to dissuade him from his design and to preserve his life; but Saigo would not listen to him and died by committing *harakiri*.

Some of our writers may positively dispute this, saying:—Saigo is a man of great wisdom and penetration. How could he have committed suicide through the discouragement of one or two defeats? When he raised the siege of Kumamoto, a brisk discussion is said to have occurred between him and his assistants. He was in favour of committing suicide, while the others were desirous of continuing the contest till the last. The result was that Saigo was

silenced. Such is the rumour among the imperialists where nobody talks of his suicide. In spite of a hundred defeats, the insurgent troops yet make a desperate stand before the imperialists. This could only be done if they had Saigo at their head. Is Saigo really dead? If so how can his men stand before our troops even to the present day!

People who argue thus do not know Saigo. He would not be content to see his men killed and wounded in every battle. Looking at the past and present condition of the insurgents, we find many and various points of evidence which warrant us in attaching some faith to the death of Saigo. We will refer to them now.

Men now in Kumamoto say that when the rebels raised the siege of the castle Saigo was carried away in a box like a *nagamochi* (a long chest in which clothes are kept). When the rebels were going to leave Hitoyoshi and Ikebe, the first leader of the Higo insurgent troops wished to have an interview with Saigo. Kirino positively refused his request. When we first heard this we had some suspicion. Not one prisoner out of many hundreds know aught of Saigo, and yet he is their Commander-in-Chief. Is it not strange that a Commander, in whom his troops have every confidence, should be kept constantly concealed from them? The condition of the insurgents, since their retreat from Kumamoto, has been much changed, though they had no lack of provisions of food and military stores, and no dearth of commanding strategic military positions, such as Hitoyoshi. Withal they were unable to retake Kagoshima. And in one campaign, they were routed at Miyakono-jo, Miyazaki, Sadowara, Takanabe, and other strong places, where staunch resistance was expected from them. Now the unfortunate rebels are encamped on the mountain ranges which lie between the provinces of Hiuga and Bungo. Thus they, having really no Commander, have fallen into disorder; and Kirino, Murata, Etsumi, Ikebe, and other distinguished leaders, combat here and there without concert among themselves, and just as may seem proper to themselves individually.

What kind of man is Saigo? He is a rebel to-day, it is true. Was he not, however, marshal of the imperial army of Japan till but as yesterday? If he were alive his soldiers, the imperial troops, though they are powerful, could not overcome him as easily as they would split bamboos. These are the reasons we have for believing in the suicide of Saigo. The report, which says that Saigo left Kumamoto in a box may be correct. Kirino and a few others keep his death secret, wishing to persevere in their enterprise till the last. So it is not at all strange that the rebels have been routed in each battle. But we do not know whether our countrymen share our opinion or not. In the course of a few days we shall be able clearly to pronounce upon the question.

EXCITEMENT IN TOSA.

(From the *Mai Nichi Shinbun* of the 11th August.)

THE day on which the turbulent whales in the South-West will be caught by the fishermen from the East, is approaching, and yet there are no signs that the enormous birds in the Island of Shikoku will spread their wings to go to the assistance of the whales. Rather contrary to what we expected, however, the huge birds seem now not to be quiet in their nest, and indications are said to have appeared among them that they would like to resist the authorities. According to information received from Tokio yesterday, Hayashi Yuzo, a notorious member of the Risshi-sha Society,

lately came to Tokio and was arrested and imprisoned on the 8th instant. In a few days, he will be examined before ———, *Hanji*. According to a letter on "the condition of Tosa" from Osaka, a lively movement in favour of raising militia, which was stopped by Government order, has again been taken up by the Risshisha society. The ability and talent of Itagaki (ex-Sangi, and president of the same society) have been insufficient to induce them to be peaceful and they are going to raise a militia. It is not known whether they have sent a petition to the government or not. During this state of affairs, all the men and women, aged and young, are trembling with fear and ready to leave their homes. The brows of some of the members were wrinkled on receiving a telegram announcing imperial victories in the South-West, and they rejoiced on hearing any account of the courage of the insurgents. They talk in favour of the latter publicly before the Enzetsu-kai, a meeting of men of various classes, where any kind of matter is discussed. The subjects of debate by the members are always found to be the mismanagement of ———, and the bad conduct of ———. Mr. ———, a member of the Risshi-sha, who arrived lately from Osaka, is a man of eloquence. His speech before the meeting reminded one of Patrick Henry when he re-appeared at the meeting in Virginia. Is it not laughable to learn that some Kencho officials have joined the Risshi-sha? In the morning they transact public affairs in the Kencho, and in the afternoon they declaim before the meeting against the local laws. Thousands of men assemble to listen to the debates. The members are secretly providing military stores; and the power of ——— has no influence with them. It is quite true that they have held communication with the rebels in Kiushiu. A number of the Kochi ken shizoku were arrested in Kagoshima. The Government is much troubled, and Hatagori, the western corner of Tosa, which is close to Hiuga, and Mitsugahama, Matsuyama and Uwajima, are guarded by police forces, while Marugame, and Kashiwa-jima are occupied by troops. This excites the members more and more. An idle rumor has been spread that Itagaki was coming to attack the troops at the head of 5,000 men. The imperialists were ready to receive them in the field, when they received a letter from Itagaki, stating that the rumor was unfounded. It is not unlikely that the sad condition of things prevailing in the South-West may be reproduced in the island of Shikoku.

REVISION OF THE TREATIES WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

(From the *Kinji Hiron*.)

There is nothing of greater importance or more required than the revision of the treaties with foreign powers. From the time of the opening of our ports, we have been unable to compete with foreigners. Day by day and year by year we fall behind them, until there seems no limit to our retrogression. This necessarily causes a great difference between the exports and imports; and the amount of gold and silver which leaves the country is beyond our comprehension. But it is sufficiently large to produce a measureless injury amongst our people. Have we nothing to fear in the future from allowing this?

The cause of our gold and silver pouring out of the country is to be found in the difference which exists between the imports and exports, and because we have not the power

of taxation; and until we obtain this power it will be impossible to prevent our money from flying to foreign nations. The treaties which exist between Japan and foreign countries have been made entirely by the foreigners. And we know from past experience—and so does everybody—that this has caused us great inconvenience. We have lost our independence and are no longer able to regulate our import and export duties as we should like to do, which is a great grievance. When we do obtain a revision of the treaties which will enable us to impose our own taxes without the interference of foreigners, our independence will be restored and the imports and exports will be equalized, and the vast sums of money which now leave the country will be retained in it. Thus, then, the revision of the treaties should not be delayed one day longer. This we urge now as we have done before.

We extract the following figures, showing the difference between our exports and imports from the report published by the Finance Departments:

Exports.....1,581,805 yen.
Imports.....2,378,491 "
Excess of Imports... 796,686 "

These figures show the relative value of imports and exports during June last. Now, supposing that the monthly average of the difference between the exports and imports is 796,686.344, the aggregate difference in the course of a year would be 9,560,236.128 yen. Then by taking this as the yearly average from the time of the opening of the ports we find that the value of imports over exports reaches the sum of 191,204,722.56 yen.

But on the first commencement of trade with foreigners, the requirements of the country for foreign articles was small, and the value of imports therefore was not great. During the first year of Meiji (1867) the imports amounted to 15,555,472.87 yen, and exports to 10,693,071.84 yen. Thus in this year the exports were exceeded by imports by 4,862,401.03 yen. Owing to the failure of the silk crops in Italy and France in the 9th year of Meiji (1876), the market value of Japanese silk rose to unprecedented prices, and large quantities were exported. But as the Government has not yet published the returns, we cannot say what they amount to, but in all probability, we think, the exports will be slightly above the imports. It has been customary with us to publish once a year a comparative table of imports and exports for the previous seven years; and following up this custom we again give a brief epitome of the foreign trade for the last seven years.

Meiji		Value of Exports.	Deficiency of Exports as compared with Imports.
		Yen	Yen
2nd Year	(1869) ...	12,908,978.02.0	7,874,655.15.5
3rd "	(1870) ...	14,543,012.59.9	19,198,624.97.4
4th "	(1871) ...	17,968,608.71.5	3,948,119.02.7
5th "	(1872) ...	17,026,647.21.6	9,148,167.73.1
6th "	(1873) ...	21,142,014.77.9	6,475,249.27.9
7th "	(1874) ...	18,780,078.79.7	4,144,500.29.2
8th "	(1875) ...	18,077,838.83.6	7,665,275.33.4
Total		120,447,178.96.2	58,454,591.79.2

Meiji		Value of Imports.	Increase of Imports over Exports.
		Yen	Yen
2nd Year	(1869) ...	20,783,633.17.5	7,874,655.15.5
3rd "	(1870) ...	33,741,637.56.8	19,198,624.97.4
4th "	(1871) ...	21,916,727.74.2	3,948,119.02.7
5th "	(1872) ...	26,174,811.94.7	9,148,167.73.1
6th "	(1873) ...	27,617,264.05.8	6,475,249.27.9
7th "	(1874) ...	22,924,587.08.9	4,144,500.29.2
8th "	(1875) ...	25,743,114.17.0	7,665,275.33.4
Total		178,901,778.71.9	58,454,603.79.2

Now, gold and silver is obtained by the sweat of the people, and the strength of the nation lies in the people. If the finances of the country are not properly regulated, there will be nothing left to support the nation, which will crumble away like the dust. Alas! this great difference between the exports and imports is calculated to cause very serious injury to the nation; and we cannot sit down and view with contentment the present condition of trade; and we think it necessary that some alteration in the tariff should take place as quickly as possible. But before this can be done we must have a revision of the treaties. It is now five years since the revision of the treaties should have taken place. What is the reason the Government has not set about it? The authorities have probably been prevented from doing so by the disturbances which have occurred at home and abroad. First, difficulties occurred with China and Corea, and the insurrections in Saga; then followed the Hagi and Kagoshima insurrections. We hope and believe however that, on the suppression of the rebellion, the Government will immediately take up the question of the revision of the treaties.

ORIENTAL EMIGRATION TO RUSSIA.

(From the *Tōyō Kiji Shinpō*.)

It is a well known fact that Russia is ever scheming to extend her territory towards the East. We are now in possession of information which may seriously effect this country. It is this: that the Russian Government is resorting to every means to encourage emigration from the adjoining countries into those sparsely populated regions of Vladivostok, Saghalien and along the Ameer. Every emigrant desirous of becoming a naturalised Russian, is given a certain amount of Capital or land. This has the effect of inducing such people as the Koreans, who are oppressed by their own despotic Government, to leave their country, for which they have little sympathy, and swarm into Russian territory and become subject to Russian rule. Indeed, the Korean Government having taken no measures to alleviate the distress of the starving multitudes during the terrible famine this year, more than a hundred thousand have left for Russian territory: and a considerable number of Chinese have done the same.

The number of people of various nationalities who have migrated to Saghalien, Vladivostok, Nicolae and the Ameer, from the first to the tenth year of Meiji, have been found to be as follows:

Corean	-	-	-	135,000
Chinese	-	-	-	40,000
Other Orientals	-	-	-	25,000
Total	-	-	-	200,000

Now Russia is considered by all the nations in Europe as the most despotic and arbitrary nation: and some Asiatic nations entertain the same opinion. But we can scarcely agree with this view when we observe so many persons, in order to free themselves from the oppression of their own governments throw themselves upon Russian protection. Therefore it is our firm belief that the Russian Government is a thousand times better than all the Asiatic nations, whose governments are cruel and despotic and pay no heed to the peoples' rights—our own just and wise government excepted.

But it was the ambitious design of Peter the Great, the Emperor of Russia, to conquer every country on the surface of the earth, and dictate commands over the whole world, and

it is still considered as the sole obligation of the Russians to conquer other countries by the force of arms, so they took Afghanistan in the south, destroyed Poland in the west, and exercise authority over the entire Siberia at the north; thus the Russian army must be as powerful as the wild wind, when it sweeps the enemy before it like leaves in autumn; and it must be a great delight, and intensely satisfactory, to the Muscovites to see so many people swarming into their territory to be governed. We are sorry indeed to see so vast a difference between the wise Europeans and the simple Asiatics!

Now Russia is at war with Turkey, and it is pretty clear that the latter is no match for the former, therefore the final ruin of Turkey is almost certain. And it is also clear that when Russia comes to have power over Turkey, she will turn her energy further East, where she will, whenever opportunity offers, take hold of the Korean Kingdom, and then her dreadful hands will be stretched over—where we know! Indeed when she comes so far as to siege Corea, it is of the gravest importance to us: and what shall we do to prevent her encroachment? The answer is: "let us strengthen our national power." But how shall this be done? "Let us unite all hearts for the common cause." But again how shall this be accomplished? The final answer is: "extend the peoples' rights!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE *Echo du Japon* states that the typhoon which passed over Yokohama on the 26th ultimo was violent in the neighbourhood of Fuji-yama the same day; but much more serious destruction was wrought on the morrow. Enormous stones were hurled from the top of the mountain, and fell like hail in the country. Three persons who had taken shelter in a shed on the side of the mountain were killed by the fall of stones which crushed their refuge. East of Fuji large trees have been uprooted, and thirty houses carried away. The bridge over the river Fuji-kawa was borne off by the inundation. On Mount Toka nearly all the pines were broken or hurled to the ground. Fortunately no houses were destroyed.

By the arrival of the American barque *Benefactor* we learn of the total loss of the British barque *Christian McAuslin* of Glasgow. It appears that the *Benefactor* was boarded by the chief officer, boatswain, cook and five seamen, belonging to the unfortunate vessel in sight of Anjer Point. Captain Hayden offered them a passage to this port, but they preferred to go on to Anjer and report to the British Consul there. The statement of the shipwrecked men was to the effect that their vessel was bound to Kingston for orders from Manila, with a full cargo of hemp and sugar; and on the night of the 12th July she struck heavily on a reef in the neighbourhood of the Thousand Islands. She got off again, but commenced sinking rapidly, leaving the crew scarcely sufficient time to get into the boats. The vessel disappeared in 26 fathoms of water. The crew left the ship in three boats, one in charge of the chief officer, and the other two in charge of the Captain and second officer respectively. The *Benefactor* saw nothing of the other two boats, but the weather being fine they will doubtless have reached land in safety, or have been picked up by some passing vessel.—*China Mail*, July 31st.

AN ingenious piece of special pleading is the article in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, translated elsewhere, "About Torture." In its praise-worthy anxiety to remove from the Government the stigma of barbarity of the worst kind, reversion to a cruel and practically useless custom which they professed to have abolished, the *Nichi Nichi* publishes an unworthy excuse which is by no means tantamount to a denial. Had the regulations for the treatment of the political prisoners in Kiushiu not been really issued, they would hardly have appeared in the official organ, which is altogether too late in its repudiation of them, and the doubts it endeavours to cast on their authenticity. It is for the Government to deny these regulations if they are not authentic, or to repeal them if issued unadvisedly and without reflection.

HAKODATE, July 31st, 1877.—In harbor, French Ironclad *Atakute*: Russian war vessels *Gornostay*, *Vostok*, *Yermak*, *Tungoose*: the Danish barque *Aarhuus*, and the German brig *Otto*, loading for Yokohama: British barquentine *Chintoo*, steamer *Dragon*, and barque *Hilda* loading for Shanghai.

The thermometer yesterday registered 85°. The weather has lately been changeable, very warm, with occasional rain. Prevailing winds have been from S. and S. W. The gale of the 26th was not felt here. The steamer *Dragon* reports H.M.S. *Audacious* at Vladivostok on the 27th ultimo, awaiting the arrival of the *Vigilant* with mail from Nagasaki, shortly after the arrival of which, the flagship would return to Hakodate. At the latter place the French flagship is awaiting the *Talisman* and *La Clocheferie*. When these vessels join her, she will proceed to Castries Bay and other ports on the coast of Russian Manchuria.

AN accident has happened to the British barque *Semantha*, at Yokoska. While some boilers were being discharged from her the mooring chain broke, and she went ashore close to the Arsenal. She was hauled off when the tide rose.

THE U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, while out in search of the *Oceanic*, encountered a severe blow, in which she lost one of her boats and sustained other damage. She is expected to arrive in Nagasaki in the course of a week. After that she will visit this port on her route homeward.

REAR-ADMIRAL REYNOLDS, in command of the Asiatic U. S. Squadron, has left for home on sick leave. He went on board the *City of Peking* on the 12th instant, and on his barge leaving the *Tennessee* he was saluted with a discharge of fifteen guns from the flag-ship. As the *City of Peking* steamed out of the harbor, a salute was fired from H. M. S. *Modeste*.

THE second display of fireworks on the Sumidagawa offered no features of novelty. Numbers of visitors, native and foreign, were present, and the exhibition passed off successfully and without accident. The fireworks, however, were inferior to anything which we have yet seen on the Sumida. In other respects the scene was much the same as upon past occasions.

AT nearly the same time as the gale of the 26th July was felt here in Japan, storms swept along various points of the coast of China. The *Foochow Herald* reports that on the 25th ultimo an unusually heavy squall and thunderstorm passed over the settlement of Foochow.

At 9.32 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant, a slight shock of earthquake was felt.

GENERAL T. B. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General at this port, has obtained six months' leave of absence, and will leave for San Francisco by the next American mail steamer. General Van Buren has well earned this respite from his arduous labours, and we trust the trip to his native land will prove a pleasant one, and will have a beneficial effect upon his health, which has not been good for some time past. During the General's absence Mr. H. W. Denison, Vice Consul-General, will act as Consul.

In another column we publish a judgment of His Honor Mr. Wilkinson, the Visiting Judge of Her Majesty's Court here, on a motion brought forward by the defendant in the *Audacious* case. It would appear that this case promises to be interminable. The present motion is for an enlargement of time to file the appellant's petition of appeal, and the judgment allows the defendant four weeks from date.

We learn that there was another motion on Saturday made by the plaintiff's counsel to have the case sat down for hearing. The application was granted subject to the circumstances of vacation. To uninitiated readers it would appear strange that a case that had been once heard and disposed of should be again set down for hearing; but this is a common practice with cases in which juries have disagreed in their verdict. We confess that our limited knowledge of law does not quite enable us to explain this apparent anomaly in the administration of justice. The difficulty that presents itself to our mind is the absence of the defendant in the case, and if judgment should be entered for the plaintiff, it will be interesting to know who is to satisfy it within the jurisdiction of our Court.

THE following particulars of a collision between the *Hiroshima Maru* and a large Japanese junk have been forwarded to us by a native passenger on board the steamer:—

"The *Hiroshima Maru* left the harbor at 4.30 on the afternoon of the 2nd. All went well for some hours; the sea was smooth and atmosphere calm. About 11.30 p.m., when off Cape Idzu, I was awakened from a sound sleep by confusion among the passengers, who were asking each other the question of 'What is the matter?' and then, as nobody could give a satisfactory answer, there was a general rush for the deck. I went with the rest, and soon ascertained that a collision had occurred between the *Hiroshima Maru* and a large junk. So severe was the collision that the junk was cut clean in half. I saw the two halves quite distinctly, and could hear the crew crying 'Save us! save us!' The engines were at once stopped, and boats were lowered with every despatch and sent to the rescue of the men. By this time both halves of the junk had disappeared, but the crew, eleven men in all, were saved through the promptitude with which the boats had proceeded to the wreck. The junk was known as the *Mioyei Maru*, 1,000 koku burthen, and the property of a merchant at Yokkaichi, Ise, which port she left on the 31st ult., bound for Kanagawa, with 40 barrels of oil and 2,250 bags of rice. The crew say that the junk had the regulation lights up; and as it was a bright moonlight night it is difficult to account for the accident, unless, as is most probable, the junk attempted to cross the bows of the steamer when she was so

close as to render it impossible to avoid the collision. The passengers treated the unfortunate men very kindly.

"The *Hiroshima Maru* had a large quantity of ammunition on board, some of which was landed at Kobe and the remainder taken on to Nagasaki."

MR. DEGRON, French Postmaster here, has collated the subjoined comparative table of rates of postage hence to Postal Union Countries, on letters and printed matter, for transmission in mails made up for the P. & O. mail boats at the English and French Post Offices, and for the M. M. boats, at the French, English, and Japanese Post Offices. The desirability of one responsible postal management, and one tariff of rates, is here made very practically evident:—

RATES OF POSTAGE.

POSTAL UNION COUNTRIES.

LETTERS PER P. & O.

Vi Brindisi, through British Post Office,	16 cents per ½ oz.
" " " " " " " "	12 " " "
" Brindisi, " French " " "	8 " per 15 grms.

LETTERS PER M. M.

Via Marseilles, through French Post Office,	8 cents per 15 grms.
" " " " " " " "	12 " " "
" " " " " " " "	12 " " "

PRINTED MATTERS PER P. & O.

Via Brindisi, through British Post Office,	4 cents per 4 oz.
" " " " " " " "	2 " each.
" Brindisi, " French " " "	8 c'times p. 50 grs.

PRINTED MATTERS PER M. M.

Via Marseilles, through French Post Office,	8 c'times p. 50 grs.
" " " " " " " "	2 cents each.
" " " " " " " "	4 " per 4 oz.

SOME days since we republished from the *Hochi Shinbun* a rumor that the Government were about to sanction the issue of an additional forty million yen in paper currency. Now, and not for the first time, the *Hochi Shinbun* eats its previous statement, paper, ink, and all, and affirms that the new issue contemplated is merely one to take the place of old and damaged notes which are to be recalled from circulation.

TROOPS are returning in large numbers from the seat of war. This very naturally may be taken to mean that the strife is coming to a close. In what way this desirable end is being consummated is not quite apparent; but it is certainly not with the subjection of the rebels. It is by no means unlikely that some compromise has been come to: as for instance that the rebels shall be unmolested in their return to their homes and occupations on the condition of their refraining from further warlike operations. This is only surmise of course; but it is the only surmise on which the return of the forces, with the war yet unfinished, can be explained.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that all the foreign employes of the Kagoshima-ken have been transferred to the service of the Central Government, and that the latter have presented them each with the cost of their passage to Europe. This is certainly a polite way of discharging servants. There is probably more in the measure than meets the eye, a desire perhaps to show impartiality, and by the dismissal of others to excuse the suddenness with which the services of one valuable foreign servant were dispensed with in the same ken.

FROM time to time intelligence of further damage wrought by the gale of the 26th instant on the coasts of Japan is received, and shows that the blow was felt with some degree of equality on the East coast. On the shores of Shimosa eight or ten junks, with an aggregate lading of 4,500 koku of rice and some other cargo, have been lost, together with two vessels of foreign construction. Thirty-seven

sailors are said to have been drowned; and fourteen vessels besides those known to have been wrecked are missing and unaccounted for.

The sale by Messrs. Bourne & Co. of the wreck of the *Roving Sailor*, took place on the 14th instant, when the vessel was knocked down to Mr. A. Clark for \$500.

The Japanese man-of-war *Tsukuba-kuwan* left the harbor of Kagoshima on the 6th inst. and arrived in Yokohama on the morning of the 11th. She is the first guard-ship of the Navy Department. Ten officers, ten petty officers, 130 marines, 12 engineers, and 30 men for temporary service, and many students are on board. Captain Matsumara, Director of the Naval College, is the commanding officer, and Captain Fukumura his immediate subordinate. During the time when she was anchored in the harbor of Kagoshima, the latter fell ill, and his place was supplied by Captain Igatsu, who has been trained on board a British man-of-war. The *Tsukuba-kuwan* went to America during last year in order to afford her officers and crew an opportunity of studying the art of navigation. On her return from San Francisco she was docked in Yokoska for repairs. Before the repairs were completed she was ordered to the South-West, where she rendered good service in the suppression of the insurrection. She is the first of all the war ships in the South-West ordered to return to the East by the Naval Vice-Minister. She is to be docked and repaired in Yokoska Dockyard.

Those who feel an interest in acrobatic feats, should not lose the opportunity now afforded of witnessing a Japanese troupe performing in the native town. The best time to go is about three o'clock in the afternoon; and, though the intervals between the pieces are somewhat long and tedious, the following three hours can be spent very pleasantly. There is the usual motley crowd of course, but the unpleasant odour which arises from this source in a native theatre, is not experienced to any disagreeable extent, as the performance is held in an ordinary mat-shed well ventilated. The horizontal bar is apparently ignored by the athletes; but the slack rope walking and balancing is excellent; as is also the performance with a barrel with which the entertainment is commenced. Two artists appear on the stage, heralded by music and the declamation of the conductor. Lying on their backs, each on a roughly-put-together bench covered with a mat and red blankets, a good sized cask is placed on the soles of the feet of one. This he manipulates round and round, over and over in an astonishing manner, and then, with a jerk, throws it to his companion, some four yards away, who catches it on his feet and goes through a similar routine. The paraphernalia used is speedily removed and a light line fastened across the stage at an elevation of a dozen feet. A youth, agile as a monkey, makes his appearance most gaily attired. After the customary salutation to the audience, he partially disrobes, then mounts a ladder to the slack rope, carrying his gaudy trappings with him. Once on the line he maintains his equilibrium with as much ease and grace as if he had a path five feet wide underneath him to walk upon, instead of a piece of slack cord not a quarter of an inch in thickness. On reaching the centre of the line he commences to dress himself. Having accomplished this feat, he puts himself into different postures and skips from one end of the rope to the other, umbrella in one hand and a fan

in the other, with the greatest *sang froid* imaginable. Finally he drops the umbrella; and the dictator of his movements letting go one end of the line, the youth falls lightly on a mat placed underneath him, bows to the audience and disappears. A foreign audience would greet the daring boy with marked approbation, but not so the Japanese; they look on evidently intensely delighted, but not a murmur of appreciation escapes their lips, except an occasional spasmodic exclamation. The third part is different. A stalwart young man appears on the stage, accompanied by a little boy of some nine or ten summers. The man lies on his back, throws his legs into a perpendicular position, and two men place a ladder, some twenty feet long, on the soles of his feet. The little fellow then leaps lightly into the rungs and climbs to the top. At this elevation he throws himself into sundry postures, such as standing horizontally on the side of the ladder, hanging with his head down, and so forth. The next part of the performance is a Japanese dance to the music of the band; then some more slack rope feats; and the entertainment is finally brought to a close by a very clever demonstration with five ladders, joined together. The athletes are few in number, but go through their respective parts with an ease and grace scarcely to be expected.

A few months ago a Japanese woman was found strangled in the native town. Suspicion rested on a certain individual, and he was subsequently arrested. Almost every day he was brought before a magistrate and examined, with little results. On the 13th inst. the prisoner framed an excuse for getting into the yard of the prison, and on liberty being granted, he adroitly contrived to give his keepers the slip, and has not been heard of since.

EARLY on the morning of the 16th the United State gun-boat *Alert* arrived from Nagasaki, which port she left on the 10th instant with instructions to proceed to the wreck of the *Roving Sailor* at No-Shima. Moderate head winds were experienced during the passage; and on the morning of the 14th the *Alert* was abreast of the wreck. The commanding officer soon ascertained that it would be useless to attempt to get the barque off the rocks, as one of her sides was knocked in, and her back broken. Moreover, the gunboat was unable to get sufficiently close to the wreck, on account of the rocks, to render any assistance even had there been a possibility of the vessel floating after being got off. The *Alert* again started for the wreck about eleven o'clock for the purpose of bringing away effects belonging to Captain Bryant.

THAT a large number of Japanese are under the impression that Saigo is either dead or has escaped to some other country is most probably true. A gentleman travelled recently in the company of a Japanese who had returned from the seat of war, and who stated that, when the imperialists captured Miyako-no-jo, strenuous efforts were made in order to ascertain for certain whether Saigo was in the land of the living or had departed this world without the assistance of the ruling powers. All enquiries resulted in nothing, as the prisoners taken could give no satisfactory solution to the problem. At length a newly made grave was found in a remote corner, evidently containing the remains of a distinguished person, and it was thought to be Saigo's. The grave was opened, the body exhumed, but none could recognise anything which would identify the corpse to be the remains of the renowned general, though they were generally supposed

to be his. However, presuming that this discovery turns out to be a mare's nest after all, the imperialists at the seat of war are of the opinion that Saigo must have escaped to Loo-choo, for they are positive that he is not leading the rebels.

By last American mail the report arrived that Mr. J. A. Wood, for many years Chief of the Consular Bureau at Washington, has been appointed United States Consul-General at this port. This rumor has been stated to be inaccurate.

THE acrobats in the native town are now performing day and night. The performance in the evening commences at 6.30 and concludes at midnight, during which large numbers assemble to witness the balancing and slack-rope walking. A gentleman present last evening, informs us that an athlete balanced seven ladders at once, while a little boy danced on the top of the uppermost ladder. The other feats were equally good.

In consequence of information supplied to the German Minister, at Yedo, of a sick person, Doctor Hermanauz, being at Morioka, Ebaragiken, Mr. Gebauer, interpreter at the Legation, received instructions to come to Yokohama and proceed in the corvette *Elisabeth* to succour the invalid and bring him to this port. Accordingly, the *Elisabeth* started on her mission on the 3rd instant, and went to a port known as Yamada. From there an expedition, consisting of the ship's surgeon and other officers, and Mr. Gebauer, was despatched overland to Morioka, a distance of nearly a hundred miles. The party started on horseback, but after journeying some distance jinrikishas were obtained; and as the roads were good, notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the country, Morioka was reached on the third day without much difficulty having been experienced. Every attention and kindness was shown the travellers on the route by the natives. A yakunin rode in advance of the party and made preparations for their comfort at the various towns and villages; and the kocho at each of these places came to meet them. The best of everything that could be obtained was provided, and the members of the party say they could not have received more attention and kindness. Doctor Hermanauz was found in a small hospital, which has been erected and is maintained at the expense of the people residing in the ken. The Kenrei expressed surprise at a man-of-war being sent to the relief of the sufferer; and apologised for the poverty of the hospital in not being able to supply the invalid with foreign food. The doctor was found in an emaciated condition, suffering from high fever and sores on his back. Without losing any more time than was absolutely necessary, a kago was obtained and the sick man placed in it, and he was carried by six stalwart coolies. The party did not go back to the point from whence they started, but to Kamaishi, which was much nearer. On the way a very high range of mountains had to be crossed, and it was found necessary to increase the number of kago bearers to nine. After two days' journeying Kamaishi was reached, the party having the satisfaction of seeing the *Elisabeth* riding at anchor awaiting them; and on the afternoon of the 13th the man-of-war steamed away for Yokohama, arriving here at 7.30 on the morning of the 15th inst. Doctor Hermanauz is in a very precarious condition.

Yamada is reported as a very beautiful harbour; and the country between there and Morioka as exceedingly fertile—rice, wheat, barley and every kind of vegetable growing in abundance. The mountains are well wooded

and interlaced with streams; and in the neighbourhood of Morioka is a very fine river, navigable for small craft. There is also a huge mountain nearly as high as Fusiama, and almost the same shape, it evidently being an extinct volcano. While the party was away in search of the doctor, the *Elisabeth* proceeded to explore the bays in the neighbourhood; and it was ascertained that the charts are very incorrect. For instance: on the chart, Kamaishi is put down a distance of eight ri North from where it actually is; the point indicated as Kamaishi being Odzutsu. This latter port is a much better one than the former. Sketches of the bays were also taken. Four or five ri from Kamaishi is an iron mine on which several foreigners are employed; and a tramway is laid nearly all the way from the city to the mine, but is not yet completed.

It appears, at last, that aquatics are to be represented on the Sumida River. A short time ago steps were taken by several gentlemen in Tokio to get up a boat club; these we now hear have resulted in the formation of the "Tokei Rowing Club." We can only say that we heartily wish the new club success, and hope that we may have the pleasure of seeing it represented here in the autumn.

In Tokio, besides the stock places of resort for entertainment and amusement, such as the gardens, tea-houses, theatres, temples, suburban retreats, &c., the ingenuity of the showman proper is unceasingly tasked to provide shows, "new and original," for the troops of sight-seers who daily throng the different show quarters of the great city, and a constant and ever-changing succession of sights is the result. Now they flock to Shimabara to see the fencers; presently the monotonous boom of the big drum will call them to Rikogoku to witness the wrestlers; and anon there will be new attractions in other directions. Of the all different quarters frequented by pleasure seekers, Asakusa is the one *par excellence* for shows. Here we have them all,—from the great wax-works' exhibition to the modest "peep show;" and here it is, in the Temple of Hachiman, that we may see the last candidate for popular favor, in the form of a colossal image of a woman, for the nonce literally towering above and casting into the shade all others.

This image is worth seeing if only as a curious idea. It is made, or rather built of lath and plaster, and is about sixty feet in height. Leading up through the inside of the body to the head is a narrow, winding staircase; the space not filled up by this stair-case is occupied by what is supposed to represent the internal organs of a human being. These are made of tubes and vessels of cotton cloth, stuffed with some substance and coloured; the veins, fat, and fibres being represented by threads of raw silk; and the whole is far less objectionable than it would have been had it in any degree approached a perfect imitation, nevertheless, as it stands it is decidedly anything but pleasing. The head itself is a small chamber capable of containing ten or a dozen persons. The windows to this little room are the eyes and ears. A rather curious effect is produced on nearing the figure by the approach to the Temple, by the heads of the people looking out of the eyes; these appear to be eyeballs, and as they move from side to side in contemplating the view, complete the effect by giving them life.

On the opposite side of the Temple stands a small theatre the company of which is entirely composed of women; this also is quite worth the trouble of entering.

A RUMOUR is current that a vessel, name not mentioned, belonging to the Government, laden with provisions for the imperial troops, has been lost on the coast of Hiuga.

THE Chinese question is causing almost as much commotion in Australia as in California, and a motion has been tabled in the Queensland Assembly, proposing to co-operate with the New South Wales Government in obtaining a modification of the Chinese treaty. The tone of the newspapers in Sydney and Brisbane is against the Chinamen; and the universal cry is to stop the flood of emigration of "moonfaces" which has set in during the past few years. The modification of the treaty, if carried out, will no doubt deal satisfactorily with the difficulty, but as that desirable end will probably take some considerable time to bring about, there seems, in the meantime, a likelihood of serious collisions between the white and yellow men. Already a fracas has occurred near Capeville, Queensland, in which the Europeans threatened to shoot the Chinamen. There are estimated to be 27,000 Celestials in Queensland alone, a large number of whom are in an almost starving condition, which is scarcely to be wondered at, as the population of whites is but small, and the Chinese take no capital when they emigrate.

From a telegram published in the native papers, it would appear that Saigo has, at last, been seen, having appeared in person at the head of his troops.

If the item which we extract from the *Mainichi Shinbun*, relative to the insurrection, is correct, it would appear that the great battle so long expected has at length taken place, and the back-bone of the insurrection may be considered broken. The rebels are reported to have fled, breaking through the imperial ranks; and thousands to have laid down their arms. What became of Saigo, Kirino, and other rebel commanders, said to have been watching the strife from the summit of an eminence, does not appear; but it may be taken for granted that they did not surrender, as such an important event would not have been omitted in the telegram.

An accident happened on the 24th inst. off the mouth of the Creek, in the capsizing of a rather large Japanese fishing boat. Happily no lives were lost. The boat was soon righted by the boatmen's friends, who immediately went to their assistance, but owing to the water being rough their efforts to bail the boat out were unsuccessful, and so she was towed into the Creek, where she was soon put to rights again. The fish that were in the boat, the men's chow and one *kimono* were lost.

MR. VERTELLI gave his promised exhibition on the tight rope on the evening of the 23rd instant to an enthusiastic, if not admiring, mixed audience of something like two hundred persons. We would recommend Mr. Vertelli in his next performance to observe more punctuality in commencing; avoid such long and dreary intervals, unless they can be charmed away with something more amusing than the strains of an accordion, and to take better precautions for the prevention of a conflagration. Madame Vertelli's walking on the rope was admirable.

THE difficulties Orientals experience in acquiring the English language are numerous, and it is but very seldom that an Oriental

student ever thoroughly overcomes all obstacles, and succeeds in mastering the language. As an illustration of this, we reprint a paragraph from the *China Mail*. This specimen of orthography was the result of an examination of eleven candidates for the position of third clerk in the Magistrates' Office at Hongkong. As the post was an important one, it is not surprising that the Examiners found themselves unable to recommend any one of the applicants. The Editor of the paper quoted, is of the opinion that the difficulties experienced by the students are partly through an inability to grasp the sounds of the English language, partly through the intricacies and arbitrary character of their own language, and partly to the absurd practice foreigners have adopted of importing their ideas and wishes to the Chinese in "pidgin English." The following is the extract:—

"The dictation papers afford the best instances of the vague ideas of some of the candidates as to the pronunciation and spelling of English words. The dictation consisted in reading aloud by one of the Examiners of a short deposition in English, which had been taken at the Police Court in the ordinary course of business, and which the candidates were requested to write down as it was being slowly read out. The words "Cosmopolitan Dock" appear to have been a fearful stumbling block for the Chinese candidates. The first candidate got over the difficulty of spelling the words by writing "C. M. Dock;" another wrote "Cosmopolitan Duck;" another, "Castmopolitan Docks;" another, "the dock;" another, "Cosmopolian Dock;" another, "Cosmopoligon Docks;" another, "Cosmotropen Dock;" another, "Cosmopolation Docks;" and the last "Cosmolotive Dock." Two of the eleven candidates appear to have spelt the words properly, but they were probably not Chinese. The word "deposeth" also seems to have been a poser for the majority of the candidates. Most of them sought refuge in the rendering "deposit" but this was varied with "deposife" (which was not so bad); "deposited;" "deposed;" "despoiled;" and "deposit." The "th" is evidently too much for John. Some most ludicrous mistakes were also made in the words "copper sheathing,"—a word by no means of uncommon occurrence in the Colony. The first started with "cupper shilling;" the next rendered the words "copper shielling;" the next, "copper shealing;" the next, "copper sheeting;" the next, "copper shitting;" and the last "copper ceiling!" The word "divers" was varied with "dyevers" and "dyvers," while one last candidate struck boldly into "dairies."

It is announced in the native journals, that a telegram has been received in Tokio, from the Governor of Kagoshima, stating that cholera had broken out between Shunokoski and Nakahama-mura, in Kagoshima Ken, and that 40 persons have been carried off by the dreaded visitation, the victims rarely surviving three hours from the first symptoms of attack. This is serious news; and it is to be hoped that the authorities will exercise great vigilance in preventing the epidemic from spreading. A quarantine hospital has been erected recently at Tomioka, from which we may conclude that all vessels arriving here will be submitted to a rigid inspection, and we trust this will be the case.

THE following is a translation of His Majesty the Mikado's address delivered on the occasion of the opening of the National Industrial Exhibition on the 21st instant:—

"This is the day appointed for the opening of the National Industrial Exhibition. I have

come here in person for the purpose of performing the opening ceremony. I think that the order in which the buildings have been constructed is good: and the excellent show of articles is a manifestation of the great improvement which is taking place day by day, and month by month, in the nation's industries. And the services rendered by the Government authorities in their promotion are deserving of high commendation. I congratulate you very much, and trust that this Exhibition will assist the people in the development of the resources of the country, and so increase its wealth by promoting their own prosperity and happiness."

Eleven thousand one hundred tickets are reported to have been sold on the day of the opening of the International Exhibition. The price of admission on Sundays is fifteen cents, Saturdays four cents, and on each of the other days of the week seven cents is charged.

Troops are continually arriving from the south. On the 16th the *Genkai-Maru* brought some hundreds.

The ceremony of the official opening of the "National Exhibition" at Ueno was performed on the 22nd inst., as had been arranged. The weather all day was a succession of clouds, glimpses of sunshine, and slight showers; amply compensating, however, for the loss of brilliancy by a coolness as delightful as unexpected at this time of year. From a very early hour the streets, decorated with the national flag, showed that something out of the common was going to take place; the approach to Ueno and the avenue leading to the Exhibition buildings, lined on the left side with the Imperial Guard, were filled with the throng of officers and exhibitors and sight-seers. These former had been summoned to attend from 6 o'clock, and were now, decked in full splendour "of swallow-tail" and "tile," as is *de rigueur*, hastening on in the fear of arriving late. The latter gay, joyous and eager, with just a touch of wonderment in their faces as has ever the Japanese populace on such occasions, came trooping along in jinrikisha and on foot. At about half-past seven the Minister and Vice-Minister and Officers of the Home Department were in waiting; at the same time the Emperor and Empress with their suite commenced their progress from the Kunaisho. At about half-past eight the Foreign Ministers arrived, and at nine the music of the Imperial Japanese Band, stationed within the gates, announced the approach of their Majesties. A few minutes later the Imperial cortège arrived and passed in.

In the building set apart for the ceremonial was the dais bearing two thrones; in front of this, on the left, stood the Ministers and high Officials, and on the right, the Foreign Representatives. In front of each of these again, stood the representatives of the different Ken and the exhibitors.

The Imperial carriages having drawn up before this building, the Emperor and Empress alighted and proceeded towards the dais; when they had arrived between the Foreign Representatives and the Ministers, Sir Harry Parkes stepped forward and delivered an address. They then took their places on the dais and the Emperor, standing, read a lengthy address. The Naimukio, Okubo, now advanced to the body of exhibitors on the left, and received from them an address; with this he approached the throne, and, after having read it, retired again to his former position. The Officer chosen to act

for the representatives of the different Ken then advanced and read another address.

The ceremony now being concluded, Their Majesties, escorted by the Ministers and Foreign Representatives, proceeded to the pavilion in which refreshments had been prepared, and, having partaken, re-entered their carriages and returned. A cold Lunch was provided for the Officers of the Naimusho at the Sei-yo-ken Hotel, to the total exclusion of other guests.

The public were now admitted to the Exhibition by tickets, and during the remainder of the day a constant flow of visitors was passing through the turn-stiles; this latter part of the business appeared to be badly managed, for a very considerable delay took place before people could get through.

It would be impossible to do justice here to the Exposition itself, we shall therefore, now only remark that it appeared to us to be far superior to anything which the Japanese have hitherto attempted in this way, and shall leave to a future day a description in detail.

In the evening the crowd increased and gradually became denser and denser towards 7 o'clock, the hour when the display of fireworks was to take place in the lotus pond beneath. The circumference of the pond presented one vast mass of human beings, which, backed by the numberless coloured lanterns on the encircling tea-houses, and lit up in front by the fireworks, formed a scene brilliant and deeply impressive.

According to a native newspaper, Oyama, ex-Governor of Kagoshima, received his sentence on the 9th instant, and was perfectly satisfied with it. What this sentence was, does not appear. It seems very singular however that out of all the native newspapers published, only one should announce that sentence has been passed upon the rebel Governor, the rest being, apparently, unaware of such an important event having taken place. The statement that the prisoner was satisfied with the result of his examination, would lead one to suppose that he has been virtually acquitted.

The *Choya Shinbun* gives the following figures as the actual disbursements on the imperial side in the suppression of the rebellion during the months of June, July, August and September. There must be a discrepancy somewhere, however, as the total given is much larger than it ought to be according to the sums mentioned. Our readers must take them for what they are worth.

The imperial head-quarters	2,000,000 yen.
Transport office at Nagasaki	250,000 "
" " " Kobe	150,000 "
Salaries at Osaka	150,000 "
Miscellaneous expenditure	4,000,000 "
Total	12,450,000 "

In view of the present factions and litigious state of the Church of England, a project is being set on foot by means of which it is hoped to cement the band of the faithful, and to recruit the ranks of the Protestant party. Lord Harrowby and some of his friends have got up a society for facilitating the training of protestant clergymen at our universities, and "have made it look like a church within a church." Their object is to establish, a hall, or college, at each university, for theological training. It appears that graduates only will be admitted to residence, though under-graduates will be admitted to the

theological lectures. "But," says *The Spectator*, "the peculiarity of the plan is, that the leading men on the councils of these halls, are to be bound over to protestantism by peculiar tests. They are not only to accept the thirty-nine Articles, but they are to declare that they accept certain favorite articles of the protestant party amongst the thirty-nine, 'in their plain and literal sense'; such articles being, for instance, the 2nd and 31st (which concern atonement), the 11th (which concerns a justification by faith), and the 6th (concerning inspiration of the Scriptures)."

It would be well, perhaps, to remind the projectors, of an anecdote told of one of the examining chaplains of a certain Bishopric—a favorite Bishopric with certain men, on account of the facilities afforded for entering orders. The examining chaplain, newly appointed, and renowned for his scholarship rather than his orthodoxy, was putting a batch of candidates for priest's orders through a stiff examination in the "Fathers"; when one of the dismayed candidates told him that they were quite unprepared for such an examination, so different from what his predecessor expected from them; "And what kind of test did the Rev. Mr. — require?" "Why he generally asked us if we believed in justification by faith? and if we answered yes! he would pass us." "Humph, and well he might," replied the chaplain, "for then you would believe anything."

A NUMBER of motions and applications were heard and disposed of in H. B. M.'s Court on the 24th, before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Visiting Judge. They had reference to cases now very well known to the public, viz: the cases of *Howles vs. Kirby and Others*, the *Audacious* collision case, and the somewhat worn-out litigation of St. George B. Lockyer. There were two motions in the first named case, in the first of which His Honour granted an extension of time—within which the plaintiff to file his petition of appeal—till the first of October next, the conditions as to deposit for security of costs not to be interfered with; and in the second the defendants' application for their costs was also granted, but in view of an appeal having been granted to the plaintiff, security was demanded for the amount of the judgment recovered by them for costs. In the *Audacious* case the defendant's application for leave to appeal against the order permitting him four weeks further time to prosecute his appeal was granted, subject to the rules governing such applications. It does not appear that there is any likelihood of the last case being ended. One of the defendants now moved that certain sums of money, paid into the Court several months ago, pending the decision on an appeal then before the Acting Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, be returned to her. The hearing of this application was adjourned until the 20th of September.

The German brig *Carl Ludwig*, from Foochow to Australia, having sustained damage to her rudder and other injuries, put into this harbor on the afternoon of the 26th for repairs. On Saturday afternoon the German brig *Oceanus*, which had left on the previous day for Hakodate, put back to replace her foretopsail yard which had carried away. The voyage will be resumed when the damage is made good.

AFTER two days of greater heat than had before been experienced this summer, a storm of wind and rain set on the evening of the 26th at about half-past six o'clock, and raged with considerable violence till morning, the gale blowing from the South-West. At 2 o'clock it

had reached its greatest violence—a force of 9 by the Beaufort scale. At 3.47 a.m., when the wind was still high, an earthquake shock of strong vibrations, and lasting in all about one minute, was felt. By dawn the storm had abated, and the next day was very fine but hot.

NIPPON NOTES.

H. E. OKUBO, Home Minister, resumed the duties of his office on the 7th instant.

THE newly enlisted policemen number about 10,000.

THE Daijo-kuwan have removed to the imperial palace in Akasaka.

OUT of 120 shizoku of Saiki, Bungo, who joined the insurgents, more than half were killed, and the rest seem to desire to desert their party. But they find no good opportunity of leaving their camp. Four of them were observed as they were in the act of deserting, and were hotly pursued by the rebels. Two were shot, and the third committed *harakiri* on the road side, when he saw that he could not escape. The fourth managed to reach the imperial lines. The insurgents on the Bungo road have built several forts in a mountainous and well wooded region. 150 sawyers were sent out by the imperialists to cut down large trees, and so to unmask these forts; but most of the poor sawyers are said to have been captured by the rebels, as only eight of them returned to the imperial camp.

IKEDA, a famous shizoku in Kagoshima, says the *Choya Shinbun*. was prayed to take the part of his countrymen by Saigo and other distinguished rebel commanders, before they left Kagoshima at the head of their army. He positively refused; and did not answer any letters from the insurgents. Some of the latter at length forced their way into his house and brought the faithful shizoku before Kirino and Etsumi. They tried again to induce him to aid in their attempts. He laughed, looking upon them with contempt, and saying that he had no right to assist in their unlawful designs. Etsumi bounded with rage; and struck off his head on the spot.

THE five islands, known by the general name of Goto, under the jurisdiction of the Kagoshima ken, produce fine sugar, large quantities of which are exported to the mainland. But very few of our countrymen know anything about this production. The Goto, viz., Oshima, Kikai, Okinaga, Tokuno, and Yoron, were governed by their own respective sovereigns in the olden time, who were feudatories of the Da-zaifu (Governor) of Kiushiu. Since the Goto were united to the Shimadzu's dominions, the islands have been governed by officials of that house. On the foundation of the present Government, the islanders were allowed to sell their production at any prices to buyers. But they are not so entirely free under the jurisdiction of the Kagoshima ken. The new Governor, Iwamura, of the revolted Ken has lately established a bureau in each island, with a view to the good government of the islanders. Regulations are to be framed, and numbers of books have been sent for educational purposes. The five islands produce about 15,000,000 kin (pounds) of sugar, to the value of 800,000 yen, per annum.

A TELEGRAM from Sashiki, dated the 6th inst., says that one battalion of *Dondenhei*, "men enrolled by the Kaitakushi," were the first to cross the river Issegawa and marched directly on Takanabe, where they completely routed the rebel garrison troops; and the main body of the

imperial army followed them. As the insurgents are discouraged, no more troops are wanted in the seat of war; and the victors returned to Kagoshima the same day and re-embarked for the East. Besides these, all the imperial forces which are composed of policemen, are said to have been ordered to return to the East, because the war will soon be brought to a close.—It is reported that Lieut.-General Takushima was wounded in the severe battle of Iwami on the 24th ultimo, and is now in the hospital of Kagoshima.—The insurgents are driven into a small corner of North-Eastern Hiuga; but they are reported to be still about 14,000 or 15,000 strong.

It is uncertain whether Saigo-Takamori has committed *harakiri* or not. Among the insurgent leaders, Murata, Kishita, and a few others only survive. Beppu is wounded and is said to appear in the field in a kago. Murata is also severely wounded, and was in the hospital in Miyakono-jo. When the imperial army entered that place, he narrowly escaped, leaving various effects and medicines in his room. If the victors had arrived a few minutes sooner he would have been captured, because his bed was still warm. Of the above mentioned commanders, Ikegami is a man of high ability and talent. When the insurgents first arrived before the castle of Kumamoto, he saw that that fortress could not be captured within a few weeks; and warned Saigo and the others that their large army had better march for the East before the imperial troops landed in Kiushiu, leaving about 2,000 soldiers for the siege of Kumamoto. But Kirino and others did not harken to this good advice, and were obliged to retreat before the large imperial army from the East.

ON the 8th instant Their Excellencies Sanjo and Iwakura visited the Nobles' School at Nishiki-machi, Tokio.

ON the 1st instant the Finance Department sent three million yen to the seat of war.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* states that H. E. Mori, Japanese Minister in China, who is now in Tokio, will shortly leave for Peking.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the amount expended in the suppression of the insurrection up to July last, was 26,600,000 yen.

THE Finance Department sent old silver *bus* to the value to 150,000 yen, to the Osaka Mint, by the *Tokio-maru*.

TEN Loo Chooans in Nagasaki, having been discovered in sending provisions to the insurgents, have been placed in charge of the district officials.

A TELEGRAPHIC line has been carried to a place as far as one *ri* South of the river Yokogawa in Osumi, ten *ri* from Kagoshima and thirty *ri* from Kumamoto. The line is now open for Government communication only.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that His Majesty the Mikado may shortly visit the hot springs of Atami.

THE Russian Minister visited the Finance Department on the 10th instant and talked for some hours with Mr. Okuma.

HAYASHI Yuzo, a famous shizoku of the Kochi-ken, arrived recently in Tokio. On the 8th instant he was brought before the Tokio Saibansho, where he is now imprisoned. The reason for his detention is not known.

THE insurgents in the northern part of Hiuga are encamped in a small area, which is only about ten *ri* in length and five or six *ri* in width. The city of Kumamoto and every town and village to the South-East of their positions are strictly guarded by imperial troops. No officials or private persons are allowed to pass the lines without passports issued from

the imperial head-quarters. A holder of the passport when challenged by a sentinel must produce it. If a challenge, given three times, is not replied to, the sentinel is legally authorised to fire. Three or four men have been killed in Kumamoto through not replying to the sentries when challenged. About 300 families of rebels in Kagoshima, who have no means of sustaining themselves through their heads having been killed, will shortly be brought to Tokio by the Government and put to some kind of work.

THE five political prisoners, namely, Ma-wari, Beppu, Enatsu, his brother of the Kagoshima shizoku, and Itabashi of Tokio, who were arrested in the Ueno Gardens, Tokio, are imprisoned in the Tokio Saibansho, where their trial commenced on the 11th inst.

DURING two days fifty men were brought to the Police Station in Tokio, for going about indecently or insufficiently clad.

H. E. IWAKURA, *U-Daijin*, is expected to visit the drill ground of Narashino, on or about the 20th instant, to inspect the second division of newly enlisted troops.

A FESTIVAL, in honor of the ancestors of the Shimadzu clan, will be held in Kagoshima in April, 1878. All the karei and other retainers of the house now in Tokio have been summoned to return to Kagoshima by February next year. Shimadzu's residence at Hamamatsu, in Tokio, is said to have been sold for 33,000 yen.

THE second battalion of the 3rd division and 400 policemen, commanded by Kawaji, Daikibu, and Kato, *Chuukeishi*, of the Police Department, returned from the seat of war on board the *Korio Maru*, which arrived at 7 a. m. on the 12th instant. The man-of-war *Chikuba Kuwan* has also arrived in Yokohama from the South.

ON the 10th instant the Italian Minister visited the Home and Finance Departments.

3,300 insurgent soldiers had surrendered to the imperial forces up to the end of last month.

THE imperial forces in the South-West consisting of shizoku, are to be sent back to the East on the 18th inst.

THE following figures in relation to the numbers of patients in the Osaka hospital between the 1st and 31st July, have been published in the *Osaka Nippo*:—Remained from June, 2,739. Discharged, 58. Removed, 7. Died, 15. 445 wounded brought in. Of these, 14 came from Umanoseki on the 16th, 136 from Nagasaki on the 8th, 102 from Tsurusaki on the 12th, 75 from Nagasaki on the 13th, 113 from Tsurusaki on the 22nd.

A TELEGRAM from Lieut.-Colonel Tanabe, on the 12th inst. announces that that officer had left the village of Nakamura on the 5th inst. and entered Tonoura on the northern coast of Hiuga. He said that he would embark with his troops, on the arrival of a vessel sent to take them on board by order of the War Department. The *Jorio Maru* arrived in the harbour of Tonoura the same day, and the first battalion of infantry and a body of swordsmen embarked on board that vessel, which left immediately for Yokohama. Other troops will be sent back to the East according as ships may be ready to take them.

A SEVERE earthquake was felt in the provinces of Owari and Mikawa on the 8th inst. Many houses were shaken down. Details will follow.

DURING the 26th and 27th ultimo, a brisk gale broke over the Northern provinces. The following junks, anchored in the harbor of Ishimaki, were wrecked, and many of the poor sailors on board were drowned and lost:—The

Wayo Maru of 750 koku burden with 14 sailors. The *Koku Maru* of 700 koku with 13 sailors, only one of whom was saved. The *Hosho Maru* of 500 koku with 8 sailors, half of whom were drowned. The *Hosei Maru* of 750 koku with 13 sailors, who were all rescued. The *Katoku Maru* of 750 koku with 13 sailors, only one of whom succeeded in reaching the shore. The *Yamata Maru* of 600 koku with 10 sailors, of whom nothing is known yet. The *Kanei Maru* of 400 koku with 10 sailors; and 14 other junks, each having 10 or 12 sailors on board, are missing.

14,304 SHIZOKU were enrolled up to the 22nd ultimo. Out of these 4,108 have been in the South-West. 4,273 compose the newly enlisted second division.

NOTIFICATION.

To In, Sho, Shi, Fu and Ken.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th instant, the Daijo Kuwan will be removed to the temporary Palace (at Akasaka.)

SANJO SANRYOSHI,
Daijo Daijin.

13th August, 1877.

ABOUT 1,000 troops returned from the South-West by the *Sumida Maru*, which arrived in Yokohama on the 14th. 3,000 more soldiers, now stationed at Tonoura in Hiuga, are expected to return shortly to the East.

A TELEGRAM from Osaka, despatched at 7.25 a.m. on the 11th instant, announces that the 2nd division of the imperialists had marched on the Kishino road and crossed the river Mimidzu. Hosojima is occupied by imperial troops, and a large army is also marching thither. Heavy rain falls day by day, rendering transport very difficult.

THE villages in Kurihara county, Rikuzen, which are now under the jurisdiction of the Miyagi-ken, are troubled with the presence of wolves. When this region was under the jurisdiction of the late Iwate ken, a great wolf-hunt was annually made by the natives. Lately the dangerous animals have greatly increased in numbers and commit serious ravages among the flocks. Men are afraid to go out of doors after 4 o'clock p.m. The Miyagi Kencho has offered rewards, on a liberal scale, for their destruction. Any one killing a she-wolf receives 7.50 yen, a he-wolf, 7 yen, and a cub of either sex, 2 yen.

THE Hiogo National Bank in Hiogo received its license from the Government on the 8th instant, and is expected to be opened in a few days.

PRINCE Arisugawa-no-Miya left his headquarters at Miyakono-jo, Hiuga, on the 9th instant, and visited every imperial camp.

THE arsenal in Kagoshima, which was destroyed by order of the Mikado's Envoy Yanagiwara, has lately been restored to its former condition.

THE *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—Machida, a distinguished rebel leader, and the second son of the ex-lord of Sadowara, Hiuga, was routed at Midzumata, where he fought desperately, as well as at other places. After his retreat from Kumamoto he felt much ashamed at the disasters which befel him, and having no desire to live any longer, committed *harakiri*. Some months ago, his father, who resides in Tokio, is said to have sent a message to his rebel son desiring him to desert from Saigo, but the bearer returned without effecting the object of his errand. According to the *Kumamoto Shinbun*, Saigo is said to have promised his men that, as long as the castle of

Miyakonojo was his, they should be retained in his service, but on the loss of it, they could remain or otherwise, as they pleased.

Notification—No. 57.

It is hereby notified that the official opening of the Industrial Exhibition in Uyeno, Tokio, will be performed by His Majesty the Mikado, in person, on the 21st instant.

SANJO SANRYOSHI, Daijo Daijin.

15th August, 1877.

ALL the government officials, who remained in Kioto, when the Mikado left for the East, have returned to Tokio.

THE *Nagoya Maru*, brought back 1,104 policemen from the South West. expected to arrive to-day, with troops on board.

THE *Yomiuri Shinbun*, published a few days ago, states that the imperial head-quarters in the South West have issued a notice to the effect that:—"Any one, who brings Saigo Takamori, the rebel commander, before the Imperial camp, as a prisoner, will receive 1,000 yen and any one, who informs the imperialists where Saigo is, will receive 100 yen."

5,826 policemen were sent to the seat of war up to Aug. 16th; and 8,995 newly enlisted policemen.

On the 17th instant, the second newly enlisted division was reviewed in the imperial garden Fukiage, Tokio, when the Mikado is expected to be present.

OUT of the policemen newly enlisted, about 500 have been dismissed for having violated the military rules.

THE *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—Muramatsu and Fuji, two members of the Rissishsha society in the Kochi Ken, (Tosa) who were arrested and brought from Kioto to Tokio, have been repeatedly examined before the Tokio Saibansho. The former did not answer any of the questions asked by the judge, but remained mute: while the latter, on the contrary, spoke very freely, telling the judge what matters have occurred among the members,—such and such is the opinion of Itagaki, (ex-Sangi and president of the Rissishsha) such and such is the desire of Goto (ex-Sangi). He also confessed that he accompanied Matsumura to Hiuga, in order to interview Kirino-Toshiaki, by the order of Hayashi, Vice-President of the Rissishsha society. And he was supposed to have confessed all he remembered. The judge then called back Muramatsu before the Court, and ordered him to confess, telling him that Fuji had already done so, and read what he had said. The obstinate Muramatsu was not staggered at all, and replied that he knew nothing about what Fuji had confessed. Then the judge decided to bring both Muramatsu and Fuji together before him. When the latter was brought, the former looked savagely upon him and said, scornfully:—"You speak nonsense, and your conduct is unworthy of a shizoku." Fuji acknowledged this with thanks, and then replied that no further answer would be given to any questions asked him by the judge. After this nothing could be got from them.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* states:—Owing to the confession made by Fuji, Hayashi and others are arrested in Kioto. They will shortly be brought to the Tokio Saibansho for trial.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* writes in reference to the condition of Kioto as follows:—

Kioto is one of the three Fu, viz., Tokio, Osaka, and Kioto; and it is surrounded by beautiful hills and abounds with clear streams. It has been celebrated from ancient times, as a city, where learned men assembled. Not-

withstanding that, but few of the citizens are found reading newspapers, which come into existence in the morning and are closed in the evening. The *Kobun-Shinshi*, which was the first paper published in the capital, ceased to exist on the 9th instant; and the *Seishin-Shinpo*, which was born about a month ago has already ceased its publication. The publication of the *Min-kai-Sankoron* was lately prohibited for having violated the peace of the country. Only two or three numbers of the *Kokai-Chinshi* and *Tsusan-Chinshi* appear in the course of a month, and the *Haikio-Shinbun* is the only newspaper at present published in Kioto; and its subscribers are very small in number. The cause of the decline of newspaper enterprise in Kioto is very curious and is said to be as follows:—Some time ago, an editor of some newspaper in Kioto wished to remove to a different part of the city, but he could not find a house, as nobody would rent him one. He became very anxious and endeavoured to ascertain the cause; and he found out that the citizens do not like to live in the same street with editors and reporters, because the most of them talk evil against the government and people, and are summoned repeatedly before the Saibansho, giving trouble to *Kucho* or *Kocho*, in the charge of whom the transgressors are usually placed.

THE following intelligence, referring to the condition of the insurgents in the South-West, which was brought by a soldier of the 3rd division, who returned in the *Nagoya Maru* on the 7th instant, is published in the *Mainichi Shinbun*.

The 3rd division of the imperial army, consisting of policemen, was encamped at Miyazaki, Hiuga. They were ordered to return to the East, leaving their position to the newly enlisted policemen in the northern provinces. The insurgents have become much more discouraged lately than was expected. When the imperialists penetrated to Miyazaki, they encountered no insurgents to check their march but what were dispersed as easy as the wind scatters leaves in Autumn. The victors pursued them threatening to kill, as they are strictly ordered by our commanders that no rebels are to be killed, except in sheer necessity. We used to exclaim loudly, as we followed the routed rebels:—"We don't want to kill you. Turn to our side!" Some of them deserted the insurgents and laid down their arms. They are very poorly clad with only a dirty and torn thin cloth, and their legs and arms are left quite bare. They are generally observed to have a melancholy countenance, and their complexion is of a livid colour. When we enquired of one as to the state of his health, as he seemed very ill, he replied that he was very hungry. Two or three *nigiri-meshi*, made of wheat, are given them per day. Provisions have become quite exhausted. They express great thanks when given some food. In short they seem like beggars. They are not even aware of their commander's name. The insurgent officers are dressed in a sort of uniform. The entire troops number about between seven and eight thousand men, and, out of these, three or four thousand only are expected to be able to fight. They now occupy a limited part of the North of Hiuga.

A LETTER from Kumamoto, sent to the *Hochi Shinbun*, runs as follows:—

The main streets in Kumamoto have been repaired; but very few of the citizens have returned and commenced to build their houses. Nearly the entire portion of the city is inhabited, but no trees or plants are to be observed. Owing to this lack of population, all manner of filth and rubbish have accumulated, from which arises a most offensive and injurious

smell. It is calculated that to restore Kumamoto to its former state would take fifteen or 20 years. The rearing of silk worms became more extensive and much improved in Kumamoto during the past few years, and mulberry trees in consequence have been planted. This year the war has destroyed this business. Fifty or sixty of the imperial and rebel soldiers have been buried in one place during the siege of Kumamoto. The stench from this is unbearable. In the battle of Daruma and Masugi on the 20th April, the imperialists lost 300 lives. Out of these, 125 were buried together in a grave belonging to the monastery of of Kenseiji, Kumamoto. During the end of the last year, the Kencho sent many coolies to dig them out and to re-bury them on the hill of Takida. The coolies were forced to turn from the offensive smell, but they completed the work on being supplied with sake, as no man sober could approach the place.

A BRANCH Office of the Kagoshima Kencho is established at Miyazaki in Hiuga, and was opened on the 3rd instant.

ALL the newly enlisted troops, who are in the extensive drill ground in Narashino-hara, have been ordered to return to Tokio.

A LARGE number of workmen in the arsenal at Koishi-kawa have been dismissed.

THE Mint in Osaka sent 1,500,000 yen to the War Department on the 11th inst., and 1,000,000 yen on the following day.

WE extract the following paragraph from the *Hochi-Shinbun*, which appeared in its issue of the 16th instant:—

Out of the Shigakko-to of Kagoshima, consisting of 3,000 shizoku, no one lays down his arms before the imperialists, but they seem to resist obstinately to the last. Such is the rumor we have heard, but we do not know whether it is true or not. Sudowara, Takanaabe, Ohi and Miyakonojo have been taken by the imperialists one after another on one side, and the imperial troops on the Bungo road are approaching to Nobeoka on the other. Notwithstanding their repeated defeats, the entire rebel troops number yet between eight and nine thousand, among whom good order is still observed.

OUT of the third division of the imperial army, 5 officers and 36 policemen were killed from the 24th June to the 30th July, and 8 officers and 88 policemen were wounded.

A TELEGRAM sent from Osaka, on the 19th instant, says that a despatch forwarded by Major General Yamagata, War Inspector, announces that on the 17th instant, all the imperial troops marched for the insurgent lair at Kumada and stormed it. Saigo, Kirino, and other distinguished commanders, ascended to the summit of Enotake, which lay between the first and second divisions of the imperial army, at the head of a hundred picked soldiers. The insurgents fled, rushing through the imperial lines, and the victors pursued them. Thousands of the rebels surrendered to the imperialists.—*Mainichi Shinbun*.

EVERYTHING is very dear in Kagoshima:—One sho of rice, 12½ sen. One sho of saké, 30 to 50 sen. One toguwan (winter-melon), 50 sen. One squash, 10 sen. One water-melon 30 to 70 sen. Three egg-plants, 10 sen. One salt plum, 1 sen. One small cup of ice water, 6 sen.

SHIMADZU-TADAYOSHI, son of the ex-Sadaijin will shortly leave Kagoshima for Tokio.

ON the 18th instant the imperial headquarters were removed from Miyako-no-jo to Miyazaki, in Hiuga, where the branch offices of police and temporary judicial court in Kiushiu are to be established.

THE Kochi Ken (Tosa) is much excited, and about ten shizoku were brought to Tokio for examination on the 22nd inst., on account of their suspicious conduct.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA-NO-MIYA, commander-in-Chief of the Imperialists in the South-West will shortly return to Tokio. Prince Yamano-shi has left for Kioto, in order to meet him.

THE following number of persons in the asylum at Uyeno, Tokio, is published in the *Hochi Shinbun*:—Out of a total of 391 patients, 49 men and 32 women are sick; 75 persons, of both sexes, over 70 years of age: 49 men and 17 women, infirm; 28 men and 5 women, deformed; 13 men and 11 women, blind; and 43 (men and women) mad.

200 wounded policemen returned from Nagasaki to Tokio in the *Hiroshima-maru*, which arrived in Yokohama on the 23rd instant.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* says that any letter or manuscript, written by Saigo, the rebel commander, is regarded of great value. A person offered 1,000 yen for one of his writings, but the owner refused to sell it for 1,000 or even for 2,000 yen.

THE *Saikai Shinbun* says that Oyama-Tsumayoshi, ex-Governor of the Kagoshima-ken, is satisfied with the verdict pronounced by the temporary judicial court in Kiushiu on the 9th instant.

It is rumored, says the *Mainichi Shinbun*, that after the suppression of the insurgents in the South-West, a meeting of the Provincial Governors will be held in Tokio. The subject for discussion will be the advisability of establishing permanent garrisons in all the Fu and Ken.

WATANABE, editor of the *Saikio Shinbun*, has been summoned before the local Sai ban sho, and condemned to pay a fine of 25 yen for having violated the law against slander.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* says that recently His Majesty the Mikado presented himself in person before the newly enlisted policemen at the Fukiage garden, as a recognition of their loyal and faithful services. They were then ordered to return to their homes. They number 6,950 in all.

H. E. Okuma, Minister of Finance, has left for Atami hot springs, accompanied by his wife. During his absence Matsukata, *Daijin* of the Finance Department, will officiate in his stead.

THE imperial hospital at Miyazaki, Hiuga, was removed to Hosajima on the 17th instant.

THE *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—At the same time that it was mentioned in a telegram from Kagoshima, that cholera had broken out in that Ken, the same dreadful visitation was observed in the town of Kisaratsu, Katsusa. The Chiba Kencho authorities, under the jurisdiction of which the town lies, issued an order to the effect that fruit should not be eaten in excess. Many junks and fishing boats go daily between Yokohama and Kisaratsu. Some persons in Yokohama petitioned the Kencho that the sailors and passengers arriving from that town, should be examined on landing.

ELEVEN distinguished shizoku of the Kochi ken, (Tosa) including Kataoka of the *Risshi-sho* society, the bearer of the famous memorial to the imperial palace in Kioto, were arrested and brought to Tokio on the 23rd instant.

MAJOR GENERAL SAIGO arrived in Osaka on the 20th instant.

The insurgent troops, who are now encamped in a small portion of Hiuga, are said to have been divided into two parties by conflicting opinions. One is called Hisshi-to

(fight till the last), and the other Kobuku-to (surrender to the imperialists.) They are so highly excited that a severe contest is expected to take place amongst themselves.

A telegram from Kagoshima, which was received in Tokio on the 21st inst., announces that 6,000 insurgents have laid down their arms, surrendering themselves to the imperialists in Kagoshima. About the same number of the rebels have surrendered at Nobeoka, and 6,000 at Miyazaki.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* states that the three distinguished rebel commanders, namely, Beppu Shinsuke, Hemmi Jurota, and Kishima Kiyoshi, have committed harakiri in their camp at Sado-wara, which was set on fire.

The following items were published in the *Mai-nichi Shinbun* of the 25th instant:—

A telegram from Owake, dated the 23rd instant, announces that the insurgents appeared at Mitai and stormed Kosho, which was occupied by the imperialists. As they seemed to be marching for Umamigahara, half a battalion of the Kumamoto garrison troops was despatched to meet them, and Lieut.-General Soga established his head-quarters at Oita (Bungo).—The insurgent troops, who are determined to fight to the last, are not at all discouraged, in spite of their fatal defeat at Nobeoka.—An imperial soldier, who returned recently from Higeoka (Bungo) to Tokio, gave us the following account:—The mode of warfare between the imperial and insurrectionary troops, has recently become quite changed. No heavy bombardment nor discharge of fire-arms takes place. On attacking a rebel battery, the imperialists fire upon it for a few minutes, and then rush for it with swords and spears. The fighting always commences at night time and finishes before dawn.—It is everywhere heard that the *Chindai-hei* (garrison troops, consisting of various classes of men) are feeble and unable to make a stand before the insurgents, and that the *Shizoku-hei*, newly enlisted, consisting only of shizoku, are very strong. But this is not right. The latter are of course brave, but as each is anxious to distinguish himself he acts repeatedly against the orders of his commander, and thereby causes much annoyance to the imperialists. The *Chindai-hei* at first hesitated to take the field from cowardice. Now that they have overcome their fear, a good officer in command is only wanted to make them good soldiers, for they are well skilled in the use of the rifle. The insurgents, who consist only of shizoku, stand repeated attacks from the imperialists, who are six or seven times their number. We are much astonished at their bravery. All the imperial men-of-war, which have been anchored off the coast of Nobeoka (Hiuga) have gone to Saiki (Bungo). Large numbers of small steamers form a connecting line between Saiki and Saga-no-seki. The Oita Kencho and branch office at Oka, Bungo, are strictly guarded by our army. The inhabitants of Kumamoto, who commenced to rebuild their houses, again became much excited on the approach of the insurgents, who are now marching towards the North-West.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* states that the headquarters of Prince Arisugawa-no-miya were removed from Miyazaki to Hosojima on the 24th instant. An explosion has taken place in the Government Magazines at Nishizaka, Kumamoto, where large quantities of gunpowder and arms were kept. Great damage has been wrought; many lives have been lost; and many people wounded. The cause of the explosion is not yet known.

A DESPATCH sent by the authorities of the Kochi Saibansho and the branch office at Fokushima, announces, according to the *Futsu Shinbun*, that the shizoku in the country of Hata, Kochi Ken, are much excited.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says:—Cholera has broken out in the district of Nagne-kori, Kadzusa, under the jurisdiction of the Chibaken, and is spreading to the neighbouring districts. Twenty-eight persons have already died from the epidemic. The local authorities are taking the utmost precautions to prevent the further course of the dreaded visitation. Notwithstanding this, a curious and superstitious custom finds great favour among the poor people. These imagine that anyone afflicted with the disease may be cured by drinking a hot infusion of the leaves of the *Sasaki* (a tree) which grows on one side of the temple of Juniten in Morimura in the same district, where many people are prostrated, and that any one not affected will be preserved from the epidemic by drinking the infusion. Both men and women, aged and young, are seen in groups round the temple, in a state of great anxiety to obtain the sacred leaves, all of which seem to have been stripped from the trees. On the other side of the temple, bamboo trees grow luxuriantly, and their leaves are also taken for the same purpose as are those of the *sasaki*. The greatest endeavors on the part of the authorities to prevent the epidemic from spreading, can be of but little avail in the presence of so absurd a superstition.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that a telegram, despatched by Colonel Ozawa in Hiuga on the 24th instant, announces that Saigo and Kirino had cut their way through his troops at the head of about 300 picked men. They crossed the river Mafurigawa, and took up a position on the summit of the mountain known as Tsurayama. As they are thought to be likely to try to make a rush on the Higo or Bungo road, each of these has been occupied by large bodies of troops. When the imperialists stormed and seized Nobeoka, Hanayama, a distinguished rebel commander, and formerly an officer of the 3rd class in the Judicial Department, was taken prisoner by the victors.

A TELEGRAM from the Mission for Japan in Corea, dated the 24th instant, addressed to H. E. Terajima, announces that an agreement, for the proper treatment by either country of the shipwrecked subjects of the other has been signed.

LARGE quantities of ammunition and 20,000 rifles have been sent from the Arsenal in Osaka to Bungo.

MEETINGS of the Finance Officials have repeatedly been held on the subject of taxation in the island of Yezo. It has been decided that, from the commencement of September next, taxes will be paid only by the fishermen. The total annual revenue to be derived from this source is estimated at 400,000 yen.

THE *Toyo Kiji Shinpo*, the first number of which appeared in Osaka in last month, has been suppressed on a charge of having injured the peace of the country. The petitions for the publication of the *Hiji Shinpo* and *Kansei Mai Nichi Shinbun* have not been granted by the Osaka Fu.

THE second division of "newly enlisted" troops has been ordered to return home at the close of the war. 903,650 yen have been sent from the Finance to the War Department to defray the travelling expenses of the troops.

It is now rumored in Tokio that the late Ikedo, ex-Daimio of Inshiu, who died suddenly some days ago in Kioto, was assassinated. He was the brother of the ex-Shogun Keiki.

THE Keishi-Kioku (Police Bureau) has expended more than 1,431,000 yen in enrolling the "newly enlisted" divisions, consisting of shizoku; but this amount does not include the expenses of sending them to the South-West.

WE take the following from the *Osaka Nippon*:—Owing to the exhaustion of their ammunition and food, on the part of the insurrectionary troops, they became much discouraged, and Saigo, Kirino, and other distinguished leaders, retreated to the mountainous region in the north of Hiuga, whither they were followed by about 500 picked soldiers, to fastnesses which no man had visited for many years past. They are expected to starve to death or commit harakiri. Since the imperialists captured Miyazaki, about 3,000 rebels, wounded more or less severely, were found scattered here and there and groaning in pain. They had received no medical treatment at all, for no medicine was provided by the insurgents. They were brought to the imperial hospital, but unfortunately for them, most of them were discovered too late for cure. On entering Miyazaki, the imperial victors found a large arsenal, where various machines and engines were in good working order. Large quantities of gunpowder and about 30,000 Japanese guns were stored there. On the night of the day following that on which the imperial army marched to Nobeoka, Saigo assembled all his chiefs before him, and is said to have addressed them to the following effect:—"All is ended. But owing to our active and brave men, we have made a desperate stand before the enemy. As, however, we cannot continue the contest any longer, our men may disperse whither they like." Only 500 or 600 men followed Saigo to the last; and all the rest laid down their arms before the victors. No great battle was fought in Miyako-no-jo; but insurgents to the number of between 270 and 280 were found dead on the field, and the victors lost eighty soldiers during the attack. The insurgents are said to have issued paper money to the value of more than 240,000 yen; but out of this amount only 140,000 yen were current, and the rest was found piled up in their camp. Some of the principal merchants in Kagoshima, who are well known throughout Japan, were ordered by Oyama, ex-Governor of Kagoshima, to supply 700 koban, 3,000 silver coins, 500 futons, and 850 koku of rice for the use of the Kencho. Many other merchants and farmers were compelled by his orders to make contributions to the kencho.

THE two nephews of the late Eto-Shinpei in Saga, namely, Tokukin and Ishii, were said to have been killed during the war between their uncle and the Government. When Eto was arrested and decapitated, the two nephews took refuge in Kagoshima, where they were favoured by the Shigakko-to. When Saigo raised an army in January, they followed him to Kumamoto each at the head of about 1,300 men.

THE rice harvest is expected to be good throughout the country this year.

THE branch office of the Kagoshima ken in Miyazaki will be removed to Sadowara.

SHORT ANECDOTES.

From the Japanese.

QUAINT JUSTICE OF NARUSE.

No. 1.

When Hayato Naruse was appointed to the governorship of a certain town, there was a rice merchant living there who had acquired immense wealth through the use of false mea-

sures; but finding it impossible to continue his dishonest practice, or even to conceal his guilt under the new governor's rigid and penetrating administration, he, one day, appeared before the Court of that official, and confessed all his crimes, for which he prayed that he might receive some light punishment. "Your crimes are very great," said the governor, "but since you have had honesty enough to come and confess them, and considering that they were committed during the late governor's administration, I order you, as a punishment, to use different measures in your trade for full seven years,—that is, you shall employ a smaller measure in purchasing your rice and a larger one in selling it."

The merchant obeyed the order gratefully, glad to have escaped from the heavier punishment which he anticipated; and, after a few years, he was surprised to find himself richer than ever, his customers having increased, through the cheapness of his rice.

A JOKE BY OKUBO.

No. 2.

AFTER a feast, in which stork soup (*tsuru*) was the most esteemed of all other delicacies, was held in the Court of the Shogun Iyeyasu, Hikozaemon Okubo presented himself before his lord, who graciously ordered him to partake of the celebrated soup; so Okubo was led by pages to another room, where dinner was served to him. Having finished it, he came back before his lord and thanked him for the good dinner. "But allow me, my lord," added Okubo, "to tell you that I have plenty of the delicacy, of which the excellent soup consisted, at my house."

"Impossible, old man," said the Shogun, "how can you, who have but a small pension, enjoy such a luxury?" "Pray do not be amazed, my lord," replied the old man, "I will take the liberty to present it to you, tomorrow."

The next day, the Shogun saw his old servant, carrying before him respectfully a large wooden tray, upon which a mass of green cabbage was heaped up, like a little hill. The old man said gravely: "This, my lord, is the very delicacy which your lordship was so good as to entertain your servant with yesterday; but this is called by us 'cabbage,' while it is called in your lordship's Court, 'stork!'" The Shogun received it with a smile, but punished the officers of his kitchen, who had behaved so dishonestly.

THE MOTHER OF HACHIYA.

No. 3.

Hannojo Hachiya, one of the bravest men in Iyeyasu's army, having found himself a little behind others in charging the enemy at the battle of Yoshida, got angry with himself, and rushed headlong upon the enemy's column with his big sword above his head. Encountering an enemy's officer, who defended himself with a gun, he cut off the muzzle of the gun, while he himself was shot through the breast. When the sad news was conveyed to his house, his mother said to the bearer of the intelligence, "I am prepared for it; but tell me how he died." "Why, madam," replied the man, "he died bravely facing the enemy." "Very well then, I am satisfied!" exclaimed the mother; but retiring into another room, she threw herself upon the floor, and wept bitterly for her beloved son.

LAW REPORT.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Act. Law Sec.

Saturday, 11th August, 1877.

IWASAKI YATARO vs. PHILIP H. COLOMB.

JUDGMENT.

This is a motion for an enlargement of the time allowed for filing a petition of appeal, and in support of that motion the counsel for the defendant has filed an affidavit in which he states that for the reasons there given it will be impossible for him to prepare the petition of appeal within less than six months. The reasons assigned may be stated as follow:—

1.—That the decision appealed against was partly founded upon precedents of which full reports are not to be found in Yokohama, and he is of opinion that the full reports of such cases would not warrant so much of the decision as is founded upon the mere rubrics of them which are cited at the hearing of the said demurrer.

2.—That he requires to consult his client, the defendant; that since the delivery of the judgment the defendant has in the course of his service, left this country, and that he can only communicate with him by letter.

3.—That the decision appealed against materially affects the interest of the British Admiralty, and of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and that without reference to, and instructions from, the proper officers of Her Majesty's Government resident within the United Kingdom, it will be impossible for him adequately and completely—and so as duly to show and defend the rights of Her Britannic Majesty's Government—to set forth and support by argument the grounds of appeal.

4.—That the questions of law and fact involved in the said appeal are numerous, and many of the questions of law are, in his opinion, of the highest importance and of an entirely novel character.

I think the motion cannot be sustained on the ground first stated. Unfortunately the reports of cases to which it is possible for the profession in this place to refer are very limited, but the embarrassment by reason of this is felt in nearly every case of any considerable importance, and the administration of justice would be seriously prejudiced if counsel were entitled to obtain time to refer to text books in England. However unsatisfactory the results may be, I am of opinion that counsel as well as judges must make the most of the materials at hand.

The second ground urged, it appears to me, cannot be sustained in the circumstances of this case. The only point upon which there is any appeal is a point of law, and on such a point it does not appear that any further consultation with his client ought to be necessary. It appears that the defendant has given instructions that the appeal be made; and beyond that it does not appear what instructions counsel should require. Counsel referred to the case of *Byng v. Clark* [13 Boarvan, 92], in which after two successive applications for additional time had been granted by the Master, three subsequent successive applications were granted by the Court. Of the three applications made to the Court two were on the ground of insufficient instructions having been received. But

there is a distinction between that case and the present one. In that case time was wanted to prepare an answer to a bill of upwards of nine hundred folios, and discovery was required in minute detail from the defendant. Information upon the facts was required by counsel to supply the particulars required. In the present case, as already stated, the appeal is on a point of law, and although it may be more desirable to have one's client at hand at all stages of the proceedings, Counsel has failed to show how communication with his client would aid him in arguing a point of law.

The third ground, moreover, cannot it appears to me, be sustained. Her Majesty's Government has not been made a party to the case, and has not sought to be made a party. Counsel who now moves, at the hearing declared in effect that Her Majesty's Government was not pecuniarily interested in the result; he has not stated that he has now any different instructions, and no way has been shown in which Her Majesty's Government can directly or indirectly be made legally liable to satisfy any judgment given. The only way in which it has been shown that Her Majesty's Government is interested in the appeal, is so far as it may decide the liability of Her Majesty's Naval Officers to be sued in Her Majesty's Courts in these countries. Counsel states that he is instructed by Admiral Ryder, the Admiral on the station, to watch the case on behalf of the Admiralty and of Her Majesty's Government, but he admits that he is not authorised to enter any appearance on behalf of the Admiralty or on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. His application for time to consult the authorities at home is, therefore, an application for time to consult persons who have not appeared and have not authorised him to enter any appearance, and ascertain whether they wish to appear or to take any steps in the matter. I do not think that counsel watching a case like the present by direction of one of Her Majesty's officers, is entitled to ask proceedings to be stayed until such officer can communicate with Her Majesty's Government, and ascertain whether Her Majesty's Government wish to intervene. Such a principle would often work great injustice, while the public interests are, it appears to me, sufficiently secured by the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 41, s. 4, by which it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Crown to refer to the Judicial Committee any matters whatsoever as Her Majesty shall think fit. There is another object stated by counsel for applying to Her Majesty's authorities at home, which is to ascertain what the law or practice is in cases like the present. But this stands on the same footing as reference to legal books at home, and I am of opinion that counsel is not entitled to time for this purpose.

As to the fourth ground, it does not appear to me that there are numerous or any questions of fact involved in the appeal, but the points of law raised are no doubt such as do not ordinarily arise in practice, and any difficulty which counsel may experience on such grounds ought certainly to receive every consideration.

While holding, then, that counsel instructed to appeal is not entitled to have time enlarged to enable him to consult an absent client on the preparation of a petition of appeal when that appeal is against a decision upon a question only of law—a question raised and argued by the same counsel—and while holding that he is not entitled to have time enlarged to enable him to consult reports of cases in England, or to enable him

on behalf of one of Her Majesty's officers to ascertain whether Her Majesty's Government wish to intervene, I do think that he is entitled to have an enlargement of time rendered necessary by the nature of the question upon which he has to argue, and I shall therefore give four weeks' further time from this date.

Following what appears by *Daniell's Chancery Practice* to be the practice at home on a first application for time, the costs of this motion will be costs in the cause.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, August 13th, 1877.

Asaman, a Malay, was charged with stabbing Kitcho, another Malay, on board the *Sunda*.

James William Eakin, Surgeon, sworn, stated that a little after ten o'clock last night he went on board the *Sunda*. He was informed that a man had been stabbed. He went to see the man, and found him suffering from a punctured wound on the right side under the last rib, close to the spine. On examining the wound he found it apparently about two inches in depth, extending downwards. There was a complete loss of power and partial loss of sensation in the right leg. The wounded man did not appear to be suffering very much. Witness dressed the wound, which was so far dangerous as it effected the nerves of the leg. It had evidently been caused by a knife. The injured man would be sent to the hospital to-day.

Percy William Case, Chief Officer of the *Sunda*, was sworn, and said that about a quarter to nine last night he was sitting on the quarter deck and heard some one cry out. He thought some one was overboard. He went forward and found a man lying down by the pump having been stabbed. He gave orders to have the wound bandaged, and asked who had committed the deed. He was informed that the man who had done it had gone aft and down the gangway ladder. Witness ran aft, and saw the prisoner pulling away in a boat. He shouted to him to come back, which he did. Witness then caused him to be handcuffed. The prisoner had been fighting with his victim during the day.

The evidence was explained to the prisoner by Mr. Bishop, who acted as interpreter. The prisoner said he knew nothing about the crime he was charged with.

The proceedings, at this stage, were adjourned till Monday 20th instant at 10 a.m., on which day, owing to the inability of the prosecutor to attend through continued illness, was further adjourned.

Before H. S. WILKINSON Esq., Acting

Law Secretary.

Wednesday, August 22nd, 1877.

Messrs. STILLFRIED & ANDERSON v D. WELSH.

The plaintiffs in this case, who were represented by Mr. Anderson, sought to recover certain bills which had been placed in the hands of the defendant for collection, and monies which had been collected by him. Mr. Welsh defended his case in person.

His Honour asked Mr. Welsh if he had rendered a statement of accounts to the plaintiffs, and he replied in the negative. He stated that he had been employed by the plaintiffs first of all on a salary, but it was subsequently arranged that he should collect accounts, sell views &c. on commission. Last month he obtained a situation

and applied to the plaintiffs for a settlement, which they promised to give him but had not done so. He had made out a statement from which he believed that Messrs. Stillfried and Anderson were indebted to him.

Mr. Anderson informed the Court that he was willing to have a settlement but had been unable to do so through the perverseness of the defendant, who had collected monies and said that he had not done so. Consequently the plaintiffs were afraid to apply for payment to persons owing them money for fear they should have already paid the defendant. The defendant had informed him that an officer belonging to a British man-of-war, had not paid his account; but on application to the officer for payment, he produced a receipt showing that he had paid the money to Welsh.

At the suggestion of His Honour both parties ultimately agreed to an adjournment of the case in order to allow them the opportunity of exchanging accounts with each other. His Honour then made the following order.

It is ordered by consent that the defendant within one week from this day deliver to the plaintiffs an account of all monies that he has collected for them, and a list of all the invoices received by him from the plaintiff to the amount of which he has not collected, and that he return such invoices not so collected to the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiff within the same time deliver to the defendant an account of all commissions due by them to him, and that the further hearing be adjourned until Wednesday the 19th of September 1877, at 10 o'clock.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before GEN. T. B. VAN BUREN, *Consul-General.*

Thursday, August 16th, 1877.

(Continued from Tuesday, August 7th.)

ALEXANDER CLARK v. RICHARD CONNOR.

Plaintiff claimed \$150 on two promissory notes, granted to defendant by one William Anderson, carpenter, and given by the said Anderson to plaintiff. Defendant refused to acknowledge the bills on the plea they were given in part payment of a boat built for him by Wm. Anderson, which had not been properly finished.

Frederick White, sworn, stated that Mr. Anderson called upon him some time ago relative to getting some money, the sum of \$300, balance due for building a pilot boat. At Mr. Anderson's request, witness went with him to Mr. Ness, who had sent for Anderson. Mr. Ness was acting for Mr. Connor, and he said that the money would be paid half in cash and half in two promissory notes. The money and notes were sent to witness the following day; Mr. Ness at the same time said that he would see the notes paid when due.

To Mr. Connor:—I remember speaking to Mr. Ness, but do not recollect taking the contract to him; won't swear I did not; don't think so. Mr. Anderson did not pay me anything. I guess the Consul does not pay me for giving other people advice. I advised him as a friend, because he was a poor man and in a difficulty.

To His Honour:—I saw the boat several times while building. The last time I saw her was two or three days before her delivery, but I did not examine her, and do not know what condition she was in. When I received

the notes from Mr. Ness I immediately sent word to Mr. Anderson and requested him to hand over the boat.

This concluded the evidence for the plaintiff.

Benjamin Robert Stanford, sworn, said that he was a shipwright. He had been engaged to superintend the building of the boat for Mr. Anderson. He witnessed the contract and understood its conditions. Mr. Anderson sublet the contract to a Japanese, who refused to obey witness' orders as to how the boat should be built and the material that should be used. The boat was to be galvanized fastened. Mr. Anderson said that galvanized fastenings were too dear. After that galvanized fastenings were not used. The Japanese contractor used iron staples, to which witness objected. The thickness of the deck varied from an inch and an eighth to an inch and a quarter. The boat was to have been launched, then beached and painted. Mr. Anderson refused to allow the defendant to beach the boat and would not do it himself. The boat was not completed when delivery was given. Sundry bolts and other things, too numerous to mention, were wanting. At the request of defendant witness did a lot of work to the boat after she was delivered. The repairs mentioned in the bill were all that were needed. They did not include the painting. It took about three days to finish the boat. The hawse-pipes used in the boats, both plaintiff and defendant said belonged to the defendant, and he was to be credited for them. Some bolts and other things were supplied by the defendant.

To the Court:—I know nothing about the notes.

R. Connor, sworn, stated that the contract produced was the one for the construction of the boat in question; and it proved that he had fulfilled his part of it. The sum of \$200 was paid on the signing of the agreement, \$100 when the boat was planked up, \$200 when the boat was launched; and the last \$300 were to be paid in three instalments. This was changed into two notes of \$150 each because there was a flaw in the contract and in consequence Anderson could keep the boat until all the money was paid. When witness took possession of the boat, she was not completed. Possession was taken on the 30th of December, 1876, and it was the 18th of January before the boat was completed. The boat was to be completed in 70 days, and when that time expired, witness wrote to Anderson and told him that he should charge \$5 a day for every day the boat was detained, according to the terms of the contract. When the promissory notes were given to Mr. Ness, witness was under the impression the boat was completed. The items mentioned in exhibit 3 Anderson agreed to do to the boat after she was taken over, but he did not fulfil his agreement, and witness had to get them done himself. Witness debited Anderson with \$5 a day for 18 days, which time was occupied in doing the work and in delay caused by Mr. Anderson. Several articles supplied by witness he was to have been credited for. Mr. Clark was well aware when the notes were given and the conditions, as he attended Mr. Ness' office at the time and was ordered out for interfering with the business. Galvanized spikes would last much longer than iron spikes, as the latter rust very quickly and the former do not rust at all.

To Mr. Anderson:—The hawse-pipes were not given to you in part payment for building a dingy.

The evidence of the plaintiff and Anderson, taken at a former hearing, was read to the defendant.

Defendant continued his statement, remarking that he had not a reasonable opportunity of inspecting the boat before taking delivery.

His Honour said that there were many difficulties in connection with the case. There was no question but what the boat was not built according to contract. But then the defendant evidently knew that, and then, after all, took delivery of the boat.

Defendant:—I did not know that iron spikes were used until after the boat was taken delivery of. There is a difference between spikes and bolts. When I went to see the boat, galvanized spikes were used, but after I went away, ordinary iron spikes were used.

His Honour:—There are some queer things about this affair; and some great fraud in the building of the boat, but I scarcely know how to get at it. The only thing to decide is whether Connor has not covered the matter up by taking possession of the boat. The subletting of the contract was a fraud in the first instance, then the using of iron bolts and spikes instead of galvanized bolts and spikes was another instance of fraud. The sole question was whether the defendant ought to be allowed anything in consequence of the spikes and bolts not being according to contract.

Mr. Clark made a statement to the effect that the remark of the defendant that he, Clark, had been turned out of Mr. Ness' office, was untrue.

His Honour reserved judgment.

Saturday, August 18th, 1877.

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff claims to recover upon two promissory-notes of \$75 each, given by defendant to Wm. Anderson, and by the latter transferred to plaintiff.

The defence is that the notes in question were given in part payment for a pilot boat built by Anderson for defendant, which boat was defective and not according to contract, and that the notes were transferred to plaintiff after they became due, he having full knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding them.

The defendant also filed a bill of items showing the amount paid by him to complete the boat and the loss sustained by her non-completion by Anderson.

I am satisfied from the evidence that the plaintiff, Clark, if the owner of the notes at all, took them with a full knowledge of the circumstances under which they were given, and of the fact that the boat was incomplete and defective.

I find also that Anderson promised in writing at the time the notes were given, which writing was drawn by Clark, the plaintiff, to immediately make the necessary repairs and additions to the boat. This however he failed to do, although often requested by the defendant, and the latter after sustaining serious loss by the delay was obliged to have the work done himself.

I also find that the boat was not built according to contract, but that, in several particulars, the work done and materials used were in fraud of the defendant. Especially was this the case in the spikes used, being of common iron, while the contract called for "galvanized spikes."

The evidence shows that Anderson represented to his foreman that the galvanized

article was too expensive, and having sublet the contract to a Japanese, the latter carried about his person both the common iron and galvanized spikes, the latter of which he used only when the defendant happened on board the vessel. The iron spikes used were concealed by paint and it was not until after use and exposure to the air, that the fraud was made apparent.

The defendant testifies that the use of these iron spikes is a very serious damage to the vessel. The exact amount of such damage in money, it is, however, difficult to arrive at. The boat was to be built according to the terms of a written contract and to be completed within (70) seventy days from date of the writing—the builder to forfeit \$5.00 per day for every day after the seventy during which she should remain incomplete. The seventy days expired on the 19th of December 1876. The vessel was not delivered to defendant until the 30th of that month, and when delivered she failed, in several particulars, of filling the terms of the contract. These deficiencies however in so far as they were apparent, and the forfeiture of the \$5.00 per day for non-completion within the 70 days, were condoned by the defendant's acceptance of the boat, and giving the notes upon which this action is founded.

The contract called for several payments to be made by defendant during the building of the boat, amounting to \$500, and the balance in three monthly payments after she should be launched. The \$500 was duly paid and receipted for, but Anderson refused to deliver the boat unless the defendant paid \$150 in cash and gave the notes now in suit. To obtain possession of the boat, and save the \$500 already paid, defendant felt compelled to comply with the terms dictated. By so doing however he condoned, as I have said, for everything except concealed defects, and such apparent ones as he provided for by an additional agreement on the part of Anderson.

Under this state of facts I am strongly inclined to dismiss the complaint and declare the notes of no value, but upon consideration have concluded to allow the defendant seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) for the damages and expenses proven.

I do therefore adjudge that the plaintiff recover of the defendant the sum of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00), being the balance of the sum claimed, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of March, 1877, and costs of suit.

Tuesday, August 21st, 1877.

F. V. DICKINS vs. A. C. DUNN.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$2,400, retainer's fee, and interest.

Mr. Dickins opened his case by saying that he had done all he possibly could to settle the affair without bringing it into Court, but had failed. While conducting a case for Mr. Dunn in the Ts'kidji Saibansho, some Japanese witnesses were required, but they refused to attend unless the Saibansho ordered them. The Saibansho refused to do this, and the end of the affair was that it was referred home to America. A great deal of correspondence took place, which was carried on by him, Mr. Dickins. Eventually all witnesses that were required were summoned to the Joto Saibansho, and the case was heard and occupied fifteen sittings, and resulted in favour of Mr. Dunn for some \$15,000. The petition had been at first for something like \$50,000, but on a new peti-

tion having to be presented to the Joto Saibansho, he, Mr. Dickins, thought it would be better not to claim such a large amount, and advised Mr. Dunn to take off \$25,000 which was accordingly done. At the same time he advised that a smaller claim for \$700 should not be included in the case for damages, as the two claims would be better separate. When the case was taken into the Joto Saibansho, different arrangements were made with regard to his, Mr. Dickins', fee, as he could not foresee all which afterwards transpired when he accepted the sum of \$500, and it was ultimately agreed that \$1,500 should be paid as retainer's fee if the case was successful, and in the event of its failure \$800. Mr. Dunn did not carry out this arrangement, and so he, Mr. Dickins, made out a bill of costs according to the rules of the profession in the English Court, and the sum he now claimed was the amount of that bill. After the demand in the petition being claimed, Mr. Dunn admitted that something was due him, and, as to how much, it was resolved should be settled by an arbitrator. The arbitration however fell through on account of Mr. Dunn claiming the sum of \$700, the amount of the claim which he said ought to have been filed in the petition in the main case heard in the Joto Saibansho. This Mr. Dickins could not agree to.

Mr. Dickins was then sworn and said:—In 1874 Mr. Dunn employed me to conduct a case against the Petroleum Company, in which he was plaintiff, demanding \$50,000 damages for wrongful dismissal from their service, and \$700 odd dollars, a debt alleged to be due from the Company to him. After his first interview, at which I did not understand whether I was retained or not, the Petroleum Company called upon me and wished to engage me. I refused, considering myself, in honour, bound to Mr. Dunn, although they were willing to pay me a good sum down. On the 15th of April, I wrote to Colonel Dunn the following letter: (Letter produced and marked A, Mr. Dickins reading it, and the substance of the document was objecting to Mr. Dunn having drawn out a petition without first consulting Mr. Dickins; and also informing Mr. Dunn that the other side had been to him requesting him to undertake their case.) In consequence of that letter I was formally retained by Mr. Dunn and the sum agreed upon was \$500. In answer to the offer on the part of Mr. Dunn I wrote a letter dated April 24th, 1875. (Letter produced and read, and marked B, the purport being that he, Mr. Dickins, accepted the terms offered, but that he declined to undertake the claim for \$750.) I then attended the case in the Ts'kidji Saibansho, three days altogether, when the case came to an end through the refusal of the Court to call certain Japanese witnesses who would not come without being summoned. On this point of the summoning of witnesses, I made representations to the Court, had numerous interviews with Mr. Dunn and the American Minister, conducted a long correspondence with the latter concerning it, and prepared statements and other papers for transmission to the U. S. Government. This ended in the case being again brought on in the Joto Saibansho, which had been created in the interval. A new petition was drawn up by me and filed, by which, in accordance with my advice, Mr. Dunn reduced the claim contained in the original petition drawn up by himself, from \$50,000 to \$25,000, and omitted, by my advice, the claim for \$750. Between the

petition in the Joto Saibansho being settled, filed and heard, numerous conferences took place between Mr. Dunn and myself and his witnesses; and evidence of one witness, after considerable trouble, was procured beforehand. On the 16th of Jan., 1875, in pursuance of negotiation relative to costs, I wrote a letter to Mr. Dunn. (Letter read and marked C, and was to the effect that the terms proposed could not be accepted, and proposing the sum of \$1,500 in the event of success and \$800 in the event of non-success.) The terms of this letter were agreed to by Mr. Dunn, both verbally and in writing, and I accordingly conducted the case in the Joto Saibansho. The hearing commenced on the 14th of January, 1875, and after many adjournments terminated about the 12th of April, 1875, some fifteen sittings having taken place. Judgment was pronounced in favour of Mr. Dunn on October 30th, 1875. In the meantime the Court was frequently pressed by me to render judgment. During the trial the charge of incompetency against Mr. Dunn was repeated by the oil company and much insisted upon. From this accusation, Mr. Dunn came out vindicated in every respect, and the charges of disobedience were shown to be as frivolous, and were by judgment of the Court, accepted as being as frivolous as the charge of incompetency. When the judgment had been obtained, I considered it my duty, under the letter of the 16th of January, 1875, at an end, and during 1875 and 1876 I pressed Mr. Dunn for payment at least of my disbursements. I also pressed him for payment of, or security for, my costs, and I mentioned the consignment of his judgment, with which I would be contented as security. Not a farthing was paid me. (Letter produced read and marked D certifying, that within two days, if some arrangement was not arrived at, he, Mr. Dickins, would sue Mr. Dunn. A bill of costs was included in the letter). The statements contained in the bill of costs are true, and the items of it are reasonable and fair, according to the practice of the profession in Yokohama. In answer to that letter, I received one from Mr. Dunn, dated 30th of September 1876. (Letter produced, read and marked E. The contents were objecting to the bill of costs; and with regard to the disbursements of Mr. Dickins, Mr. Dunn would pay as soon as possible). I then wrote another letter to Mr. Dunn. (Letter produced and marked F, proposing to submit the account to some gentleman.) Nothing came of the correspondence, my offers being refused both verbally and in writing. (Letter, dated Oct. 6 1876, from Mr. Dunn, produced and read and marked G, acknowledging that the offer to refer the matter to a countryman of his was fair and honourable. A letter was also read dated July 1876, and another without any date, marked H and I respectively.) In consequence of the correspondence between Mr. Dunn and myself, it was determined that the matter should be submitted to the arbitration of Mr. Boissonade I had previously commenced this action in this Court against Mr. Dunn. When the agreement to arbitrate was made, the Court made an order to that effect. On the 12th of January, 1877, I received a letter from Mr. Dunn, with a copy of my bill of costs. (Letter read, marked K, stating that Mr. Dunn was anxious to have the matter settled by arbitration.) An agreement of arbitration was then drawn up submitting to Mr. Boissonade my claim against Mr. Dunn. To this agreement additions, were added by both parties, which

I propose to produce in evidence. (Agreement of arbitration read, put in and marked L). The arbitration fell through owing to Mr. Dunn's demand that the arbitrator should arbitrate upon a counter claim, put forward by Mr. Dunn, demanding payment from me of the sum of \$750 odd dollars, and denying me any remuneration whatever, on the ground that I had forfeited my right to it by not tacking on his claim of \$750 odd dollars in his claim for wrongful dismissal. The bill of costs put in is upon which I sue.

Recess till 1.30 p.m.

On the Court resuming its sitting this afternoon, Mr. Dunn cross-examined Mr. Dickens.

Mr. Dickens:—I furnished documents to Mr. Bingham. There were letters sent to Mr. Mitchell and to several others. The reason I sent Mr. Hall to copy the correspondence at your house was because you had it altogether.

This concluded the plaintiff's case.

Ambrose. C. Dunn was then sworn and said:

May it please Your Honor:—I have made a brief of this case which I wish to read. I, the defendant, commenced action by filing my petition through the Consul in Yokohama against the Japanese Petroleum Company on the 24th of March 1874, as per documents 1 and 2. (Letter produced dated March 28th, 1874, to the U.S. Consul, marked 1. The purport was that Mr. Dunn intended to take action against the Petroleum Company.) I call particular attention to the items \$556.50 and \$200, being my own funds disbursed in 1873, or thereabouts for the said Oil Company, as stated in my bill in exhibit 1. I received a letter from Mr. Dickens, dated 18th April, (plaintiff's exhibit A). I have never disputed employing the plaintiff as my attorney in the prosecution of my claim against the Oil Company. I employed him on the 23rd of April 1874, but I deny employing him in September 1874, as set forth in the petition.

Mr. Dickens remarked that he wished to amend that part of the petition, which was done.

Defendant then read a letter, in which he had offered Mr. Dickens the sum of five hundred dollars and five per cent. interest on the \$750. Mr. Dickens' answer was then read accepting the proposal with the exception of conducting the claim for \$750 odd dollars.

Defendant continued:—Mr. Dickens agreed to accept the \$500. By a miscarriage of justice my case was thrown out of the Ts'kidji Saibansho, at which time plaintiff had obtained all my papers and then refused to carry on the case in the Joto Saibansho. On my demanding them, Mr. Dickens refused to deliver me the papers, unless I paid him \$500 or made a new agreement. To save time and expense I was forced to make a new agreement (plaintiff's exhibit C.) My petition to the Ts'kidji Saibansho had been prepared by myself. Mr. Dickens had not prepared a single paper at that time or given any legal advice whatever. The only work done by Mr. Dickens was to attend two days at the Ts'kidji Saibansho, and the writing of a short letter to the Minister in regard to my case. So the plaintiff really did nothing; and he refused to carry on the case unless I paid him \$500 or made a new agreement. By the new contract plaintiff bound himself to conduct the case to a final issue in the Joto Saibansho, and not until the final issue is plaintiff entitled to demand payment for his services; and on

my refusing to pay until the final issue, Mr. Dickens decided to retire from the case and instituted a suit against me in the U. S. Consular Court. The case against the Petroleum Company is still pending. On the 30th of October, 1875, judgment was rendered in my favour for about \$20,000, including interest. The Company then appealed, and on December 26th, 1876, a final decision confirmed the first decision, less \$1000 for house rent. Then it was sent to the Tokio Saibansho to be executed. I was notified on the 11th of June last to appear before the Tokio Saibansho, for the purpose of enquiring into the individual responsibility of the shareholders in the Company, and there the matter rests. Mr. Dickens left the case in October, after the decision of the Joto Saibansho. I not only represented my case myself in the Joto Saibansho, but also in the Daishi In, on account of Mr. Dickens leaving the case.

Witness produced the copy of a letter written by him to Mr. Dickens on January 18th, 1875, and several other documents bearing upon the statement that Mr. Dickens had retired from the case. Mr. Dickens' letters to defendant were to the effect that he could not dance attendance at the Japanese Court without seeing a glimpse of some compensation, as every day he left his office was a loss of from \$50 to \$75; and complaining of defendant writing as if he were the injured party instead of him, Mr. Dickens. The Bill of costs was then read.

His Honour asked Mr. Dickens why it was that he claimed more than the \$1,500, to which he replied that it was on account of Mr. Dunn not complying with that agreement.

Defendant then read the following statement which was got up on purpose to present to the arbitrator; and the marks of the exhibits in which are defendant's own and not His Honour's.

1st.—I, the defendant, commenced action by filing my petition through the U. S. Consul at Yokohama on the 24th day of March, 1874, in the Shihosho, Tokio, against the Japanese Oil Company as per enclosures marked Nos. 1 and 2.

2nd.—Attention is particularly called to the items 556.50, and 200 Mexican dollars, being defendant's own funds disbursed by him in 1873, or thereabouts, for the said Oil Company as stated in bill or petition, as per enclosures marked No. 2, amounting to the sum of 756.50 Mexican dollars, without interest, and by the filing of said bill or petition, it brought forth enclosure marked No. 3 from the plaintiff, Mr. Dickens, bearing date April 18th, 1874.

3rd.—Defendant has never disputed the employing of Plaintiff as his attorney in the prosecution of his claim vs. the Japanese Oil Company before the Shihosho, on the 23rd day of April, 1874. But defendant does deny employing him during the month of September, 1874, as set forth by plaintiff in his sworn petition before the U. S. Consul-General, as per enclosure marked A. By reference to enclosure marked B., of date April 23rd, 1874, to the plaintiff, it will be seen defendant submitted his proposition for plaintiff's employment and remuneration, and by enclosure marked C, bearing date April 24, 1874, will be found plaintiff's answer accepting defendant's proposition for 500 dollars fee to conduct defendant's case to a final issue in the Shihosho, but refusing defendant's offer of 5 per cent. on the aforesaid sum of 756.50 Mexican dollars, as it really required no legal proceedings. These documents, or agreement defendant considered equally binding on plaintiff and defendant, and

by the express terms of the enclosures B and C nothing can be more clear, than that plaintiff faithfully bound himself, and did undertake the carrying on of defendant's case before the Shihosho to a final issue, and upon said final issue, plaintiff was to receive 500 dollars.

4th.—By a miscarriage of justice, defendant's suit on the 2nd day of trial was thrown out of Ts'kidji Saibansho,—a court of the Shihosho—at which time plaintiff obtained possession of all defendant's papers &c., in the case, and he, thereby, took advantage of the situation by breaking his agreements as stated in enclosures B and C and emphatically refused to conduct the defendant's case in the Joto Saibansho, Shihosho which court was the first to try the defendant's cause, as the Ts'kidji Saibansho had refused a trial, all of this in violation of plaintiff's solemn agreement aforesaid with defendant. And on demand of defendant the plaintiff refused to deliver up to defendant said papers, etc., that defendant might forward them through the U. S. Consul to the Joto Saibansho unless defendant paid the plaintiff 500 dollars, or by making a new agreement. With these remarkable proceedings on the part of the plaintiff, defendant consulted a friend, and after said consultation, it appeared defendant would have to proceed against plaintiff in the English Court, to recover his papers &c. that were illegally held by the plaintiff. And defendant to save himself time and expense, after an elapse of a few days was forced to the making of a new agreement as per enclosure marked D, bearing date January 16th, 1875.

5.—Defendant's petition before the Ts'kidji Saibansho, had been prepared by defendant himself, and forwarded through the United States Consul at Yokohama, to the said Ts'kidji Saibansho, as per enclosure marked 1 and 2. The plaintiff had not prepared a single paper in defendant's case at that time, or given defendant any legal advice whatever, see enclosure marked No. 3 received from plaintiff after defendant had filed his petition. The only work plaintiff did under the agreement as per enclosures B, and C, before the Court or elsewhere, was part of two days' attendance on the trial in said Ts'kidji Saibansho, a short interview with the U. S. Minister, this interview, being part of said two days' attendance at said Court and the writing of a short letter to the U. S. Minister in regard to defendant's case in the Ts'kidji Saibansho. So the plaintiff really did nothing, but to break off his agreement with defendant, and refuse to further carry on defendant's case, without defendant paid him 500 dollars for doing almost nothing, or make a new agreement.

6.—Now in regard to said new forced agreement of the plaintiff with the defendant as per enclosure marked D, and defendant's answer, see enclosure marked E, said plaintiff sets to work again and binds himself to conduct proceedings in defendant's behalf in the Shihosho to a final issue, and here take notice, in all of plaintiff's and defendant's agreements made, see enclosures B, C and D, Plaintiff is to prosecute defendant's case to a final issue in the Shihosho. There is no particular Court of the Shihosho named in said agreements, and nothing is more clear but that plaintiff was bound to prosecute defendant's case in any and all Courts of the Shihosho, until finally settled, and not until that final issue was plaintiff entitled to demand from defendant payment for services. And by the refusal of plaintiff's demands to the defendant as pay for services, as n

being in conformity with the plaintiff's and defendant's agreement, he the plaintiff retired from the case, and instituted suit against the defendant, in the U. S. Consular-General Court, as per enclosures marked A, G, and H, when defendant was summoned, and a day fixed for the trial. This said new agreement, see enclosure marked D. And, mark you, plaintiff also ignores, violates and neglects to carry out, and the plaintiff point-blank refuses to conduct further proceedings in defendant's behalf, and this, mark you, whilst defendant's case is still pending in the Shihosho, and the plaintiff actually withdraws from defendant's case, see plaintiff's notices to defendant, as per enclosures marked F, I, and K, thereby placing defendant's case in great jeopardy, and leaving defendant to prosecute his own case, to a final issue before the Shihosho. But before said notice of plaintiff's withdrawal from defendant's case, the plaintiff's neglect of defendant's interests, was such that defendant was compelled repeatedly to seek the advice and assistance of the U. S. Minister to aid him in the prosecution of his cause before the various courts of the Shihosho, for the reason it was impossible to get the plaintiff to advise with or come to Tokio, in defendant's interest. Some proofs of this will be found marked "Miscellaneous papers," showing that defendant was prosecuting his own case before the courts previous to the withdrawal of the plaintiff from defendant's case.

7.—Attention is further called to other extraordinary and remarkable demands of the plaintiff and his persistence in ignoring his new forced agreement of enclosure marked D, using plaintiff's words "before devoting further time to defendant's interest &c."

8.—The plaintiff complains in many of his letters, (as per enclosures accompanying this answer) and in his sworn petition as per enclosure A, of the great length of time taken in defendant's case, and of the serious loss plaintiff sustained in devoting time to it. The defendant admits the great length of time taken. We, plaintiff and defendant, could not foresee how it would be possible that much time could be taken over so plain a case. The defendant denies, however, that plaintiff sustained any considerable loss in devoting time to defendant's case, to the detriment of other business coming into plaintiff's hands. Defendant refers the honorable arbitrator to the records of the case in the hands of judge Numa, who presided at the hearing of the case, to the fact that plaintiff did from time to time, ask and receive the adjournment of the court from day to day, and even week to week, in order that plaintiff might attend to other business in Yokohama and elsewhere. This frequent adjournment was against the earnest protest of the defendant, and oftentimes of the judge of the court. The defendant complains that he suffered much loss of time, as well as great expense from the hands of plaintiff by said delays.

9.—The plaintiff claims he acted as Counsel for defendant from September 1874, to June 1876, and claims as fees, disbursements &c. the sum of \$2,490, as per his bill of costs, see exhibit marked W. The defendant states the trial commenced on the 14th of January 1875, and terminated on the 12th of April 1875,—15 days only being occupied in the trial. Judgment was delivered by the Joto Saibansho, Shihosho, on the 30th day of October 1875, (not the 29th as plaintiff states,) this being about five months after the hearing of the case. Now

between the time of the court concluding the hearing, and the rendering of the said judgment, the plaintiff did nothing in the case; the plaintiff was not even present at the rendering of the judgment of the Joto Saibansho, in defendant's case. Defendant had to appear and receive the judgment, which judgment was appealed against by the said Oil Company, to the Daishi-In, Shihosho; and from the 30th day of October 1875, the day of delivering the judgment, by the Joto Saibansho, up to this present time, plaintiff has done nothing but make one visit to Tokio, calling on the U. S. Minister, and the writing of a short petition to the Tokio Saibansho.

In regard to another of plaintiff's extraordinary demands in his claim for \$2,490, as per exhibit W, I have only to say, it is perfectly absurd and ridiculous, and at variance with his agreements, see enclosures B. C. and D.

10.—Enclosures marked R.H.S.N.G.O.P. and No. 4, defendant submits as important evidence bearing on the case, as they speak for themselves.

11.—Defendant particularly calls the honorable arbitrator's special attention to the receipts amounting to \$756.50 (referred to in article 1 of this statement) with interest to date, will amount to over \$1,200. This money was paid out of defendant's own private funds, for material, &c., for the use of and by the order of said Oil Company. These said receipts are still held by the plaintiff. On defendant filing his claim and petition through his U. S. Consul to the Ts'kidji Shihosho, see enclosures marked B.C. No. 1 and 2. This claim of \$756.50 was included, in the claim, forwarded by the U. S. Consul to the Joto Saibansho. But in the commencement of the case before the Joto Saibansho, the plaintiff asked the Court's permission to strike out the \$756.50 from defendant's claim, in doing so, plaintiff stated he desired to make a separate action for the said \$756.50, which the Court allowed the plaintiff to strike out. This defendant complained of to plaintiff at the time, as the Court had made no objections whatever to the claim as it stood. The plaintiff has taken no steps whatever to recover this \$756.50 with interest, up to the present time, although defendant at various times, before the delivery of the Joto Saibansho's decision in defendant's favour, as rendered October 30th, 1875, requested plaintiff to do so. The defendant refers the honorable arbitrator to his Honour judge Numa, who presided at the hearing of defendant's case in the Shihosho, to the fact that if the plaintiff had not withdrawn this claim, judgment would have been rendered on it on October 30th, 1875, by the Joto Saibansho. This is a heavy loss to defendant.

Defendant therefore prays, in view of all facts set forth in this case, that instead of defendant being indebted to the plaintiff, plaintiff is clearly and strictly indebted to the defendant, and the defendant prays that your honour may award to him, such relief as the nature of the case requires.

Mr. Dickens then summed up his case, and explained that the \$1,500 included the \$500 first arranged about. He had no doubt but what Mr. Dunn did not know what trouble he had been put to. He dwelt upon the circumstances relating to the hearing of the case in the Joto Saibansho, and stated that Mr. Dunn was evidently under the impression that he (Mr. Dickens) had to wait until the case was appealed or taken through all the various courts, even to the suing of the various members of the Company. It

was not necessary for him to go to Tokio on all occasions, and he did not see why he should kick up his heels in dancing attendance upon the Japanese unless he was properly remunerated. He had offered to take up the case again providing the defendant paid what money had already been disbursed by him, Mr. Dickens, and on his giving security for the amount of his fee. From a business point of view it would have been a piece of absurdity on his part to continue paying money out of his own pocket. The reason why he wished the \$750 not being included in the main claim, was because, from his experience of Japanese Courts, he was under the impression that the Japanese would take advantage of the smaller claim, give judgment for that and leave them out in the cold with regard to the larger sum. He did not wish to push Mr. Dunn for immediate payment, except for what money he had already paid away, and would be content with security for any further amount the Court should award him.

The defendant asked the Court for permission to have the case adjourned until the return of Mr. Bingham and Mr. Boissonade.

His Honour declined to grant the request, and said he would reserve judgment.

Friday, August 24th, 1877.

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff, an attorney and counsellor of this Court, brings this action to recover of the defendant the sum of \$2,490 and interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the 28th September, 1876, on account of legal services rendered and disbursements made in and about the prosecution, in certain Japanese Courts, of a cause in which the present defendant was plaintiff and the Japanese Petroleum Company were defendants.

The answer sets up that plaintiff was employed upon an express agreement at an amount stated to conduct the cause referred to in the Japanese Court until the final disposition, but that he has withdrawn from the cause and the same remains pending and unsettled. It also claims that defendant is entitled to no compensation for the reason that he withdrew from the petition in the Japanese Court a claim of some 756 dollars, which it is asserted was a good and valid claim.

The evidence shows that the defendant employed the plaintiff on the 23rd of April, 1874, to attend to his cause against the Japanese in the Ts'kidji Saibansho, Tokio, and agreed to pay him for his services the sum of \$500 and disbursements, on the final settlement of the cause in that Court, whether in favour of Mr. Dunn or against him.

After hearings on three different occasions the cause came to an end in the Ts'kidji Saibansho by reason of the Court refusing to order the attendance of Japanese witnesses required by Mr. Dunn, and whose evidence therefore could not be obtained. About the time of this occurrence the Joto Saibansho, a new Court of the Shihosho, was created, and the plaintiff was advised that said new Court was the proper one in which to prosecute Mr. Dunn's action. Accordingly a new petition was prepared and filed in the Joto Saibansho and a new contract entered into in January 1875 between plaintiff and Mr. Dunn, by which the former was to receive for his services in conducting the case to a successful termination in said Joto Saibansho, the sum of \$1,500. In case the recovery however should be for a small sum or nothing at all, Mr. Dickens was to receive the sum of \$800. In either case his disbursements were to be repaid to him in-

dependent of the above sums. The former contract for services in the Ts'kidji Saibansho was merged in this one of the 16th of January, 1875.

The evidence shows that Mr. Dickins took immediate steps through the U. S. Consulate and the U. S. Legation and finally succeeded in securing a settlement of the question of the duty of Japanese Courts to summons Japanese witnesses when required by either party. How it is possible that a doubt as to such duty should have ever arisen in the breast of a Judicial officer, it is difficult to conceive. In the Joto Saibansho Mr. Dunn's cause dragged its slow length along, but finally through the strenuous exertions of Mr. Dickins, Mr. Dunn and the U. S. Consul. Judgment was rendered therein on the 30th of October, 1875, in favour of Mr. Dunn, for \$20,000. Mr. Dunn then believed himself very near the realization of the amount due him, but alas, for such hopes! At about that time another new Court, the Daishin-In, was erected, and to this the Japanese Petroleum Company appealed.

After a year's delay, during which Mr. Dunn, through the U. S. Consul-General, and by his own personal appeals, urged upon the Appeal Court the justice of his claim, the Daishin-In confirmed the judgment of the Joto Saibansho, striking out the sum of \$1,000, and making the amount of the judgment \$19,000.

This judgment was sent to the Tokio Saibansho to be executed, and this latter Court, although the contract with Mr. Dunn is signed by the individual members of the Petroleum Oil Company, is hearing at long intervals explanations and denials on the part of these members of their personal liability, and Mr. Dunn is now beginning to fear he is as far from his dues as before he brought his action.

After the judgment referred to had been rendered in the Joto Saibansho, Mr. Dickins applied to his client to be paid the sum of \$1,500 and disbursements in accordance with the contract of January 16th, 1875. This was refused on the ground that the amount was not due until the final termination of the cause in the appeal Court. I am of the opinion that the fair construction of the contract of the 16th January, 1875, is that the amount therein guaranteed to Mr. Dickins was to be due when judgment should have been rendered in the Joto Saibansho. That he should conduct appeal proceedings under that agreement, it is clear was never contemplated by either party, from the fact that the Daishin-In, or Appeal Court, was not in existence at the time of making the contract, and was not in fact created until after Judgment was rendered in the Joto Saibansho.

On the other hand I am of the opinion that the plaintiff in this cause cannot repudiate the contract of January 1875 and sue upon the *quantum meruit*, because the defendant puts a construction upon the contract not warranted by law and claims that the amount mentioned in it is not yet due. The contract being a legal one—the services provided for having been performed, the amount agreed to be paid for those services was due and could have been sued for immediately after the judgment was rendered in the Joto Saibansho.

It is therefore adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff recover of the defendant the sum of \$1,500 for services and \$260 for disbursements, making the sum of \$1,760, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 30th of October 1875, and costs of suit.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 12, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Perry, 5,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 12, Jap. man-of-war *Tsukuba-Kan*, Captain Matsumura, 1,133 tons, from Kagoshima.
 Aug. 12, Jap. str. *Kivorio Maru*, Haswell, 674, from Tanoura, Kinshu, Troops, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 12, Brit. 3-ms. schr. *Ching-too*, Baikie, 304, from Hakodate, General, to J. D. Carroll & Co.
 Aug. 13, Ger. schr. *San Francisco*, Lamoken, 263, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Aug. 13, Ger. 3-ms. schr. *Caroline*, Paulsen, 274, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.
 Aug. 13, Jap. str. *Sumida-Maru*, Gorchach, 896, from Tano-ura, Kiushiu, Troops, to Government Service.
 Aug. 12, Ger. brig *Otto*, Adamsen, 231, from Hakodate, General, to H. Grauert.
 Aug. 14, Dan. 3-ms. schr. *Aarhus*, Sölling, 257, from Hakodate, General, to Kin don, Schwabe & Co.
 Aug. 15, Ger. frigate *Elisabeth*, Capt. Von Wickedede, 2,150 tons, 21-guns.
 Aug. 15, Am. corvette *Alert*, Comd. R. Boyd, 541 tons, from Nagasaki.
 Aug. 15, Ger. brig *Sophie*, Binge, 210, from Taiwanfoo, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Aug. 16, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 16, Jap. str. *Tachibana-Maru*, Sikemeier, 1,407, from Hakodate, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 16, Frch. str. *Volga*, Rolland, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 Aug. 16, Brit. str. *Belgie*, Metcalfe, 2,627, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 Aug. 17, Am. barq. *Cremona*, Gove, 606, from New York, General, to China and Japan Trading Co.
 Aug. 17, Brit. str. *Argentino*, Barnett, 915, from Shanghai, via Nagasaki and Kobe, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Aug. 17, U. S. sloop *Alert*, Comdr. R. Boyd, 541 tons, from No-Sima.
 Aug. 18, Jap. str. *Genkai-Maru*, Hussey, 1,917, from Kobe, Troops, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 19, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Briscoe, 1,325, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 Aug. 19, Ger. bark *Talee*, —, 300, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
 Aug. 19, Jap. str. *Meiji-Maru*, Peters, 1,010, from Kobe, to Lighthouse Department.
 Aug. 19, Jap. man-of-war *Adzuma-Kan*, Captain Sawano, 700 tons, from Kobe.
 Aug. 20, Am. brigantine *Mary Jane*, Brinckmeier, 235, from Kobe, General, to E. C. Kirby & Co.
 Aug. 21, Jap. str. *Akitushima-Maru*, Ward, 1,116, from Kobe, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 23, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdick, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 23, Brit. str. *Burmese*, J. Luck, 1,268, from London via Hongkong, General, to Ed. Fischer & Co.
 Aug. 24, Brit. barq. *Eme*, Asals, 731, from London, General, to L. Kniffier & Co.
 Aug. 25, Brit. barq. *Undine*, Fawckner, 796, from Sydney, N.S.W., Coal, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
 Aug. 26, Ger. barq. *Christine*, Weldfang, 540, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
 Aug. 28, Ger. brig *Carl Ludwig*, Petersen, 233, from Foochow for Otago, Tea, to C. Rhode & Co.
 Aug. 30, Frch. str. *Tibra*, de Girard, 1,009, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 Aug. 30, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Swain, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 29, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, from San Francisco Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 29, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 28, H. B. M.'s surveying vessel *Sylvia*, Comd. Hoskyn, 877 tons, from Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 12, Italian corvette *Cristoforo Colombo*, Count Napoleone Canavaro, 2,000 tons, 5-guns, for Hakodate.
 Aug. 13, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Perry, 5,079, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 15, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,104, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 Aug. 15, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 16, Brit. str. *Atholl*, Thompson, 922, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Aug. 17, Brit. str. *Belgie*, Metcalfe, 2,627, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
 Aug. 17, Jap. bark *Yamanoura-Maru*, —, 925, for Shinagawa, despatched by M. M. Co.
 Aug. 20, Brit. 3-ms. schr. *Chin-too*, Baikie, 304, for Hakodate, General, despatched by J. D. Carroll & Co.
 Aug. 22, Frch. str. *Tanais*, De la Marcella, 1,735, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 Aug. 22, Dan. 3-ms. schr. *Aarhus*, Sölling, 257, for Niigat, Ballast, despatched by Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
 Aug. 22, Ger. 3-m. schr. *Friedrich*, Hoyer, 396, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by H. Grauert.
 Aug. 22, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 22, Ger. brig *Otto*, Adamsen, 231, for Hakodate, General, despatched by H. Grauert.
 Aug. 23, Brit. str. *Argentino*, Barnett, 915, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Aug. 24, Ger. brig *Oceanus*, Brorsen, 207, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by H. Grauert.
 Aug. 25, Ger. schr. *San Francisco*, Lamoken, 264, for Keelung, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Aug. 25, Jap. str. *Akitushima-Maru*, Ward, 1,116, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Aug. 28, Ger. 3-ms. schr. *Caroline*, Paulsen, 274, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by H. Grauert.
 Aug. 29, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Briscoe, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 Aug. 29, H. B. M.'s gun-vessel *Thistle*, Comd. Hon. Francis R. Sandilands, 465 tons, 4-guns, for Kobe.

PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *City of Peking* from Hongkong:—Messrs. John Forbes, K. B. Karney, Dr. M. Stout, Edward Center. For San Francisco: Capt. H. S. Barker, Geo. Baffey, Capt. Davies, H. Krohn; and 3 Europeans, and 191 Chinese in the steerage.
 Per Am. str. *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—Rear Admiral Reynolds, U.S.N., Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Carmichael, Miss A. Preston, Lieut.-Comdr. E. White, U.S.N., Captain Lawrence Ching, Sir David Wedderburn, Mr. W. Wedderburn, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Doyle, and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wheelock, child and servant, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Tarbell, and child, Messrs. J. C. Myers, W. M. Strachan, Percy Wigram, W. Webster, J. F. Ruckholtz, H. B. Armstrong, C. P. Blethen, W. R. Butcher, E. Storror, T. M. Thomas; and 12 Europeans in the steerage.
 Per Brit. str. *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Dr. Wells, R.N., Messrs. J. C. Reid, G. W. Reid, Blenkinsop, Fennell, Rand, Coyle, Whyte, Birlson, Chivers, Langdale, Yamake, Kamei, and 16 Europeans, 2 Arabs, and 15 Chinese in the steerage.
 Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Capt and Mrs. Walker and family, The Hon. J. L. Catwallader, Miss Brown, Professor Carme, Messrs. Okamoto, Peyton Jaudon, W. H. Metcalf, J. S. Abbott, U.S.N., C. H. Haswell, Takatsuka, Sakurai, Harada, Fujita, Yamaguchi, J. E. Noel, U.S.N., Ferada, Otono, E. Center, J. M. Forbes, Tskekoshi, Wala, and Pohl.
 Per Jap. str. *Takachiho-Maru* from Hakodate:—Mr. E. Kinoh.
 Per Brit. str. *Belgie* from San Francisco:—Mrs. E. Lockyer and daughter, Messrs. A. L. Smith, B. F. Blachford, Kanabro Yaye, W. H. M. Ilwait, T. Siguta; and W. King in the steerage.
 Per Frch. str. *Volga* from Hongkong:—Messrs. C. Levy, Thompson, and A. Dousdebos.
 Per Brit. str. *Belgie* for Hongkong:—Mr. Long, Sum Toy in the cabin, and Jos. Germain and 251 Chinese in the steerage.
 Per Brit. str. *Bombay* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Markham, Fowler, 1 Japanese, and 7 Chinese in the steerage.
 Per Frch. str. *Tanais* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Jouslain, Miss Takatsu, Messrs. Blanc, Spesen, Kumasaki, and Chey Chew.
 Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* from San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. O. Denny, Revd. and Mrs. W. F. Stevenson, Miss. Viele, Miss Fletcher, Messrs. E. Zimmerman, C. Dawson, W. M. Long, U.S.N., J. F. Kelly, U.S.N., Wm. Lee, Geo. E. Haight, M. F. Keefe, W. H. Thompson, F. Swett, and W. S. Treat. For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Williams, Messrs. H. S. Loring, and F. Bewden.
 Per Brit. str. *Oceanic* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Alfred Lister and F. C. Marshall. For San Francisco: Mr. Marcus Samuels; and 88 in the steerage.
 Per Brit. str. *Bombay* for Hongkong:—1 European, and 3 Chinese in the steerage.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

In imports a decline is perceptible on all classes of goods, and a disposition on the part of holders to realise for the purpose of making returns in Silk, has caused a rather larger business than has been reported for sometime past. A good demand exists for the medium qualities of 28/32 yarn, of which there are but few bales on hand, the remainder being of the best grades, which are not required by consumers.

The stock of yarn of all numbers unsold does not exceed 10,500 piculs or 3,500 bales; but contracts to arrive to the extent of about 2,200 bales are reported, principally 16/24. For Shirtings there is little if any demand; and the prices offered are so low that no trustworthy quotation can be given.

For other goods specified below, the quotations represent the prices at which a rather limited business could be done; but the general tone of the market is depressed without any prospect of early improvement. Exchange has seriously interfered with the transactions of the past fortnight. Sugar shows a slight decline, and transactions are limited.

The barque *Cremona*, with kerosene from New York, the steamer *Burmese* and the barque *Eme*, with general cargo from London, and the barques *Undine* (British) and *Christine* (German), with coal from New South Wales, have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex steamers *Stentor* from Liverpool, *Iraouaddy* from Marseilles, *Euphrate* and *Mongolia* from London, is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings— 7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece. 8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. " 8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. " 9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. " G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. " T. Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 bs. " Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. " Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. " Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. " Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb. Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece. Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. " Taffachelass 12 yds. 43 in. "	\$1.30 to 1.75 1.60 to 2.40 1.50 to 2.25 2.00 to 2.55 2.25 to 2.40 1.10 to 1.60 2.50 to 2.70 1.60 to 2.20 0.12½ to 0.14 0.65 to 0.75 6.70 to 8.00 0.73 to 0.85 2.00 to 2.30	Quotations purely nominal. <

EXCHANGE.

Business has been very limited both in Bank and private paper, and rates have declined slightly.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....3s. 11½d.	ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....74
" " do.....Sight.....3s. 11d.	" " Private.....10 days' sight.....74½
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....3s. 11½d.	" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....1½ per cent.
" " Documents 6 do.....4s. 0d.	" " Private.....10 days' sight.....2 per cent. dis.
" " Continental 6 do.....4s. 0½d.	" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....94½
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.00	" " Private.....30 days' sight.....96½
" " do.....Sight.....4.90	" NEW YORK.—Bank, Sight.....94
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.05	" " Private.....30 days' sight.....96
" " Documents 6 do.....5.05	

Gold Yen, 391½. Silver Yen, 408. Kinsatz, 422.50.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—Our last issue bore date 10th inst., since when an active demand has been experienced for Silk, settlements being about 1,100 Bales, export to date, including the P. & O. Steamer hence yesterday with 539 Bales, amounting to 2,654 Bales, against 8,499 Bales same date last year.

Native dealers appear to have fairly realised the position of the market, and to induce the above business, a large proportion of which is supposed to be in the shape of remittances, have met buyers freely, and a decline of \$40 per picul has been established, the market during the past week having been steady at the above decline.

Hanks have been almost the only Silk which has commanded attention, though occasionally a few Oshius and Filatures have been placed.

Arrivals have been about on a par with sales, and the unsold stock on the market is about 1,000 Bales, included in which are 400 to 500 Bales of old Silk.

TEA.—Our Tea market has been depressed, and prices ruling very irregularly since date of last mail issue, influenced greatly by general tenor of advices from the United States.

The American markets seem to require Teas "for price only" without consideration of quality either in appearance or goodness in the cup: 20 to 22 cents for Medium Grades and 26 cents for Good Medium grades being at present the current rates in the U. S.

It cannot be expected that wholesome palatable Teas can be laid down at such figures; and the bulk of export at present going forward is common washy leaf disguised under a facing of indigo and gypsum, with poor flavorless water and little or none of the refreshing benefits of a cup of genuine tea.

While prices remain so low in America there is only one alternative left, i.e. to suspend shipments and enable the overstocked market to recover, as prices now ruling in the United States pay neither the growers nor shippers at this side.

Our business for the interval since last mail amounts to Pcls. 3,500 settled, and arrivals of Pcls. 10,600, leaving an unsold stock in first hands of over Pcls. 14,000.

DESCRIPTION.								PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK:—									
Mayebashi	Hanks 1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 490 to 510	
and	" 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	460 to 480	
	" 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	435 to 450	
Shinsbiu	" 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	410 to 425	
	" 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	380 to 400	
Oshiu,	Extra	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Best	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Good and fair	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamatski,	Best	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Good	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sodai,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harimichi,	1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakida,	Extra	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Good	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Filature:—									
Tomioka,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEA:—									
Common...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 9 to 11	
Good Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 to 14	
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 17	
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 to 22	
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 to 27	
Finest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 to 31	
Choice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 and upwards.	
SUNDRIES:—									
Awabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$25.00 to 35.00 per picul	
Beche-de-mer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 34.00 "	
Bees'-wax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.00 to 44.00 "	
Camphor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.00 to 19.00 "	
China Root	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50 to 2.65 per picul.	
Coals, Japanese...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00 to 7.50 per ton.	
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.00 to 23.50 "	
Cuttle Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00 to 15.50 "	
Gall Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00 to 9.00 per catty.	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.65 to 1.75 "	
" (100 a 120 " " )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.35 to 1.50 per picul.	
Isinglass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00 to 26.00 "	
Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.50 to 38.00 "	
Rapeseed Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.00 to 12.50 "	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80 to 2.30 "	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.50 to 3.80 "	
" Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— " "
" Large green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.20 to 2.30 "	
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 35.00 "	
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.10 to 2.20 "	
Tobacco, Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00 to 12.00 "	
Vegetable-wax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.50 to 12.00 "	

Steady.

Selections on hand of very inferior quality, and price almost nominal.

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
UNITED STATES and EUROPE *via* San Francisco or Suez.

Per P. M. Steamer "China."

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1877.

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BIRTH.

On Saturday, 1st September, at No. 4, Yamato Yashiki, Tokio, the wife of ROBERT J. BEADON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

On the 6th September, at her residence, No. 100, Bluff, the wife of CAPTAIN J. DRUMMOND, of the steamer *Kumamoto-Maru*, of a son.

On the 7th September, at No. 98, Bluff, Mrs. J. CABET, of a son.

Summary.

OUR last MAIL SUMMARY was dated the 30th ultimo for despatch by the O. & O. Steamer *Oceanic*, which left the same evening for San Francisco. Since that date we have received the following Mail:—

Per P. & O. *Malacca*, London, 20 July, arrd. 2 Sept.

And despatched the following:—

Per M. M. *Volga*, for Marseilles.....5 Sept.

THOSE who imagined that the insurrection headed by Saigo was completely suppressed, had reckoned without their host—or without Saigo. At the end of last month nothing definite was known of the whereabouts of that daring chieftain. At the head of a number, by none estimated at more than three hundred, of the *élite* of the Gakko-to, he had cut his way through the imperial forces which had surrounded and defeated his army in their last stronghold of Nobeoka, and was supposed to have taken refuge in some of the mountain fastnesses of Hinga, known only to his followers. As things turned out he was far otherwise employed. Making forced marches, and his ranks swelling as

he went, he traversed rapidly the distance of one hundred and fifty miles which separate Nobeoka, on the Eastern, from Kagoshima, on the Western coast, of Kinshin, and, appearing before the walls of the latter place, which was left unguarded by soldiers and police, easily made himself master of it. The Governor and his officials appear to have had wind of his coming; for they went on board a vessel of the Mitsu Bishi Company and withdrew to Nagasaki. What has happened subsequently is chiefly matter of surmise. The men-of-war in Kagoshima harbor are said to have shelled the place; and if Saigo is still there, he will shortly be invested by the armies which his men have so often encountered during the late campaign. This last daring exploit cannot but add to his *prestige*, and may be the means of renewing the almost extinguished flame of insurrection. Police forces have been sent in haste to Kagoshima, but if it is firmly held its capture by assault will be matter of great difficulty. We fear that the troubles of the Government are not yet ended, as rumors of open disaffection are again arriving thick and fast from various districts. Once more the question how far the Government, by withholding concessions which might stop the revolt, are responsible for its continuance, is forced upward for consideration.

H. E. MORI ARINORI, Japanese minister to China, who has been for some months in this country on leave of absence, returned recently to his post.

THE Austrian Princes, Liechtenstein and Montenuovo, who have spent some weeks in Japan, left by the last French mail steamer for Europe. An interview which they should have had at the Imperial palace with H. M. the Empress prior to their departure, had to be foregone in consequence of the Court being in mourning for the death of H. I. H. the Princess Seikanin-no-Miya.

The deceased Princess, who died at the the baths of Tonosawa, succumbed to an access of *kaké*, a species of dropsy, from which she had been for some time suffering. She was a lady, by birth and marriage alike, right royal. Daughter, sister, and aunt of Emperors, her marriage with the fourteenth and last but one of the Tokugawa Shoguns, was permitted by her brother, the father of the present emperor, with the intention probably of conferring a favor on the Tokugawa house, and binding its destinies more firmly to those of the imperial line. The last Shogun, Keiki, who now lives in retirement the life of a private gentleman, was the adopted son of the deceased Princess, whose obsequies, which will be celebrated in a few days, will most likely ensure his attendance, and withdraw him for a brief period from the seclusion which he courts.

MR. LISTER, Postmaster General in Hongkong, has paid a visit of inspection to the branch British Post Office in Yokohama, whence he has proceeded to Kobe, returning by that port to Hongkong. During his stay in Yokohama he visited the Imperial Japanese Post Office, and expressed the highest satisfaction with the efficiency which has been attained by that Department. A short period will witness some important changes in foreign postal arrangements in Japan.

IN referring to Postal matters it is necessary to notice that, while the official notification by Great Britain of the admission of Japan into the Postal Union, has not yet been received, the Postal authorities in London and Paris approve the action taken by the Acting Superintendent of Foreign Mails, on the fact of such admission under the treaty of Berne becoming known to him. The fact is that no trouble should have arisen at all, and that, had the Japanese Postal Officials sent their foreign mails direct to the English Office for transmission by steamers of the P. & O. Company to Postal Union countries, those mails would have—indeed must have—gone forward. The withdrawal of the British Post Office from Yokohama is only contingent on the successful termination of certain negotiations.

AN extended notice will be found in these pages of the National Industrial Exhibition at Tokio. This is a very interesting, and bids fair to be a highly useful, institution. It is largely attended, as many as ten thousand visitors per day having passed the gates on more than one occasion.

THE case of the Tokio-fu vs. Blockley, alluded to in our last summary as having been decided in favour of the Japanese, has excited considerable interest; and the sense of the community is altogether with the finding of the learned judge. Probably, had the Japanese availed themselves of foreign legal assistance in the Batchelder case, and adduced such evidence as they brought forward in the one more recently decided, the difference, which has now to be deplored between the decisions in H. M. and the U. S. Consular-General Court, would not have occurred.

THE volcano on Oshima (Vries Island) is again in active eruption.

THE U. S. S. gun-boat *Monocacy* is now in this port, where she arrived from Nagasaki and Kobe on the 1st September. Captain Fyfe, in command of her, is senior officer on the station.

The silk business in this port, which has languished so far this season, has experienced a sudden access of vitality. The price of rice, too, has risen, Chinese speculators having entered the market, and bought large quantities for export to Hongkong, thence, no doubt, to be forwarded to ports of districts where there is a scarcity of the article.

TOKIO-FU v. BLOCKLEY.

IN a long and elaborate judgment, not perhaps too long considering the length of the pleadings, the arguments of counsel, and the importance of the case, Mr. Wilkinson has decided in the case of the Tokio-fu v. Blockley that the proprietors of land in the Ts'kiji concession are not excused from payment of ground rents, by the failure of the Japanese Government to carry out the stipulations, whether real or imaginary, contained in their grant of the said land.

As a question of English law, decided in an English Court, no other decision could be expected, whether we regard the Imperial Government as a landlord in the ordinary meaning of the word, to whom rent is payable in consideration of occupation of the land, and in terms of the conditions of the lease, or as the lord paramount, to whom service is to be rendered by his vassal in accordance with the laws of feudal tenure. The covenant to pay rent is absolute and binding on the covenantor on his taking possession: he can only be excused therefore by breach of condition precedent on the part of the covenantee. And so the vassal was bound to perform his service, although the lord failed to give him the stipulated protection: his remedy was by abandoning the land and seeking service under a more liberal or more powerful lord. We have instanced the case of the feudal vassal and his lord, as we are inclined to think that the tenure by foreigners of land in the treaty ports of Japan is more akin to that kind of tenure, than to the relation of landlord and tenant. The terms of the grant itself excludes this relation, "Sugura Tokei Shosanfu leases in perpetuity to A, his heirs and assigns." The chief incident in a lease as distinguished from a grant in fee, is that the lease should have a certain termination, that a day certain, or ascertainable be fixed by the agreement between the parties on which the tenure is to end; and further that a lease and the benefits thereof descend to the personal representative of the tenant and not to his "heirs." No visionary has yet dared to assign, within a given day, a limit to perpetuity. We have referred to this point, not because we consider the distinction of any importance, as bearing on the decision of the particular case, but as showing how, through ignorance of the rules of the law of tenure, and laxity in dealing with the Imperial Government, the Ministers who arranged the various treaties, assisted by the founders of the settlements, while saddling us with land at an exorbitant rental, have in no wise provided for the fulfilment on the part of the Imperial Government of the ordinary duties of the landlord, and have left the question of the descent of land in such uncertainty, that probably it will exercise the diligence and research of our lawyers. Mr. Wilkinson has touched lightly on this subject, and has left it as dark as it was before, for the *obiter dictum*, as to "rights of eminent domain," (whatever that may be) not being cognisable in our Courts, cannot be said to throw additional light on the question, though it may afford an excuse for the enforced muddle into which the whole ground-rent question has fallen.

In giving judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the Tokio-fu, Mr. Wilkinson has arrived at a decision exactly opposite to that arrived at by the U. S. Consul, in the case of the Tokio-fu v. Batchelder; These two cases are precisely similar, the grounds alleged by the two defendants for refusal to pay the ground

rent are the same,—that the land was purchased by them on the understanding that Ts'kiji was set apart as a foreign concession, and that no foreigners would be permitted to reside outside the said concession: that foreigners are permitted to reside in Yedo outside the said concession: that, by breach of this implied covenant, the value of land was greatly depreciated; and that therefore the defendants were greatly damaged. The decision of Mr. Wilkinson, moreover, is opposed to that of the U. S. Consul in the conclusion of fact arrived at from the evidence and admissions in the case, and in the application of the law to such conclusion, viz., 1st:—Whether or not there is such an express or implied covenant as is alleged by defendant. 2nd:—Does a breach of such covenant by the landlord excuse the defendant from payment of rent? How then is it that the two Courts, each administering equal and concurrent jurisdiction, should have arrived at such opposite conclusions? To account for the difference in the decisions, at which the two Courts, each administering what is practically the same law, have arrived, we must consider the different course taken by the parties in conducting the respective cases. In the U. S. Court the Tokio Fu was represented by a Japanese who contented himself with claiming payment of rent against the defendant, whilst the evidence and argument were all on the part of the defendant, who produced a skilfully prepared mass of evidence, all tending to convince the Consul that the conditions under which the land sales had been conducted were such as to constitute an implied obligation on the part of the Government to carry out those conditions to the very letter, or to compensate the purchasers for any extension of the monopoly in land which might be afterwards granted to others. In the English Court the suit has assumed the character of a *special case*, argued upon a certain state of pleadings, documents, and admissions by counsel; and, moreover, the counsel for the defendant has practically abandoned as untenable the position, that breach of contract by landlord formed an adequate defence against a claim for rent; and, after the failure to convince the Judge of the validity of the technical objection which was taken to the whole deed of lease on the ground that, through want of the signature of the defendant, it did not satisfy the provisions of the Statute of Frauds, he contented himself with trying to establish an equitable case in support of his counter claim for damages. Judges are only mortal and must decide according to the strength or weakness of the case as it is laid before them; and it is thus that the U. S. Consul allowed himself to be carried away by what he considered the injustice suffered by the defendant Batchelder, and to forget, even if equity were synonymous with justice, that the principles of equity may be fettered by the law. Equity will relieve against an improvident contract, or will rescind a contract which has become burdensome through total failure of consideration on one side; but can it be said that in these cases there is a total failure of consideration? And though "there was a breach of an express or clearly implied obligation, which obligation formed the most material inducement to the defendant to enter into his contract, and the faithful observance of which on the part of the plaintiff was essential to make the said contract of any value to the defendant," in the case of a lease a court of equity would not grant relief, by maintaining the tenant in possession of the land, and absolving him

from payment of rent. There has been no case cited at the bar of either court in which equity has relieved against landlord, by absolving tenant from rent, and in fact the weight of authorities is against such a proposition.

Mr. Wilkinson has done his best to brush away the gloss of sentiment which has obscured the real legal point at issue:—"There is nothing alleged in the defendant's answer which could be construed into an allegation of any failure of a condition precedent to the plaintiff's right to recover. The claim set up by the defendant is by way of counter claim, and if the whole of that claim were granted, the plaintiff is nevertheless entitled to have the amount of the rent allowed. If it had been sought to set up such claim of the defendant as a bar to the plaintiff's right to recover I am satisfied that such attempt must have failed. The defendant was in possession of the land and continued, moreover, in actual possession of it up to the time of the commencement of the action; and under such circumstances the tenant, in the absence of express stipulation on the subject, cannot set up the landlord's breach of contract as a defence to his claim for rent." This is the pith of Mr. Wilkinson's judgment; but owing to the inordinate length to which the learned gentleman's judgments always extend, a surgical operation is almost necessary to extract the pith from the pulp.

It certainly appears from the articles of the conventions of 20th November 1867 and 4th May 1870, coupled with the fact that previous to 1867 foreigners had been jealously excluded from trading in Yedo, that it was at that time the intention of all parties that Ts'kiji should be set apart for foreign occupation; but there is no trace of implied or express stipulation that further concessions should not be made to foreign residents in Yedo or elsewhere. The purchasers of land in Yedo have speculated upon the Japanese continuing in the same foolish policy of exclusion which they have hitherto followed; and, like many other speculations upon the progress or retrogression of the Japanese, this has turned out to be a losing one. But can they sustain a claim for compensation against the Government; when, through an extension of privileges to the many, an injury is inflicted on a few? Were this so, it would be a legitimate deduction from such a proposition that, if in some dim period of the future the whole country be thrown open to foreigners for residence and trade, the proprietors of land at the ports opened previous to 1867, would be entitled to go for ever quit from ground rent.

Thus much for the legal aspect of the case, but there can be no doubt that, in justice, the residents in Yedo, as elsewhere in Japan, have a right to political redress from the weight of the oppressive ground rents under which they are labouring; and we should thank the defendants who, at great cost to themselves, have ventilated the subject. By Article 6 of the "Arrangements for formation of Foreign settlements at Hiogo and Osaka" it is provided:—"The Japanese government will be reimbursed the cost of preparing the said sites for the use of the foreigners above-named, by the sale of the lease of the ground, &c." This article was incorporated with the Yedo Convention: so that, whilst the Government has been reimbursed for the first expense of clearing, road-making, and draining, it still claims, and will claim to the end of time, a rent from foreigners, to whom it grants no corresponding privileges, far in excess of what is paid by its own subjects. The whole question of

ground rents, and municipal government of the foreign settlements requires revision. The *Tokio Times* suggests the abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction as a remedy for the conflict of decision between the two courts. We should have been surprised if it had not done so, as that caustic journal has a rabid fancy for that remedy for all the diseases which it considers afflict Japan; but our contemporary should remember that Drs. Sangrado will only be tolerated in countries which are stricken with bigotry, ignorance, and oppression.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THIS exhibition, situated in an enclosure in the Western part of the Uyeno Gardens, is strictly an exposition of national industries. Further, the native industries there so plentifully represented are all modern ones, the ancient art of Japan, being, as far as we were able to judge in the course of a visit necessarily shorter than we should have been glad to make it, entirely unrepresented. Indeed, the object of the exhibition is to foster and improve existing industries and manufactures, and to encourage the growth of new ones. The designs of the promoters are set forth in the introduction to the official guide published in Japanese and Chinese characters, where the benefits which should accrue to the people from a National Fair of this kind are briefly and judiciously enumerated. "In opening the National Industrial Exhibition in the Uyeno Gardens, Tokio, the Government have not been actuated by any desire of temporary ostentation. Their aim has been to prove in a practical manner the real value of such an institution to the people, inciting them to improve the present condition of their industries, to develop all kinds of manufactures in the future, and to open fresh channels for domestic and foreign commerce."

By what we are quite willing to believe was rather an oversight than a deliberate slight on the part of the Directors of the Exhibition, no invitations were sent to the foreign press to be present at the official opening on the 21st instant. Taking this view of the matter at the time, and not wishing to impute offence where none was probably meant, we procured from native sources, and published a short account of the ceremony. On the 24th instant, Mr. Kawase Hideharu, Director, sent us a season ticket with the request that we would visit the exhibition and report upon it, a task which we have willingly undertaken in the full assurance that on any subsequent similar occasions, formal invitations will be issued to the representatives of the foreign newspapers to be present at the official ceremonies, and that provision will be made for their accommodation. Another mistake made by the directors was the omission to send invitations to the Consuls, who, as the representatives of the commercial portion of the foreign residents, had the right to be bidden to so purely commercial an enterprise as this National Industrial Exhibition. It was not enough for the success of the opening to invite the heads of the Diplomatic Body: the Consuls and the foreign press should certainly have been afforded the opportunity of being present.

The prices of admission are very moderate. A season ticket, admitting the holder during the whole duration of the exhibition, a period intended to be one hundred days from the date of opening, costs five yen. The highest

fee is charged on Sunday, probably with a view, that day being a holiday, to limit the numbers of the crowds which might flock thither if the entrance fee were merely a nominal one. Last Sunday, however, the place was very fairly attended, the press being quite sufficient to render occasional delays in a careful survey of the exhibits a matter of compulsion and not of choice. Saturday is the "People's Day:" then three cents only are charged for admission, which costs on all other week-days a uniform sum of seven cents. These are prices which certainly cannot be found fault with on the score of exorbitance. Fancy a metropolitan exhibition in Europe, open to the select for seven pence half-penny: to the mob for three half-pence!

One very serious inconvenience to foreigners visiting the Exposition in Uyeno Gardens is the absence of any catalogue or guide to the contents of the buildings in a European language. Another, which especially weighs upon would-be purchasers, is that the prices of the articles—by far the greater part of those on view—for sale, are not given in foreign figures. The first inconvenience might have been avoided without serious expense or trouble. On the contrary the sale of official catalogues in English might have been made, if not a source of revenue, at least to pay the expenses of issue. The second is simply inexcusable. It is only fair to suppose that foreigners would be large purchasers of the things on view, and the prices in European numerals might very well have been put side by side with their Japanese equivalents, the rather that a description of the goods, the places they come from, and the names of the exhibitors, is written, both in Japanese and in perfectly intelligible English, on the tickets attached to each exhibit.

Above we quoted briefly from the introduction to the *Naikoku Kangiyo Hakurankai jo Annai*, or "Guide to the Domestic Industrial Exhibition." This pamphlet we find to be a mere general description, and not as we first supposed a catalogue, of the articles on view. However imperfect it may be, however, it must be a great aid to an intelligent inspection of the exhibition on the part of those to whom the information it contains is intelligible. It gives, first, the rules and regulations issued by the directors for the governance of the exhibition, then the prices of admission, and then some particulars of the dimensions of the grounds and buildings, and the relative positions of the latter. From this part we gather that the extent of the grounds covers an area of about 20,000 tsubo. The buildings are seven in number, which are thus enumerated. 1. Eastern Main Building. 2. Western Main Building. 3. Fine Art Gallery. 4. Machinery Hall. 5. Agricultural Hall. 6. Horticultural Hall. 7. Zoological Hall. The Eastern and Western Buildings are each 31 shiyaku high, and cover together 1,298 tsubo. The Fine Art Gallery is 42 shiyaku high, and has 75 tsubo of area: Machinery Hall covers 300 tsubo; and the Agricultural and Horticultural Hall, 707 and 120 tsubo, respectively. The names of five out of the seven departments are sufficiently descriptive of the nature of their contents. The Eastern and the Western Main Buildings do not by their names give any indication of what the visitor may expect to find within. One part of the former building is set apart for the exhibits furnished by various Government Departments, the Colonization, Navy, and others, while the rest of the hall is devoted to the productions of nineteen

Ken and the Riu Kiu Islands. The Western Hall is occupied by exhibits from the three Fu, Tokio, Kioto and Osaka, and from fifteen Ken.

Approximately, the total number of exhibitors is estimated at 18,000: that of the exhibits at 30,000; and the value of the articles on view at 175,200 yen. Exact statistics will be furnished after the close of the exhibition.

At the foot of the hill, leading into the gardens, is a small stall for the sale of tickets. Another, and in all respects a similar one, is found at the entrance to the exhibition. Tickets must be obtained before arriving at the fair, into which we enter through turnstiles placed in the main entrance, each one watched over by a servant of the establishment in uniform, who, as he takes the ticket, drops it through a slit into a till between the stiles. Having made an entrance we find ourselves in an enclosure formed by six out of the seven buildings or departments previously enumerated. Glancing round this enclosure we observe that it describes a hexagon, with three long and three short sides. The ground is neatly laid out with gravel paths and flower beds: a fountain adorns the centre. To our right is the Agricultural Hall, a building in the form of a carpenter's square. Adjoining it is the Eastern Main Building; and immediately opposite the entrance is the Fine Arts Gallery, forming one of the shorter sides of the hexagon. Left of the entrance, and in a line with the Agricultural Hall, stands the Horticultural Hall, a little to the left of and at right angles to which is the Machinery Hall, connected by a short gallery with the Western Hall, which is opposite to and corresponds with the Eastern, and is also connected with the Fine Arts' Gallery. From the Agricultural to the Machinery Halls the tract of the buildings can be made under cover, short roofed galleries extending between the halls. Outside the buildings to the north, and within the wooden enclosure which bounds the exhibition grounds, is a stretch of garden with a large pond, some small residences for the attendants, and one or two refreshment booths for natives. In the North-Western corner stands the Zoological Hall, with a gate leading to the outer world reserved entirely for the use, as the gate-keeper told us, of bettoes. The exit for visitors, who must go out this way and no other, is in the North-Eastern corner, and is a turnstile through which one can only get out and not in. As a full and careful inspection of the buildings will occupy at the least an entire day, it appears an oversight that there should be no place where foreigners could obtain some refreshment. As it is, a visitor, if hungry, has the choice of remaining so or of adjourning to the Uyeno Seyoken, a restaurant which, on Sundays, is so crowded with guests that any but the early arrivals are likely to have to wait for an hour before they can obtain a seat at the luncheon tables, and then for a time, always long, but more or less so according to the provisions in the kitchen and the willingness of the attendants, before they can get anything to eat. Probably the proprietors of the Seyoken would not mind paying something for the privilege of providing a luncheon room for foreigners within the precincts of the exhibition grounds.

The guide book informs us that the relative importance of the articles exhibited stands thus. 1. Manufactures. 2. Agriculture. 3. Mineralogy and Metallurgy. 4. Machinery, and 5. Horticulture. The Fine

Arts department is not included in this classification.

Turning to the right from the main entrance we come into the Agricultural Hall, the building in which we commence our tour of inspection, and have not advanced very far when we are forcibly impressed by the conviction that a thorough survey and comparison of the various articles exhibited would occupy more time than we can well spare, while a complete description would far exceed the limits of our space. The building is divided into forty-two compartments, representing the ken or departments exhibiting. The exhibitors hover round their stalls, and are perfectly willing to give any information as to price and, as far as they can, the processes of manufacture. Naturally, the Tokio-Fu occupies the largest extent of any of the divisions in this department. Its allotment stands at the inner corner of the building. Next in extent are the Kanagawa Ken, and the Agricultural Bureau. The Kaitakushi and the Geographical Department have also separate locations and occupy some space. The Shizuoka, Nagano, Ibaraki, Kioto and Niigata Ken, are probably the next largest exhibitors. Hiogo does not make much show either in respect of space or the objects displayed. Throughout, we find not merely articles which are the products of agriculture, and the tools employed in its pursuit, but the products of the sea and the chase. The Geographical Department exhibits a large and beautiful selection of the various woods of the country—probably an all but complete collection.

In a country whose agricultural productions are so limited as are those of Japan, the comparative sameness of the articles exhibited by the ken in which husbandry is the means of livelihood is hardly to be wondered at. Not the least striking of the objects in the hall are some of the inscriptions of the names of the ken, overhanging the entrances to the compartments. Some are elegantly worked in Japanese and English characters in colored, on a ground of white, beans. The Riu Kiu Han is represented in a small compartment to the left of the entrance, but so sparsely as hardly to be worth notice; and immediately opposite is the Kagoshima Ken, exhibits from which are sufficient to show that the resources of the province are large; while opportunity of doing them more justice has been either wanting or interrupted.

Visiting a few of the compartments in the order in which we reach them, we find, in the Fukuoka Ken, a kind of bread, cotton, persimmon, tortoise-shells of good quality and size, implements of husbandry, bees' and vegetable wax, several kinds of grain, seaweed and cuttle fish, white and tinted vermicelli, and the leaf of the indigo plant. The Yehimé ken shows some very good sugar, and tea in appearance resembling Chinese leaf. Here are several very creditably executed models, for instance of a water and bullock mill, a rice-husking and grinding mill, a loom, pictures of some very fine melons, a piece of plain coral priced \$6.24, honey, and useful looking rope made, some from pine bark, and some from fern. Yamaguchi exhibits a spade, which is certainly not a spade in the ordinary sense of the term, though it may be a digging machine, or more probably still a plough. Among other products we notice tobacco, samples of which by the way are exhibited by almost all the ken, some sandals and grass screens nicely worked, and starch made from the dog's-tooth violet. Shimane has little to show us. In the Ishikawa stall is a hempen jacket, cheap enough at \$1.10., awabi, dog's tooth-

violet vermicelli, bêche-de-mer, bamboo and grass hats, and tools, among which is a many-toothed sickle. Awomori, in rather a restricted space, shows some splendid skins of the sea-horse, bear, and other animals, nori (pressed seaweed) looking very much like dried pickled cabbage, a number of bottles of liquor, among which are some samples of brandy, from Mutsu,—color, labels, cork, and capsules, in fact every part of them which appeals to the sense of sight, remarkably like the outturn of James Hennessey's distillery,—mulberry wine, lily bulbs, tea, again an evident imitation of the Chinese article, cod-liver oil, and "cad'sko," (sic.) cod's roe, dried, and flour made from the dog's-tooth violet again. From Iwate we have saké, dried fish, matting, deer, bear, and sea-horse skins, plenty of tobacco in its various stages from the crude to the manufactured, awabi, and bonito flesh. In Miyagi, above whose division is one of the most artistic of those inscriptions to which we have above referred, we notice a very life-like stuffed animal, which the label calls a gazelle, but which is much more like a mountain sheep in shape and feature, and has a long, fine, hairy fleece. Here are some very excellent models of tight-looking fishing-boats, and a farm house with its inhabitants and servants moving about in the front. Nagano ken provides grass snow-shoes, with circular wicker soles or bottoms, the tops made to come well up the calves of the legs, and calculated, if the Irishman's dictum that no clothes are so warm as a hay wisp be correct, to keep out the cold from the snow, on which the bottoms will allow the wearer to travel without sinking. Besides these, there are a model of a water-wheel pump designed to force water to a height, some good skins, and samples of indigo and hemp. Aichi Ken shows a fine piece of cedar wood, a fishing picture, magnificent from a Japanese point of view, fishing nets, China-root, some very gorgeous horse furniture, with cruppers gay enough to dazzle the eye, and so large that the wonder is that any horse can find room for one of them under his tail, tea, saké, and several kinds of grain. Among the Chiba exhibits we observed a large picture, representing shoals of fish being dragged to the beach by a cordon of junks, and thence carried into large heaps and converted into manure. A maker of sweet liquor which is contained in exquisitely moulded porcelain gourds, bound round with green and gold cords of silk, boasts possession of the last Vienna Exhibition prize medal. Saitama sends little but silk-worms' egg cards and some tea and tobacco. Niigata has an excellent show of fish of all kinds, skins and *keyaki*, oiled paper rain-coats, indigo, and small quantities of rice and grain. The most noteworthy articles in the Nagasaki section are some cigars, which look very good, rather dark in color, but the excellence of which we should be content to take on trust. Tokio and Kanagawa, as they occupy the largest space have the most varied assortment of articles, many of which are familiar and some would be new to our readers. We will pass them over, for the present, however. After glancing into the Kaitakushi section where we find a plough and a harrow, of excellent and substantial workmanship, made under the auspices of the Department in distant Yesso, we complete our visit to this part of the exhibition with a walk round the well stocked show room of the Agricultural Bureau. Here we find two well arranged skeletons, of a horse and bull respectively, many samples of raw silk, straw-work hardly if at all inferior to the best Dunstable, ploughs, seed-sowers, hand-

reapers, and cultivators (harrows) with many other aids to the husbandman's toil, harness, skins of sea-otters and other animals, stuffed beasts, fishes, edible seaweed, tortoise-shells, and some very exact drawings of fishes. This is the last of the divisions in this department and from it we step into the covered gallery leading into the Eastern Hall.

In the first part of this notice we gave the area covered by the Eastern and Western Halls. We now enter the former, and inspect the articles exhibited by nineteen ken, the Riu Kiu Han (Loo Choos), the Finance, Educational, Navy, Police, Public Works and Colonization Departments, the Board of Health, the Museum, and the Hydrographic Bureau. Here again we can at least but give a cursory description of the articles on view, and shall probably leave unnoticed much that is worthy of mention. The Riu Kiu Islands contribute some coarse matting and cotton stuffs, wooden and earthen ware, common paper and whetstones. From Fukuoka Ken come some fine rock crystals, serpentine, and ink-stones, heavy earthenware, a handsome water bowl and saké jar (marked sold), adzes, hatchets, and other tools, some excellent gowns made of cotton but resembling silk. In the Ishikawa Ken the most noteworthy exhibits are found among the porcelain and bronze work. There are porcelain gourds; and the vases, many of them, show the grafting of Western upon Japanese art, especially in some cases which seem to have been copied from Greek and Etruscan models. Some of the prices marked are sufficiently startling. One small *cloisonné* dish in no way remarkable, is ticketed \$42. For two bronze vases, handsome certainly and displaying a great deal of skill and labor in their design and make, the curious figure of \$798 is asked. There are also some models of native made sewing machines, a mirror in elaborately carved frame, silks and cottons, and cocoons. Kumamoto is represented, in spite of the fierce struggles which have been raging round it. Sulphur is not an inappropriate exhibit. It sends besides some good coal, whetstones, grey marble, and building stone. Awomori shows building stone as well, silk, from raw cocoons, manufactured silk, and cloth made from the cotton of the flowering fern. Fukushima is principally strong in its hanks of raw silk. Miyagi has some fine columns of dark-grey—almost black—building stone. One piece is a slender column twelve feet long, and five inches square. Gifu Ken exhibits a large assortment of cutlery, Japanese and European, paper of all kinds, porcelain clays and pottery, silver, silver-lead, copper-lead, and copper ores, and other ores which are not classed, white marble, some magnificent rock crystals and smoky quartz. Nagano Ken has crapes and silk-cloth. Ehime Ken boasts, in the person of one of its exhibitors, of the possession of the Vienna prize medal for paper, samples of which are here exhibited, with various models, among others one of a steam engine. Wakayama Ken has cloths and artificial flowers, and, probably the earliest productions of the fleeces of the but recently introduced sheep, some flannel of really excellent texture. Akita Ken shows gold, silver, and other ores, rock crystal, manufactured silks and cottons, and a piece of beautiful cabinet work. The Navy Department contributes models of the dock at Ishikawa-shima, and of a full-rigged frigate. The Home Department has some excellent models of bridges, among others the Surubashi, a structure thrown across a chasm, wild and picturesque, with its sides seamed with water-falls. There are nicely adjusted scales with

weights from the Osaka mint, building stone and brick, various minerals, aniline dyes, porcelain and lacquer ware, and, as it seemed to us, very much out of place in an exhibition of native industries, some trifles imported from England and France. The Educational Department sends from its schools some plaster casts, an electric machine, a perimeter, and other scientific instruments. The Hydrographic office has some surveying instruments, cements, and well executed charts of various parts of the sea coasts. The Museum has sent some samples of plants and "products of the animal kingdom," some wall paper made on the designs of Dr. Dresser, a fair collection of insects, some instruments, and, why we hardly know except it be to stimulate native enterprise in these manufactures, European cloth and Bohemian glassware. The Kaitakushi has fine coal from the mines of Yezo, tiles and paper, and wool from the pastures of the island. It has also a native-made ice cream machine and a refrigerator. On the whole we should say that the mineralogical portion of the exhibition in this hall is the most important. It indicates that the mineral resources of the country have not been overestimated and gives them the opportunity, with their dumb mouths, to call for the employment of that foreign enterprise and capital without which their development is, to all appearance, impossible.

From the Eastern Hall we pass into the Fine Arts' Gallery, a room where we would gladly linger; but our notice of which must necessarily be short, as we have already exceeded the limits we had assigned to this notice. Above the glass cases which line the walls, are hung the pictures, as a rule too high for a good view, and in a light which in no way tends to soften the rigidity of some of the drawing. In the glass cases at the sides, and in smaller glass cases placed on tables ranged down the centre of the room, are displayed the articles on Exhibition. These consist for the most part of those exquisite specimens of cabinet ware for which Japanese workmen in this *genre* are unequalled. Beautiful screens of all sizes, embellished with ivory, silver, gold and bronze are here in profusion. So are cabinets, bookshelves, flower-vases, work-boxes, trays and whatnots. We priced one pair of screens, and could not pronounce them dear at one thousand dollars. The pose and arrangement of a pair of magnificent peacocks are singularly artistic and true to nature. A collection of the gold and silver coins of Japan, now current, is exhibited by the Osaka Mint. An opportunity of comparing very ancient with more modern potter's art is afforded by the Museum, which shows some very old vases and bowls, in addition to one of those flint arrow heads which testify to the once existence in Japan as in other countries of pre-Adamite man. The Fine Arts' School has in one corner two busts, executed under the direction of the Italian professors of the school, both highly creditable to the establishment whence they come. One is a bust—and a striking likeness it is—of an amiable gentleman and true friend of Japan, Count Fédostiani, while the other is labelled "Bust of a European woman." Some of the painted porcelain vases are gems of art. But the most striking feature of this branch of the exhibition is the paintings, more care in the hanging of which should have been shown. Some of the portraits, though hard and rigid, are strikingly life-like, and show the aptitude of Japanese to learn the European style of painting. More study will soften the touch and broaden the tones of the native artists.

The portrait of a Chinaman standing on a verandah may be harsh, but is still a marvellous piece of work. A careful and artistic painting of tea-houses at Oji deserves special attention, and beside it, to the left, hangs a charming bit of landscape. A picture of Enoshima is stiff. Sketches of two monkeys, one asleep, show that Japanese students can seize the humorous side of foreign art. Candidly, and all defects apart, the samples shewn in this department reflect credit alike on teachers and taught.

The Western Hall is the counterpart of the Eastern, which it faces. Tokio, Osaka and Kioto Fu, and Kanagawa and 14 other ken are here represented. Such exhibits as come from Tokio and Kanagawa may, for the most part, be seen in the shops of Benten-dori and the Ginza, so we will not dwell upon them, and will merely mention a few special objects. There are some excellent boots and shoes of native (Tokio) make, a quantity of cosmetics and toilet water. (We asked the price of a small bottle of "Cologne" water in a booth outside. Ten cents would have been enough for it, but a dollar was asked!) We see the Vienna prize medal again, this time in the possession of an exhibitor who has a magnificent pair of bronze vases. Kioto Fu has some fine brocades and silks: Osaka is rich in lacquer, and Shidzuoka pre-eminently so in minerals, while Nagasaki is principally represented by its splendid collection of Hizen porcelain. Several kinds of oil are among the exhibits, and come from various districts. The Gifu-ken contributes one made from chrysales, and another extracted from the water in which rice has been washed. Soap and matches of native manufacture are shown from several localities; and we must not omit to mention the large assortment of paper made from European patterns, exhibited by the Oji Paper Mills, and the fine display of Karatz coal. With the completion of the circuit of the Western Hall our task is virtually at an end.

Machinery Hall is a large and airy structure, but contains little worthy of notice. A small six horse-power engine, with a cylinder six inches in diameter, and a stroke of sixteen inches, is more than sufficient for all the requirements of the lathes and other machines, which are now and then at work. It is surely a mistake on the part of the Agricultural Department to make so large a show of American made instruments, the use of which in this hall is simply to fill up a gap. Possibly they are so employed, because, however well made they may be and useful under proper conditions, they are, for practical purposes, useless in this country.

The Horticultural Hall will hardly repay the trouble of a walk through it. It is a tasteless structure, and contains little but "a beggarly array of empty" flower-pots. Nor is the shed-like building set apart for zoological specimens much more worthy of notice. It conveys little but the idea of size and vacancy. There are a few sheep and goats, some indifferent poultry, and cages of singing birds, and one fine American bull. The prettiest animal in the place is a chestnut mare, one if we mistake not imported in the *Gaelic* from San Francisco in May last. A rough looking, long eared, hammer-headed, goose-rumped colt, by an American sire out of a native dam, does not tell in favor of the cross.

In concluding our notice we will not dwell upon the mistakes of arrangement, which are so evident that in the next exhibition they will, probably, not occur. Their presence suggests the necessary corrections. On the whole the exhibition is one which shows, far better

than words can tell, the resources of this empire; and we doubt not that it will realise the object of its promoters, expressed in words which we quoted at the commencement of this article, and with which we are content to close it. "In opening the National Industrial Exhibition in the Ueno Gardens, Tokio, the Government have not been actuated by any desire of temporary ostentation. Their aim has been to prove, in a practical manner, the real value of such an institution to the people, inciting them to improve the present condition of their industries, to develop all kinds of manufactures in the future, and to open fresh channels for domestic and foreign commerce."

REVIEW.

Little more than two years ago the all-absorbing topic of conversation was the expedition then fitting out in England, for the further investigation of the regions lying North of the 80th parallel of latitude. The magnitude of the preparations, the appliances, scientific and mechanical, the reputation of the chief commander, the selection of officers and crews, the knowledge gained from the experiences of former navigators, and the enthusiasm of those who were to follow in their footsteps and strike out new paths for themselves, all combined to point to a great and successful termination to the Arctic Expedition of 1875. One year and five months from the departure of that expedition, the result was communicated to the English Government by Captain Nares, in a report* which, until refuted by other more determined and more successful voyagers, demonstrates the present impossibility of entering that mysterious region bounded by the north pole.

The subject is one of more than usual interest to men of all nationalities, and the apparently insurmountable difficulties encountered by the late explorers are, we sincerely hope, much more likely to be the moving cause of fresh attempts, to be continued until science and human force shall conquer, than to put an end to those voyages of discovery which have served to develop qualities in men of such heroic character that the fame of the greatest commanders, naval and military, pales before that of the simple-minded but dauntless mariners, who, having but little to depend upon except their own courage and endurance, have encountered, and in many instances overcome, a relentless foe.

The sanguine anticipations formed in Europe and America as to the probable result of the voyage of the *Alert* and *Discovery* have, now that the cause of the termination of the voyage is known, given place to a feeling of keen and openly expressed dissatisfaction. The outbreak of scurvy, particularly amongst the sledge parties, was a contingency of such grave importance, and so much to be apprehended, that any omission of even the slightest precaution to guard against it, constituted a serious dereliction of duty. Upon whom the responsibility for the scurvy which practically closed the late expedition rests we know not; but we are painfully aware that an expedition equipped regardless of expense was put an end to by the unexpected appearance of a disease which, had it broken out on board an emigrant ship during an unusually protracted voyage, would

* The official Report of the Recent Arctic Expedition. By Captain Nares, R. N., Commander of the Expedition. London: Murray: 1876.

have been made the subject of a searching Government investigation. True, a Commission of Enquiry has examined into the matter, and we now know that "their lordships regret that Captain Nares saw fit to disregard "the recommendations of the Medical Inspector General of the forces." Beyond this, the public know nothing of the errors of omission which caused the failure of an expedition of such noble promise, and of such scant performance.

The Official Report of Captain Nares appears to be a carefully exact diary of the events of the voyage, with some particulars of the sledge journeys made by the officers. The route determined upon as the most likely for open navigation, was Smith Sound, and Kennedy and Robeson Channels, lying between the west coast of Greenland, and the coast of Grinnell Land. Much consideration had been given to this subject; and Lieutenant Payer, while abstaining from discussion concerning the navigability and nature of those portions of the Arctic Ocean, which have not hitherto been seen by anyone, remarks that the success of an expedition sent out to obtain the highest possible latitude depends largely upon the route selected, and adds

The plan of penetrating through Smith Sound, which has been advocated in England, appears to offer most advantages in these respects.

This route was also strongly recommended by Mr. C. R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S., who gave several reasons for believing that a well-commanded expedition would be able to proceed as high as Robeson Channel, from whence extensive discoveries might be achieved. Consequently it must have been matter of intense congratulation when Captain Nares had safely carried H. M. S. *Alert* to latitude $82^{\circ} 24'$ North, and had moored her for the winter under shelter of some friendly floe-bergs off Cape Sheridan. The formation of a floe-berg is thus described:—

The projecting point of a heavy floe would first ground in from ten to twelve fathoms of water; then the outer mass, continuing its course, unable to stop its progress, would tear itself away from its cast-off portion. The pressure, however, still continuing, the severed piece was forced, and frequently by the parent mass itself, up the steeply inclined shore, rising slowly and majestically out of the water ten or twelve feet above its old line of flotation, and remaining usually nearly upright. The motion was entirely different to that produced when two ordinary floes some four or six feet thick met together: then, the broken edges of the two pieces of ice, each striving for the mastery, are readily upheaved and continually fall over with a noisy crash. Here, the enormous pressure raising pieces, frequently 30,000 tons in weight, in comparative silence, displays itself with becoming solemnity and grandeur.

With the intention of moving into a more sheltered position, Captain Nares despatched Commander Markham and Lieut. Aldrich on the 5th September to report upon a bay about eight miles to the westward; it was found to be a well-sheltered harbour, but the grounded floe-bergs prevented any possibility of entrance; and, as at this time the temperature was steady and ranging between 12° and 22° below freezing point, preparations were made for the winter, though not without precautions being taken to enable the ship to be readily moved into safer quarters. The *Discovery* had been left a few miles south of the position taken up by the *Alert*, Lieut. Rawson and seven men of the former vessel having been transferred to the latter. On the 10th September,

The sky being fairly clear, this was the first day on which we were able to pronounce decidedly concerning the northern land reported to exist by the *Polaris*. After a constant watch, and carefully noting the movement of the darkened patches, I was now with much reluctance forced to admit that

no land existed to the northward for a very considerable distance.

On the 16th September, the pack reached the shore-ice and effectually closed in the *Alert*. On the 25th Commander Markham, and Lieutenants Parr and May

Started with three sledges to establish a depot of provisions as far in advance to the North-Westward as possible. Lieut. Aldrich left four days previously to pioneer the road round Cape Joseph Henry for the larger party.

On this occasion Lieut. Aldrich succeeded in reaching the summit of a mountain 2,000 feet high, in latitude $82^{\circ} 48'$ north, and

Discovered land extending to the North-Westward for a distance of sixty miles to latitude $83^{\circ} 7'$, with lofty mountains in the interior to the Southward. No land was sighted to the Northward.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to communicate with the *Discovery*, and Lieut. Dawson arrived within nine miles of the ship, when he was stopped by unsafe ice and accumulated snow-drift. These autumn journeys were undertaken with the temperature between 17° and 54° below freezing point, and cases of frost-bite were numerous; but the real difficulties were encountered by the spring sledge parties which left the *Alert* on the 3rd April, 1876. Captain Nares gives so few details of the spring journeys that it is necessary to turn to another work* for enlightenment upon a subject we consider of greater importance than the whole of the matter treated of in the Official Report.

The chief object of the expedition being to approach as nearly as possible to the North Pole, we purpose to follow the movements of Commander Markham in charge of the detachment selected for this most important duty.

The *Marco Polo* sledge, commanded by Mr. Markham, with a crew of eight men, and the *Victoria*, commanded by Lieut. Parr, also with a crew of eight men, provisioned for 70 days, commenced their adventurous journey on the 3rd April, 1876. The first night was cheerless, and the want of proper rest somewhat disheartened the men for the tremendous labor of the 4th. The great weight of the sledges necessitated a division of the loads, all the men of two sledges dragging on one for a short distance and returning for the other, thus traversing double the distance. The temperature on the 6th was 67° below freezing point, and the only sign of animal life was the track of a solitary wolf. On the 11th the western exploring party separated from the rest, and Dr. Moss, in charge of a supporting sledge, returned to the ship, all the officers and men being in good health and spirits, suffering from nothing worse than frost-bites and snow blindness. By this time Commander Markham's party left the land and entered upon the real difficulties of the journey.

The surface snow on the floes sparkled and glittered (in the sunlight) with the most beautiful iridescent colors, the ground on which we walked appearing as if sprinkled with bright and lustrous gems, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds being the most prominent. In spite of all this beauty "standing pulls" were the order of the day—a phrase we must explain, as we hope few of our readers will ever know by experience what they are. When the ice or snow is level, hard, and smooth, the sledges are hauled along without stop, and the work is pleasant. When there are hummocks or snow drifts, all the men have to stand, grasping the ropes firmly: then the words of command, "one, two, three, haul!" are given, at the last of which all pull, thus advancing the sledge a couple of yards, then another standing pull, and so on. This was what our party had to experience

* The Arctic Expedition of 1875-6. Compiled from Official Sources, with a Summary of Previous Adventures in the Arctic Seas. By R. Johnstone, F. B. G. S. London: Frederick Warne & Co.

for many a weary day to come, and the history of one day is, with little variation, the history of all. On the 12th, though nine miles were travelled, the distance made good was only a mile and a half.

The obstacles which mainly interfered with their progress were the ice hummocks piled, one on the other, to the height of sometimes twenty feet, through which paths had to be cut with pickaxe and shovel; and loose snow which almost buried the sledges and in which the men sunk to their waists.

The 13th April was a sort of red-letter day, as the party came on a floe nearly a mile in breadth, across which the travelling was excellent. But at 2 o'clock they were brought up by enormous masses of ice piled, piece on piece, to the height of 20 feet. There was nothing for it but pick, axe and shovel; and Lieut. Parr, who acted the part of engineer-in-chief and labourer combined, set his men a worthy example. Thus the distance actually achieved due north was only two miles. * * *

On the 15th and 16th there was a north-westerly gale, a considerable drift, and the temperature minus 67° . * * * The wind subsiding towards the evening of Easter Sunday, they determined to proceed but Shirley being unable to walk, had to be placed upon the sledge, thus increasing the weight and diminishing the dragging strength.

On the 17th of April, Porter of the *Victoria* sledge became helpless, and the narrative continues:—

The invalids were no better, nothing but rest, fresh food, and lime-juice could be of service to them, and none of these were to be got even had the nature of the disease been known. Porter had now to be carried on a sledge as well as Shirley. On the 18th having got further from the land, a change was experienced in the nature of the ice. Hitherto the floes were comparatively flat, surrounded by hummocks; now they appeared to have got on the veritable palaeocrystic floes massed together, squeezed one against the other, but with no hummocks between. They were of gigantic thickness, of uneven surface, and covered with deep snow. This made the travelling so tedious that, though 10 miles were marched, only 1 mile was made good in a journey of 10 hours.

This terrible labour was continued each day under increasing difficulties until the 7th May, when

Only 10 men and officers remained to pull the sledges, which, in addition to their regular load, had five invalids. The changes and rest prevented more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours marching, during which only one-quarter mile was made good. On the 8th four of the dragging party suffered from snow blindness.

On the 10th May, Commander Markham came to the conclusion that the limits of his journey were reached. The average rate of progress for some days past had not been a mile per day; the state of the ice showed no signs of improvement; five of his men were suffering so much from scurvy, that not only were they unable to aid, but were a drag upon their companions. Four more showed decided symptoms of the same complaint; and only 31 days' provisions remained.

The return being decided upon, Commander Markham resolved to stay two days to make observations, and at noon of the 12th a good altitude was obtained showing the exact latitude to be $83^{\circ} 20' 26''$ N. $399\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the North Pole. The return journey was most melancholy: disease rapidly spread, and the appalling impression gained among the men that unless speedy relief came to them all would perish. May passed and June came in witnessing a little band of crippled men toiling unceasingly in the assistance of their companions. On the 4th they reached the first depot near which traces of human footsteps were observed. Here they were subjected to a great disappointment: Captains Nares and Fielding had been there the day before! On the 6th it was obvious that assistance must be obtained, or there was no chance of reaching the ship.

A few were pulling, a couple of them evidently in the last stage of exhaustion, and expected to drop out every moment; others struggling on behind, obliged to lie down and rest every 30 or 40 yards; the remainder helpless and powerless on the sledge—such was the aspect of the party which

had started in high hope, health, and spirits on the 3rd April. Under these circumstances Lieut. Parr volunteered to go by himself to the *Alert*, a distance of forty miles, and bring back speedy relief to his suffering comrades.

On the 8th Porter died, and on the 9th the sufferers were saved from a similar fate by the arrival of assistance; and at half-past one on the 14th June the party got alongside the *Alert*, having been absent 72 days.

The first appearance of the disease which so nearly caused an awful termination to this adventurous sledge journey was on the 13th April, ten days after starting, when

John Shirley, of the *Marco Polo* sledge, complained of pain in his ankle and knee, both of which exhibited slight symptoms of puffiness.

This was scurvy, against which they were provided with absolutely no remedy whatever, and which spread so rapidly and with such fatal effect that a gallant company of fine men were eventually compelled to abandon their undertaking and return to the ship mere wrecks of their former selves, and under circumstances which show that their return at all was little short of miraculous: it need not be matter of surprise, therefore, that a large number of men are utterly unable to agree with Captain Nares that the much to be deplored outbreak of scurvy, which certainly shortened the journey to the extent of 10 or 20 miles, in no way affects the conclusions to be derived from it.

Whatever those conclusions may be we must make the best of the fact that the appearance of scurvy, which by proper precautions might altogether have been prevented, rendered further sledging operations impracticable, necessitated the return of the ships, and assured the failure of the whole expedition. Possibly some scientific results of value may accrue to the knowledge of the world, and it is also possible that nothing further could have been gained by another season passed in the eighty second parallel without improved means of travelling over the rugged ice-fields extending to the pole. So far as a vessel is concerned the highest point appears to have been reached, and Captain Nares concludes his narrative of the voyage in the following words.

In a very exceptional season a ship might be carried nearer towards Cape Joseph Henry than Floeberg Beach on the west shore; and probably into Newman Bay on the east shore of the entrance to Robeson Channel; but from the experiences we have gained, I most confidently report that no vessel will ever round the promontory of Cape Joseph Henry, or pass beyond Cape Brevoort in navigable water.

We cannot close this notice without referring to an event of a very touching character. In 1871, Captain Hall, of the United States steamer *Polaris*, and of Arctic reputation, penetrated to latitude 82° 16' North, in Robeson Channel, so called by Captain Hall in gratitude to his warm supporter, Mr. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; and returned to winter quarters in latitude 81° 38' on September 3rd. On the 10th October Captain Hall started on a sledge expedition as far as Cape Brevoort, and on his return was taken ill and died on the 8th November, his remains being laid in the very midst of his discoveries. On the 10th May, 1876, Lieut. Archer's party discovered the cairns known to exist some miles north of *Polaris* Bay; and, when they arrived on the shore of *Polaris* Bay,

A piece of a cabin door caught their eye, and on approaching they found upon it the following inscription:—

In memory of
CHARLES FRANCIS HALL,
Late Commander U. S. Steamer *Polaris*,
North Pole Expedition.

Died Nov. 8th, 1871, Aged 50 Years

I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.

Here then, in these ice-bound regions, where an awful silence, interrupted only by the cry of a solitary wolf or snow-owl, or the furious blast of the winter storm, reigns supreme over the vast expanse, had a brave and accomplished navigator and discoverer found his rest. While the little band of kinsmen in the noble cause gathered round the grave, feelings of deepest emotion were excited, each man pondering over his own possible fate. On the 13th May Captain Stephenson and a large party crossed to the place, and in solemn silence reared the American flag above the grave. They then erected at its foot a brass tablet brought from England for the purpose, bearing this inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of
CAPTAIN C. F. HALL
of the U. S. ship 'Polaris,'

Who sacrificed his life in the advancement of science, on the 8th November 1871.

This Tablet has been erected by the British Polar Exhibition of 1875, who, following in his footsteps, have profited by his experience.

Very little more need be said on this subject. The Arctic Expedition of 1875, disguise the fact as we may, has failed in the great object it was meant to achieve. Captain Nares has expressed his decided opinion that it is humanly impossible to reach the North Pole, and therefore the solution of the great problems in natural science dependent upon the successful issue of the attempt, must remain in abeyance. Are we to rest here? Thanks to that indomitable spirit of enterprise which is stimulated by fresh difficulties, we are not. Even now the question is not whether a new expedition shall be fitted out, but whether America, Germany, or England shall have the honour of first planting the national flag on the ninetieth parallel of North latitude.

THE INSURRECTION.

From the *Japan Gazette* September 4th.

UNDER the heading "Important from the South," the *Herald* of the 3rd inst. published the following:—

"From Tokio we have received from a well-informed authority the following telegram:—

"Tokio, September 3rd, 9.30 a.m.

"Entirely reliable news has been received here that Saigo has forced his way to Kagoshima, where there are no Imperialist troops at present. The *Kenrei* fled to Nagasaki, and Saigo is engaged in enlisting a new army."

The importance of this news, if it is well founded, cannot be overestimated; but it requires full confirmation before it can be accepted as true. The *Hochi Shinbun* evidently attaches some measure of credence to it, and, in its issue of the 4th instant, gives the following two versions of the entrance of Saigo into Kagoshima, and of subsequent events. From the first account it would appear that the occupation of Kagoshima by the force of the insurgent chieftain was of very brief duration. From the second it may be inferred that he is still in possession:—

"Saigo and other leaders, with about 200 men, the flower of the Gakko-to, after cutting their passage through the lines of the imperialists, made their way in the direction of Yoshida. The division of Lieut.-General Miyoshi encountered them, and a skirmish followed which lasted till the close of the day; but at night the insurgents withdrew by

stealth, and, after traversing a distance of about 60 ri from Nobeoka, suddenly and unexpectedly attacked the Kencho at Kagoshima. As the Kencho and other civil officers had sailed in the M. B. S. *Takachiho-Maru* for Nagasaki previously, the insurgents set fire to the Kencho buildings and committed other havoc. The men-of-war in harbor opened a fierce fire upon the rebels, who, it is rumored, finding it difficult to hold the town any longer retired to some other place."

"It is rumored that a telegram has been received, stating that Saigo and other leaders whose whereabouts have hitherto been obscure, have appeared in Kagoshima at the head of 1,500 troops. The Kencho officials, unable to provide the means of defence, retired to Nagasaki. Ammunition and other valuable stores must have fallen into the insurgents' hands."

Various rumors have been circulated during the day, and the authenticity of the first report has been gradually gaining credence. What chiefly seems to confirm it is that Nakagawa and Kato, *Keibu* of Police, in command of 1,200 policemen have sailed for Kagoshima. Saigo is now said to be at the head of 4,000 men. A negative, but none the less ominous, indication of trouble is the absence of all official information, denying or confirming the matter.

September 5th.

News confirming the authenticity of the first reports of Saigo's daring raid into Kagoshima continues to arrive. Iwamura, the Governor of the place, clearly anticipated some such event as has occurred. The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes a letter purporting to be from him, dated Sashiki, August 21st, and despatched from Kagoshima on the morning of the 31st. In this he says:—

"As the insurgents are forcing their way between Mizobe and Kachiki, and directing their course towards Yamada, I, fearing their immediate attack upon this place, communicated with Lieut.-General Ito with reference to some plan of defence. The reply I received was a negative one. The General said that he could not comply with my request, as he had not enough troops for the protection of the public. Under these circumstances, I cannot but order my people to quit their homes, and direct the officials, with their families, to repair on board the *Takachiho-Maru*. I myself intend to remain in the Kencho as long as I can, but I will not do so if I judge that circumstances compel me to leave it. I deeply regret that troops have not arrived, in spite of the application which I have made for them three times."

This letter explains how it was that the rebel chieftain met with little or no resistance in his capture of Kagoshima; and shows both how dangerous an antagonist he is, with all the disadvantages under which he labors, and how premature were the government announcements that the revolt of which he is the head, was stamped out. Detailed accounts, which must be taken for what they are worth, of the circumstances of the occupation of Kagoshima are received by the native journals.

A telegram from Nagasaki, dated the 2nd instant, says:—The insurgents, after defeating Miyoshi's division at Yokokawa, entered Kagoshima at about 11 a.m. yesterday (the 1st.) About 300 policemen and 600 of the Riodan (newly enlisted troops) having thrown up a shelter formed of bags of rice, are fighting with great resolution, their rear being protected by the *Kasuga-kuwan*. The *Kenrei* and other local officials retired in the *Takachiho Maru* with the papers and treasure of the Kencho.

Two of their number were killed. (How and where is not stated.)

Another telegram from Nagasaki, despatched by Kitamori and Ishizawa, police officers, dated 11.35 a.m. on the 3rd inst., states:—According to Mr. Iwamura's account, it appears that, on the evening of the 31st, Watanuki and other police officers with 400 policemen, kept their ground against the rebels at the rice godown near the Kencho, and are engaged in erecting batteries and making other preparations for defence. Admiral Ito and Captain Nirei, with about 100 marines, were with them. Outside the godown yard are stationed about 700 men of the Shinsen Riidan. On the morning of the 1st instant, Lieut.-General Miyoshi, at the head of a large force, arrived in boats at Kagoshima from Kachiki, and left for Yoshida immediately. After visiting the rice godown and witnessing the engagement, the Governor, at about 11 o'clock a.m., returned to the Kencho, and thence went on board the ship. At the time the despatch was sent the sound of guns was heard, and it is surmised that Miyoshi's forces had turned back and met with and engaged the rebels.

A despatch from War-Inspector Kawamura, dated Kumamoto, Sept. 4th, states:—"I arrived in the Kagoshima Gulf at 3 a.m. yesterday. On the 2nd instant at 11 a.m. the insurgents suddenly entered the city of Kagoshima, and invested the imperialists at Moto Kanegura. From their inferiority in numbers, our troops for a time fought at a disadvantage, and earnestly desired the arrival of reinforcements. Shortly afterwards, the division under Colonel Atamura landed at Wakiyomura, Tani-yama, and effected a junction with them. The roads to the beach are open. It is thought that the imperialists in the neighborhood will concentrate there, and attack the city. The insurgents' strongest foothold is at Tamukakemoto (*sic*), Shiroyama, where the Shigakko stood, and captured the batteries erected by the Imperialists, who are now replying to their fire. Further details to follow."

September 6th.

A telegram from Osaka, despatched on the 4th instant, says:—According to the account of War-Inspector Yamagata, the insurgents, passing through Yoneyoshi-dami and Kobayashi, made their appearance at Yokokawa, and a battle commenced, at about 10 a.m. on the 30th ult., with the force of Lieut.-General Miyoshi, who had landed at Kochiki. As one division of the rebels hurried in the direction of Yamada the following day, the General withdrew his force and re-embarked for Kagoshima: thence he advanced to Yoshino in the hope of checking the insurgents' progress; but he was disappointed, as they entered the city at 11 o'clock a.m. on the 1st by another road.

1,530 boxes of gunpowder have been sent to the South West by the *Tokio Maru*.

According to a telegram sent by the correspondent of the *Hochi Shinbun*, nearly the whole of Kagoshima city was burnt by the insurgents on the 1st instant.

The *Hochi Shinbun* gives the following rumors which are current in the capital, but the editor disclaims all responsibility for their truth:—The Imperialists have retired as far as Shiroyama from Kagoshima; and the vicinity of Kagoshima and even Taniyama are in the possession of the insurgents. It is thought that to land troops from the sea will be a work of great difficulty.

September 7th.

A telegram from Nagasaki says that Shimadzu and his son have again retired to Sakurajima.

A correspondent of the *Choya Shinbun* telegraphs from Yoshino, on the 6th instant:—Instead of moving on Ijiuin, the insurgents still remain at Kagoshima. They are besieged on all sides. Now all the preparations for an attack having been completed, one will be made shortly.

Mr. Ishii, of the Home Department, leaves again shortly for Kagoshima.

It is telegraphed that three rebel leaders, namely, Taniguchi Soda, Ishii Takenosuke, and Tokuhisa Kojiro, were arrested at Kumamoto on the 5th instant. The first two held high positions under Yeto during the Saga rebellion. Since the suppression of that revolt they lay concealed somewhere till the outbreak of that of Kagoshima.

The *Akebono Shinbun* publishes a telegram, dated Nagasaki, 6th instant, stating that a rumor is now current in that place to the effect that the whole of the province of Hiuga has fallen into the insurgents' hands, and that Miyakonojo has been suddenly attacked by some of their forces.

THE RISSHI-SHA SOCIETY.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, Aug. 27th).

Is the Government desirous of preserving tranquility in Tosa, and of placing its hand upon the members of the Rissshi-sha Society? Has the Government decided upon making an official investigation into the conduct of those members, who manifest signs of an approaching outbreak? Now, in glancing back upon the war in the South-West, it is easily seen that the Kagoshima insurgents are very much discouraged, and are surrounded in Hiuga, like a whale which has been caught in a net and cannot move tail or fins. They have even been obliged to evacuate Nobeoka. Notwithstanding the great abilities of Saigo and Kirino and the bravery of the few hundreds of picked soldiers whom they lead, their efforts must prove ineffectual. Although they have succeeded in cutting a bloody path through the imperial lines, still they cannot possibly achieve their treacherous aspirations, and can only preserve their lives for a few days at the longest, and will meet the fate of the ancient General Takekida Katsuyori, who encamped on Tenmokuzan and fought to the last. We are sure that no one expects that Saigo and his followers will be able to effect anything wonderful now.

And now we turn our attention to the disturbed condition of Tosa. We are anxious to know in what light the shizoku in that province look upon the present state of affairs; and also what provisions the Government has adopted to counteract the growing disaffection.

Several years ago the Kochi ken shizoku were divided into several political parties, each faction differing in opinion from the other, and collisions between themselves were frequently threatened. And when the Kagoshima insurrection broke out they manifested great excitement, but, fortunately, the presidents of these factions used their influence to maintain peace, and volunteer companies were formed which had considerable influence in preserving tranquility; and ultimately the shizoku were somewhat appeased by the presentation of their famous memorial to the Government. But in the course of a few months two members of the Rissshi-sha Society were arrested, and brought to trial for holding communication with the Kagoshima insurgents. On the examina-

tion of these men the treacherous designs of the Society became clearly apparent. This circumstance gave rise to a number of idle rumours, among which was the report that a number of persons had been arrested in Osaka, their intention being to assassinate the *Daijin* at the request of the Rissshi-sha Society. But this is not credible. After this Kataoka, a prominent member of this Society, was summoned to appear before the Saibansho on suspicion of having sent two persons as messengers to the insurgents, but, to our great relief, he was acquitted and permitted to return to his home.

In the course of a few weeks after the acquittal of Kataoka, a number of prominent members of the Rissshi-sha Society were arrested and brought to Tokio for examination. This again caused excitement, as the Government expressed its determination to strictly investigate the conduct of these men, regardless of such a course probably causing an outbreak. At the commencement of this month, Hayaashi, a member of the Society, was brought to Tokio, and eleven others, viz: Kataoka, Iwazaki, Hiroda, Ikeda, Tani, Nozaki, Ogasawara, Ikezoe, Midzuno, Maeno and Yamada, also arrived in Tokio on the 23rd instant. It is well known that these arrests have been made in consequence of the confessions of Muramatsu and Fuji. Itagaki, the President of the Society, still remains undisturbed at his residence in Tosa. We are anxious to know what will become of him. All matters in connection with political offences are kept secret by the Government: therefore, after the arrival of the prisoners in Tokio, nothing will be learned about them. If they are found not guilty of the crimes of which they are accused, we shall be very happy; for no conspirators will be able to escape the meshes of the net which the Government will draw over the Kochi Ken. We cannot help looking forward to the development of affairs in Tosa with some anxiety.

SUPERIORITY OF JAPANESE WORKMANSHIP.

The *Akebono Shinbun* says:—The Japanese Government is going to construct a small man-of-war, of 250 horse-power, at the Yokosuka Arsenal, which is to be called the *Ogou-kuwan*. It is to be constructed under the superintendence of Uyeda Tarakichi, *Kochō* of the 1st class. All the vessels which have hitherto been built at the same arsenal, were constructed under the direction of foreigners in the service of the Government. But this time no foreigners will give any instructions concerning the construction of the *Ogou-kuwan*, which is left entirely to the care of Uyeda. This has provoked discontent among the red bearded employes at the Arsenal, who became very angry, stating that no native workmen under them should be employed by Uyeda in the construction of the *Ogou-kuwan*. He does not heed their selfish conduct, and is pursuing his great work in good order without any assistance from foreigners. Besides, he was also engaged to construct the *Iwaki* and *Jinkei-kuwan*, which were launched during last year. Kobayashi Kikutaro, *Kochō* of the 2nd class, is engaged to construct an anchor, for the use of a vessel of 250 horse-power, which is expected to be completed in a few weeks and it will be shown in the National Exhibition in Utsunomiya. Some days past a discussion broke out between Kobayashi and a foreigner, in the service of the arsenal, in relation to the tempering of iron. The question was resolved to be

decided by each making an anchor for a 50 horse-power vessel. The two anchors, one manufactured by Kobayashi, and the other by the foreigner, were brought, when finished, before Admiral Nakamuta. The foreigner remarked contemptuously that "the anchor made by Kobayashi, was not so hard as his." His competitor at this became angry and said that the anchors should be cut in two before the Admiral, to decide which of them was the better tempered. It was done. The one made by the foreigner was found to be inferior to the other. He seemed to be much ashamed, and said that this was not the anchor which he had constructed. All the persons present at the time laughed at this. The result of the test was, that Kobayashi was soon promoted, while the foreigner was discharged.

THE TOKIO-FU AND THE FOREIGN CONCESSION OF TS'KIDJI.

(From the *Hochi-Shinbun* of 3rd September.)

THE Tokio-fu, appearing as a plaintiff in a claim for arrears of ground-rent, in the Ts'kidji Foreign Concession, withheld by Captain Batchelder, brought their complaint before the United States Consular General Court, and sought to recover five years' ground-rent, and the consequent damages as laid down in the title-deed. On the other hand, Mr. Batchelder strongly asserted that he saw no reason to accede to the demand of the Japanese Government, on the ground that, as they allowed foreign settlers to reside out of Ts'kidji, many of them had removed to other quarters, thus greatly reducing the original value of the land. At last the judge dismissed the plaintiff's petition. This case was first opened in October, 1876, and judgment was delivered on the 4th December of the same year. As the case excited much interest among foreigners and ourselves, we fully commented upon the decision, and expressed our opinion that the rights of our country were always violated, by the foreigners. However, it was in the month of January that we heard that the Government, dissenting from the decision, had petitioned for the rehearing of the case; but since that time we have learned nothing further on the subject.

Another case of altogether similar nature—that of the Tokio-fu v. Mrs. Blockley—has come before the English Consular Court, whose decision was the direct opposite of that of the American Court—the defendant was apprised that she had no right to withhold the ground-rent. We cannot refrain from wondering that two exactly similar cases should result in two contrary decisions, the only difference being in respect of the Court in which they were heard. Be those concerned Englishmen or Americans, according to the ex-territoriality clause, there is no difference in their duties towards our people: just as the privileges enjoyed by an American in our country are also the rights of an Englishman. And, although the Courts and the laws (of the two countries) may differ, the same principle should guide the decisions arrived at in similar cases. If we say the one is right, we must say that the other is wrong; if we submit to the decision of the English Court we must dissent from that of the American. One or the other must necessarily be right; and consequently the other must be wrong. Under these circumstances, can foreigners boast that people cannot be well controlled unless under their special laws? Will our people be satisfied to accept their laws at their

hands, and take existing laws out of the hands of the Government? And will foreigners, on their side, insist upon forcing upon us such disagreeable laws? Surely this question affords matter for uneasiness.

The editor of the *Tokio Times*, with his as usual able pen, maintains that the time is gradually approaching when the anomaly of ex-territoriality will disappear. This is quite true. How is it that the Courts of nations, having equal rights one with the other, can arrive at such opposite decisions as those we have noticed? The case (of the Tokio-fu) was not a difficult or involved one: it was not even a case surrounded by circumstances difficult of understanding, or hard to be explained on both sides. Thus, we wonder that it has produced different decisions in different courts. What would have been the result had it really been a cumbrous one? Is this a matter in which we should be free from anxiety? Is the object of the ex-territoriality clause to place the people in a state of suspense, or for mutual convenience and advantage? Foreigners themselves are unwilling to be subject to the laws of other countries, and firmly adhere to their own codes; yet they apply their laws when other people are concerned in a different manner to that employed when their own people are concerned. If they are conscious that distrust is injurious to their happiness, they should admit the same feeling in other people.

From the first we have not presumed to comment upon the judgment according to the principles of jurisprudence; but all we say is, that, seeing the contradiction of these two Courts, and knowing that there is injustice somewhere, we find that it is not committed by our law, and contend that ex-territoriality has proved a failure. We cannot put much reliance upon the judgment of those who boast of their civilization and laws, which they are so proud of that they would have them control other people. They are too good for us barbarians, to whom they could not be adapted. Judging from the experience gained by these recent events we advise foreigners to relinquish the ex-territoriality clause in the treaties.

THE KOZAN SHIMPO.

The following is the prospectus of the *Kozan Shimpō*, intended to take the place of the late *Toyo Kiji Shimpō*, Osaka, which was suppressed some time ago for violation of the Press Laws:—

When the clouds are thick, the moon can not shed its beautiful rays on the earth, and when the public is corrupted, truth can not prevail, and it is always the patriots who, at such a time, stumble and fall in the attempt to move the cloud of corruption; but they rise again more determined than ever to attain their purpose. It is almost impossible for our pens to reform national affairs, and make plain the great roads of progress, because our people, having been in an abject state of slavery for thousands of years, regard the Government as gods, and fear its officials as demons; they obey whatever is ordered, but never take any interest in the welfare of their nation.

Now let us see what the Japanese empire is. It is a little group of islands, breathing feebly among other great nations, which are as numerous as the stars. She has powerful England towards the west, and ambitious Russia in the north; so in case any misunderstanding arises in our international relationship, it is too evident that Japan must play the second part of India or Poland; yet our people are so lazy

and powerless, and satisfied to remain in this slavish state! Truly it is lamentable to think that this empire, which has preserved its independence for more than two thousand years, may become the prey of others at last!

Animated by patriotic feelings, though not skilled in the use of the pen, we published the *Toyo-kiyo Shimpō*, but, before many months had passed, that journal was adjudged injurious to the interests of the nation, and was suppressed by the present Government. This, however, was a small misfortune which we do not mind; and, in fact, it encourages us to go on more energetically than ever, and now we publish this small periodical, under the title of the "*Kozan Shimpō*." Oh! if such a small work can render any slight help in clearing away the gloomy clouds, and sweeping away the detestable corruptions, we shall be very well satisfied; but as to the reform of national affairs, and making plain the roads to progress, we shall resort to other means: therefore it is unnecessary for us to assist in these works with our feeble pen.

SAIGO'S LATE EXPLOIT.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

Since the intelligence announcing that the rebel leaders Saigo and Kirino, with the boldest of their followers, made a successful raid upon Kagoshima, has been made public, it has given rise to much speculation and many similes. Some liken their exploit to the sudden influx of a tidal wave, which will recede as suddenly as it came; or to the bursting out of a flame from the smouldering remains of a fire. Those who employ such metaphors are ignorant of the tactics of war. We obtained telegrams on the morning of the 3rd instant, and, although they were not on official authority, we have not hesitated to insert them in our paper of yesterday, as we had no doubts as to their truth. We trust to supply our readers with further details before long.

The insurgents, after cutting their way through the riodan at the battle fought on the 18th August, hurried in the direction of Mitai with all possible speed; and, notwithstanding the pursuit of the Imperialists, made their sudden and unexpected appearance in Kagoshima after a journey of ten days. Our opinion is that they kept on their way without touching at Mitai, and, after traversing Nasu, Iino, and Yoshida, reached the province of Satsuma. As to their numbers, some estimate them at 200 or 300; others say they are more than 700; but we put them down at 400 or 500. According to some accounts the rebel leaders, at the time they retired to Kumada after having been driven out of Nobeoka, being fully aware that there was no alternative but to strike a final blow, ordered their followers to do as they liked—to disperse or follow; but the loyal Shigakko-to declared their intention of following their leaders to the last. These are the flower of the insurgents, and have among them Saigo, Kirino, Beppu, Henmi, Kijima, Murata, and other leading spirits. Considering the leaders' talents in military affairs, it is not surprising to learn that the insurgents escaped through the Imperialists' lines, and made their way into the city of Kagoshima. The insurgents, surrounded on all sides, determined to buy with their blood the lives of imperialists as long as they could; and, observing the weakest part of the imperialists' lines, pushed forward. The troops found themselves unable to prevent the impulsive attack, although they probably exerted themselves to the utmost in the pursuit. We

cannot impute to the imperialists neglect, at least until after we have obtained full particulars of the occurrence.

The rebel leader's attack on Kagoshima amounts to no more than a game coolly played in which the stake is death: a resolution to die rather in Bungo or Hiogo than when invested by the imperialists. Resolving to die after achieving a brilliant victory, they made a rush upon Kagoshima. Their burning of the Kencho and committing other havoc show that they have no other motive than to keep their hold upon their lives as long as possible. They could not raise thousands of troops by liberating the rebel prisoners in that city, and they could never succeed in persuading Shimadzu and his son to aid them. It is clear that they cannot be able to defend the place, as the war-vessels keep up a constant bombardment from the sea, and the land forces besiege them from all other quarters. Do they intend to escape anywhere? If any one should gloss over their actions, and say that they choose to die in their native land for mere love of it, we will ask him why they should not have died at the time when they besieged the Imperialists at the place? Granting that the fathers of Kagoshima do not glare at Saigo for causing the death of their sons in his pursuit of the objects of his individual hatred, with what face can Saigo look upon those fathers? He used to be called a person who was free from shame. To know no shame, in such a sense as may be applied to him now, is no other than to be tempted by distress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No sooner is one trouble off the hands of the Government, than another comes to vex them. The insurrection in the South-West is barely suppressed, when the flame which has been smouldering in Tosa bids fair to be fanned into active blast. The *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun* says:—Some days ago the annual festival of the tutelary *kami* was celebrated in Kochi, Tosa. The entire city was thronged with people and decorated with lanterns and various devices. The gate of the Risshi-sha Society's Hall was lighted with hundreds of lanterns, each of which was painted with curious and ridiculous caricatures of the Government authorities. Among several effigies of men, two were specially remarkable, one being meant to represent — and the other —. Two or three young Samurai, armed with swords, cut these two figures into pieces and hurled them to the ground. Others crowded round the fragments and trampled them into dust, laughing and saying contemptuously "What we do now in sport we shall be doing in earnest in a few days!"

An extract from a private letter dated Hosojima, Hiuga, 20th August, would make it appear that however near the Government may think the final suppression of the insurrection, the rebels are not at the end of their resistance. It runs thus:—

"The place where we are now is full of dead and wounded Imperial troops, and it is said there is no room to bury them. When the man who died was taken on shore" (the writer is on board one of the vessels in the harbor) "the house to which he was carried was full of dead soldiers. People go on shore every day to see the fighting. Heaps of dead are to be found in all directions."

DURING the Indian mutiny a gallant regiment of Highlanders, who never turned their

backs to mortal foe, were ignominiously discomfited and put to flight by a swarm of bees, the sanctity of whose privacy they had recklessly invaded. Japan, which has held her own hitherto against foes, within and without, is likely to succumb to an invasion of insects, and from insects which come from China at that. This is very humiliating, especially after Mr. Okubo's successful diplomacy brought the Formosan question to an issue so creditable to his country at the expense of her gigantic neighbour. The *Mai Nichi Shinbun* is horror-struck; and thus records the inception of the invasion:—"A poisonous insect named the 'Nankin-mushi,' or Chinese insect, has begun to swarm and spread in Yokohama. It resembles a dog-tick in shape and colour, and the effects of its bite are fearful. If anyone is so unfortunate as to be bitten by this insect, his body swells, he experiences great pain, and is seized with severe fever. This dangerous plague made its appearance first in the Chinese quarter, where it now swarms, and whence it has spread gradually to other parts of the town. Some days past, numbers of the insect were found in the cells at the Police Station at Sakai-cho, where many of the prisoners were injured by them. Prompt attention on the part of the authorities, however, has happily extirpated the pests in that place. But, a day or two ago, a man in the service of the Gas Works at Hanazaki-cho was bitten by the insects. It is not too much to say that the offensive heaps of all kinds of dirt to be found in the Chinese quarter are the cause of the visitation of such poisonous creatures."

Our readers need not be very much alarmed by this harrowing description. The "Nankin mushi" is a nasty and offensive insect enough, certainly; and its advent into Japan, where until recently it has been unknown, is much to be deplored; but the most ordinary precautions of cleanliness will keep our houses clear of it. Nor, though a night passed in a bed room infested by them must to a person of sensitive organization be one of horror, to which the torments of the musical mosquito and the ferocious flea are comparatively delightful, are any serious ill effects the result of their bites. In entomology the "Nankin mushi" is known as the *cimex lectularius*: in plain English as the "bed-bug," an uncleanly, hard biting, evil smelling, rest destroying little tormentor, the growth of bad ventilation, overcrowding, and, above all, dirtiness, whose invasion is much more easily prevented, than its extirpation is effected when it has once selected a choice crevice and made there its home.

MR. LISTER, Postmaster General in Hongkong, is now on a tour of inspection of the branches of the Hongkong Post Office in Japan. One of the objects in view in connection with his visit is to decide the question, whether or not to withdraw the British Post Offices from Japan, and, if the withdrawal is to be effected, to arrange with the Japanese Postal authorities the terms on which the latter will undertake the responsibilities of the service. We are unable to state at present whether Mr. Lister is empowered to set right that misunderstanding, or mistake, or neglect, on the part of the British Government which has till now delayed the recognition by Great Britain of Japan as a Postal Union Power.

EARLY on the morning of the 31st ultimo, a girl of about sixteen years of age was found drowned in the Ooka canal close to the bridge Hanazono. The body was taken to the police station.

THE fourth concert of the Amateur Dramatic Club's series of Promenade Concerts, could not, in any respect, be pronounced as successful as any of those which have preceded it. The performance consisted solely of a selection of pieces played by the Band of the *Tennessee*. For the singing of the Amateurs, was substituted an exhibition of fire-balloons; and the rather stiff breeze which was blowing from the South-West was unfavorable to a good view of them from the gardens, carrying them, as it did, almost out of the range of vision before their final explosion. Judging from a "captive" ascent, however, the effect of these balloons on a still, dark evening, should be very fine. The number of the public present showed a marked falling off from the attendance at previous concerts.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch has been received at the Imperial Japanese Post Office, to the effect that the Notification of the 20th June has been approved in London and Paris, directing its re-issue, and stating that mails are to be made up at the Japanese Post Office, by steamers of the P. & O. Company, at sea postage rates.

THE only answer which it is worth our while to make to a paragraph in the *Daily Advertiser*, impugning the information published by us on the subject of Mr. Lister's visit to Japan, is that that information is correct in every particular, and will be proved to be so by the changes which will take place in the postal services here in the course of the next month or two. It is the merest chopping of logic to argue that, because Mr. Lister is a colonial servant, he can have nothing to do with a question which must be decided between the Imperial and the Japanese authorities. We repeat that the objects of his visit, besides the ostensible one of inspecting the British Post Offices here, which are branches of his (a colonial) office, are what we have stated. The correctness of the opinions we have enunciated on postal questions has been thoroughly borne out by events so far; and the final results to which these events are all so evidently tending will prove that we have, throughout, taken the right point of view in our consideration of the question.

WE have seen some boxes of new matches made by the "Japan Safety Match Company," and bearing the old railway train trade mark. The causes of objection to the matches hitherto manufactured in Japan have been removed by the makers. The boxes are neatly, lightly, and strongly made, and the phosphor composition on the outside is more than sufficient for the ignition, one by one, of all the contents of the box. The matches themselves take fire easily and surely under gentle friction, and without any of those startling phenomena, the probability of the occurrence of which used to render the striking of a (Japanese made) match an experiment accompanied with all the excitement of latent danger. As a matter of plain fact the matches shown us are quite equal to the best imported article. As the secret of making "safety" matches, which really deserve the name, and are not a species of torpedo and a terror to insurance agents, is evidently in the possession of the Japan Safety Match Company, it is to be hoped that the Company will make such good use of its knowledge as to develop so thoroughly a native industry, that it may, without protection, set all outside competition at complete defiance.

PRINCESS SEIKANIN-NO-MIYA, (Katzu-no-Miya), Nihon Shinshi Naishinno, widow of the late Shogun, died at Hakone on the 2nd instant. She had for some time been suffering from *kaké*, and was on a visit to the hot springs of Tonosawa, Hakone, where she grew gradually worse until her complaint terminated fatally at about 5 o'clock p.m. on the above mentioned date. Her remains were conveyed to Tokio on the 5th instant.

THE negotiations for the sale of the *King Richard* to the Mitsui Bishi Company have terminated, and that vessel hoisted the Japanese flag, for the first time, on the 4th instant. This steamer will be known henceforth as the *Kokonoya Maru*, and in the course of a few days will be despatched South under the command of Captain Hussey.

INSTEAD of 1,200 policemen who were first intended to sail on the 6th for Kagoshima, 1,700 were sent, or five hundred more than the number originally detailed.

WE do not say that the judge presiding in the Yokohama Saibansho in those civil cases in which foreigners are concerned, is like that colonial magistrate whose decisions were excellent, while his reasons for them were abominable; but we do find that very often the only intelligible part of some of his judgments is the few words at the end. As this is the vital part, however, like the postscript to a lady's letter, there is not very much to complain of.

REPORTS from Bungo state that that province was visited by a heavy gale on the 24th of last month. In the neighbourhood of Tateishi the rivers overflowed their banks, and flooded the country, doing considerable damage to life and property. Houses, telegraph poles, and bridges were washed away, and seven persons and some cattle drowned.

VRIES ISLAND, which has been in a state of repose for a few months, broke out into active eruption about ten days since. The flames are now issuing from a new crater to the Westward of the old one, which seems to be quite extinct. As seen from Cape Sagami, the volcano presents a magnificent sight these dark nights. The pilots say that at present it is by far the best light on the coast.

THE *Snap*, formerly a British Gunboat, and the schooner *Reindeer*, have been purchased at Nagasaki by the enterprising Captain Walker of this port. The vessels are already fitted out and are bound for Yokohama, the *Reindeer* having already sailed.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* denies, by authority, the rumor that a war vessel was captured by the insurgents when they made their entry into Kagoshima.

THE Chinese traders in this port are speculating largely in rice. The last steamer of the Pacific Mail Company, and the M. M. steamer *Volga*, hence for Hongkong, were full. The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* and the French Mail boat to follow are fully engaged for a similar cargo.

THE M. B. barque *Meiko-maru* (late steamship *Bahama*) with rice from Sendai Bay, passed Yokohama at 2 p.m. on the 7th inst., on her way to Shinagawa.

WE are informed by the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, that communication by the Amoy cable is interrupted.

MR. PAGDON, who with other residents so gallantly distinguished himself during the gale of the 26th July, in rescuing Japanese from a junk wrecked and the steam dredge stranded near the French Hatoba, has, through his Consul, received the thanks of Japanese belonging to Yokoska, whom his exertions were instrumental in saving. We subjoin the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Pagdon and the Acting U. S. Consul-General on this subject:—

No. 2326.] U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Kanagawa, (Yokohama), Sept. 6th, 1877.

H. PAGDON, Esq., No. 31, Yokohama.

SIR,—I am requested by TOTAKE HIDZUKE, Kaigun-no-Chuisa, and Zosenjo-no-cho, at Yokoska, to thank you for your brave and generous aid in saving life during the storm of July 26th.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
H. W. DENISON,
Vice-Consul General.

No. 31, YOKOHAMA, Sept. 7th, 1877.

H. W. DENISON, Esq.,

U. S. Vice-Consul General, Yokohama.

SIR,—In answer to your kind letter of yesterday's date, conveying to me the thanks of the Japanese gentlemen at Yokoska, for my exertions in saving life during the typhoon of July 26th, I would say that, although it cannot but be pleasing to me to be the recipient of such expressions of gratitude, I beg to assure those gentlemen that, not looking forward for any such acknowledgment, I feel not only pleased but highly flattered that my simple services were so appreciated, while, at the same time, I consider that it was only an act of humanity on my part, after all, the performance of which is binding on all men, one to another, of whatever nationality.

In this connection (the saving of life), I would suggest one thing entirely overlooked and very much needed, namely, the establishment of life-boats and rocket apparatus, which would, if placed at different stations, lighthouses, fishing buoys, &c., be the means of saving many lives. On no coast in the world is the life-boat and rocket apparatus more needed than on the treacherous coast of Japan. Had the light-keeper of Komina (Mr. Dick), had such apparatus, it might have been the means of saving those lives that were lost when several unfortunate vessels went on shore near the lighthouse of which he is in charge, during the above-mentioned gale.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,
H. PAGDON.

NIPPON NOTES.

THE *Nisshin-kuwan*, which was anchored off the coast of Hiuga, returned to Kobe on the 22nd ultimo. The *Shidzuoka*, *Kaiten*, *Banrio*, and *Tsukei Maru*, which have been cruising in the channel between Hiuga and Shikoku since June last, will soon return to the East.

Koto, *Chiu-keibu*, of the Police Department, is expected to leave for the Kochi ken at the head of 300 policemen on the 20th instant.

A NUMBER of officials of the Hakubutsu-Kioku (Exhibition) of the Home Department, have left for the province of Yamato, in order to collect antiques for the French exhibition of 1878.

A TELEGRAM from Kumamoto, sent by the Governor on the 27th ultimo, announces that the insurgents fled in confusion for Hitoyoshi through Gomayama, hotly pursued by the imperialists.

SERIOUS atmospheric and marine disturbances are reported to have occurred in Echigo on the 22nd ultimo. After a fine day, at five p.m. the sky was suddenly clouded, a pitchy darkness set in, and there was a heavy thunder storm, accompanied by torrents of rain

and enormous hail-stones. Some of these weighed as much as forty or fifty momme: they broke the tiles on roofs, and beat down plants and vegetables. Thirty fishing boats were swamped by enormous waves on the coast between Kuroi and Unibe. Three men were killed and two others injured by lightning.

On the 27th August, a banquet was given by H. E. Sanjo, *Daijo Daijin*, to ministers and other high officials, civil and military, at the imperial palace of Ohama. It commenced at 5 p.m. Their Excellencies Iwakura, Okubo, Oki, and Kuroda were present.

THE island of Kiushiu was visited by a strong gale on the 26th ult. On the following day, an extensive damage was wrought by a heavy storm in the Yamagata ken (Uzen.)

THE wooden railway bridges, Shibaguchi and Kanasugi, between the Shinbashi and Shinagawa stations, will shortly be replaced by iron structures.

THE *Osaka Nippo* publishes the following statistics of the population of Osaka in three years.

8th year of Meiji (1875)-	- - -	535,035
Males	269,986	
Females	265,049	
9th year of Meiji (1876)-	- - -	549,280
Males	272,188	
Females	277,092	
10th year of Meiji (1877)-	- - -	555,565
Males	275,368	
Females	280,197	

THE *Hochi Shinbun* states that each of the newly enlisted soldiers in the North-Eastern provinces has received 500 yen (?) from the Government for his service. The men are now returning to their homes with smiling faces, each having at least 200 or 250 yen in his pocket.

THE visitors to the National Industrial Exhibition in Tokio numbered 23,362 during the week ended the 28th ult.

H. E. MORI ARINORI, Japanese Minister at Peking returned to China in the *Hiroshima-maru*.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* has the following: A telegram from the seat of war, despatched at 11 a.m. on the 29th ult. announces that a reinforcement of 1,000 policemen is required as soon as possible.—On the 30th Fujizaki, *Chiu-keibu* of Police, left for Oita (Bungo) at the head of 150 policemen.—On the 25th, 2 cannons, and 162 cases of rifles, each containing 20, were sent from the Arsenal in Osaka to Hiuga.—A telegram from the South-West, sent at 3.15 p.m. on the 29th, says that insurgents had appeared between Mikado and Kishiue, Hiuga. They are entirely surrounded by the imperialists.

THE *Choya Shinbun* says that Ooi, the Agent of the Mitsui Bishi Company at Yokkaichi, Ise, absconded with all the money (about \$690) then in the office, during the night of the 19th August.

THE *Mainichi Shinbun* says that the Government has sold Japanese silver coins to the value of 200,000 yen to the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ON the 15th August, the garrison troops stationed at Umajima in Iyo and at Tokushima in Awa, suddenly and without previous notice, occupied the city of Kochi, one body from the East, and the other from the West. This surprised the inhabitants, who prepared to leave their houses; and a general excitement prevailed. It was then that Kataoka and ten other prominent members of the *Risshisha* Society were arrested and sent to Tokio.

Yesterday they were brought before the Daishin In for examination.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* states that cholera prevails in the Awomori Ken.

DURING the night of the 28th ultimo, one hundred and three houses were broken into by robbers in Tokio.

ON the 30th ultimo, the first silk-worms' egg cards of the season arrived in Yokohama, namely: from Iwajiro, 2,046; from Yonezawa, 50; and from Bushin, 144. Total 2,240.

ELEVEN shizoku of the Kochi-ken were examined before the Daishin-In on the 29th ultimo. Mr. Oki, Minister of the Judicial Department, was present.

MR. Gilbert will shortly start for the Kumagai-ken for the purpose of superintending the construction of a telegraph line.

As the expenditure of the Kagoshima Kencho is enormous, another sum of 100,000 yen has been sent from the branch office of the Finance Department at Nagasaki.

A TELEGRAM from the Owake-ken, despatched on the 29th ultimo, states:—As the sound of guns was heard in the direction of Bungo, the Imperial forces, land and navy, have prepared for an attack, and guarded every road from which the insurgents may appear. Peace is near.

SEKOTA and Kondo, of the Police Bureau, have assembled a number of detachments of police under their command, and arrived at Kagoshima, whence they will embark for Tokio as soon as transport is provided.

THE Daijin, Sangi, and nobles were entertained at luncheon in the Imperial Palace on the 30th ultimo.

GENERAL SAIGO, who arrived at Yokohama by the *Tokio Maru* on the 29th ultimo, left for Tokio in the 10 a.m. train on the following day. On arriving at the Shinbashi Station he was received by Lieut.-General Ida and Prince Fusumi, and the party at once proceeded to the Imperial Palace, where the General had an audience of His Majesty the Mikado.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Government, announcing that Kabayama, one of the insurgent leaders, and who was lately an officer of the third-class in the Judicial Department, has been taken by the troops under Lieut.-General Oyama.

ABOUT ninety of the Kumamoto shizoku, who have participated in the insurrectionary movement, were pardoned by the Temporary Court at Kiushiu on the 16th ultimo.

A TERRIBLE tragedy, committed by a woman, is narrated by a person who has lately arrived from the Tochigiken. The story runs thus:—Kin, wife of a farmer named Sukeschichi, living at Higashi Kawauchi-mura, Shimotsuke, after murdering her husband and mother-in-law, and severely wounding her brother-in-law, set fire to the building in which the carnage took place, and leaving two of her sons in the flames, ran away. As yet no trace as to her whereabouts has been discovered.

HIS MAJESTY the Mikado reviewed the Kaitakushi troops at the Fukiage Gardens on the 3rd instant.

ON the 1st inst. a signalman was killed by the 8.46 p.m. goods train from Yokohama near the Tsurumi station.

KURODA NAOTASU, a noble, has been detained in custody since the 24th July, but now, his confessions having been completed, he will be handed over to the proper authorities in a few days. It is rumoured that his crime is that he contracted a lease with a foreigner, giving his government bonds as security.

THE Mitsui and other banks are now endeavoring to collect fifty sen and other smaller satz, to the amount of 100,000 yen. It is said that they are intended to be sent to the South-West.

THE *Osaka Nippo* states that about fifty of the patients in the Temporary Hospital in Osaka, are suffering from fever, and, to prevent its further spreading, a temple has been selected as a hospital for the treatment of those afflicted with the disease.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that a "great battle" was fought among the frogs, numbering some thousands, on Saturday at about 4 p.m. at the Tameike, Tokio. The combatants used the leaves of the lotus as "floating batteries" and the struggle lasted some time.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* states that Mr. Lister, Postmaster-General at Hongkong, had an interview with Mr. Mayeshima and other officers of the Post Office Department on the 1st instant. He expressed his gratification at the improved condition of postal affairs in this country.

WE translate the following items from the *Akebono Shinbun*:—A telegram from the imperial head quarters at Oka, on the Bungo road, dated the 29th August, announces that the insurgent troops have crossed the mountain pass of Adzusa-toge, in Bungo, and threaten to force their way to Higeoka.—On the 23rd ultimo, the Arsenal in Osaka sent 20 cannon and 3,000 snider rifles to the imperial camp at Oka, whither 600,000 yen were also sent from the Finance Department on the following day.—The imperial army was encamped at the fort of Higeoka for forty days, during which no contest nor skirmishes took place between them and the insurgents, who were encamped opposite to the imperialists. The latter became weary of remaining in idleness for such a length of time. They were also surprised to find that Nobeoka, the last fortress held by the insurgents, had been set on fire, during the night of the 14th ultimo. The rebel troops, suddenly fell into disorder and commenced to retreat toward Kumada, leaving ammunition and other articles in the batteries. They could not remain long at Kumada, and so fled as far as Nagai. The imperial army from Kagoshima and Higo pursued hotly, taking about 2,000 prisoners; while about 1,300 rebels laid down their arms at Higeoka. Now the ground, where all that remains of the rebel troops commanded by Saigo, Kirino, and others, is not more than 35 cho in length and 17 cho in width.

A LETTER from the Kochi-ken says:—At the moment the members of the Risshi-sha Society were arrested, intense excitement prevailed among the people, but now all signs of disquietude have disappeared. A New President and Vice-President have been elected to the Risshi-sha, and regular weekly lectures resumed as usual. The people of Hata-gori are still agitating, but no fears are entertained of their appealing to arms. Most of the people wish early payment in money of the government bonds, and its free circulation among themselves.

THE Yamaguchi, Owake, and Kumamoto-ken were visited by a severe gale, accompanied by torrents of rain, on the 26th ulto. It wrought considerable damage to the houses; and many bridges were carried away.

THE robber who broke into the house of Uyesugi, a noble, and carried away with him 5,700 yen, has recently been apprehended. It appears that he was a carpenter, and lived in the yashiki from which he stole the money.

THE expenditure of the Imperial Household Department is to be reduced by about 70,000 yen per annum, on a recent scheme of retrenchment.

A TELEGRAM from the Imperial head-quarters at Nobeoka, dated 17th ultimo, states that the insurgents, determined to fight to the death, show a disposition to force their way into Shigeoka by the Kaba Pass. Every road is strictly guarded, and the preparations to receive the rebels were completed at 1 o'clock that same day.

No theatrical or other musical entertainment were allowed, in any locality of the Empire, during three days, counting from the date of the announcement of the death of the Princess Seikanin-no-Miya.

It is also said that the proposed interview of the Austrian Princes with the Empress, which was intended to take place on the 2nd instant, has been postponed from the same cause.

THE Army Department has ordered 100,000 rifles from France, at a contract price of 350,000 dollars.

DURING the gale of the 26th ultimo, the *Riu-jio Kuwan*, which was anchored in Kagoshima harbour, after cutting two cables, was stranded on the Gion bank. The *Kwantsu Maru* foundered, and five or six of those on board were drowned. Other damage was wrought among the men-of-war and transports in the harbor, but no further loss of life is reported.

THE body of Princess Seikanin-no-Miya has been brought to Tokio, and, it is said, will be buried about the 11th instant, near the tomb of her late husband, Iyemoshi, 14th Shogun of the Tokugawa dynasty, in the temple of Zojoji, Shiba.

MR. IWAMURA, Governor of Kagoshima, who arrived at Nagasaki with his subordinates prior to the arrival of Saigo in the former place, left Nagasaki to return to Kagoshima on the 4th instant.

A DASTARDLY murder is reported in the *Hochi Shinbun*. About 3 a.m. on the 6th inst morning two ruffians forced their way into the house of Ohara, a noble, and Sho-Shoki-kan of the Foreign Office, at Mukoyanagiwara. On entering his bedroom, they sprang upon him. He rose and was escaping into the adjoining room, when he received two blows from their swords and fell. Aroused by the disturbance his wife, who is a daughter of the noble Shirakawa, contrived to run into the garden, but here she was seized by one of the assassins and received a severe wound in her breast. Returning to Mr. Ohara the murderers hacked him until he drew his last breath, when they made good their escape. As nothing was missing from the house, it is thought they acted under feelings of resentment. Mrs. Ohara now lies in a precarious condition.

AMOY.—Writing on the 14th Aug., a correspondent says:—The cholera seems to be dying out. While it lasted it was very severe and of the most virulent form (cholera sicca.) During July four Europeans and five Japanese and Malays died. Of the Europeans two were residents and two sailors. The death-rate amongst the Chinese is variously estimated at from 30 to 200 per diem, but it is generally considered that the true average was about 70 to 80.

From the 5th to the 8th ult., we had a very strong N.E. gale with a steadily falling glass. All the ships and steamers on this coast ran into the nearest place of shelter, and business was at a standstill for three days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

AT CONSIGNEES' RISK.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—Feeling some interest in the subject upon which you have made some remarks in your last issue, under above title, I venture to add my views upon the value of the particular clause in the advertisements to which you refer. I have in my possession a great number of bills-of-lading for goods shipped in steamers; and on referring to them I find in the P. & O. Company's form the following clauses:—

"The Company shall have the option of making delivery of the Goods under this Bill of Lading either over the ship's side, or from Lighters, or from a Storeship, or Custom House or Warehouse at Merchant's risk."

"Consignees or their Assigns must be ready to take delivery of Goods as soon as the ship is ready to discharge them, otherwise the Company shall be at liberty to land and Warehouse or discharge them into a Store ship at the Merchant's risk and expense, and shall have a lien thereon for such expense."

The Messageries Maritimes Company has a clause in its bill-of-lading to the same effect, which may perhaps be good in French law.

A number of bills-of-lading by various private steamers are generally in the same form, and contain, in reference to the discharge of goods, the following clause:—

"The goods are to be discharged from the ship as soon as public intimation is given that she is ready to unload, and if not thereupon removed without delay by the Consignees, the Master or Agent is to be at liberty to land the same, or, if necessary, to discharge into hulk, lazaretto, or hired lighters, at the risk and expense of the Owners of the Goods."

This clause is contained in the form of bill-of-lading of the *Elgin* lately in Yokohama harbour, and an advertisement of the kind you refer to appeared in the newspapers, but you will observe that there is nothing in the clause authorizing the agent or captain of the steamer to bring the goods and leave them on the hatoba, (as they, or he, would find to their cost, if they left any goods of mine there, and they were damaged in consequence.) They are bound to put the goods in a place of safety, and to take reasonable care of them as long as the goods remain in possession of the captain or agents of the ship, no matter from what cause, neglect of consignee or otherwise.

And also, in discharging into hulk, &c., although it may be at the expense of the consignee, it will not be at his risk, and the ship will be liable for any loss or damage occurring during the transfer or discharge, if performed by order of the captain or agents.

Consignees do sometimes probably annoy agents of ships by not sending promptly for their goods, but on the other hand, I have been frequently, and repeatedly, annoyed by receiving imperative notifications that my goods were ready for discharge, and were impeding the discharge of other goods &c. &c., with a request that I would send boats immediately to take delivery, or will land at Hatoba, lie at your risk and expense &c., &c. Moved by these desperate threats, I have often sent boats and my man has been told on reaching the ship that the goods will not be ready for discharge for two or three days, and that word will be sent when ready, and perhaps the next thing I hear three or four days later is, that the goods are landed at the hatoba, and on going there I find some-

times they are, and sometimes they are not, and sometimes they are not in the ship at all. So you see there are two sides to every question.

I have no hesitation in pronouncing the hatoba clause in the advertisements by agents of steamers, &c., as a piece of impertinent rubbish, and not worth the ink expended in its printing, but on that account no one need mind it any more than

Your obedient Servant,

FLANEUR.

Yokohama, Aug. 22nd, 1877.

"SPORT" OUT OF SEASON.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me through the columns of your paper to bring my hard case before the public.

I was ushered into this world about the beginning of July last, and was informed by my mother that, owing to the "shooting licence" issued by a paternal government, I should be free from the persecutions to which my family have been usually subjected from the hands of unscrupulous foreigners in the pursuit of "le sport," until I had attained to my full growth, and was able by flight on my full fledged wings to give myself a chance of escape.

Fancy my terror, my dear Mr. Editor, when, on one Sunday afternoon, I, with my five brothers and sisters, whilst sunning our half fledged bodies on a grassy bank near our birth place where we had been left by our fond mother, with strict instructions to return home before sunset, and on no account to stray away from the spot she had brought us to, we were suddenly startled from our grassy couch by a report like thunder; and, on lifting up my head to ascertain the cause, I saw three of my brothers and sisters lying on their backs in the agonies of death, and found myself unable to escape through having one of my legs broken. In this helpless condition I lay until discovered by an animal called a dog, who seized me in his mouth, and carried me to two foreigners, one of whom "kindly" put me out of my misery, by beating my brains out against the barrel of his gun, and consigned my quivering carcass to a pouch at his back, where I found the bleeding bodies of my brothers and sisters, and the stiffened corpse of my fond mother, whilst the foreigner, turning to his companion, laughingly said,

"Vive le sport mon frere!"

Cannot these atrocities (which I think almost equal those in Bulgaria) be put a stop to, Mr. Editor, or is it fair that we should be persecuted in our tender youth by these mis-called "sportsmen?"

I think we are now in the Kanagawa Ken, and surely the Governor of Kanagawa, who I hear is always ready to listen to the complaints of the oppressed, can take some steps to stop this "slaughter of the innocents."

I am happy to be able to inform you that my murderer was not an Englishman.

The remaining members of my family are at present seeking shelter with some relatives in the depths of some strong bamboo cover, impenetrable even by the dogs of our foes.

I am, dear Mr. Editor, apologizing for trespassing so long on your time,

THE GHOST OF AN UNFLEDGED PHEASANT.

Ashinoyu, August 29th, 1877.

ROAD MAKING IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—The letter extracted from the *Higo News* and published in your issue of yesterday, treats upon a subject the importance of which every foreigner is cognisant of, viz: roadmaking in Japan.

The object of my troubling you, however, is not to demonstrate the utility of making more roads than already exist in these sunny isles, but to point out errors in, and offer suggestions relative to, the system of macadamising at present in use by the Japanese.

It is obvious to the most uninitiated observer, that a vast difference exists in the character of the macadamised roads here and in foreign countries, though every person may not be acquainted with the reasons for this difference.

Let us take the Bluff road leading from the U. S. Hospital to the Race Course as an example, as I believe it is a fair sample of the roads existing in and about our Settlement. In summer the dust lies, in places, from two to three inches thick, and during the wet season it is a perfect slough; in fact, both in summer and winter, this road is anything but pleasant for pedestrians. This is very much to be lamented, as everybody does not possess a pony and carriage; and as there are no paths on which pedestrians might walk. As a matter of fact it is an impossibility for a gentleman to take a lady for a walk along the Bluff for fully six months in the year, unless an utter disregard is paid to dust or mud.

Now what is the reason of this? The Japanese authorities would probably say that the evil is only the natural consequence of traffic on the road. But this kind of argument is untenable upon investigation. The traffic is of such a light nature, that on a good road its effects would scarcely be noticeable. Suppose that the Bluff road had to support a continual traffic of heavy wagons, each carrying five or six tons weight, how long would it last, let me ask? Before a month was over it would be full of holes, almost large enough to engulf a jinrikisha, coolie and all.

From the specimens of road-making which have come under my observation in this country, I am led to the conclusion that, in the first place, the road in question was never properly formed; in the second place that the metal was pitched on in any fashion, and, thirdly, that the stones were much too large. The result is that the road is never in good order. Every now and then gangs of coolies are employed to pick up the hard surface because it has become rather uneven; their next move is to place a thin layer of stones over it; and, then, a layer of about three inches of blinding—and it is blinding, with a vengeance, in more than one sense,—is the finishing touch, and the road is supposed to be in good order.

I do not wish to criticise too severely the attempts at road-making by the Japanese, but I do think that the hint thrown out in the letter referred to at the commencement of my communication, that the services of foreign employés on the railroads, whom the government have been to great expense in bringing out here, and whose engagements have expired, might be turned to account in the making of roads:—some, at least, understand the process. Of course I do not advocate setting men to superintend work which they do not understand; but I am confident that, from an economical point of view, it would pay the Japanese to employ foreigners who practically understand the art

of road-making, as the continual repairing now being carried on, would be almost entirely done away with, and good highways would necessarily follow.

The forming of a road, the quantity of stone to be placed on it, the size of the stones—the last layer should not contain a stone larger than would drop through a ring two inches in diameter—and the quality of the material, together with the amount of blinding used, are only to be understood by those who have had some experience of the work, and who know a good road from a bad one.

I am, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

X.

Yokohama, September 4th, 1877.

LAW REPORTS.

IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S COURT AT YEDO.

Wednesday, August 29th, 1877.

Before HIRAM SHAW WILKINSON, Esquire,
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul.

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA, } Plaintiff,
Chiji of the Tokio-fu, }

and

BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, Defendant.

And

BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, Plaintiff,

and

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA, } Defendant.
Chiji of the Tokio-fu, }

JUDGMENT.

In this case the plaintiff, the Chiji of the Tokio Fu, sues the defendant for three years' rent of ground held by the defendant as assignee of a lease in perpetuity granted by the plaintiff's predecessor in office and for a penalty at the rate of two per cent. a month during the time such rent has remained unpaid. The allegations of the petition are:—

1.—The plaintiff is the Chiji or Chief Municipal authority of the City of Tokio which City was formerly known as Yedo.

2.—The Chiji of the Tokio Fu by deed of which a copy is hereto annexed sold to Wilhelm Patow his heirs and assigns the lease in perpetuity of the lot of land known as No. 17 in the Foreign settlement Tokio subject to the conditions in the said Title Deed set forth.

3.—Afterwards all the estate of the said Wilhelm Patow in the said lease vested in the defendant by assignment as and for her separate estate.

4.—The defendant is now the assignee in possession of a portion only to wit of 302.22 tsubo of the said lot or land.

5.—The annual ground rent payable to the plaintiff under the said Title Deed in respect of the said 302.22 tsubo computes to yen 113.333.

6.—The said Wilhelm Patow by acceptance of the said Title Deed for himself and his assigns covenanted with the Chiji of Tokio Fu to pay him the said annual rent in advance on the 1st day of July in every year and it is a condition of the said Title Deed that in case of non-payment of rent the Japanese authorities shall be entitled to a judgment for the amount found due and also to a penalty of two per cent. per month on the said amount.

7.—The ground rent upon the said 302.22 tsubo is due and unpaid for one year commencing on the 1st July 1873, and for one year commencing on the 1st July 1874, and for one year commencing on the 1st July 1875.

8.—The said ground rent became due and payable by the defendant *dum sola* and subsequent to the passing of the Married Woman's Property Act of 1870.

The prayer of the petition is:—

1.—That the defendant may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of 113.333 yen, together with a penalty for non-payment thereof at the rate of 2 per cent. per month from the 1st July, 1873, to the date of judgment.

2.—That the defendant may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of 113.333 yen, together with a penalty for non-payment thereof at the rate of 2 per cent. per month from the 1st July, 1874, to the date of judgment.

3.—That the defendant may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of 113.333 yen, together with a penalty for non-payment thereof at the rate of 2 per cent. per month from the 1st July, 1875, to the date of judgment; and

4.—For further relief.

To this petition the defendant puts in the following answer:—

1.—She denies that she is indebted to the plaintiff in the three sums of 113.333 yen or any other sum or sums.

2.—She admits that the document referred to in the second paragraph of the petition (and the copy of which as put in by the plaintiff is admitted) was issued on behalf of the Japanese Government to Wilhelm Patow his heirs and assigns, and that all the interest of the said Wilhelm Patow was transferred to her and became her separate estate.

3.—She alleges that she occupied the land in question in virtue of a contract which is contained not only in the said document, but in the said document, and in the treaties agreements and conventions between the Government of Japan and Great Britain, and other foreign powers relative to the settlement of foreigners in Japan, and in certain land regulations and conditions therein referred to.

4.—She alleges that the said contract has been violated by the plaintiff in respect that more than three-fourths of the foreign residents of Yedo have been permitted to reside outside of the limits there prescribed whereby she as the occupier of No. 17, Ts'kidji, Yedo, has suffered great loss and she therefore prays that judgment with costs may be given against the plaintiff (and for further relief.)

5.—She admits that she has not paid ground-rent in respect of No. 17, Ts'kidji, since July, 1873.

The defendant has also filed a petition by way of counter-claim in which she alleges:—

1.—That on the 20th November, 1867, the Japanese Government entered into an arrangement with the Foreign Ministers relative to the settlement of foreigners at Yedo.

That it was thereby agreed that foreigners should only be allowed to hire houses and reside within the limits coloured red on a plan thereto annexed and should only be allowed to lease land for building purposes within the limits coloured blue on the said plan.

That on the 4th May, 1870, a further arrangement was entered into between the Japanese Government of the one part and the Foreign Representatives of the other part, and it was thereby agreed that foreigners should only be allowed to hire houses and reside within the limits defined by a red line on the plan thereto annexed and should only be allowed to lease land and build houses within certain limits defined by a blue line on the said plan.

That the said further arrangement entered into as aforesaid provided for the sale of the leases of the said land to foreigners and the conditions were therein referred to and thereto annexed.

That on the 2nd day of June, 1870, the leases of certain lots of land within the prescribed limits were sold in pursuance of the said further arrangement and subject to the terms thereof and subject to the conditions of sale thereto annexed duly put up for sale by public auction.

That lot No. 17, now in the possession of the plaintiff, was duly sold to Wilhelm Patow for the sum of six hundred and six Mexican dollars (\$606), and the said sum of six hundred and six Mexican dollars (\$606) was duly paid as the purchase money for the same.

That the plaintiff is now in the possession of the said lot.

That since the purchase of the lease of the said lot of land, No. 17, buildings and premises have been erected, and improvement effected on the said lot to the value of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000).

That now, and for the last four years the greater part of the foreigners from time to time resident in Yedo have not resided or hired houses within the limits defined by a red line on the plans above referred to, but have, on the contrary, hired houses and business premises, and resided without the

limits so defined by the said red line, and that the plaintiff is and has been fully aware of and has permitted the same.

That the chief inducement to the defendant to purchase the interest of the said Wilhelm Patow in the said lot was the condition in the said arrangements mentioned that foreigners should only be allowed to hire houses and reside within the limits defined by a red line as aforesaid.

That owing to such breach by the defendant of the conditions and agreements under which the said lot was sold and purchased at the said sale by auction, the plaintiff feels herself much aggrieved and has sustained considerable loss and damage thereby, and claims in respect thereof the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

This petition concludes with a prayer that the defendant in the counter-claim (the plaintiff in the original action) may be ordered to pay to her the sum of \$5,000 and the costs of the suit, and for further relief.

To this counter-claim the plaintiff in the original action demurs, assigning, as matter of law, want of privity, and further that this Court has no jurisdiction to entertain the counter-claim. The case is to be tried on this record and on certain admissions made by counsel on both sides which will be afterwards more particularly referred to, and it is agreed that the question of the amount of the damages to Mrs. Blockley—if entered upon at all—be considered at an adjourned hearing after the other questions have been decided.

The lease upon which the petition is founded is in the following words:

FOREIGN SETTLEMENT, TOKIO.
Lot No. 17.

In consideration of the sum of 2,366.75 Bus, the payment whereof is hereby acknowledged, the undersigned Sugiura Tokei Shosanfuji acting on behalf of the Japanese Government hereby leases in perpetuity to Mr. Patow, North German subject, his heirs and assigns, the lot of land numbered and described in the official plan of the foreign settlement at Tokio, as No. 17, and containing 391.30 tsubos more or less, on the following conditions.

First,—That the said Mr. Patow, his heirs, or assigns shall pay in advance on the 1st day of July in each year the sum of 586.75 bus as rent, being at the rate of one bu and a half per tsubo, as provided by Article III of the Arrangement concluded between the Japanese Government and the Foreign Representatives on the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Second,—That the said Mr. Patow, his heirs, or assigns, shall pay annually to his Consular authority such charge for the maintenance of a Police Force in the said settlement, not exceeding half of a Bu per tsubo, as shall be determined in the manner provided by Article VI. of the aforesaid Arrangement.

Third,—That every transfer of the said Lot No. 17, or any portion thereof shall be made to no other person than a subject or citizen of a Power having a treaty with Japan, and shall be executed before the Consular authorities of the parties concerned, and shall be registered by the local Japanese authorities.

For non-performance of any of the aforesaid conditions proceedings may be instituted against the said Mr. Patow his heirs or assigns before his or their Consular authorities; and in case of non-payment of rent the Japanese authorities shall be entitled to a judgment for the amount found due, and also to a penalty of two per cent per month on the said amount, and to the costs of suit, and the judgment shall bear the same rate of interest by way of penalty until paid.

Done in duplicate, one copy being given to the lessee and the other being filed by the Japanese authorities, this 1st day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SUGIURA TOKEI SHOSANFUJI.

There is a counterpart in the Japanese language written on the same paper. This Japanese counterpart is by the officer of the Japanese Government whose name appears in the English version, and it is sealed with the seal of the Tokio Fu. The English version has the half seal of the Tokio-fu on it, and the lease may therefore be considered as a deed poll.

On this lease two questions arise.

1.—Is the plaintiff entitled to recover from the defendant rent for the premises, and, if so, how much?

2.—If the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant rent for the premises, is he entitled to recover the penalty of two per cent a month or any part of it, and, if so, for what period?

As to the rent, the liability of the defendant can scarcely be said to be seriously contested. In order to support his contention that the documents hereafter referred to form an integral part of the agreement upon which the land is held Counsel argued that the plaintiff could not recover on the Title Deed for want of compliance with the fourth Section of the Statute of Frauds. I am of opinion, however that the fourth section does not apply; that the section which does apply is the first section, and that the provisions of the first section have been complied with. But, however this may be, the tenancy is admitted, and, although it is not stated in express terms, there is sufficient in the pleadings from which it may be inferred, that the defendant has been in occupation during the whole time for which rent is claimed, and the correctness of the amount of the yearly rent claimed in the petition is not disputed. Then as regards the defendant's counter-claim, the granting of it would be no bar to the plaintiff's right to recover the rent. There is nothing alleged in the defendant's answer which could be construed into an allegation of any failure of a condition precedent to the plaintiff's right to recover. The claim set up by the defendant is by way of counter-claim, and if the whole of that claim were granted, the plaintiff is nevertheless entitled to have the amount of the rent allowed. If it had been sought to set up such claim of the defendant as a bar to the plaintiff's right to recover, I am satisfied that such an attempt must have failed. The defendant was in actual possession of the land, and continued moreover in actual possession of it up to the time of the commencement of the action, and under such circumstances the tenant in the absence of any express stipulation on the subject cannot set up the landlord's breach of contract as a defence to his claim for rent, but must proceed by way of cross action. This doctrine is approved of in *Hart v. Windsor*, 13 L. J. Exch 129, and any other doctrine would lead to the inconvenient consequence that by proving a breach of contract on the part of the landlord the tenant might retain the land rent free. The answer to the first question must therefore be that (subject to a set off of any sum that might be found due on the counterclaim) the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant the sum of 340 yen for rent of the premises from the 1st of July 1873 to the 30th of June 1876.

The question of the penalty of two per cent however depends upon different considerations. I have directed it to be re-argued, but it has been agreed that judgment should in the meantime be delivered on the other points. The next question to be now considered is therefore the defendant's counter-claim. As bearing upon this counterclaim copies are admitted of the following documents:

1.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan dated 26th August, 1858, as set forth in a Book entitled "Treaties and Conventions, &c.", and the following documents also set forth in the same book, namely:—

2.—London Protocol, dated 6th June, 1862.

3.—Convention of 29th December, 1866.

4.—Arrangement for establishment of Foreign Settlement at Hiogo and Osaka, dated 16th May, 1867.

5.—Arrangement for Settlements of Foreigners at Yedo, dated 26th November, 1867.

6.—Further Arrangement relative to the Foreign Settlement at Yedo, dated 4th of May, 1870.

7.—Conditions of the public sale of the leases of land.

8.—Form of title deed for Foreign Settlement, Yedo.

It is also admitted:

1.—That the plaintiff stands for the Japanese authority or authorities referred to in the title deed and above documents.

2.—That a large proportion of the foreigners in Yedo have, during the past four years, as a matter of fact, resided out of the foreign concession at Yedo, although this has not been rendered necessary by want of accommodation inside the concession; and this with the knowledge of the plaintiff.

Upon this counter-claim two questions are raised:—

1.—What is the agreement which the Japanese Government has entered into with respect to the residence of foreigners in Yedo as contained in the documents before mentioned?

2.—Is the defendant entitled to sue upon that agreement or to set it up by way of answer?

As to the first question, the construction which is contended for on behalf of Mrs. Blockley is that it is an agreement that foreigners should not be allowed to hire houses or reside in Yedo outside of the limits of the foreign concession. Counsel for Mrs. Blockley admitted that there is no express agreement to this effect, but he argued that there was such an agreement by implication, that is to say that the Japanese Government, in agreeing that foreigners might live within certain limits, impliedly promised that they would not allow any foreigners to live outside these limits. I am of opinion that the construction here contended for cannot be sustained.

Counsel referred to certain facts as supporting his contention, but he did not show how they supported it. We are therefore left to conjecture in what way these facts might be supposed to favour his views. He argued that in accordance with the maxim *expressio unius est exclusio alterius* the mere fact of fixing limits at all was in favour of his contention. But it seems to me that to state this proposition is to refute it. The proposition is this, that the Japanese government by promising to allow foreigners to live within certain limits impliedly promised not to allow foreigners to live outside those limits. This contains a palpable fallacy. The implication is that the Japanese government did not promise to allow foreigners to live outside those limits, but this is a very different implication from that contended for. He then referred to the historical fact which appears clearly on the documents admitted, that until the limited permission was given no foreigner could reside in any part of Yedo. But how this supports his contention I am at a loss to discover. The only construction I can put upon it is totally opposed to this conclusion. It would appear to me that such a conclusion could only have been supported on the ground that the object of the treaties and arrangements was to impose restrictions upon foreigners while the fact alluded to shows that the object was to confer privileges upon them. What is the position of the Japanese government in view of this historical fact? It appears to me that, before entering into the Treaties of 1858 and subsequent years the Japanese government, like every other

government, had full power to allow foreigners to live freely within any part of its dominions. It did not choose to do so, but allowed only a Dutch settlement at Nagasaki. By the Treaties it conceded to the subjects of the Treaty Powers the right to live in certain definite places, and by the same Treaties it agreed separately with each of the Powers that if at any future time other concessions were given to one power the same should be enjoyed by each of the others. So far there is nothing whatever to indicate that the Japanese Government had abdicated its right to allow foreigners to live in any city, port, or place outside the cities, ports, or places named in the Treaties:—all it had agreed to was that, if the subjects of one nation were allowed to live elsewhere the subjects of all other nations having Treaties containing the "most favoured nation clause," should enjoy the same privileges. This view is confirmed by the provisions of the London protocol of 1862, which are sufficient to show that the opening of new ports and cities was considered a privilege to be gained for foreigners from the Japanese Government, and in no way, either there or anywhere else that I know of, is the keeping of them closed looked upon as a right which foreigners had acquired. And as the Government, after the conclusion of the Treaties, retained the right to allow foreigners to live in other cities, ports or places than those named in the Treaties, so it appears to me that after making the arrangement for the Settlement of Foreigners at Yedo, and after fixing, in concert with the Foreign Representatives, the limits for the foreign settlement, it still retained the right to allow foreigners to live outside those limits, subject only to the condition it had imposed on itself by the most favoured nation clause. We are asked to imply that it had surrendered that right. But I have failed to find any ground whatever for such an implication. There seems to me no more reason for coming to the conclusion that the Japanese Government by agreeing to allow foreigners to live within certain limits within which they could not before have lived, had surrendered the right to allow them to live outside those limits, than there is for the conclusion that, by agreeing to allow foreigners to live at certain ports and cities at which they could not before have lived, it had surrendered the right to allow them to live at other ports and cities. Counsel then referred to what he assumed to be a fact that at the present day (except in Yedo) no foreigner is permitted or does live outside the concession in the other ports of Japan open to foreigners. But this fact is not admitted, nor is it to be deduced in any way from the documents put in, and I may add that, if I were allowed to make use of my own knowledge, I do not know it to be true. It does not appear to me that it would support the conclusion for which Counsel contended, but it is not necessary to take it into consideration.

Counsel then referred to the concluding paragraph of Article II of the arrangement of May 4th, 1870. That paragraph is:—

When all the ground within the blue line shall have been occupied by foreigners, the settlement shall be extended to the canal marked D. D. D. on the annexed plan.

Counsel contended that this paragraph, coupled with the general tenour of the other documents put in, plainly indicated that the settlement was not to be extended until all the ground assigned for the use of foreigners was occupied by them. Counsel was not specific as to whether this indicated that the Japanese Government had promised that it

should not be extended, or only an intention on the part of the Government that it should not be extended. So far as a promise is concerned, I have already spoken as to the general tenour of the documents. Let us consider the paragraph. It is to be observed that the ground there spoken of as being within the blue line is thus referred to in the arrangement of November 26th, 1867:—

Moreover as the Japanese Government are willing that foreigners of those nations having treaties with Japan should enjoy at Yedo the same facilities for leasing ground and building houses that are secured to them by Treaty at the ports, the Japanese Government are prepared to lease to foreigners for building purposes that portion of the land on the same plan which is coloured blue.

Here the leasing of the land in question is spoken of as a facility given to foreigners, and, as I have already said, I can find no implication from the giving of a facility not previously enjoyed, that the grantor has bound himself to give no more facilities.

But, perhaps, Counsel only meant to say that the paragraph and the general tenour of the documents indicated an intention on the part of the Japanese Government, and it may be an intention too on the part of the Foreign Representatives. But if so, what legal obligation has the Japanese Government come under in respect of such intention? An expression of intention to be gleaned from the tenour of documents or from a particular phrase in one of them without any promise expressed or implied to adhere to that intention creates no legal obligation to adhere to it.

The learned Counsel also alluded to the fact that Mrs. Blockley's occupation of the ground was a matter of bargain and sale, that a consideration was paid for the purchase of the lease and for the use of the land. In order to consider the bearing of this fact, it may be well to look at some of the particulars of the arrangement. We find in the arrangement of the 26th of November, 1867, a provision for leasing of two sorts. Foreigners were to be at liberty to rent houses from Japanese subjects, and there was to be a settlement, the ground of which was to be let by the Japanese Government, and it is in this settlement that the land now in question is situated. But we find from the further arrangement of the 4th of May, 1870, that the sale of the leases of this latter ground was not to take place until the 2nd of June, 1870, so that, until June 1870, foreigners living in Tsukidji were living in houses hired from Japanese subjects. So far we have come to the conclusion that the Japanese Government had entered into no undertaking in favour of these lessees, that other foreigners should be prevented from hiring houses outside of Tsukidji. Does the circumstance that the Japanese Government leased the ground make any difference, or is there anything special in the arrangement for the leasing of this land which would create any obligation in favour of the lessees of this land that the lessees of houses elsewhere in Tsukidji did not enjoy? Counsel has referred to no express provisions in the arrangement concerning this land, which would create on the part of the Japanese government any greater obligation towards the holders of it than towards the other residents in Tsukidji. I have alluded to the words by which the arrangement concerning this land is introduced, that foreigners

might enjoy the same facilities for leasing ground and building houses that are secured to them by treaty at the ports.

And I have stated the inference I should draw

from them. Is there anything, therefore, in the circumstance that the Japanese Government are the immediate landlords to create such an obligation as is here contended for in favour of their tenants? I conceive there is not. It is difficult to find an exact parallel in ordinary life. But we may suppose the case of a private individual who had a park, or similar place on which no houses have hitherto been built; and he enters into an agreement with the inhabitants of a neighbouring town to lay out part of it in villa sites, and puts these sites up for sale to them. Would any covenant or promise be implied in a bare lease or grant of those sites that the landlord would allow no other buildings in their neighbourhood? The present case is different, but the difference is not in favour of the lessee. What we should here have to imply would be that the Japanese Government had, by making a grant or lease of land to which it had an absolute right, covenanted or promised with respect to the disposal of land in which it had only the right of eminent domain, and it appears to me too clear for argument that no such covenant or promise is to be inferred. Whether we look, then, at the Japanese Government in the light of ordinary landlords or in the light of a Government letting a part of the public domain, it seems to me that it cannot be considered to have made any such covenant or promise as is contended for.

And this brings us to the next question, —Is the defendant, even if the agreement is such as she contends for, entitled to sue upon it or set it up in this court?

Having arrived at the conclusion at which I have arrived in regard to the construction of the agreement, it is not necessary to consider this question. But I may say that it appears to me that an agreement by a Government to allow or not to allow foreigners to reside on ground over which that Government has only the rights of eminent domain is unquestionably an act of state, and the cases are clear that such an act of state of a foreign Government is not to be adjudicated upon in an English Court.

The counter-claim being disallowed, it follows that the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant the sum of \$340, and it is adjudged that it be paid within ten days from this date. There will be no costs, as the plaintiff has disclaimed them.

I ought to say something of the delay which has taken place in delivering judgment. The questions here decided do not appear to me to present any great difficulty in principle; but they had been decided differently in the United States Consular Court at Yokohama,—a Court whose decisions, although not binding on this Court, are entitled to every respect,—and some time has been taken by me to consider whether I may not be mistaken in my conclusions. But the greatest delay has arisen upon the question of the penalty of 2 per cent., which was scarcely touched upon at bar, and which has been reserved for further argument.

IN H. B. M.'S COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., *Consul*.
Thursday, August 30th, 1877.

Suriman, a Malay seaman of the P. & O. Str. *Sunda*, was brought up on the remanded charge of stabbing one of his fellow-seaman named Ketchill.

Owing to the indisposition of the complainant, the examination had to take place at the General Hospital.

Ketchill, warned to speak the truth, said: I remember Sunday, the 12th instant. I was on shore on that day. I was not in company with the prisoner. I returned on board at 6 p.m. I did not see the prisoner. I attended to the awnings. I was thirsty and had pumped some water to drink. While pumping this water I got a stab in the back. The accused stabbed me. I turned round and saw him. I fell down and saw accused running away. I had had no quarrel with him. I went on shore by myself and returned by myself. I don't know why I was stabbed. I cannot make it out. I cannot account for the Chief Officer stating that I had been fighting with the prisoner during the day. I have had no quarrel with any one on board the *Sunda*. I neither drink nor smoke, and live quietly, have no enemies, and have been on the *Sunda* a year and a half. I am a Lascar. There was nobody else near me when I was stabbed. I called out *Serang! Serang!* I am a dead man." The stabbing occurred at ten minutes to 9 o'clock. Probably it was in consequence of my cries to the *Serang* that the mate came to where I was. I had by this time been put on a box in the fore-castle. The doctor came at 10 o'clock. I cannot explain how accused came to stab me. I never had a quarrel with any one before. There was a lamp close by the pump, and it was shining enough for me to identify the prisoner after I had fallen as the person who had stabbed me. It was a dark night; there was no moon. Accused has been a year and a half on board the ship. All this time we have been friends on the whole: there has been no disagreeableness between us; we have shared and shared alike in food and in other allowances. I am paralysed and cannot eat anything and am likely to die here, and never return to Java. I only went on deck to get a drink: it was very hot. After that I would have gone down below. Accused said nothing after he had stabbed me, but ran away. I did not know that accused had afterwards left in a boat. I fell down after being stabbed, and was helpless. I cannot give any reason for this affair. I went on shore after him and returned after him. I cannot say whether accused was drunk or mad. When I returned on board at 6 p.m. I saw the assistant quartermaster. I spoke to nobody. I did nothing. When I returned it was raining. Nobody told me that accused had stabbed me. I saw the knife in the hands of accused after I fell down. It was bright enough for me to see the prisoner, and bright enough for me to see the knife. I received one stab in the back.

The prisoner declined to examine the witness, but denied having stabbed him, and asked for the knife to be produced. He was then sworn, and adhered to his statement that he had not stabbed Ketchill.

The prisoner was then committed for trial.

IN H.B.M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before A. A. ANNESLEY, Esq., *A. Consul, Judge*.
Hiogo, 25th August, 1877.

HENRY LUCAS and WILLIAM GREGORY SANDS,
(Assessors.)
L. KNIFFLER & Co. *versus* WILLIAM SINCLAIR THOMSON, Master of the British steamer *Atholl*.

Hiogo, August 22nd, 1877.

This was a claim for \$5,524.65 and Survey Fees, for damage to cargo; the contention of the plaintiffs being that certain sheet brass which they had sold to arrive at 30c. per lb. had been damaged by the fumes of chloride of lime.

Mr. Cruchley appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. H. St. J. Browne for the defendant.

The Court desired it to be placed on record that the above suit was directed against the captain personally, and that the steamer, if now in port, was so entirely at the option of the Master.

This was endorsed by the attorney for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Browne made a remark in opposition.

The Court therefore called on the Master.

William Sinclair Thomson, sworn:

To Court:—When I came into the Consulate yesterday you informed me that my vessel was at perfect liberty to leave this port and that the suit was directed against me personally, and that the vessel need not be detained. You also informed me that if I found proper bail or security for any other person to conduct this case I was at perfect liberty to leave the port. I preferred to remain and defend the case myself. My Chief Officer holds a Master's certificate of competency.

Mr. Cruchley opened the case on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Carl Christian Bernhardt Ludwig Illies, sworn:—On Monday I requested the Captain and the Agents to attend at a survey on the brass sheets in the casks. The Captain and Mr. Macpherson, of Browne & Co., appeared; at the outset the Captain refused to have a survey held, saying that the outward appearance of the casks was all right. On further remonstrance on my part the Captain admitted that the one cask (marked No. 58) had lost the tin from the bung-hole. He would allow this to be opened and if the contents were found to be damaged by chloride of lime, the rest of the cargo (there are ten more) should be opened. Accordingly the one cask was opened. The contents, which should have been bright brass sheets, were found to be stained and spotted. After this we left the Custom House. In the presence of Mr. Macpherson I then again asked for a corroboration of the arrangement as to opening the rest of the casks, which the Captain and Mr. Macpherson gave. I at once sent for Mr. Sim, to come to the Custom House. He came, and having surveyed the contents, took eight pieces of the brass sheets home to examine them. He gave a written report and is here to give evidence.

To Mr. Cruchley:—Mr. Sim is a chemist at this port. The Agents of the S. S. *Atholl* are Messrs. Browne & Co. Mr. Macpherson is employed in the office of Messrs. Browne & Co. at this port.

Mr. Browne objected to the press copy of a letter, dated August 21st, from Illies to Browne & Co. being handed in by the plaintiffs.

The Court ruled that the original in the possession of Mr. Browne be handed in. (Original handed in by Mr. Browne and read by plaintiff's attorney; also net weights, bill of lading, and invoice handed in to prove ownership of goods.)

Examination continued:—The Captain refused opening the casks, because he said that the casks were in good condition,—no other reason.

Defendant had no questions.

To Court:—We have not taken delivery of the casks as yet. I did not examine the casks. I asked the Captain to examine the casks in my presence. I asked Mr. Sim to examine only one cask. The rest are not yet examined or opened. The goods have been sold to arrive at 30 cents per pound. I have documentary proof of this. The buyer is in

Court. The remaining ten casks were not examined because the Captain refused to do so.

To Mr. Browne, through the Court:—After receiving the report from Mr. Sim I did not ask the Captain to have the other casks examined.

To Court:—I only received the survey report at 11 a.m. and as all claims were advertised to be in before 2 p.m. I considered that I had not the time to consult with the Master.

To Mr. Sands:—The contract has not expired, by reason of a clause contained in the contract.

To Court:—The only reason that I consider the casks damaged by chloride of lime is by Mr. Sim's report on the one. I am quite willing to have the whole of them surveyed and take over the sound part.

Alexander Cameron Sim, sworn:—I have surveyed some brass sheets, by request of Mr. Illies, of Kniffler & Co. I surveyed them at the Eastern Custom House at Kobe. In examining the cask containing the sheets of brass I found that the bung-hole was quite open. On taking home the pieces of brass I submitted them to several chemical tests, and I found that the action of chloride gas produced the identical appearance upon a bright piece of brass as the samples which I found in the cask.

To Mr. Cruchley:—Chlorine gas and lime form chloride of lime. I am a chemist.

To Mr. Browne:—I can produce what I did to the brass, that is, I have my memorandum at home and I can bring them.

Mr. Sim retired to produce them.

Francis Tillman Hugo Kniffler, sworn:—I know about the consignment of brass sheets per *Atholl*. I am a party concerned. I am the contractor to purchase them. If the plates are according to sample I will take delivery. I have not yet taken delivery, because Messrs. Kniffler & Co. informed me that the goods were apparently damaged. I suppose that was the sole reason. I do not know of my own personal knowledge that the goods were damaged. I was present at the survey of one cask. I noticed that some of the sheets were damaged,—spotted. The Captain of the *Atholl* expressed his willingness to open the remaining ten casks if one was found damaged by chloride of lime. I was not present when the Captain was asked to do so after the one had been opened.

To Mr. Browne:—I saw the commencement of the opening of the one cask. The cask was tin-lined and packed in shavings. Part of the tin was soldered. The upper part was not soldered, I think; it was bending over. The lower part was soldered. In fact, to get at the brass we would have to open the solder. We had to cut through solder to open the case. I contracted at 30 cents per pound to supply the goods. The limit of Messrs. Kniffler & Co. was to the 10th of this month. In point of fact the contract had expired, but I have sworn that I would take delivery of them. I have compared the goods with the sample I bought from. I compared them on the 20th, when the goods were opened. My contract is for the goods to be delivered at the Osaka Station. I found that they were not according to sample. I have not examined any of the other casks. I have had one previous transaction in this article. The packages were exactly the same.

To Mr. Cruchley:—This is the sample. (A sample exhibited.) The cask I examined was not equal to sample produced. This is the sample that I was purchasing by. There is another sample. There are two. This is one of them. I am sure that the upper part

of the tin in the cask was soldered, but as to the lower part being air-tight I could not say, I am sure. (Witness exemplified his meaning with a piece of paper and an ink-bottle.)

To Court:—I do not know how the damage was done. The other ten casks were apparently in good condition. I saw no damage on the tin lining.

Alexander Cameron Sim, examination resumed:

To Mr. Browne:—I cannot find the little notes I had, but from memory I will explain as near as I can. When I first received the brass I placed it for some time in a box with chloride of lime, but thinking that the chloride of lime was slightly old I placed the same pieces in another box and applied the fumes of chlorine gas to the metal. I allowed it to remain all night and in the morning I found similar spots and discolorations as to what I found on the original specimen.

To Mr. Browne:—These were the only tests. Mr. Illies and myself took pieces out of the cask. I tested some of the original sample and also some taken from the cask. I did not try any experiment to find out whether anything else had damaged the brass. For the first test with chloride of lime it had little or no effect. I concluded the gas had evaporated. It is possible that something else might have damaged the metal. I did not try anything else to see if any other material would produce the same effect. Mr. Illies, I think, asked me to survey a cask of brass which had been opened and found discolored *ex ship Atholl*. He also told me that there had been chloride of lime in the ship. My endeavors were entirely confined to testing for chloride of lime, because I could see that damage had been done by gas of some kind. Chlorine gas is present in many other substances besides chloride of lime. It is possible, all chlorine gas is likely to come from any other chloride as well as chloride of lime,—chloride of sodium, for instance—sufficient to spoil any brass work. In sea water there is a large proportion of chloride of sodium. There is a certain quantity in sea air. Bright metal, if exposed to the sea air, might present the same appearance, but not, I think, to the extent that this had. It would have to a certain extent. There is chlorine gas, though not in the form of gas, in sea water; it requires some other process to bring it out, though. If you were to make chlorine gas in this room, it would find its way all through the house. To take the case of a cask of chloride of lime stored at one end of the ship, 240 feet long, and metal at the other end, with bulkheads and cargo intervening, I should say if the hatches were left open and a wind was blowing I consider it quite likely that chlorine gas would find its way to the metal. Some goods are not susceptible to it so much as others. Metals are corroded by sea air. The brass was merely discolored, not corroded. I made out a survey report and charged a fee of \$10.

To Mr. Cruchley:—The discoloration would, I think, impair the market value. Kerosene would not affect metals in the same way; hydrate of chloral, sulphuric acid would not either. No effect would appear of the chlorine gas on the outside of the cask; if it came into contact with unpainted wood it might bleach it. I do not know whether the casks were painted. I am not interested in this case.

To Court:—I am positive that salt water would not cause the damage in this case, the shavings and packing being perfectly dry. I have not experimented upon the wood. I

did not particularly examine the cask. I found the copper so damaged in my opinion as to be unsaleable: that is, if I made a contract to take copper as the sample, I should refuse this, as in some places it is perfectly black. I examined eight pieces from one up to five pounds weight. I took some from the middle of the cask. I have seen the other casks. They are in good condition to all appearance. I only examined the one cask. The Captain was not present. Mr. Illies and Mr. Oestmann were there.

To Mr. Lucas:—The cask was opened before I arrived. Opposite the bung-hole and upon the tin of the cask I noticed a little white crust. I did not see the tin which had been over the bung-hole; the others are all tinned over the bung-hole.

To Mr. Sands, through the Court:—It is quite possible that the stains may have been on the brass when shipped in London.

To Court:—The fumes would have little effect on the wood, but a slight hole in the cask would do for the gas to enter.

To Mr. Browne, through the Court:—What I mean by unsaleable is I do not think it is worth the contract price. It is quite possible the contents of the remaining casks may be in good condition.

Edward Byrne, sworn:—I am a marine surveyor and broker. I have seen eleven casks marked J. B. & Co. I considered them to be in good condition. They bore no marks of exterior damage. Ten were new casks, one was an old dilapidated cask, but there was no appearance of any damage having accrued to the casks during the voyage.

To Mr. Cruchley:—I do not know to whom the casks J. B. & Co. belonged. I held a professional survey upon the casks but not upon the contents. I consider that the casks were landed in good order and condition. I do not know what tendency the one cask being old would have upon the contents. It shewed no signs of undue pressure during the voyage. I do not know what effect chlorine gas would have on metals. I held a survey at the instance of the Master of the *Atholl*. I made a written report. I handed it in to the Captain of the *Atholl*. (Report called for by plaintiffs and handed in and read.) I have no chemical knowledge as to the effect of chlorine gas upon metal.

To Court:—I know nothing about one case being opened.

Matthew Townsend Bethune Macpherson, sworn:—I recollect going to the Custom House about a cask of brass sheeting. Messrs. Kniffer said they wanted them opened and examined, and I said that I would ask the Captain to do so, at the same time saying that I thought he would not, as they were in perfect order. The Captain agreed with me as to their being in perfect order, and refused to open them. Nothing further passed except that I said to Messrs. Kniffer & Co. that I considered that the goods were in perfect order and ought not to be opened. I never made any arrangement for the opening of any of the casks. I strongly objected to it. I certainly did not ever make arrangement that if Mr. Sim pronounced one cask to be damaged by chloride of lime to have the remainder opened.

To Mr. Cruchley:—I certainly did not agree that the casks should be opened if found to be damaged by chloride of lime. Mr. Illies did not request it in my hearing. I saw the one cask casually—not particularly—I was not there to examine it particularly. I was at the Custom House only to look at the

casks. When I say that the casks were in good order, my judgment was based on the outside of the casks only. My casual opinion as to the state of the casks is that they were not damaged at all. Mr. Illies said he meant to have a chemist's opinion upon the condition of the cask. This was the last he said. He did not say that he intended to have a chemist's report upon the remainder of the casks. I made no answer. I do not know the effect chlorine gas would have upon metals. From what I have seen of the metal I could not say that the metal was not damaged by chloride of lime.

To Court:—I should have taken delivery of the casks certainly from their outside appearance if I had been a merchant.

To Mr. Cruchley, through the Court:—I did not hear the Captain promise to have the remainder of the casks opened, if one were found to be damaged by chloride of lime.

The Court then adjourned till the next day, and the Captain having decided to take the *Atholl* on her voyage, Mr. Browne gave the required bail bond.

23rd August.

Mr. Cruchley called for the bail bond. (Produced.)

Mr. Browne addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Cruchley addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiffs.

The Court then adjourned.

JUDGMENT.

Finding.—The Court is not satisfied with the results of the hearing in this case. The hurried way in which the case was set down for hearing no doubt precluded further and more conclusive evidence from being adduced. Therefore the Court, in accordance with Rule 100 of the Order in Council, 1865, hereby directs that a new trial of this case shall take place, and that the best scientific evidence procurable be placed in the possession of the Court, and that this scientific evidence (which should consist of at least two competent witnesses) be extended to the whole of the contents of the eleven casks mentioned in this case.

The Court would, however, at the same time suggest to the plaintiffs and to the defendant that this is a case which might very properly and speedily be settled by arbitration.

The assessors assented.

Mr. Browne, on behalf of the defendant, prayed that the order for a new hearing may be delayed for three or four days, to enable him to decide what he may do in the matter.

His Honour pointed out to Mr. Browne that the proper course to pursue would be for him to file a motion, supported by an affidavit, which could come to be heard so soon as he choose.

The plaintiffs, by Mr. Cruchley, consented to delay in filing their new petition for the space of four days, in order that the defendant may file his motion.—*Hogo News*.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON, Acting Consul-General.

Saturday, September 1st, 1877.

H. MILLS vs. —. HAGARTTY.

This was an enquiry into the circumstances attending the claim of the plaintiff for damage done by the defendant.

It appears that, on the night of the 23rd of August, defendant, in company with an-

other person, entered plaintiff's house and called for drinks. An altercation took place, and Hagartty threw some tumblers about, breaking a bottle of liqueur, a pane of glass, five tumblers and a mirror. For this damage plaintiff sent in a claim the following morning to the U. S. Consulate for \$43.

Defendant is a machinist on board the *Alert*; and on the claim being presented to him by the Deputy Marshal, he immediately paid it, though, he said, he knew nothing of the affair. During the day it came to the knowledge of Mr. Acting Consul Denison that the mirror had been broken before, and the result of this was the enquiry to-day.

George Henry Thompson was sworn, and testified to the damage done by defendant. The mirror, he said, was a large one and had been cracked before, but defendant knocked a large piece out of it.

William Cockland gave similar testimony, only that he did not know that the mirror was previously cracked.

G. W. Elmer, Deputy Marshal of the U. S. Consulate, was sworn and said that, on instructions received, he proceeded to Mr. Mills' residence on the 24th of August, to enquire into the particulars of the damage alleged to have been done the previous night by the defendant. He was shown the mirror, which had a crack across it from the right hand corner at the top to the left corner at the bottom. This crack he noticed some two years ago, and it was always covered over with a piece of ribbon. In the centre of this crack a piece had evidently been recently knocked out. The part broken was about seven inches by three.

His Honour said it was plain the mirror had been damaged before defendant threw the glass at it, a circumstance which had not been mentioned in the plaintiff's petition.

Judgment reserved.

Friday, September 7th, 1877.

J. GARGAN vs. NORMAN WIARD.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$202.15. Defendant admitted owing \$2.15.

John J. Gargan, sworn, said:—I am the plaintiff in this action, and am an engineer by profession. I was engaged by defendant on the 10th of May. He said that I was to hold myself in readiness to proceed to Yokoska with him at any moment, and not to engage with any one else. He said he was daily expecting an order from the Navy Department, but did not know when it would come; that they were preparing a house for him; and that as soon as it was ready he was expecting to go into it. Previous to his going to Yokoska, Mr. Tanaka, the interpreter, came to me, and said that there was some misunderstanding about the furniture, and that was why the defendant was delayed in going to Yokoska.

Defendant objected to this evidence.

Mr. Wiard told me that he was obliged to get some furniture to take with him. A few days before he went to Yokoska, plaintiff was engaged looking about the place for furniture. He was to see if he could procure it and pay for it by the month. He even went to Mr. Moss, but Mr. Moss would not let him have any unless he paid cash for it.

Mr. Wiard again objected to this evidence.

Witness continued:—For three days before going to Yokoska I was engaged looking about for furniture for defendant. On the 26th of May I returned from Yokoska, and

on that and the following day, I went to Chinamen to see if any furniture could be obtained on loan. On the following Monday morning, seeing that he could not get any furniture, defendant asked me if I could not let him have some until he could get some elsewhere. First he said he had \$300, but afterwards contradicted himself and said he had no money. Seeing him in such a fix, I told him I would speak to Miss Gargan, as she would be better able to attend to that than myself. He expressed his gratitude, and said that he would not take the furniture unless he paid for the use of it until such time as he could get other. On that day and on the following he took what furniture he wanted, which he still retains in his possession, and has refused both verbally and by letter to return. Relative to the rent of 52 Bluff, there are \$50 due from the 9th of June to the 9th of July, and defendant told me I could go and do my worst with regard to it. From May 10th to June 8th I claim salary at \$5 per day. I told defendant that, as the wages were not forthcoming, I could not afford to waste my time. He said he would see and get some money in the course of a day or two, and would give me all he could. On the 12th of June I went to Yokoska again about the money, and he again promised to let me have some in a few days. On the 14th or 15th I again saw him, and he said he expected money on that day and would give me some. I left the bills against him at Mr. Langfeldt's, and saw Mr. Langfeldt give them to defendant. He admitted to me that he had received the bills, and made no objection to them, except with regard to the furniture, the price for which he thought rather high; but said he could not part with the furniture under any circumstances just then. On the 16th of July defendant answered an application that I had made for payment. (Letter put in). When I engaged myself to defendant I did so under the expectation that I should be paid every month.

To defendant:—The contract you made with me for my services as an engineer was a verbal one. After I left I asked that the contract might be reduced to writing. There was a written contract after I left. Only one copy of the contract was made. (Contract put in.) That contract was written after my first engagement terminated. The first day I entered the dockyard to perform service for you was Monday, the 20th of May. You had me at your service if you wanted me. I was not of course in the dockyard while I was looking for furniture for you, but I was in your service and engaged to go there. Our relationship was always friendly. A portion of the furniture you took to Yokoska belonged to the house you rented from me ready furnished. I believe you had a dining table valued at \$5, and some chairs which did not belong to the house you rented—Miss Gargan can tell you better. The toilet set of four pieces was taken down for myself, but when I left it was left behind for the use of Mr. Reimers. The four pieces were not made up by one with a piece broken out. I valued the toilet set at what it cost me. I rendered that bill (produced) with others to you.

Mr. Wiard said that he wished His Honour to understand that he had had some ribs broken a few days ago, and was unable to deal with the case as he should like.

His Honour:—You can have it adjourned if you like.

Mr. Wiard:—Thank you, but as it is

troublesome for me to attend, I prefer going on with the case.

His Honour:—You can take a seat, Mr. Wiard.

Cross-examination of Mr. Gargan continued:—The labours I had to perform at Yokoska were not laborious. I was at your service to do what you required me, and volunteered to go inside boilers if necessary. I went in one boiler, but could not get to the far end as it was too small. A native engineer also went into the boiler. You communicated with the native engineer through me. I did the work to your satisfaction. The native engineer understood some English. I might have been impatient with him, but did not call him a monkey in Japanese.

His Honour:—What does all this tend to, Mr. Wiard?

Mr. Wiard:—I wish to show your Honour that the reason Mr. Gargan left Yokoska was in consequence of his calling the officers foul names; and that he was therefore not in favour with them.

Cross-examination continued:—I am not aware that the engineer complained to you about my conduct. I have, perhaps, as high an opinion of the abilities of some of the native engineers as you have. I don't recollect ever giving my opinion in writing relative to their abilities, and I don't see what such a question has to do with my case. I never apologised to you for having done so—I think you must be dreaming.

Anna Teresa Gargan, sworn, said:—I was present when Mr. Wiard engaged my brother, which was on the 10th of May. Defendant said he wished my brother to accompany him to Yokoska. My brother said that he was about to apply to the Mitsu Bishi, and defendant said that he did not want him to make the application, as he wished him to be in readiness to accompany him to Yokoska. My brother said:—"Well, if you call it an engagement, all right, I would as lief work for you as any one else." Defendant said he should go to Yokoska in two or three days. A few days afterwards defendant came to my brother, and said that he had been put to some trouble with the Japanese, as they promised to furnish him a house, but now the Japanese told him that he had to furnish the house himself. A short time afterwards he came again, and said that he was put about with regard to the furniture, and asked my brother if he knew where he could get any by the month. My brother said he would go and see Mr. Moss, as he was the only person he could think of.

Mr. Wiard:—Your Honour, is it proper to take testimony relative to a written contract?

His Honour:—It is for you to object.

Mr. Wiard:—I do object.

Witness continued:—Defendant took the upper part of No. 52 from me at \$50 per month, for three months, the rent to be paid in advance. Defendant in his answer says that he has been refused admittance to the house, but this is not true. Two months' rent has been paid, but I had to wait to near the end of the second month before he paid that month's rent. I spoke to him about re-engaging the house; and he said he would have to re-engage it. He said that a certain person owed him \$300, and when he got that he would pay Mr. Gargan \$200. With regard to the furniture, some of it was taken by him from the ground floor. Mr. Wiard said he was willing to pay handsomely for what furniture he required.

Recess till 1.30 p.m.

On the Court resuming its sitting,

Anna Theresa Gargan was cross-examined, and, in answer to questions put by defendant, said:—I am interested in this case, but am not the plaintiff—merely a witness. You and I and my brother were certainly very friendly at first, though you were a perfect stranger, I never having seen you but once. We are still friendly so far as I know. I have not used any expressions towards you which would indicate that we were not friendly. I went to Yokoska to demand my furniture from you. I asked permission to take charge of the furniture which I had lent you.

Defendant (rising from his seat):—Now, Miss Gargan, I desire you to tell in a categorical manner, in what way you demanded the furniture.

Witness:—Very well, sit down please, and I will. I informed you that I had come down with a right to take away the furniture. I told you that, as I wanted to relet my house, I wanted the furniture. I have a power of attorney to act for Mr. Gargan in his absence.

Defendant:—Produce that power of attorney.

Witness:—I have already produced it to the General, and it is not necessary to reproduce it. It is at my house.

Defendant:—Your Honour I must see that power of attorney.

The power of attorney was sent for.

Cross-examination of witness continued:—I went to Yokoska on the 30th of July.

His Honour:—What has all this to do with the case?

Defendant:—I wish to show that this lady came down to my house and began to fling my furniture about as if—as if she were not in the most sober condition.

Witness:—Oh! Mr. Wiard. How can you say so? Did not I ask you for the furniture?

Defendant:—You are not questioning me.

Witness:—O, but I am.

His Honour:—The plaintiff will have the opportunity of asking Mr. Wiard any questions by and by.

Cross-examination of witness continued:—You took what furniture you wanted from the lower story. You were told this before, and I don't see what you want to be told it again for. I don't know how often you were in the house. I had nothing to do with your occupying the rooms. You hired them from me, and I had nothing to do with your occupation of them. I have been in your rooms during your absence, as you desired me to air your clothes, and they would be rotten now if I had not done so; and I dare say you will find them all right when you want to take charge of them. I don't know how many nights you slept in the house.

Defendant:—What do you mean by saying that you had a right to take these things from Yokoska?

Witness:—What do you mean? You have too many "rights;" if you will explain yourself I will answer the question. I informed you on that occasion that I had an order from General Van Buren to take the furniture.

Defendant:—Your Honour, I demand that this order from General Van Buren be produced.

Witness:—I did not tell you that General Van Buren had given judgment against you. There was no one in the room with us: I don't know who was in the house. When I went to Yokoska I went for the rent or the furniture.

Miss Gargan's power of attorney from her brother was here produced, and the defendant said that he wanted to see if Miss Gargan had exceeded the limits of that power of attorney by letting the house to him.

Cross-examination of witness continued:—I don't know when you frequented the rooms last. I never informed you on the 14th or 15th of July that the house had been re-let. You preferred to take the large dining room table to the small one.

Plaintiff recalled:—I did not say anything to your servant prior to the 19th of July, that you no longer occupied the house. Mr. Reimers came to me, but I told him that I did not want to have anything to do with him.

Plaintiff here put in a document from Mr. Moss, the statements in which defendant said he was willing to admit.

A Chinaman was called by plaintiff for the purpose of proving that he, plaintiff, went to look for furniture for defendant, but as the latter admitted this the witness was not examined. In answer to a question put by defendant, witness stated that a better toilet set could be purchased in Homura for two dollars than the toilet set sent from No. 52 to Yokoska.

Norman Wiard, sworn, said:—I am the defendant in this case, my name is Norman Wiard and I reside at Yokoska. As to the month's rent, I had a lease of the house, 52 Bluff, at \$50 per month. In the meantime I entered into a contract with the Japanese Government, under which I was to be furnished with a house at Yokoska. I learned that the house was not a furnished house. I caused enquiries to be made as to what it would cost to furnish the house. Being very much occupied at the time with matters of greater consequence, and having the most intimate relations with Mr. Gargan, he, Gargan, volunteered to ascertain the price by paying which I could obtain the lease of furniture. His report to me was to the effect that the furniture could not be leased, as all the parties had it only for sale. The result was that Gargan agreed to let me take part of the furniture from No. 52, Bluff, if I continued to pay the rent for the house. Mr. Gargan was at this time quite familiar with the terms of my contract with the Japanese Government. He is an engineer and machinist, and as capable of ascertaining the time that would be required in fulfilling that contract as I was myself. In course of the negotiations, Mr. Gargan agreed to wait for payment until I had completed my contract at Yokoska. At this time Mr. Gargan hoped to make a contract to enter my employ as an engineer. I did, afterwards, close a bargain with him to enter my service, subject to one condition, viz: that he would be employed if Mr. Barry did not return, as I had made a previous bargain with Mr. Barry. Mr. Gargan became warm or cold towards me just in proportion as he thought the prospect of entering my employ was good or bad. When it was finally determined that Mr. Barry could accept the situation, Mr. Gargan intimated to me his great disappointment at the failure of our scheme, so I informed him I would engage him also. We had both agreed that it would be a great advantage for him to have this engagement with me, as during the time I was engaged at Yokoska, in designing, constructing and applying the invention in my contract with the Japanese Government, he, plaintiff, would become so familiar with the machine that he could take charge of it after I had left for the United States; and I agreed

with Mr. Gargan to do my best to get him such employment after my absence, to which condition he seemed to attach great value. In making my bargain with him it was finally agreed I should pay him \$5 per day. It was understood between us that he should remain till the end, or else his services would be of no value to me whatever, and I should have all my trouble in giving him instruction for nothing. Mr. Gargan was in my employ at the Yokoska naval yard 13 days altogether, less three days of absence without notice to me; and the only excuse he made for his absence was that he could not afford to work for me any longer and wait for his pay. I had the expectation of keeping the rooms at 52 Bluff, under the arrangement I made with Mr. and Miss Gargan, until the completion of my work in the dockyard. I thought that if I occupied the house and took some of the furniture to Yokoska, it would justify me in paying so much rent. I was not sorry that Mr. Gargan ceased to be in my employ at Yokoska, as I found him ill-natured and continually grumbling. The Japanese officials at the yard, who looked upon him to some extent as an assistant to myself, frequently complained to me that he addressed them in the most contemptuous manner: sometimes calling them "monkeys" in the Japanese language. One day the interpreter complained of him three times, and asked me to request him to address the officials in English, so that I might understand what he said. I requested him frequently to speak in English.

Plaintiff.—You are on your oath, mind, Mr. Wiard!

His Honour:—He knows that. What is the use of you making such remarks?

Defendant continued:—A day or two afterwards, Mr. Gargan apologised and said that he was very sorry, and it should not occur again. If Mr. Gargan charges me rent for the furniture and rent for 52 Bluff, he charges me twice over for the furniture. Mr. Gargan was not in my service at Yokoska before the 9th of June, when the contract was written.

Defendant remarked that he felt exhausted and would be glad if the case could be postponed.

Mr. Gargan asked that the case might be finished to-day, as he came all the way from Kobe to attend to it, and did not want to risk the possibility of losing his situation through remaining in Yokohama for a long time.

Adjourned till Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock.

IN THE DANISH CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before E. DE BAVIER, Esq., *Consul-General*.

Messrs. KOLVIG and VAN TORP, *Assessors*.

Monday, August 20th, 1877.

KAJI TAKIJIRO. *vs.* THE ESTATE OF THE LATE N. STIBOLT

On Saturday last Mr. Hall and Mr. Ness, addressed the Court on behalf of the parties they represented, and to-day was given the following

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff in this case, Kaji Takijiro, a Japanese subject, claims to recover from the defendant, as executrix of the late Mr. Stibolt, the sum of \$831.75, alleged to be due to him by Stibolt for work done as a carpenter. The defence is non-indebtedness except in the

sum of \$55. The only proof produced in favour of plaintiff's claim, is a note book in which are set down different amounts making up the aggregate of the claims. There is no other proof whatever either verbal or documentary to show that the amount is really due except the statements of the plaintiff himself. In contradiction of these we have the statement made by Stibolt just previous to his death, that only the amount of \$55 was due. Under these circumstances, considering that it is impossible to have the evidence of Stibolt in full, that of the plaintiff cannot be received as satisfactory of the truth of his claim. The Court is therefore compelled to reject the claim and to give judgment only for the amount of \$55, admitted to be due. The Court therefore adjudges that defendant to pay the plaintiff within one week from date the sum of \$55 and costs of suit.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT AT KANAGAWA.

BEFORE ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Wednesday, August 29th, 1877.

MESSRS. BUSCH, SCHRAUB & Co. *vs.* NISHIMURA KIMBEI.

Mr. Schraub represented his firm.

This was a claim for \$189, value of 30 pieces of cloth sold to defendant last April, or for an order compelling him to take delivery of the goods.

It appears that defendant purchased these goods and was to take delivery in a few days. He did not come, however, for some time afterwards, on which occasion he promised to send for the goods. Still it was the old story, he failed to fulfil his promise. About a fortnight ago defendant called on plaintiff and said he was willing to take delivery of the goods. He was conducted to the godown, and as soon as he saw the goods, he said they were spotted and so damaged that he could not take delivery and went away. Plaintiff did not deny that the goods were spotted when inspected on this last occasion, but asserted most positively that they were in good order when sold to defendant, and were in every respect equal to the sample supplied to defendant, and whatever damage they afterwards sustained was in consequence of defendant not taking delivery at the time the contract was entered into. Plaintiff stated that this was not the first occasion in which he had been served badly by defendant, and that he was determined not to let him off this time.

On the Court sitting His Honour asked plaintiff for the original contract, which was produced. Plaintiff said that the goods were sold on the 17th of April, when they were in perfect good order and condition. He was ready to deliver the goods. Defendant did not take delivery, and after the filing of the petition in the German Court, he came and said that he would take delivery and asked permission to inspect the goods. It was then found that the goods were stained, which had been the result of their being kept in the godown so long. Plaintiff maintained that he was not responsible for the damage, as the goods were lying in his godown at defendant's risk. Afterwards defendant offered to take the damaged goods at a reduction of \$1 per piece, which plaintiff refused. The statement in defendant's answer that plaintiff had offered to make allowance was untrue. The goods were not more liable to damage than other goods.

Defendant was now examined.

His Honour said that according to plaintiff's own statement the goods were not liable to more damage than other goods: consequently if they got damaged it showed they were not kept in a proper place. Moreover, it was always surmised in the case of a person selling goods to another who did not take delivery, that the seller agreed to the delay until such time as he filed a petition. And if any damage occurred to the goods in the meantime the seller was responsible.

Plaintiff argued that when he sold the goods to defendant they were in good and perfect order, and were lying at his own risk.

His Honour said that he would give judgment later, and if plaintiff did not like it, he could appeal.

Plaintiff said he was quite aware of that; and then complained because defendant's testimony had not been interpreted to him.

Defendant's evidence was then read, showing that he admitted that the goods were in good order when bought, so far as he knew. But he had not examined them, as plaintiff had not offered to let him see them.

Friday, August 24th, 1877.

G. W. MILLER v. NAKAYAMA GONJIRO & ANOTHER.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$500 damages sustained by the defendants not fulfilling a contract to supply lighters to ballast the steamer *Duna*.

From the plaintiff's statement it appears that the defendants are lighter agents, doing business at the English hatoba. On the morning of the 6th July, plaintiff paid to defendants the sum of \$17.50, being payment in full and in advance for lighters to carry one hundred tons of ballast from Oota to the M. B. S. *Duna*. He agreed, further, to pay for any detention that might occur when the lighters were loaded, as the M. B. Company usually paid the highest price for work done quickly, expense was no object and the defendants were aware of this and it was with malicious intent to deprive him of the work of the Company that defendants did not carry out their agreement to put the ballast on the *Duna*. When the \$17.50 were paid, it was with the understanding that the lighters would proceed to Oota immediately. Plaintiff engaged coolies and ballast on the morning of the 6th, and they remained idle all that day, waiting for lighters to go to Oota. On the following day defendants promised faithfully that the lighters should go to Oota, and coolies were again hired, but no lighters went. The next day plaintiff went to see why it was the contract was not fulfilled, and told them that the *Duna* was hourly expected from Shinagawa. They again promised as on the previous occasions, with the same result. This was on a Saturday, and on that evening the *Duna* arrived and plaintiff had no boats ready with ballast to send alongside owing to the deception of the defendants, and the result was the *Duna* had to take in cargo, as she could not wait for ballast and had to proceed on her voyage without any. A responsible person in the M. B. Company guaranteed that lighters should be engaged to ballast the *Duna* and the *Kumamoto Maru*. These lighters were obtained from the defendants and the person referred to is ready to pay for them on the settlement of this action, according to the decision of the Court. Plaintiff said that for the loss sustained to his reputation as stevedore, and the actual loss sustained through not completing his engagement to supply the *Duna* with

ballast, he claimed \$500, though he ought to have assessed the damage at \$1000, as he had lost the patronage of the Company. The defendants had not only broken their contract with him, but had used every possible means to prevent other boats being engaged.

As the plaintiff had more evidence to produce, the case was adjourned till the 30th instant at 10 a.m.

Thursday, August 30th, 1877.

On the case being resumed to-day, the plaintiff produced some documents showing his engagement with the Mitsu Bishi Company. A Japanese witness was also examined on behalf of the plaintiff, but he really knew nothing of the case, and eventually it turned out that he was not the right man. After some time, during which the plaintiff and his interpreter, the Court and its interpreter, became mixed up in a web of misunderstandings, it was arranged that two other witnesses should be called on behalf of the plaintiff. Another person was also required, but as no one knew his name it was thought there would be some difficulty in producing him.

Several witnesses were examined for the defence. Their evidence was to the effect that at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 7th they got an order to go to O-ota to load ballast. They went. One boat was loaded with 13 tons of ballast, when Mrs. Miller came on the scene and informed them that the ballast was not required. In consequence of this the other boats did not load. Next morning, they went to plaintiff and received the same answer to their enquiries as they had received the night before, viz. that the ballast was not required. They then claimed that they were entitled to some consideration for having loaded the boat, but did not get any and had to pay for getting the boat emptied.

Mr. Miller explained that when Mrs. Miller went to O-ota, only about 2½ tons of ballast were in the boat said to have contained thirteen tons, and that it was then too late as the *Duna* was going away early the next day.

Plaintiff's interpreter was then examined.

J. McGregor, was called and said that, on the 6th of July, he heard plaintiff and defendant making a bargain about some ballast for the *Duna*. This was about 10 o'clock, and defendant agreed to send one boat at once and five more boats at one o'clock. The amount to be paid was to be 17½ cents per ton; and if the boats were detained at night, double that amount was to be paid. Miller then went and engaged twenty odd coolies to load the lighters when they arrived at one o'clock. Witness was at O-ota till three o'clock, and the boats had not arrived up to that time. The following day witness was there and still no boats came. On Saturday afternoon Miller bought some ballast from a Chinaman, but the *Duna* went away without her full complement of ballast, and the captain was very angry. Miller paid the defendant \$17.50 in advance.

The case was then adjourned till Sept. 3rd.

Monday, September 3rd, 1877.

The Court explained to the plaintiff that the defendants were unable to attend the Court to-day, and so had appointed an attorney as their representative.

Mrs. Miller was then examined and stated that she had written the petition. The lighters that had been engaged were lying

loaded at the English Hatoba; and when requested to proceed to Shinagawa the coolies refused to go that day, as they had received no orders from their employers, the defendants. Witness went to one of defendants' houses for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of this, but he sent his servant to say that he was not at home, though witness knew that he was. About 60 coolies had been engaged and had already been sent to put the ballast on board the vessel. Captain Eckstrand and a Japanese Captain called at plaintiff's house about eleven o'clock at night, saying that they had received instructions by telegraph that the ballast was to be sent to Shinagawa. The next morning the lighters were unloaded, and about 9 o'clock they left the hatoba for Shinagawa, to ballast the *Kumamoto Maru*. The witness' testimony relative to the ballasting of the *Duna* was corroborative of plaintiff's evidence, with the addition that ballast had been purchased from a Chinaman, and was alongside that vessel on the Sunday morning.

Some Japanese witnesses were then called to support the statement made by plaintiff that Jiukichi and Gonjiro had prevented him from obtaining other boats; and that the lighters were not ready on Saturday night at 6 o'clock. Their testimony was contrary to what was expected by the plaintiff.

His Honor announced that, if possible, he would give judgment on the evidence already adduced; but if he felt perplexed on any point it might be necessary for plaintiff to attend the Court again.

Saturday, 25th August, 1877.

H. AHRENS & Co. vs. NODA SHIKODZO.

The plaintiffs claim the fulfilment of a contract on the part of the defendant, in which he had engaged to take delivery of one hundred lamp-posts, valued at \$2,300, but had failed to do so.

This case was brought before the Court last May, and it was then arranged that the defendant should have time given him to come to terms with the plaintiffs, and in the event of his not arranging the case satisfactorily another sitting was to take place. He did not exert himself to have the matter settled out of Court, hence the continuation of the case to-day. Defendant being a poor man, and really unable to take over the lamp-posts, the plaintiffs are anxious to have the decision of the Court in order that they may have a claim on the defendant's surety, a person in connection with the Tokio Gas Works. Defendant offered, in the interval, the sum of \$200. But as lamp-posts are not an article for which a market can be found every day in Yokohama, the offer was not accepted.

Plaintiffs stated that they had had several conversations with the defendant, but could not come to any arrangement with him. The order of the Court was made on the 10th of May, and as defendant did not call upon the plaintiffs, they wrote him a letter expressing surprise at his negligence, and a few days afterwards he called. They asked the Court that judgment might be given to-day, ordering the defendant to take delivery of the posts within a short time, and if he did not do so, that he might then be adjudged bankrupt.

The defendant having been briefly examined, His Honour said he would give judgment on the 5th September.

Wednesday, September 5th, 1877.

H. AHRENS & Co. vs. NODA SHIKODZO.

The defendant in this case contracted with the plaintiffs for a number of iron lamp-posts, but failed to fulfil his obligations: hence the present action.

The first hearing took place in May last, and was continued on the 25th of last month.

When the Court assembled to-day, His Honour announced that the defendant had been notified to attend, but had not done so. However, judgment would be rendered, notwithstanding his absence. The interpreter then read the following

JUDGMENT.

Defendant declares that Plaintiff is aware and recognizes himself that the goods arrived at a much higher price than what had first been estimated. However when the first writing was exchanged between the contracting parties the defendant declares having received from Plaintiff a written estimation, but that he, Defendant, can not find the document, and has unluckily no proof to show this, having returned it to Plaintiff.

Defendant further declares also that although he states that the price has decidedly augmented a great deal higher than the former estimation, this is only a verbal declaration, which he is not able to corroborate by written proof; but taking in consideration Defendant's statement and considering the documents handed by Plaintiff to Defendant, viz: Documents 1 to 3, it seems to be clearly shown that at that time Defendant was in want of these goods, and that consequently he engaged himself in contract to take delivery of same even in case of their arriving at a higher price than the first estimation. Thus whereas according to the above is supposed to be higher than the first estimation, Defendant has certainly a right to make any objections against the carrying out of this transaction.

The case being as above stated, Defendant is hereby condemned to pay without any delay to Plaintiff the amount still due as mentioned in document No. 1 being \$2,168.04 cts., and also the interest due thereupon according to contract.

In consideration of certain conventions existing between our two countries there are no process fees.

5th September, 1877.

YOKOHAMA SAIBANSHO.

Monday, August 27th, 1877.

ABDEL KADER vs. HASEGAWA HIKOTARO.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of 200 yen, money held in trust by defendant, who did not attend the Court to-day.

It appears from the evidence, that the plaintiff resides in Tokio. For the last twelve years he has been acquainted with the defendant and often transacted business with him and his father, who was formerly Mayor of a village near Yokohama. From time to time plaintiff, who was on the most intimate terms with defendant, deposited with him certain sums of money, giving him the right to use it free of interest, on the understanding that the money was to be returned when plaintiff wanted it. By October, 1874, plaintiff had deposited with defendant as much as 200 yen, and received a document, signed and sealed, from the defendant acknowledging having received that amount. On the 25th and 26th of January this year, plaintiff had four documents stolen from him,

and amongst them was the receipt for 200 yen. On account of this, plaintiff went to defendant and informed him of his loss and requested him to give another receipt. This defendant agreed to do, but said that owing to changes having taken place in the business, he was not in possession of his seal. Plaintiff requested him to give a document acknowledging the debt and to seal it with his thumb nail. This was done; and plaintiff at the same time informed defendant that he should require the money at the end of sixty days. Shortly after that, plaintiff was taken ill, and before he became convalescent defendant called upon him and gave him a proper receipt for the money, with his seal attached. Plaintiff noticed that the seal was a red one, while on the former occasion it was black, and he mentioned this circumstance to defendant, who said it was of no consequence, but if plaintiff liked he would put some thirty cent stamps upon it, which would make it all the more valuable. Plaintiff agreed to this, not thinking that defendant was designing to injure him. He afterwards applied for the money, taking a Japanese as witness. Defendant on that occasion acknowledged the debt, but pleaded inability to pay.

The witness referred to was then examined by the Court, and substantiated plaintiff's statement concerning defendant having acknowledged the debt in his presence.

His Honour remarked that, as the defendant was not present, it would be as well for plaintiff to leave his documents and they could then be shown to defendant if he called. If he did not call, judgment would be given in favour of plaintiff.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31. Ger. barq. *Tai-Lee*, Stösel, 253, from Hakodate, General, to Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
Sept. 1, U. S. gun-boat *Monocacy*, Comd. Fyffe, 1,370 tons, from Nagasaki via Kobe.
Sept. 1, Jap. str. *Akitsu-shima-Maru*, Ward, 1,146, from Kobe, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 2, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Smith, 1,701, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Sept. 2, Ger. barq. *Fetisch*, Schmidt, 441, from New York, Kerosene, to Grosser & Co.
Sept. 6, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 7, Brit. barq. *Parmenio*, Abbott, 396, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Order.
Sept. 7, Am. str. *China*, Freile, 3,836, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30, Ger. brig *Sophie*, Binge, 210, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Aug. 30, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdis, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Aug. 30, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. S. S. Co.
Aug. 31, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 1, Brit. str. *Burmese*, J. Luck, 1,268, for Kobe, General, despatched by Ed. Fischer & Co.
Sept. 3, Brit. barq. *Semantha*, Moiney, 950 tons, for Simonoski, Rice, despatched by Ed. Fischer & Co.
Sept. 5, Frch. str. *Volga*, Rolland, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
Sept. 5, Jap. str. *Kokonoya-Maru*, Hussey, 1,143, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 6, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Swain, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Troops, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 6, Jap. str. *Akitsu-shima-Maru*, Ward, 1,146, for Awomori, General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 8, Brit. barq. *Sir Wm. Wallace*, Colville, 966, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Kniffier & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Chiatellino, De Cristoforis, Foudra, Malfaza, Rossi, Hill Wurin and Sekie.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Dr. and Mrs. Dönitz and child. Mr. and Mrs. Lilley, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Parrie, Miss K. Brown, Miss Brown, Mrs. Yoshida, Messrs. H. Kniffier, Lucas, Churchill, Robertson, Brown, Haswell, Metcalf, Vorwers, Pohl, Kog, Kirby, Prince Kaminomiya, General Naigo, 46 Japanese in the Cabin and 761 Japanese and 2 Chinese in the steerage. For America: Messrs. Reid, Thompson, Dunn and Rodewald.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Gould and infant, Mrs. Moriyama, Master Moriyama, Mrs. Otaki, Miss Oii, Mrs. Kato, Col. T. W. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Hagi, and child, Messrs. Fujisaki, Hagi, Kajikawa, Kikumura, C. Dawson, U. M. Long, F. Keefe, Hatori, Aba, Matsudaira, Kitagawa, Uchida, Yngiyama, Masumura, Hayami, Furuga, Ohnaka, W. Lee, and G. E. Hagt.

Per Brit. str. *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—General T. B. Van Buren, U. S. Consul General, Mrs. Goodrich, Dr. Wills and ward, Capt. Lord, Messrs. J. Hadley, Marcus Samuels, Armstrong, J. F. Rodewald, A. F. Thompson, Frank Reid, and J. Dunn; 1 European and 87 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* for Hongkong:—Mrs. W. F. Gair, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Williams, Messrs. S. Loring, F. Bowden; and 225 Chinese in the steerage.

Per German barque *Tai-Lee* from Hakodate:—Mr. A. Malcolm.

Per Brit. str. *Burmese* for Kobe:—Mr. Gaspar.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* from Hongkong:—Lieut. C. E. Colahan, and 8 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Volga* for Hongkong:—Prince de Montenuovo, Prince von Lichtenstein, Mr. Korbel, Revd. P. Vigowroux, Messrs. Rayment, Donsabés, Coler, H. B. Carnegie, E. Martin, Dupont, J. Lyons, C. Owen, and Maecel.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—The Hon. and Mrs. G. Wiley Wells, Judge and Mrs. Denny, The Revd. and Mrs. Fleming Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Davison and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Dunn, Colonel Murier, Messrs. Alfred Lister, Marshall, Morris, Burns, M. Sameshima, Ando, Tripp, and H. Kniffier.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Capt. and Mrs. Walker and 3 children, Mrs. Hussey and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oku, Mr. and Mrs. M. Oku and 2 children, Messrs. Heits, Poate, Place, Glennie, Kelly, Davidson, Wilcox, Livingstone, Myers, Gargan, Roach, Ullmann, 25 Japanese and 2 Japanese Medical Officers; and 1 European, 1 Chinese, and 278 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *China* from Hongkong:—Mrs. E. McLean, Miss F. McLean, Miss E. McLean, Mr. H. McLean, Major Emerson, Miss C. Grimstead, Mrs. Stephens, and Mr. Jacob Bell.

REPORTS.

The U. S. S. *Monocacy* reports:—Left Nagasaki on Tuesday, 28th, and Kobe on 30th ultimo, at two p.m. Experienced fine weather throughout the passage, arriving in Yokohama this morning at 4 o'clock. When the *Monocacy* left Nagasaki the *Kearsage* was there. H. M.'s S. *Egeria* was lying at Kobe; and the M. B. S. *Akitsu-shima-Maru*, was loading there for this port.

The German barque *Fetish* reports:—Left New York on the 12th of April. Crossed the equator on the 16th May in long. 23° W.; had moderate S. E. trades; passed the meridian of the Cape on the 21st of June in lat. 40.10 S. Had strong westerly gales while running the Easting down, and one hurricane during the first three days of July. Passed an American barque on the 5th of July in lat. 37.50 S. long. 76 E. with rudder damaged. Made Amsterdam Island on the 6th July; thence to Java Heads had strong easterly trades. Passed Anjer on the 24th July, and came up through Banca Straits with fine weather, and in the China sea had fresh S. W. winds to 21° North. On the 25th August when near Kurosima, experienced a typhoon from E. S. E., wind veering by East to North, lasting 20 hours. Ma o Rock Island on the 1st September, and arrived in port on the 2nd instant, making the passage in 142 days.

The American steamer *China* reports:—Sailed from Hongkong August 30th at 3 p.m., had N. E. winds and fine weather throughout, and arrived at Yokohama September 7th at 7.20 p.m.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

Imports remain actually without movement, and no change has taken place since the quotations given in our last. The barques *Fetisch*, with kerosene from New York, and *Parmenio*, with coal from Sydney, N. S. W., have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex steamers *Indus* and *Lombardy* from London, *Hesperia* from Hamburg, and *Tigre* from Marseilles, is to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings— 7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece. 8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. " 8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. " 9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	\$1.30 to 1.75 1.60 to 2.35 1.50 to 2.25 2.00 to 2.47½	Quotations purely nominal.
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. " T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. " Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. " Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. " Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. " Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb. Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece. Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. " Taffachelass 12 yds. 43 in. "	2.25 to 2.40 1.10 to 1.60 2.50 to 2.70 1.60 to 2.20 0.12½ to 0.14 0.65 to 0.75 6.70 to 7.75 0.73 to 0.85 2.00 to 2.30	
COTTON YARN.		
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul. Nos. 28 to 32 " Nos. 38 to 42 " Indian No. 20 "	28.50 to 31.50 32.25 to 34.75 35.00 to 38.50 29.00 to 29.50	Demand is chiefly for medium quality of 16/24 and 28/32.
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.		
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece. Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. " Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 31 in. " do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. " Camlet Corda, 30 yds. 32 in. " Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard. do. (Figured) " Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. " Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. " Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. " Union, 54 in. to 56 in. " Italian, 32 in. " Blankets, 7 lb. per lb.	15.00 to 16.00 10.50 to 11.50 3.75 to 4.70 4.75 to 6.70 6.10 to 6.75 0.16½ to 0.17½ 0.22 to 0.30 0.80 to 1.50 0.35 to 0.50 0.65 to 0.75 0.50 to 0.70 0.24 to 0.32 0.42½ to 0.46	Plain Lustres and Orleans in slight demand at ½ cent. below quotations. Fair enquiry at quotations.
METALS AND SUNDRIES.		
Iron, Flat and Round per picul. do. Nail-rod " do. Hoop " do. Pig " Lead " Quicksilver " Coal " Sugar, " do. Jim pah. 1 " do. Khib pah. 2 " do. Kok pah. 3 " do. Kung fun. 4 " do. Formosa (bags) " do. (baskets) " do. Amoy Brown "	2.80 to 3.50 2.75 to 3.40 1.50 to 1.80 8.00 to 8.25 8.40 to 8.50 8.00 to 8.20 7.40 to 7.50 6.70 to 7.00 4.70 to 4.75 4.50 to 4.60 4.10 to 4.25	Sight demand for Bar Iron. Stocks of all kinds estimated at 30,000 piculs. Markets weak and business small.

EXCHANGE.

Somewhat more business has been doing in private bills, and sterling rates have stiffened: the demand for Bank paper is limited.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0d.	ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....73½
" " do.....Sight.....3s. 11½d.	" Private.....10 days' sight.....74½
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0½d.	" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....1½ per cent.
" " Documents 6 do. ....4s. 0½d.	" Private.....10 days' sight.....2 per cent. dis.
" " Continental 6 do. ....4s. 0½d.	" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....95
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.05	" Private.....30 days' sight.....96½
" do.....Sight.....4.95	" NEW YORK.—Bank, Sight.....95
" Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.10	" Private.....30 days' sight.....97
" Documents 6 do. ....5.10	

Gold Yen, 394. Silver Yen, 407. Kinsats, 420½.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—On the 30th ult. we quoted the market steady, and about that time a few purchases were made on easier terms than our last quotations; since the 1st instant, however, all is changed, buyers acting freely on a badly supplied market, the result has been a continued advance amounting to upwards of \$70 per picul.

The better classes of Hanks have been the most sought after, chiefly for the Continental market. Oshius have also commanded some attention.

The unsold stock does not exceed 700 bales, upwards of two-thirds of which are old silk.

Settlements for the period under review amount to 700 bales, arrivals being about 500 bales. Actual shipments to date amount to 3,152 bales, against 9,690 bales same date last season.

TEA.—Business during the interval since our last issue has been much restricted, settlements only amounting to some 2,200 piculs. Prices shew no change, but native holders are only offering inferior qualities, all desirable Teas being for the moment withheld from the market.

Our export from Japan now begins to show a falling off in comparison with last season, and unless injudicious and inflatory telegrams be received from the American markets, we expect that the export for the season 1877-78 will not equal more than 20 million pounds.

DESCRIPTION.								PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK :—									
Mayebashi	Hanks 1	to 2	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 540 to 570	} Excited and higher prices demanded.
and	" 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	510 to 530	
	" 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 to 500	
Shinshiu	" 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 to 470	
	" 3½ to 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 to 440	
Oshius, Best	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 to 520	
Hamatskis, Fair to medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 to 440	
TEA :—									
Common...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 9 to 11	
Good Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 to 14	
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 17	
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 to 21	
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 to 25	
Finest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 to 30	
Choice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 and upwards.	
SUNDRIES :—									
Awabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$24.00 to 33.00 per picul.	
Beche-de-mer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 36.00 "	
Bees'-wax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.00 to 42.00 "	
Camphor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.00 to 19.50 "	
China Root	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.40 to 2.60 per picul.	
Coals, Japanese...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00 to 8.00 per ton.	
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.50 to 24.00 "	
Cuttle Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.50 to 17.00 "	
Gall Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.50 to 9.00 per catty.	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.55 to 1.60 "	
" (100 a 120 " " )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.35 to 1.40 per picul.	
Isinglass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 25.00 "	
Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.00 to 39.00 "	
Rapeseed Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.00 to 12.00 "	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.15 to 2.20 "	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.50 to 3.80 "	
" Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— " "
" Large green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.20 to 2.40 "	
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 33.00 "	
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00 to 2.10 "	
Tobacco, Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00 to 9.00 "	
Vegetable-wax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.50 to 12.00 "	

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
UNITED STATES and EUROPE via San Francisco or Suez.

Per P. M. Str. "City of Tokio."

YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1877.

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DIED.

On the 10th September, at No. 9, Bluff, at 3 A.M.,
DAVID SCOTT, JR.

On the 14th September, at Shinbashi, Tokio,
JOHN ENGLAND, M.I.C.E., Principal Engineer, Imperial Government Railways, Tokio, aged 54 years.

Summary.

OUR last MAIL SUMMARY was dated the 8th instant, for despatch by the P. M. Steamer *China*, which left on the following (Sunday) afternoon. Since then we have received the following mails:—

Per O. & O. *Gaelic*, S. Fr'isco, 21 Aug., arrd. 11 Sept.
„ M. M. *Tanais*, M'seilles, 27 July, „ 11 Sept.
„ P. & O. *Sunda*, London, 3 Aug., „ 15 Sept.
„ M. M. *Volga*, M'seilles, 12 Aug., „ 27 Sept.

And despatched the following:—

Per P. & O. *Malacca*, for Southampton12 Sept.
„ M. M. *Tibre*, for Marseilles.....19 Sept.
„ O. & O. *Belgic*, for San Francisco20 Sept.

LATEST telegraphic advices from London are to the 27th instant.

As the interval between the departures of the *China* on the 9th, and of the *Belgic* which sailed on the 20th instant, was so small, we did not print a Summary for despatch by the latter vessel.

Owing to the change in the monsoon, and the consequent annual alteration in the dates of sailing hence of vessels of the P. & O. and

M. M. Companies, no mail has left this port for Europe this week. The P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, sailing on Tuesday, the 2nd proximo, resumes the service hence *via* Hongkong.

THE matter of most absorbing interest to foreigners during the past three weeks has been the outbreak of epidemic or Asiatic cholera. Official medical intimation of the visitation was first given on the morning of Monday, the 17th instant, and was not the mere thoughtless expression of one man's opinion, but the result of careful deliberation among several medical men practising in the Settlement, who came to the conclusion that to withhold the fact from the community would be, at least, imprudent. For some days before the notice was given, ample opportunity was afforded, in cases which had declared themselves among Japanese, of coming to a correct conclusion on this important subject. When once the fact was made known, prompt measures were taken by the Kencho authorities to disinfect the native town, to provide accommodation and treatment for native patients, and by sanitary measures generally to prevent as far as possible the spread of the epidemic. The foreign Consuls met; and, after consultation with the Governor of Kanagawa, a Board of Health was formed to look after the safety of the foreign Settlement. All necessary provisions have been made and precautions taken. Settlement and Bluff have been portioned out into districts, each submitted to the inspection of members of the Board of Health selected by lot; and the danger of the propagation of the disease among foreigners is reduced to a minimum. Some doubt having been expressed among the foreign community as to the reality, not of the existence of an epidemic, but of the name by which it should be called, owing perhaps to the undisguised incredulity of one practitioner, and the want of opportunity of two surgeons of foreign men-of-war to give an authoritative opinion, ten medical gentlemen, including the experienced Surgeons in charge of the British and American Naval Hospitals, have addressed a memorandum to the foreign community, stating in temperate language that the epidemic is no other than Asiatic cholera. The percentage of deaths among Japanese is not comparatively large, varying from six to thirteen daily; but this may certainly, in part, be ascribed to the excellence and completeness of the precautionary measures taken. Only four foreigners have, so far, been attacked, and only one case has proved fatal.

WHATEVER ravages may be made by cholera, and they bid fair to be restricted by medical precaution, they will be more than counterbalanced by the effects which returning peace, after a long half-year of war and bloodshed in Kiushiu, will bring with her.

There really seems to be no room to doubt now that the Satsuma insurrection has been brought to a close, with the final defeat and death of the leaders at Kagoshima. On the 24th instant official telegrams were received by the Government in Tokio, announcing that a battle had been fought at daylight, and that Saigo, Kirino, and Henmi had been killed. Comparatively few details have come to hand; but we glean from despatches and letters sparsely published in the native papers that but a small number, probably only some three hundred men, had succeeded in entering Kagoshima after their daring march from Nobeoka. Subsequent operations on the part of the Imperialists seem to have been confined to a bombardment, from the vessels of war in harbour, of the citadel and portion of the town occupied by the insurgents, and a close investment of the place; so that the last remains of the Satsuma army were really caught, to use a favourite expression of the imperialists and their supporters, "like a ~~rat~~ in a bag." At length a final assault was made, and those of the insurgents who did not fall, surrendered to their foes. The head of the warlike chieftain is said to have been cut off and carried away by a small band of his retainers, but subsequently recovered. With the close of the Satsuma insurrection, an era of peace may, if its rulers will endeavour to meet the wishes of the people, be in store for the country. Without that, tranquillity cannot be permanent. At present, some chance exists of a return of vitality to business, which has long been languishing.

POLITICALLY matters are quiet in the provinces. The success of the Government in Kiushiu will probably have the effect of allaying open disaffection elsewhere.

THE rate of interest, which has hitherto been arbitrary and exorbitantly high among Japanese, has been legally fixed at rates, which for this country are not excessive.

THE funeral of the Princess Seikanin-no-Miya, to whose decease we alluded in our last, was celebrated with great pomp on the 13th instant. Her remains were laid beside those of the Shogun, her husband.

TS'KIDJI, Tokio, ground-rents have been readjusted. Land-renters in the Concession have had their rents reduced by twenty-five per cent., or from 37½ sen to 28 sen per tsubo. The history of the new arrangement will be found within, in an article on the subject. Individual foreign land-holders on the Yokohama Bluff are now agitating for a consideration of their claims for an abatement.

A PRINCE has been born to one of the *Shoji*. As the Empress has no children, this boy may be considered heir presumptive to the throne.

THE CLOSE OF THE INSURRECTION.

WITH the deaths of Saigo and the other two rebel commanders at Kagoshima, notified to the Government in Tokio by telegraph, and published in our issue of the 24th, the rebellion, which had its active origin in Kagoshima nearly eight months ago, has now received its death blow. There seems to be no reason to doubt the accuracy of the information, although it is by no means full in detail. The morning native papers, published in the capital and Yokohama, give in effect nothing further than the same news as we have published, a thing which is somewhat to be wondered at, inasmuch as telegrams have been constantly arriving from the South addressed to the Government, and it is to be only reasonably supposed containing accounts of the action at the close of which the last remnants of the rebel army died or surrendered. The manner in which Saigo, Kirino, and Murata came by their end, whether they fell in fight, or, finding all future chance of victory hopeless, killed themselves, is not yet stated. Indeed there exists just a grain of uncertainty whether Saigo is actually one of the slain. In a short telegram supplied to the *Choya Shinbun*, it is stated that the head of Saigo Takamori has not yet been discovered. The same paper asserts that none of the rebels had escaped, those who were not killed having surrendered, and promises to publish fuller details. Even the date and place of the deaths of the three rebel commanders are not authoritatively stated. The *Hochi Shinbun* mentions, as a mere rumor, that the day before the final victory, or on the 23rd instant, "Saigo, Kirino, and Murata were killed at Iwazaki on Shiroyama." If a despatch said to have come from Prince Higashi Fushimi-Miya is to be taken as authentic, the last imperial victory was almost a bloodless one, and the hypothesis of Saigo and his two companions having committed suicide is strengthened. The Prince says that at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th instant his troops stormed the rebel position on Shiroyama in Kagoshima. At five what fighting there was had entirely ceased. Not a gun was discharged. No lives were lost on the side of the imperialists, and only eight or nine soldiers were wounded.

The Home Minister is said to have ordered the return to the East of the extra police forces stationed in Shikoku; so that it is evident that no trouble is apprehended in that island.

We have nothing but congratulations to offer to the Government upon their victory after a protracted struggle; but we do hope that the brave men whom they have conquered will not have fought and bled in vain: that the "cause" which those men put forward as the object and excuse of their revolt will yet triumph: and that the rulers of Japan will spontaneously grant that popular freedom after which the country's best and brightest spirits yearn. We are convinced that until it is granted the country will know no lasting peace and prosperity; and its rulers no permanent tranquillity and none but a delusive freedom from apprehension.

Since writing the above we learn from a reliable source that one of the telegrams received by the Government states that, after six hours' fighting, some of the imperial soldiers surrounded Saigo, who, finding escape hopeless, and that his enemies wished to capture rather than kill him, endeavored to shoot himself. Before he could

adjust his pistol, it was wrenched from his grasp: he was pinioned, and the soldiers were proceeding to bind him, when some of his own followers dashed them on one side, and, to a blow from one of their sabres, Saigo's head fell to the ground. It was seized by his retainers, who fought their way clear of their foes, and bore it away. This accounts for the report above-mentioned that Saigo's head had not been discovered. Our informant adds that the government have received intelligence of its subsequent recovery through the capture of the small band who were endeavouring to save it from posthumous dishonour.

CHOLERA CONTAGION.

THE much agitated question concerning the contagion of cholera, whether, if it be considered contagious, it is spread by miasma or contagium, must be considered, under the light we now possess, as follows: that cholera can be spread only by contagion, i.e., by germs which are carried from a diseased to a healthy person; but that these disease germs infect only comparatively rarely by intercourse or contact with cholera patients, since they possess relatively but little vitality in the air of the sick room, and are present mostly in inconsiderable quantity.

On the other hand, a certain number of the germs and a given vitality are necessary for the propagation of the disease. And these conditions are better met in fluids than in air; hence contagion is more frequent when the germs are communicated through a fluid, than when transmitted through the air. Should the germs of cholera excretions fall into a closet, for instance, and from there find their way by filtration into drinking water, or subterraneous habitations, the individuals who had appropriated the most germs would suffer most severely. The danger of contagion in cholera, therefore, is relatively less from direct contact with cholera patients than from frequent contact with insidious and latent germs proliferated from these patients. Hence the great care which is necessary in seasons of epidemic to provide for proper drainage; and to take all possible precautions in so vital a matter as cleanliness, both personal and throughout and around habitations.

TS'KIDJI GROUND-RENTS RE-ADJUSTED.

WHETHER, when he rendered judgment for the plaintiff in the case of the TOKIO-FU *vs.* BLOCKLEY, as far as the claim extended to arrears of ground-rent only, and left the demand for interest to be decided, if necessary, after future arguments, Mr. WILKINSON merely shelved a question which he had reason to believe would soon adjust itself, is now matter of little moment. Indeed, as the whole question of the Ts'kidji ground-rents has at length been amicably adjusted for the present, or indeed until such time as the much needed work of revision of the treaties is completed, the waste of time and money expended in legal proceedings in two Courts in Yokohama, on a subject which might better first than last have been adjusted between the Foreign Ministers and the Japanese Government, forces itself upon public notice as cause for regret. In the diametrically opposite decisions which have been

rendered by two judges, neither of whom can be accused of lacking patience, or sparing pains, there is no comfort for this regret. The evidence adduced in favor of the TOKIO-FU before General VAN BUREN was of the most meagre kind, while the case for the plaintiff can hardly be said to have been conducted at all. Hence the U. S. Consul-General's decision excited little surprise, based as it necessarily was, most upon the mass of evidence of loss sustained by the defendant and his witnesses, and what were so strongly urged as the "equities" of the case. The suit against the BLOCKLEYS was conducted in a very different manner, by a barrister of ability, who adduced evidence which was omitted, and argued points of law which were untouched, in the BATCHELDER trial. Thus, there is far more reason than at the first glance meets the eye for the extreme divergence between the two judgments. Possibly the fact that an American court of *law* is, admittedly, more also of a court of *equity*, than is a British tribunal, should also be taken for something in any comparison.

The tangled skein which, in the hands of the legal fraternity, became during so many months more and more kinked and knotted, has been unravelled by common sense, aided by a sense of justice. The Japanese Government has long seen that "equities" existed by which the complaints of the foreign land-renters of Ts'kidji were in great part justified. So long ago as April, 1876, they admitted this, in so far as they had already at that time taken the alleged grievances into consideration. The Japanese often go slowly; but *chi va piano, va sano e anche lontano*; and in this instance they have gone both safely and far.

On the 14th October, 1876, or while the case of the TOKIO-FU against Captain BATCHELDER was being heard in the U. S. Consular-General Court, a "joint note," signed by all the members of the foreign Diplomatic Corps, was forwarded to the Japanese Government. It was to the effect that, as they had expressed in frequent interviews with the officials, the Ministers thought that certain equities were due to the foreign land-renters in Tokio, under the treaty regulations: and it suggested that the questions at issue would be well and satisfactorily solved by a reduction, to commence on the 1st July, 1876, of about one-half of the Ts'kidji ground-rents—from 37½ sen to 19 sen per tsubo. The note further proposed the abandonment of all claims for interest on arrears of rents which should be paid up to the same date.

From the time when this note was forwarded until a few days since, when the matter was finally decided, it has been, at intervals, under the consideration of the authorities, who, but for more urgent business on their hands in the shape of domestic trouble and civil war, would no doubt have adjusted it some months since. The departure of the Court for Kyoto caused an adjournment of the consideration of the foreign ground-rent question; and then came the Satsuma trouble, and the detention at Kyoto of the Mikado's Ministers, who necessarily put off a settlement until their return to the capital. Throughout, however, they have shown a determination to cope with the grievances of their foreign residents in Tokio. Since their return they have found time to settle the difficulty. After mature consideration they found that the reduction, by one half, of the Ts'kidji ground-rents would be excessive, but were willing to admit a reduction of, say, twenty-five per cent., or from 37½ sen to 28 sen per tsubo, which would put the Tokio tenants on much

the same footing as their Yokohama brethren. If this were agreed to, and arrears of rent paid to 30th June, 1876, the TOKIO-FU would withdraw all claims for arrears of interest, and the new rate of rental would be charged from the 1st July, 1876. This arrangement has been agreed to by the Foreign Representatives; and will, no doubt, be accepted cheerfully by the Ts'kidji tenants, pending, as we said before, the revision of the treaties. Captain BATCHELDER, for one, against whom proceedings were first instituted, has willingly accepted the compromise, paid his arrears of rent to the 30th June last on his Ts'kidji allotments, and obtained receipts bearing the stamp of the TOKIO-FU.

It is worth while noticing here, that the equitable concession, made by the Japanese Government, has been made, not on the advice of their own foreign advisers, not in accordance with any scheme sketched out for them by any self-constituted or subsidized foreign organ of their own, but at the mere suggestion of the Representatives of the Treaty Powers.

In the interest of the Japanese authorities themselves, and in the discharge of a peremptory but unpleasant duty, we must point out how unsafe and unreliable a guide to trust to in any respect would be a journal, leaving out of the question all considerations of its lack of the great quality which renders any journal respectable—*independence*—which is capable of such tergiversation as that displayed by the *Tokio Times* on this very subject which has now been settled. We have every reason to believe that with the sources of information open to them, whether by the front or back stairs of Legations and Government Offices matters little, the promoters of the *Tokio Times* were aware of the arrangement proposed in October last, and the consummation of which has been postponed through the unavoidable causes which we have indicated above. Certainly in an article, temperate and consistent, in its second issue (13th January, 1877,) that journal sketched the state of things at issue between the TOKIO-FU and its foreign tenants, alluded to the plan of adjustment embodied in the "joint note" which we have above quoted, and in conclusion commended that scheme, and censured the Japanese for not at once accepting it in its full bearing—including a reduction of *five* per cent in the rentals, *understand*—thus:—

If the information we have received in relation to both parties is correct, as we certainly believe it to be, the Japanese have placed themselves in a false position. They have resisted an effort to settle the affair in a manner that would have been entirely to their advantage. By accepting the proposal, they would have gained important political benefits, and the trifling pecuniary stake at issue, as well; and they would have saved themselves the trouble of a burdensome litigation, the first stage of which has been adverse to them while the ultimate result is obscure. Their rejection of the compromise—if that can be called a compromise in which they were offered almost everything, and called upon to surrender nothing of value—is in all respects to be regretted. Allowing the case of the Tokio Fu to be the strongest ever presented, it would still have been better to keep it out of Court. If the government win it, here or elsewhere, they get a barren victory, with none of the political gains they might have secured. Omitting all consideration of the merits of their cause—calling it either the best or the worst in the world—we are sorry that they failed to respond to the invitation given them. If it could be done without loss of dignity, we should be glad to see them accept it even now.

The divergence between the judgments of General VAN BUREN and Mr. WILKINSON is complete and striking. It is explicable, however, as at the commencement of this article we briefly showed. If no other ex-

planation were possible, it could be explained simply on the ground that two distinct individuals are, by the very differences of human nature, always liable to take the most extremely opposite views of a common subject. But what is inexplicable is that a journalist, the same man with the same mind, actuated by the same objects, impelled by the same hopes, restrained by the same fears, without any reason for changing his opinion, without offering any excuse for the change, should within eight months take views of the same theme, as opposite as those of Mr. FACING-BOTH-WAYS. Our readers are familiar with the old story of the two knights, looking at the same shield, but each from an opposite side, and the deadly quarrel which followed on each one insisting that the shield was as he saw it. But the wildest imagination can hardly conceive of one same, sane, knight, seeing the shield from two sides at once, and doing battle with himself about the difference. Yet, as nearly as possible, this is what the *Tokio Times* does. Poor knight! In its issue of the 8th instant it has an article on the Ts'kidji land cases as opposed to the former one, as would be an article on atrocities in the *Pall Mall Budget* to one in the *Times* on the same subject. To realize the divergence, it would be necessary to read as we have done the two productions one after the other. An idea sufficiently accurate, however, of the difference of spirit under which the two articles were written, can be gathered from a comparison of the subjoined extract with the one we have quoted above.

It has been frequently asserted that however the law might be against the defendants in these cases, their position was a hard one, and was rendered a hard one by the fact that the government had allowed foreigners to reside (not to lease land, it should here be parenthetically remarked) out of the limits of Tsukiji. Nothing can be further from the truth. Nine-tenths of the foreigners living out of Tsukiji are in the employ of the government, and the renters of land in Tsukiji cannot pretend to have bought their lots upon the chance of the government having a numerous staff of foreign servants who might require residences within those limits. The fact is that when a part of Tokio was thrown open to foreigners it was supposed by many that a considerable proportion of foreign trade would be there conducted, and under this supposition land was purchased within Tsukiji as a speculation. This had not been fulfilled and the speculation has proved a bad one. But for this the government is in no way responsible; the speculators have simply made a bad venture, of which they must take the consequences.

There is much more before and after this in the same strain; but neither in its issue of the 8th September, nor in its two subsequent numbers, is there one word on the adjustment of the Ts'kidji ground rent question by the compromise suggested by the Foreign Ministers last year, and approved by the *Tokio Times* on the 13th January. Possibly this may be accounted for by the Japanese Government having wearied of bad counsels, false intelligence, the inculcation of a pernicious domestic and foreign policy, and having come to the determination to trust no more to blind guides, and to withhold in future information from those unworthy of confidence.

A PRIVATE letter, received by a gentleman in Yokohama, states that Commander Pelham Aldrich, R.N., has been appointed to the command of H. M. surveying vessel *Sylvia*. Captain Aldrich was with Captain Nares in the *Challenger*, and accompanied him on his transfer to the command of the Arctic expedition. He was promoted to Commander's rank on the 3rd November, 1876.

REVIEW.*

THE term "Freedom of the Press" has now been a household word in England for almost two hundred years; and the great possession has been looked upon during that period by Englishmen as the chief safeguard of their liberties, the guardian of morality, and the one human power before which oppression quails, and prosperous vice slinks away and hides its head. That the press should be free in Great Britain, is a fact which at once astonishes and moves the envy of foreigners. It has long formed a favorite subject of comment by foreign writers on English subjects. Still, both English and foreign writers often fail to realize the fact that the freedom of which the former boast, and which the latter envy, has only really and fully been enjoyed in England, formerly in the time of the Commonwealth, and latterly within the memory of men who have lived long enough to recollect the press prosecutions during the time of the Regency. Only the other day, on glancing through a short account of the first balloon ascent made in England, an exploit which was successfully accomplished in 1784 by Mr. VINCENT LUNARDI, the Secretary to the Neapolitan Legation in London, who also wrote the report of his adventure, we find the most flattering comparisons between English and foreign institutions of that day. Still, some striking truths are apparent among the compliments. Mr. LUNARDI saw the real state of society in, and the condition of the institutions of, the country in which he was a guest, shrewdly, and below their surface, as clearly as from his floating sphere he saw the landscape beneath. On the subject which we are immediately called to consider he says:—

Though the English boast of the liberty of the press, they enjoy it with such exceptions, as are difficult to be understood by a stranger. Indeed it is not understood by themselves, for they are ever debating the subject. One of the exceptions to the liberty of writing and speaking, and which nearly annihilates it, is, that *truth* constitutes or is at least an aggravation of a libel. Satirists, therefore, in this country, are strictly confined to *falsehood*; and in this, it is very possible they may yield obedience to a learned judge's opinion of the law. It is possible, however, that this celebrated lawyer, being at the head of the King's Bench, may only aim to wrest from the press the adjudication and punishment of every species of delinquency; and that he considers reciprocal defamation and injury in the public papers, like duelling, an appeal from the laws to the passions of individuals.

Evident allusion is here made to Earl Mansfield, Chief Justice, whose rulings on the subject of libel were so earnestly impugned by Thomas Erskine.

When the power of the press as a political engine was first discovered in Europe, when rulers and sovereigns found how potent the new machine was for evil as for good, how easily it might be employed in unscrupulous hands to obstruct and disturb the functions of Government, and to assail, with or without sufficient motive, the sanctity of private reputation, a rigid censorship was established by all the European Governments, which allowed nothing to be printed without the *imprimatur* of the properly delegated officials. At a time when the Roman Catholic hierarchy had so large a share in the practical ruling of nations, as in the infancy of the great art in Europe, the priesthood claimed its share in this censorship, and

* Chapters in the History of Popular Progress, chiefly in relation to the Freedom of the Press and Trial by Jury, 1660-1820. With an application to after years. By James Routledge.

had an undisputed right to wield it, in so far as publications touched on religious questions. In England, at the time of the reformation, the whole control of the press became naturally vested in the Crown, which had assumed the headship in the Church as in the State, and the Company of Stationers, who had a monopoly of printing, were the servants of the Star Chamber. The rein kept upon the press was relaxed under the Commonwealth; but the curb was tightened again at the Restoration. In 1693, however, five years after the Revolution, the statute regulating the censorship of the press, by a special vote of the Commons, ceased to exist in England, and has never been revived. But if there are no official restrictions on what may and may not be printed in England, the statutory regulations for the punishment of those who publish seditious, libellous, or indecent works, are sufficiently stringent to protect the British public from unbridled license on the part of the press. Thus, it is now no idle boast to say that that institution in England, while it has greater liberty, displays greater purity, than the same power in any other country in the world. Indeed, as oppressive power has generally to make some concession with a view to prevent too active disaffection, the equivalent of what is subtracted in the matter of liberty from the press in many countries is added to its privileges in the form of license. And from license to licentiousness is as easy a descent in fact, as the connection between the two words is intimate.

But our purpose is not now to make comparisons between the relative conditions of the press in different countries, and under different institutions, a task which would occupy more time and research even than those employed by Mr. James Routledge in writing the valuable work now before us, and one which would be well served by his pen, but to notice briefly the valuable volume contributed, by a thoughtful author, whose very name is appropriate to his subject, and a sort of guarantee that it will not suffer at his hands, to modern English history considered from a special point of view.

It must not, we again insist, be imagined that before a very recent period the press in England was free in the sense of the freedom which it now enjoys: it must not be thought that England, whose main boast has for so many centuries been her freedom, enjoyed even two generations ago that almost perfect liberty which is her happy lot to-day. As our author says, if the eye of the observer rested specially, for instance, upon the year 1815,

He could not fail to find that Englishmen boasting of Magna Charta, Habeas Corpus, Bill of Rights, of a free press, of civil and religious freedom, were in reality living in a state of society in which men dared not express their thoughts openly, on the simplest political matters, unless they spoke in approval of a system of Government upon which the people of future and not necessarily distant times will look with amazement. He will find that no man who did not, as sceptics often did, profess the faith of the Church established by law, could serve his country as a Member of Parliament, a Justice of the Peace, or as Member of a Town Council. He would see that the supporter of innovations on liberties which were supposed to have been won ages earlier, and for ever, went by the good name of Conservative, and that persons who contended for the old laws, traditions and loyalty of the English nation, were persecuted, as firebrands, as enemies to social order, and by one of the strangest caprices of the human will, as contemners of the Divine law.

Commencing with the coronation of Charles the Second, Mr. Routledge follows his subject, "Popular Progress in England," through its many windings, through much

persecution, through grievous obstruction, until he leaves it when it has attained a robust vitality, and an assured future in the nation's life, a future to be defended if need be by the same means as those by which the present has been secured; but still assured by the success which progress has achieved in spite of ill-will and opposition. In his own concluding words:—

To imagine that all the dangers to constitutional Government are ended in England, would be as absurd as to imagine that all danger of disloyalty to the Crown is so ended. In both cases there are dangers that never pass away. To know that the Constitution is the best foundation and security for the Throne is one of the great lessons of English history. That the ark of liberty is precious beyond all price, and not even to be touched by a felonious finger, is worthy to be handed from father to son; to be bound "as a sign upon the hand," and "as frontlets between the eyes," and that "ye may teach it to your children, speaking of it when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up; and thou shalt write it upon the door-posts of thine house, and on thy gates." And when the English child shall say—"What meaneth this?" thou shalt reply—"This is the truth maintained by our fathers, against many despots, in the face of cruel laws, in the old days; and this, if England need it, shalt thou maintain in the days to come."

The most interesting portion of the period of English history treated by Mr. Routledge, and dwelt upon at greatest length and pains by the author, is that eventful series of years comprised between 1789 and 1820. He shows the effect produced by the French Revolution in England, where, too, the rulers, in their fear of the propagation of principles of freedom and equality, inaugurated a reign of terror. He details at length that sturdy struggle of the friends of liberty, which, after many pangs and throes, through many sufferings and more triumphs, resulted in the establishment on a firm basis of that constitutional freedom which Englishmen now enjoy. Naturally, considerable space is given to the three trials of William Hone, the bookseller and parodist, resulting in three acquittals, three deadly blows to despotism, three victories for popular rights and the freedom of the press. But for the ill-judged and malicious prosecution of Hone, his parodies, which are always in the worst of taste—and at this interval of time there is no harm in saying, almost always, in a sense, blasphemous in fact if not in intention—would have fallen into the prompt obscurity which was their best reward and certain fate. As it was, they became the means on which hinged the establishment and recognition of a great principle in constitutional government, from which we must hope that Englishmen will never witness any departure. At the present date these parodies have hardly so much interest as to warrant quotations. The best thing that Hone wrote was a squib entitled "The Political House that Jack Built," published after his trials, and illustrated by the inimitable pencil of George Cruikshank.

To newspaper men, to newspaper readers, and to all who are interested in the history of journalism, that portion, ephemeral perhaps, but most important in its influences, of the English press, we can recommend Mr. Routledge's chapters upon that subject. They contain some new, and much carefully collated, information on the rise and progress of provincial and metropolitan newspapers. To the analytical student of our history during the two past centuries the volume before us will be an invaluable guide, written as it is from an impartial stand-point, and almost, if not altogether, without party bias. As an example both of Mr. Routledge's style and

to show how just and philosophical an estimate he forms of even contemporaneous questions, we quote, in taking leave of his work, the following passage on a subject, at this moment, of far more than ordinary or mere "parochial" interest:—

No sign of decrepitude, it has been clearly shown, marks the nations of Europe now. Hence history cannot repeat itself; and we shall err if we look for an exact repetition of anything in human affairs. But the cloud in the North is not on that account any the less dark. Russia is on the borders of China as well as on the borders of India. She is mistress of the Khanates. The Circassians and the Cossacks are of her armies. She has, it is often argued, possessions too vast to continue under one rule; an empire that must fall asunder of its own weight. It might do so if the races composing it were intelligent or possessed any basis of common action. They are mostly races to whom the Czar stands in the place of God, and to whom the promise of plunder would suffice as an ample incentive to any enterprise. In fact not only are the old conditions of warfare unaltered so far as they involve the relations of the barbarous or the uneducated to the educated or civilised man, but rude forces, with all the old, natural, unchanging conditions, possess an advantage never before possessed in exactly the same form. It is all but certain that Russia will, before very long, be able to arm vast bodies of wild levies as effectively for the purpose as she already arms her steady regiments of the line.

To predict from these conditions that this or that will occur would be absurd. To be alive to the fact that sundry things may occur is only common sense. In spite of the speeches made this year (1876) in England, the instinct of Europe will not easily be directed from the possibilities of danger from St. Petersburg. The idea of Russia at Constantinople is suggestive of a century of future wars, while the ill-omened rivalry of France and Germany offers to her an opportunity not unlike that which the rivalries of Greece offered to Philip of Macedon, to divide and conquer. To give Russia every help and sympathy is right and noble; to meet her, as her surveyors and ours meet, in true friendliness in the wilds of Asia, to the borders of China, is what she has a right to expect from an elder brother in the great work of civilisation. She is doing more in a year to bring within the domain of law and order wild savage tribes than our moral force would do in half a generation. But English patriotism is not yet out of date, or worthless as a cheap defence of nations. Europe is as a vast camp. Yet there are English workmen who still talk the old and now unjustifiable nonsense that patriotism is a folly; and there are other people who from different benevolent motives continue repeating the equally foolish idea that "it takes two to make a quarrel." Certainly if a nation like England were prepared to sacrifice her colonies, and with them the future of her people—many of them once English work-people, settled as colonists—she might avoid wars, as men have been known to escape ravenous wolves by the sacrifice of article after article, till at last the very horses upon which all chances of safety depended were thrown away. It is not likely that England as a nation will ever perpetrate the act which this not uncommon occurrence illustrates. To live at the antipodes, or in America, or Africa, or India, and still be under English laws, is something of which many a poor man bearing the English name has been proud. It is not too much to say, indeed, that no Englishman, however poor, ever went from the Thames to Bombay or Calcutta, especially by the Canal, or over the desert, and returned to talk about the folly of patriotism. To see the flag of his country waving from the rock of Gibraltar, from the ramparts of Malta, from the bleak cinder fortress at Aden, from the forts and ramparts at Bombay, at Galle or Colombo, from the Pilot Brigs at the mouth of the Hooghly, and from Fort William, with all its great associations, at Calcutta; to see the fleets of shipping under the same royal flag; to hear in every port the same language; to know that if the voyage could be continued eastward till it ended westward, by Australia, by New Zealand, by Canada, by the Cape of Good Hope, the scenes would be repeated only in a hundred or a thousand different forms, would be to convert many a man who talks of having no part in England and her glory into one of her sturdiest and proudest patriots.

The *Etta Loring*, which left on the 17th inst. for New York, took 14,112 packages of tea and 1,192 packages of general merchandize.

SWIMMING MATCHES.

The third and last of the series of swimming matches arranged by the Rowing Club during this season was held at the boat-house on the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th inst. The weather was all that could be desired, and a large number of visitors were present. To make a good day's sport, and to encourage the healthful and useful art of swimming, the Club had invited all comers to compete; but only two non members availed themselves of the opportunity.

The first event, 100 yards, for which four started, produced a good struggle between Barrett and Hunt, who came away from the others, immediately after the start. Barrett had the best of it all the way, but it was not until half the distance was accomplished that he got clear of his man: from this point, swimming strongly and in good style, though not steering a very straight course, he continued to gain, and won easily in 2 min. 14½ sec.

Five competed for the long dive. In the first trial J. J. Dare dived very wide, and although under water for 35 seconds, was beaten by Clarke and Dr. Eldridge steering straight from the boat. In his second attempt J. J. Dare went straight; and his track was keenly watched by the backers of the doctor, until—*surgit amari aliquid*—his head and shoulders, a yard in front of the doctor's mark; the others did not, in their second attempt, come up to their previous efforts, and Dare was proclaimed the winner.

A race of 50 yards for members of the Rowing Club who had learned swimming during the season, produced a plucky race between two "Griffins."

The other events in the programme did not fill. The conditions of the meeting—no handicap—had probably some effect in reducing the number of competitors, for, in the decay of the love of sport, every man, seeking merely his own pleasure or profit, looks to self gratification before the prosperity of the various institutions which provide amusement or recreation for the community. There is no thought for the success of the managers who have given their time to making up the programme and carrying it out. The issue of an event must be "reduced to a moral" in their favor to induce some men to try: all honor to those who came forward on Saturday to fill the list of entries to the number required by the rules laid down by the Committee. We are afraid that sport is decaying in the settlement. In the athletic meeting, the cricket field, and in the Rowing Club, we see only the names of those who have been the mainstay of those clubs for years past, and we look in vain for any coming men to supply their places when these few get old and fat. In shooting, the same thoughtlessness for future seasons, and want of consideration for the feelings and sentiments of others, is fast increasing. Monsieur adores "le sport," which fills his bag and his larder with small birds, or large, whether in season or out of season, and we have not been surprised to have complaints made to us on the appearance of the pheasant on the tables of certain restaurants during September; but we were surprised to hear that the members of the Y. U. C., a club owned, managed, and partly "committed over," if we may use that phrase, by prominent members of an association whose war cry has been, "*sport for the sake of sport*," have been regaling themselves with pheasants, young, flavourless, and out of season.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

A calamity which was not unexpected, and for the occurrence of which it is satisfactory to know that the Japanese authorities were thoroughly prepared, has fallen upon the native population. The Kencho authorities have declared Nogo Hospital the Sanitary Centre; and a Sanitary Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Chief of Police, Dr. Simmons, and the more intelligent of the native physicians, was appointed. The town was divided into districts, which were placed under the charge of different officers, who were instructed to search out, treat, and report upon, all cases of disease. As hygienic provisions have been the special care of the Kencho for some time past, and as careful arrangements have been made in view of a visitation of cholera, there need be no fear of anything like such devastation as was wrought by the epidemics of 1860 and 1861, in which Dr. Simmons gained a large and useful, if melancholy, experience.

Above all, no reason for much alarm among foreigners exists. At the same time it is the duty of each one of them, for the preservation of themselves, their families, and their neighbours, to take the utmost possible precautions. That they may know what to do we subjoin a table of rules, which we earnestly commend to their consideration, compiled by Dr. Stuart Eldridge, and by him kindly forwarded to us for publication:—

With no desire unnecessarily to alarm the foreign community of Yokohama, yet with the feeling that our present information as to the presence of cholera is quite sufficient to render precaution the duty of every citizen, I beg leave to call attention to the following simple directions which I think represent pretty fairly the advice of the best authorities in such matters. Supposing that the report of the appearance of *Cholera Asiatica* in the native town is true, and we hear that it is, it is most desirable that some action should be taken on the part of the foreign community as a whole, in order to secure effective measures to place the settlement in a proper sanitary condition. Unfortunately the machinery to be put in motion is so cumbersome that prompt action seems unlikely. Meanwhile there are certain precautions within the reach of every one by which much may be done to prevent the spread of an epidemic. These measures may be briefly stated as follows.

1.—Clean every compound in the most thorough manner. Remove every collection of filth or offal, and cut down any rank vegetation which may conceal such accumulation. Clean thoroughly all drains, sewers or cesspools, disinfecting them before the removal of their contents by the means hereafter mentioned. All filth removed should, if possible, be burned up, a process easily effected by a very trifling expenditure for fuel. If this is impracticable, the next best disposition of the removed filth would be to drop it into the bay at some distance from shore.

2.—Disinfect all cesspools or waterclosets daily and in the most thorough manner.

3.—See that the well or other water supply is in no possible danger of receiving drainage from any surface drain, sewer, or cesspool, and remember that, in the porous soil of this neighbourhood, drainage may percolate both deeply and far. Filtered rain-water is, undoubtedly, the best under the circumstances, but this, as well as any other water used, should be thoroughly boiled before drinking.

4.—A diet which is perfectly wholesome and proper at any time is allowable. In time of cholera, no violent or sudden change should be made in the ordinary habits of life, if these habits have been in accordance with the ordinary rules for preservation of health. Perfectly ripe and fresh fruits are not injurious in moderation, nor are fresh and usually wholesome vegetables, with the exception of salads or other vegetables eaten raw; for the materials and method employed in Japanese agriculture may easily cause these latter to become active carriers of cholera contagion.

5.—Enforce personal cleanliness upon each member of the household, and see that every building occupied, either of residence or stabling, is thoroughly ventilated.

6.—For disinfection make use of carbolic acid by preference: mixing the ordinary disinfecting acid with water in the proportion of 3 to 100, and distributing it when required by means of a watering pot, and in quantity sufficient to permeate the mass.

A solution of sulphurous acid, which is readily and cheaply prepared by any druggist, is also an admirable disinfectant, but should be used pure. After the foregoing, rank chloralum, chloride of zinc (Burnett's Fluid), sulphate of iron, and chloride of lime. Lime itself is, in the absence of the above, a tolerable disinfectant when liberally used.

7.—As the larger number of cases of cholera are preceded by diarrhoea, while in all epidemics many cases occur which never pass beyond the stage of diarrhoea, all such cases should be looked upon with the greatest suspicion, and at once placed under medical treatment. This is necessary, not only because in cholera time any diarrhoea, however slight, may be but the first stage of a fatal attack; but because any such diarrhoea may originate other cases of cholera as severe and fatal as though derived from the disease in its most virulent form. In this connection see that the Japanese or Chinese employed about the compound do not render useless all precaution, either by their filthy habits, or by concealing the occurrence of diarrhoea or slight cases of cholera among them.

8.—When a case of either diarrhoea or well-marked cholera occurs in any house, all the evacuations of the sick should be received in vessels containing a strong (5 to 10 per cent.) solution of carbolic acid, or a liberal quantity of some other disinfectant; and afterwards, if possible, destroyed by strong acids or by fire, and clothing or bedding worn by, or in contact with, the patient, more especially if soiled by his evacuations, should be thoroughly disinfected before going to wash. This can be effected by boiling or soaking in a solution of carbolic or sulphurous acid, by exposure, damp, to the fumes of burning sulphur in a close box, or by baking in an oven at a temperature of not less than 250 Fahr. These precautions are necessary, as a single infected garment may cause disease not only in those employed in its cleansing, but may infect any number of other articles coming in contact with it in the wash. The above measures may at any time be required before the arrival of a medical man, and should be carried out as quickly as possible.

It is hardly necessary to say that, when a properly appointed and intelligent Board of Health or Visiting Committee is acting, every good citizen should aid to the utmost in carrying out their orders and recommendations.

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

NOTIFICATION 79B.

To Fu and Ken (except Tokio Fu).

It is hereby notified that the subjoined rules to prevent the inroads of cholera have been framed. It is not improbable that some alterations may be made at the time when it shall become necessary to enforce them; but in that case timely information will be given. As, however, the matter should receive some attention before the disease makes its way into this country, these regulations are promulgated beforehand.

OKUBO TOSHIMICHI,

Home Minister.

27th August, 1877.

1.—Should cholera prevail in any foreign country, and the Home Department give orders to enforce these regulations for the prevention of the disease, the principal local officer of any open port shall elect a committee from among the medical officers, directors of the board of health, and police officers, and concert with the consuls of the port, and then the committee shall be empowered to deal with the matter in accordance with the regulations.

2.—The committee shall board any vessel which may arrive from any port where the disease prevails, and obtain information from the captain or medical officer whether there is on board any one suffering, or the corpse of any person who has died, from the disease. Should they find any such case, the patient or body must be removed to the Quarantine Hospital; and even should the vessel have no case of cholera on board, it shall only be allowed to enter the port within a specified time.

3.—Quarantine Hospitals should be erected on an island or any other place distant from habitations, and shall be for the use of patients arriving on board any vessel, or, if necessary, for those on shore.

The hospital may be roughly constructed, but must have three stories or three separate apartments for patients, according to the nature and degree of their disease.

4.—At the Quarantine Hospital a flag showing a "Q" in black on a yellow ground shall be hoisted, and a notice-board erected on which shall be displayed a stringent prohibition of all but authorized communication with outside.

A servant shall be employed for the purchase of any article needed in the hospital; but he shall be rigidly excluded from the patients' wards, and prevented from handling anything that might be infected.

5.—When a patient in the Quarantine Hospital is convalescent, he shall be provided with a certificate from the surgeon to that effect, and, after undergoing the process necessary to counteract any germs of infection which may be in his clothing and other things, shall be discharged. No patients shall be allowed to go out of the hospital without the permission of the committee.

6.—The site of the burial ground for those who may die from the disease shall be decided upon by the committee; and great care shall be taken in the interment, which shall not take place except in the burial ground set apart for the purpose, and then only with the sanction of the committee, and after the remains have been disinfected.

[The six articles foregoing are to be put into effect at any open port, and in accordance with the medical regulations for the treatment of cholera: the following are generally for those places in which the disease may prevail:—]

7.—The local officer, on receiving information that any person is suffering from Asiatic Cholera, shall assure himself as to the truth, and, if he should find the case to be one of Asiatic Cholera, shall adopt the best mode in his power to prevent its spreading, and shall report the fact to the Home Department, and to the neighboring local offices.

8.—A physician should report, through kucho or kocho or chief physician, to the local offices on the state of every patient whom he may examine.

9.—The chief local officer, after collecting the reports from the physicians, and noting the number of patients and of deaths from the disease, shall forward them to the Home Department every Saturday.

10.—Should the disease be very violent in its ravages, the chief local officer must report every twenty-four hours the number of deaths in his jurisdiction.

11.—Owners of houses, hotel-keepers, ship-owners, school-masters and heads of manufactories, and all those who have control over a number of persons, on finding among their people a case of cholera, must report it to the committee, kucho or kocho, or physician-in-chief, within twenty-four hours.

12.—The commander of a garrison or a man-of-war, must report any case occurring among his men to the local officer within twenty-four hours.

13.—In the house of any cholera patient all persons other than the necessary attendants shall be excluded from his room. No person from such house shall be permitted to enter a school, until after the lapse of ten days from the date of the patient either having died or been disinfected.

14.—During the time of the prevalence of cholera the chief local officer shall prohibit festivals, the opening of markets, and other public assemblages.

15.—The chief local officer, according to the number of the population and extent of the disease, shall erect a temporary hospital in the town or villages under his jurisdiction in which sufferers from cholera shall exclusively be treated. He shall cause to be removed thither the patients from hotels, and other places in which many people reside together.

16.—The committee shall post, conspicuously, outside all infected houses and ships the notice, "Here is Cholera;" and shall endeavor to exclude all unnecessary communication with the interior.

17.—The committee shall insist upon such sanitary measures being taken, by the residents in houses in which there may be cases of cholera, as shall tend to prevent the spread of the infection.

18.—The committee shall take the necessary measures for the disinfection of houses, ships, furniture, &c., and shall burn or otherwise destroy such things as they think should be made away with, after obtaining the permission of the chief local officers.

19.—The committee, during the prevalence of cholera and in anticipation of its spreading to unaffected districts, shall provide for the cleansing of receptacles of sewage and rubbish.

As such cleansing may be dangerous at the time of the actual prevalence of the disease, at that time disinfecting processes shall be generally resorted to.

20.—The removal of cholera patients, the walking about of convalescent patients, giving or using things that have been in contact with patients or persons who have died from the disease, before in all cases the process of disinfection has been undergone, are prohibited; as are also all acts of carelessness which may cause the spread of the disease.

21.—In all localities proper methods must be adopted in accordance with these regulations in respect to the removal of the sufferers to the hospital or to their homes, so as to diminish as much as possible the risk of infection.

Nothing of public use shall be employed in such removal; and all things used shall subsequently be disinfected.

Proper precautions shall also be taken in the removal of infected articles to the place where they are to be disinfected.

22.—It shall not be allowed to carry the bodies of those who have died from the disease to any place other than the burial ground allotted for the purpose in the locality.

The vehicles used for conveying the bodies shall not be employed for the use of any living person.

The nearest road to the burial-ground shall be taken in all cases.

23.—Should there be any cholera patient, should anyone have died within ten days on board any ship coming into the gulf or harbor, the captain shall report, before anchoring, to the committee or kucho or kocho of the locality, and receive their instructions as to his place of anchorage.

No communication with persons on board shall be allowed, and the vessel shall not remove from its anchorage until after having been thoroughly disinfected, and furnished with the necessary permission to move.

24.—In any locality where cholera may prevail a convenient place shall be selected for the sale of disinfectants (either at a medicine shop, or, if such does not exist, at any place temporarily licensed for the sale); and the committee shall fix a tariff of prices, and instruct the buyers how to use the disinfectants. Poor persons may be supplied gratis.

CONDITION OF SHIZOKU IN TOSA.

(From the *Choya Shinbun* of the 15th Sept.)

As our readers may have read, in our issue of the 14th instant, a treasonable conspiracy has been discovered in the Kochi Ken (Tosa). Very happily for our countrymen, many of the ringleaders were arrested at various places in the same ken, and it is expected that they will be escorted to Tokio, in order to be examined before the Daishin-in. Several months ago rumours were current among us, on the subject of these Tosa people, and some of them made our blood run cold. A number of the members of the *Risshi-sha* are kept in prison and are daily brought to trial before the Daishin In. But as the shizoku in the Kochiken apparently remained tranquil, regardless of this imprisonment, our countrymen became free from anxiety on their account. We were, however, distrustful of their future conduct, and did our best to find out what was going on in their country. As we expected, we received a letter from Onuma (the translation of which was published in the *Japan Gazette* on the 15th instant); and now another letter, from Matsuyama, Iyo, dated the 3rd instant, to the same effect, has come to hand. We think we are right in giving faith to the contents of these letters.

If what we have heard in the street about the condition of Kochi should, unfortunately for us, turn out to be well founded, what must our countrymen think of the matter?

The *shizoku* in the island of Shikoku (Awa, Sanuki, Iyo, and Tosa) form various parties, each of which differs in opinion from the others. Those who have published a justification of their conduct wish to establish a representative assembly. They are powerful,

and some of our countrymen depend upon them to extend our freedom and rights. So, even at this critical moment when they may be on the point of rising in revolt, they are yet blinded by their justification. They say that the authorities have no right to distrust the shizoku in Tosa, and that they will not follow the example given by Saga and Kagoshima. Our own opinion is quite different from theirs. When the Kagoshima insurgents were at the highest point of their success in Kumamoto, the shizoku in Tosa repeatedly petitioned for leave to form volunteer regiments within the jurisdiction of their own province, to prevent the rebels from crossing the channel. But their real desire was clearly proved by their subsequent conduct. Notwithstanding the exceeding pressure of Government business, they have presented their famous memorial to the central authorities, discussing the administration of the past, and demanding the establishment of a representative assembly. They have only the appearance of tranquillity. They intended to provoke excitement within their jurisdiction. Besides, they hold a weekly meeting, called the "Yenzatsukai," where speeches, dilating on the independence of America and France, are delivered to crowded audiences, in the evident hope of making the people rise against the authorities. * * *

Now, they have just lost a good chance of revolting, and their leaders have been arrested and imprisoned before they could move one soldier under their command. The four *hans* viz., Saga, Yamaguchi, Kagoshima, and Kochi, which have been known as the founders of the Mikado's authority, have risen against it one after another. Immediately on the suppression of the third rebellion, the last mentioned *han* (Kochi) is going to follow the example of the others. Alas!

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF OGURA-SHOHEI.

(From the *Akebono Shinbun*.)

Ogura-Shohei, an eminent partizan of Saigo Takamori, was born at Ohi in Hiuga. In his early years, he was distinguished for his high talents and proficiency both in literature and the military art. While he was a student, living in Yedo, the civil war broke out between the Imperial and Tokugawa parties. The Daimio of Ohi, the then lord of him who was but yesterday a revolutionist, recalled him from Yedo to his own country, and appointed him to a command in the army. Ogura took the field in person on the side of H. M. the Mikado. On the return of peace, he entered the Tokio Nanko (now the Kaisei-Gakko), where he was promoted to the rank of *Daigaku Gondaijo*. He was sent to London at government expense to pursue a course of study. On his return to Japan, after many years, he found the question of a Korean expedition a subject of lively discussion. Saigo and many others resigned their respective offices, and retired to their homes. Ogura shared Saigo's opinions, and followed him to the West, where he spent his time collecting arms, and waiting for the declaration of a Korean war. At this time the attempted assassination of — (Iwakura?), and the Saga rebellion, caused great perturbation. Eto Shinpei and other distinguished rebel leaders escaped to Satsuma after their defeat by the imperial troops, and were obliged by Saigo, quite contrary to their expectations to leave immediately. Ogura hired a boat for them. When the rebel commanders were arrested in Tosa, he was brought to trial for having given them a vessel wherein to cross

the channel to the island of Shikoku, and condemned to a term of imprisonment, from which he was released last year. When the news of the Kagoshima insurrection was first heard in Tokio, he left immediately for Hiuga. On his arrival in Ohi, he found the insurgents beleaguering the castle of Kumamoto, and determined to take Saigo's side against the Minister —. He assembled a number of shizoku in Ohi, and went alone to Kagoshima, where he held meetings with — (Oyama?) He was in favor of pushing on to the Bungo road at the head of the Hiuga men; but his proposal was not acceptable to Saigo. At length Ogura left Hiuga for the assistance of the rebels at Tawarazaka in Higo. On his way to Kumamoto, falling in with the insurgents who had raised the siege of that place, he returned to Hiuga. Thence he penetrated at the head of one battalion to Bungo, where he was wounded. He committed harakiri at the hospital in Nobeoka. Many of the Hiuga men laid down their arms before the imperialists after his death.

THE INFLUENCE OF SAIGO.

(From the *Osaka Nippo*.)

Kishima Kiyoshi, Saigo's eminent lieutenant, is dead. Kabayama Kihei has been arrested by the imperialists. Katsuro Emon, with 8,000 men, has laid down his arms and surrendered to our troops. Beppu, Murata, Kirino, and Henmi are wounded more or less severely. If these telegrams are true the Kagoshima insurgents find their partisans are few; and by losing his generals Saigo loses his arms and legs. In this condition, no ability or talent on the part of Saigo, or strength of his men can alter the natural course of events, and the suppression of the rebels is expected in the course of a few weeks. Who will not be thankful for this?

We and our countrymen have been anxiously expecting, from the very commencement of the rebellion, that one last great battle would take place between us and Saigo. Now, many of the distinguished rebel leaders have been killed or wounded, and we might not be wrong in saying that news of the entire subjection of the insurgents may shortly be expected from the South-West. But we can not yet say so for certain. When we reported the death of Shinohara at Yamaka, Higo, at the commencement of the war, we supposed that Shinohara was one of the three rebel commanders, viz., Saigo, Kirino, and Shinohara, and that he was much superior to the other two, both in his knowledge of literature and proficiency in the military art, and that his death would hasten the overthrow of the Kagoshima rebels. But a gentleman who is well acquainted with the general condition of the rebels, advances a different opinion to ours, and expresses himself to the following effect:—"Kirino, Shinohara, and other eminent partisans of Saigo, are individually thoroughly versed in military affairs, so much so that Son and Go, two ancient Chinese warriors, would be compelled to give way before them. And during the civil war in the first year of Meiji, (1867), they appeared repeatedly in the battle field in person. But at the present time, the Kagoshima insurgents have raised the standard of revolt against the government, and their actions are entirely governed by Saigo. The talent and ability of his partisans could effect nothing without Saigo; so the insurgents will not become discouraged so long as Saigo lives in their camp." We believe that the remarks of this gentleman are quite correct.

The death of one half of the rebel troops causes no discouragement among those composing the other half. We say that it is much better to endeavour to kill Saigo than to kill two-thirds of the rebel soldiers; or to capture one Saigo than to kill all his assistant leaders. Was it not after the death of Shinohara that the insurgents drove back the imperialists with heavy loss at Tawara-zaka and stormed the imperial forts on Torinosu? Was it not after the death of Kodama that the insurgents re-established their head-quarters at Hitoyoshi and penetrated to Bungo? Was it not after the arrest of Kahayama by the imperialists that the rebel troops stormed the imperial head-quarters at Mitai, and seized large quantities of ammunition? Was it not after the death of Kishima that they captured Kagoshima, and routed all the imperialists on their way to Kagoshima from Nobeoka, Hiuga? Notwithstanding their great loss of men, the insurgents are not yet discouraged, and they have repeatedly defeated the imperialists and forced them to retreat. Saigo will most probably fight his last battle at Kagoshima, where he was born, and where he is expected to commit harakiri.

SHORT ANECDOTES.

(From the *Japanese*.)

TAIKO FOILED.

Having entirely suppressed the power of the Hojo family, who had confined themselves in the castle of Odahara, and opposed his authority, Taiko proceeded on his expedition to the state of Mutsu. His army was stopping at the town of Utsunomiya, when Taiko suddenly issued an order to call to his presence Tadakatsu Honda, a most distinguished general in the army of Iyeyasu Tokugawa. The general was then in Kadsusa, suppressing numerous riots. On his arrival, Taiko assembled all his vassals, and taking a suit of splendid armour, said aloud. "This panoply once belonged to the illustrious hero, Shiro Tadanobu. Sato, and I wish now to bestow it upon whomsoever may most deserve it by loyal and brave actions, worthy to be compared to the exploits of that hero." As no one ventured to claim the distinction, he said:—"The only one who can wear this without impropriety, or with a clear conscience, is my friend Tadakatsu Honda, a vassal of Tokugawa. For when I received the intelligence that, at the battle of Nagakuto, he had killed three of my generals and defeated my whole army, I was vexed beyond measure, and at once started with 30,000 troops to restore the fame of my army; but I met a most determined resistance from my friend, who had under him only 500 men. During the fight I observed a cavalier wearing a helmet decorated with deer horns, giving drink to his horse at a river in the coolest manner possible; and on inquiry, I found him to be my friend Tadakatsu Honda, now before me. I could not refrain from exclaiming, with tears:—"Oh! gallant Tadakatsu, you have kept in check my 30,000 troops, with but 500, a feat which for an ordinary man to attempt would be madness as great as to attempt to break a stone with an egg. Truly, I admired his coolness and gallantry, and thought that I could gain nothing if I killed so brave a man, so I let him complete his glorious achievement, and retreated. Now of all the ancient heroes Tadanobu Sato is the only personage with whom to compare him; and therefore I have much pleasure in bestowing this armour upon my friend, Tadakatsu Honda." That very night Tada-

katsu was called to the private chamber of Taiko, and, after tea, Taiko said, "Tadakatsu, your courage and gallant demeanour are beyond praise; but you owe me much for making known your merits among so many of my vassals to-day." He continued slowly, and confidentially, "Perhaps you may have observed, how great a difference there is between my treatment, and your master's, of you." All this the cunning Taiko did, intending to buy the brave man over, but the other answered no single word, merely bending his head low. Being pressed for an answer, he said at length:—"Sir, your liberal consideration to me is greater than oceans and mountains; but to the house of Tokugawa my ancestors were hereditary vassals, and the relation between that house and myself is a most sacred one, which I cannot break for any consideration. No, your excellency, nothing can avail to shake me in my attachment to that house." Taiko was not very well pleased to hear this, and still less at the failure of his scheme.

A CURE FOR COWARDICE.

Daizo Iwama was a stout and well made man, whom Shingen Takeda picked out from among his musicians, and placed in the ranks of his army, but he was found to be exceedingly timid. Seven times, when compelled to go to the battle-field, he fled. Shingen, seeing that no ordinary treatment could cure this cowardly sickness, ordered his man to be bound with strong cords to a bamboo shield, and exposed to the enemy's fire during a fight. The frightened man was removed half dead when the battle was over, but he was not hurt at all. Impressed with his lucky escape, the man said, "one's life or death depends upon chance, and now I have no fear of missiles." After that he became very courageous and proved a brave soldier.

"CASK-BREAKING" SHIBATA.

When Nobunaga Ota expressed the wish to create Katsuei Shibata general of his army, the latter begged to be excused from that important office, but Nobunaga compelled him to accept it. On his way home from the presence of his lord, Shibata had the misfortune to come into collision with a proud samurai, who stumbled against Shibata in passing him. Seeing that the other did not apologise for his uncivil behaviour, Shibata cut him down on the spot, and went home as coolly as if nothing had happened. When the intelligence reached Nobunaga, he was angry, and summoned the new general before him to censure him for his rash action. The general said, with becoming pride, "Sir, this is why I begged to be spared the manifestation of your favor; for a general must have power enough to enforce his commands, and there is no reason why he should not kill a man who has insulted him."

In the 12th year of Eiroku, Shibata was commanding the castle of Chokoji, when it was besieged by the troops of Sasaki Shotei, who captured the outer works, but met a determined resistance to all further assaults. All supplies of drinking water were cut off from the castle, but still no signs of yielding were shown; so Sasaki sent a messenger into the castle to see what was going on there, under the pretence of arranging terms of peace. The messenger was received courteously by the brave general, who, on the other's request to be allowed to wash his hands, ordered men to bring a large tub full of fresh water, which, when the washing was over, he caused to be thrown away in the garden, without the least apparent reluctance. This astonished the messenger very much. He went away under

the impression that water was plentiful there. However, it soon became evident that there was no longer sufficient water in the castle to supply the garrison, so Shibata called his soldiers together, and made a hasty feast. He then called for the cask containing the last water, which was found to consist of only two to, and staved it in with his weapon, showing that he was determined to conquer or die. The order being given for the final charge upon the besiegers, the next morning the besieged darted out of the castle with loud cheers and attacked the half dreaming enemy, who, being taken by surprise, were unable to offer any resistance, and fled away in utter disorder, harassed by their victorious foes. In this battle Shibata took 800 heads of the enemy, which he presented to Nobunaga, who wrote him a letter thanking him for his gallant conduct. After that the general was known commonly as "Cask-breaking" or "Kame-wari" Shibata.

THE WIFE OF KAZUTOYO YAMANOUCHI.

When Kazutoyo Iemon Yamanouchi (the ancestor of the late daimio of Tosa), entered into the service of Nobunaga Ota, there came one day a horse dealer with a horse of superior breed to the town of Azehi, where Nobunaga was residing. The animal was admired by everybody, but no one was rich enough to buy it. Kazutoyo being also unable to get it went home disconsolate, and said to himself, "How painful is poverty! If I could have that horse, and ride before my lord, it would not only be to my own honor but to that of my lord!" His wife, hearing this, asked the price of the horse. "Ten rio in gold," replied her husband. "Then you may buy it," said the wife, and, producing the money out of her mirror case, laid it before him. He was exceedingly delighted, but said, reproachfully, "Why did you not tell me before that you had money, when you saw me poverty-stricken? you are cruel!" "I do not wonder to hear you say so," replied the wife, quietly; "I reveal my secret now. When I married you, my father put the money into my mirror case, saying that I should not spend it because my husband was poor, but use it for the most important purpose which might present itself to you; so now, as I hear that there will be a war soon, we may use it to buy this horse, which it is important to your honor that you should have." "This is a kind gift from you and your father," said the husband, accepting the money with tears. He at once bought the animal. Soon after this a war broke out, and Kazutoyo entered Kioto riding on the beautiful horse, which his lord saw with astonishment. "Hallo, Iemon! where did you get that animal?" cried Nobunaga. On his learning the particulars from Kazutoyo, he said, "I have many servants, none of whom could buy this horse, which was a shame to me; but you have managed to buy it in spite of your poverty and to my great honor;" and he at once increased his servant's annual pension of five hundred koku of rice to 1,000 koku.

In the German Consular Court on the 15th inst., Okama Susaburo, a native trader, sued Messrs. Schinne & Francke for \$150 damages for non-delivery of 150 pieces of *kameya goro*, alleged to have been purchased from defendants in February last, but never received. As the plaintiff did not produce proof of loss, and as the amount claimed in any circumstances was excessive—the difference between the price to be paid by plaintiff and the extreme Yokohama market price at the time being only ten cents—the claim was dismissed, and plaintiff was ordered to pay costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTREMES certainly met in the Gaiety Theatre on the night of the 8th instant, where and when lovers of the curious had an opportunity of comparing the striking contrast of Japanese and European music, and experiencing the differences between the false and the true gamut after hearing the strains of either alternately. The house was fairly well filled, though not crowded as it generally is when the amateurs give an entertainment. Possibly a portion of the public is a little shy of such innovations as fire-balloons at Promenade Concerts, and the singing of the amateurs as a subsidiary to the performances of Japanese acrobats. Be this as it may, however, the entertainment of last evening was a very agreeable and amusing one, and was thoroughly relished by the audience. Tomokitchi and Fukumatsu are extremely clever in their respective *genres* of balancing and rope-walking; the umbrella feat, the jar trick, screen-balancing, the dancing barrel, and the slack rope performances being wondrous exhibitions. The programme, comprising thirteen "acts" and songs, was worked through with commendable promptitude, and with none of that dawdling between the parts which tends to render Japanese and Chinese performances so tedious. Although the entertainment did not commence until half past nine, it was concluded at half past eleven. Messrs. Hyde, Pearson, and Townley were the amateurs who sang, the serenade from "Cox and Box" being given by the two latter gentlemen, instead of Smart's duet "When the wind bloweth in from the sea." As sung by Mr. Pearson, Barker's fine old song in which words and music are in such thorough sympathy, will always be fresh and pleasing.

If the *Echo du Japon* is to be believed some probability exists of another French banking establishment replacing the Comptoir D'Escompte in Yokohama. We read:—

There is serious mention, it appears, of the installation by one of the great financial establishments of France of several branches at different points of the Far East, and Yokohama would be one of these. The French colony would see with great pleasure this project carried into effect; for the closing of the agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte is prejudicial to many houses and residents to whom the nature of their business renders a French bank exceedingly desirable. We are well aware that the commercial situation is not of the most encouraging, and this it is which must have led the Comptoir D'Escompte to give way to the three English establishments, the Oriental Banking Corporation, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Chartered Mercantile Bank. However, it seems to us that the export of silk, silk-worms' egg cards, and curios, made by or for French houses, represents a certain sum, and that that of the importations of our goods is also sufficiently considerable, with other possible operations, to leave a reasonable and lucrative part of the business to a French bank. We hope, then, with all our heart, that the inheritance of the Comptoir will find an heir, persuaded as we are that, in spite of the difficulties of the situation, a French bank, confided to the care of an active, intelligent, and sympathetic director, has still a *raison d'être*, and real chances of success.

THE *Tokio Times* appears to be falling in with the general opinion of the public in attaching neither weight nor meaning to its own utterances. It is difficult otherwise to explain the discrepancy between the two paragraphs, quoted side by side below, except on the alternative supposition that the severely taxed memory of the Editor is giving way under the strain placed upon it. If there is any meaning in words, we are correct in stating

that, in the paragraph dated 1st September, "the *Tokio Times* suggests the abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction as a remedy for the conflict of decision between the two courts." However, on second thoughts, we are glad to learn on the authority of the *Tokio Times* that we were mistaken; that there is no meaning in words as our contemporary uses them; and that he does not suggest the abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction.

Tokio Times, Sept. 1st.

Ever luminous, convincing and satisfactory to the human understanding is the operation of the beneficent system of "extra-territorial jurisdiction" in Japan. A case is brought against Captain Batchelder, by the authorities, before the United States Consul General, and, after long and patient reflection, is decided in favor of the defendant. An identical case, differing, we believe, in no one particular, is brought against Mrs. Blockley, in the British Court, and, after still longer and yet more patient consideration, is decided in exactly the opposite way—that is to say in favor of the plaintiff. At the present moment we will not enter upon the question as to which result may be right and which wrong. It is sufficient to know that both cannot be correct, and that when "extra-territorial jurisdiction" can show no better approach to unanimity of judgment than this, the sooner it hides its diminished head and confesses its inadequacy, the better.

SOME likelihood exists of ground-rents being withheld by foreign settlers in Yokohama, on the plea that there is no Municipal Director to look after the interest of alien land-holders.

THE *tu quoque* argument is always a weak one, even when some shadow of an excuse exists for its employment. It must have less than no force when there is no "*quoque*." The *Echo*, in its very unsuccessful attempts to excuse its malpractices in the appropriation of other persons' literary property, makes an assertion utterly false—though that to the *Echo* also would seem to be a matter of the very slightest moment—as to our shipping reports. As we give intelligence under this head to within half an hour of going to press, the charge of the *Echo* bears absurdity as well as misrepresentation on its face. In so many words we do not, and could not if we would, considering the time at which our paper appears, derive our shipping news from other than original sources. The *Echo* should really be more careful in making hap-hazard statements, if even it cannot abstain from literary pilfering. Our marine reporter is Captain DAVID SCOTT; and we think it would be hard to find one more efficient, or, from his position, better able to give the latest and best information on the subject of movements in the shipping.

THE following telegram was received from Tokio on the 24th instant:—

4.45 P.M.—Imperial victory at daylight, near Kagoshima Castle. Saigo, Kirino, Murata among the killed.

Tokio Times, Sept. 8th.

Our inventive little friend, the *Japan Gazette*, while discussing the recent judgment of the British Law Secretary in the Blockley case—a judgment directly adverse to that of the United States Consul General in a similar suit, states that "the *Tokio Times* suggests the abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction as a remedy for the conflict of decision between the two courts." That is a very creditable flight of fancy for the *Gazette*. A newspaper, even in Yokohama, ought naturally to try to distinguish itself in some way, and if it cannot do so by telling the truth, it may gain at least a notoriety by achievements in the opposite direction. As a matter of fact, it is probably unnecessary to say that the *Tokio Times* did not "suggest the abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction," either "as a remedy for the conflict of decision" or for any other purpose.

THE cricket match between the Settlement and Fleet and Visitors elevens came off on the 13th the play commencing about 10.30 A.M. The Fleet were the first to defend the wickets, and at the commencement it seemed as if their score was going to be infinitesimally small, as three wickets went down for less than half a dozen runs. But Havergall and Bain made a determined stand, the latter being ultimately bowled by Abbott for 26 runs. Wade was his successor, and retired after making one run. Havergall made some splendid hits, and with eight wickets down the score stood at 158. The last two men made no runs, and Havergall carried his bat out after making a splendid innings of 91, which, we believe, is the highest score ever made by one man on the Yokohama Cricket Ground. Messrs. Mollison and Dodds were the first to handle the willow on the Settlement side and commenced playing very carefully. The result of the match, ended in favour of the Settlement, who scored 205, including 26 wides, three byes and one leg bye, with only five wickets down. The bowling and fielding of the Fleet and Visitors was not first class at any time during the game, but on the free hitting of Messrs. Mollison, Dodds, Hamilton, and Kirkwood, both became utterly demoralised. The following is the score.

FLEET AND VISITORS.

Havergall	not out	91
Lee	b. Dodds	1
Keary	b. Abbott	1
Llewellyn	c. Mollison b. Dodds	3
Bain	b. Abbott	26
Wade	c. Milne b. Dodds	1
Boyer	c. Abbott b. Dodds	2
Tate	b. Abbott	1
Loane	c. Mollison b. Dodds	11
Campion	b. Dodds	0
Woodbridge	b. Dodds	0
Leg Byes		3
Wides		19
No balls		2

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SETTLEMENT.

Mollison	b. Wade	30
Dodds	c. Havergall, b. Keary	56
Abbott	c. Havergall, b. Wade	4
Wheeler	l. b. w., b. Wade	1
Hamilton	b. Keary	39
Kirkwood	not out	30
Barlow	"	15
Byes		3
Leg Byes		1
Wides, &c.		26

205

THE *Kozan Shimpō* would apparently support the theory that killing may be no murder. Referring to a rumor in the *Osaka Shinbun*, that affairs in Corea are very much unsettled, owing to the constant attempts made by young men to assassinate members of the Korean Government, it has the following paragraph;—

"Shall we grieve at this news on account of the Korean officials? Certainly not. On the contrary, we rejoice for the Korean nation. Because, for a nation which tries to progress towards a state of more enlightenment, there are a thousand obstacles and difficulties to encounter and conquer. Remember twenty years ago, when the American flag first floated in the gulf of Yedo, when the officials of the Bakufu, struck with terror, advocated peace, while the provincial patriots indignantly declaimed against it, proposing war. What collisions then took place, and what numerous assassinations occurred! These, however, resulted in the overthrow of the Bakufu, and the

restoration of the Imperial authority, which has brought round an entire change in national affairs. Now, the action of Corea in shutting herself up from the rest of the world, closely resembles ours in the years of Ansei (1854 to 1859); and it is no wonder that there should be a great deal of bloodshed while she is opening her country to foreign intercourse, and changing all her national prospects: therefore we say we do rejoice at this news for the sake of the Korean nation."

MUCH proof is not wanted to establish the fact that Kirino and other rebel leaders had long contemplated, and been preparing for, the revolt, which has for eight months taxed all the energies of the Government to make head to it. Trifling occurrences of by-gone days, and old letters from one or the other of the conspirators, now and then come to light, and make doubly sure the assurance that the Satsuma insurrection is the outcome of a long fostered and well matured scheme. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* now quotes a private letter from Kirino to Oyama Tsunayoshi, late Governor of Kagoshima, wherein he begs for Fuchihe and Henmi each a grant of some land. The epistle is dated the 29th May, and so must have been written last year or the year before that. It concludes thus:—"I am very sorry to trouble you about a few patches of land, but I am in a measure compelled to do so, by the long continuance of peaceful days. Be good enough to guess my motive."

At a little past eight o'clock on the morning of the 16th, as a steam-tug in charge of Mr. J. W. Brown, while on her way to the *Belgie*, was passing the *Nagoya-maru*, she came into collision with a native boat, having two sendos on board. The boat was capsized and the men were thrown into the water, with the result that one sank almost immediately and was drowned, while the other was rescued by the crew of the steam-tug.

News from native sources was scanty on the 17th. Owing to the celebration of the festival of the Jiusho-sai (the presentation of the first fruits of this season's crop of rice to the gods) no Japanese newspapers were published; and all Government offices were closed. General holiday was kept; and the native town was gaily decorated.

In accordance with a wish expressed by the late Mr. John England on his death-bed, his mortal remains were buried on the 16th with masonic ceremony. The coffin arrived by train at half-past three in the afternoon from Tokio, and was met outside the Masonic Hall by about thirty of the brethren, who had previously assembled in Lodge. The party then marched in procession to Christ Church, and thence to the Cemetery, where the last honours were paid to the departed. A large number of friends of the deceased, native and foreign, from Yokohama and Tokio, accompanied the funeral procession.

THE following are the returns given by the *Osaka Nippo* of the imperialists killed, wounded, and in hospital, between the 22nd February and 30th June.

	Wounded.	d. Killed.	Died.	Discharged.	Remain
Officers	550	138	80	238	94
Petty officers	1,395	209	181	675	330
Soldiers	8,877	2,152	984	2,231	3,510
Keibu	32	10	5	6	11
Police	999	125	77	450	347
Coolies	385	93	84	154	44
Men (class unknown)	387	7			31
Total	12,625	2,734	1,411	3,754	4,653

T. W. HOLM was charged on Monday, 17th instant, in the German Consular Court, before Mr. Zappe, by his late employers, Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand, with fraud and embezzlement. The charges brought forward were for misappropriation of funds to the extent of from \$300 to \$400. Several witnesses who spoke to the falsification of their receipts were examined. The Court announced that it would give its decision on the 27th instant, till which time the accused is allowed to be at large under police control. In addition to the charges adduced there are still a large number of equally serious complaints of fraud, making in all, a total of upwards of \$600 unaccounted for by Holm.

ALTHOUGH the Editor of the *Choya Shinbun*, as a faithful or fearful servant of the Government, publishes the intelligence, contained in the interesting letter which we translate above, not only with the fullest reserve but also with a caution against giving it credence, it is evident that important events were about to transpire in the province of Iyo; and that the whole of the island of Shikoku was in a fair way to be involved in a formidable insurrection. That the conspiracy alluded to has been discovered before its deep laid and widely extended schemes had matured is matter on which the Government may well congratulate themselves. Still, under the present system of rule, such schemes may be constantly expected: the dread of them must be an abiding source of uneasiness to those in power; and the talent and energy employed in forming them, be so much ability and force withdrawn from the service of the country. Something must be radically wrong with a system which produces so much active and latent disaffection as does the present form of government in Japan. If the advisers of the Mikado will be wise, they will hasten to meet that which everything goes to prove to be the wish of the country. Reform in the administration, the abolition of irresponsibility in the Government, the concession of representative institutions are what the intelligence of all classes in the empire clamours for. Such demands must be obtained in time if they are not granted. To grant them now would be to remove all real cause of disaffection, to stop open revolt and secret plotting, and to establish in the nation's life a healthy current which shall flow on to moral and material prosperity.

A CORRESPONDENT in Tokio has sent us the following particulars of the funeral procession which escorted to its resting place in the burial ground at Shiba, the body of the deceased Princess Seikanin-no-Miya. A more imposing spectacle, and a larger gathering of natives, have never been witnessed by foreigners in Japan:—

The head of the procession left Azabu at about 11 a.m. and reached Shiba at half past noon. Several hundred thousand persons had assembled to view the passage of the funeral party, and thronged the streets along the line of route in dense masses, through which the squad of mounted police which led the procession had at times great difficulty in clearing the way. In an English crowd of equal extent and under similar circumstances, some cases of injury or death would certainly have occurred. In Tokio, yesterday, (13th) owing to the good humour and respect for their neighbours which characterize the individuals forming a Japanese crowd, no casualties seem to have occurred.

Next to the mounted policemen, came a troop of cavalry, followed by a detachment composed of several hundred soldiers of the line, then another troop of cavalry, next another detachment of infantry, and then a battery of artillery composed of six howitzers. The rear of the military was brought up by a full brass military band, with a base drum draped in white. During the march to the Tycoon's temple this band played the Dead March in Saul.

Immediately following came the funeral *cortège*, which was thus composed:—First sixteen white lanterns borne aloft by priests walking, all dressed in the purest white. After them, seated in an elegant barouche, was the chief mourner, Matsudaira Kakudo. This gentleman was clad in white under-garments, and an outer dress of red and gold brocade. On approaching the gate of the temple he alighted from his carriage, and with a slow and dignified step walked to the entrance. Following the chief mourner came a number of priests, dressed like the others in white, and bearing white lanterns aloft, and after them came a flute band consisting of sixteen fluted fifes, supplemented by a dozen flutes from an army regiment. Next were two enormous lotus plants, borne on high by bearers clad in white. Then came a number of priests, walking slowly two by two some distance apart, some carrying censers of burning incense, and others a large openwork gold salver, containing, besides a fan, pieces of gilded paper, which they dispensed right and left to the eager crowd. Then other white-robed priests with more white lanterns, and then four mourners who marched immediately before the coffin, which was carried on a bier ornamented in four places with the imperial crest, and surmounted by a heavy canopy, borne up on each side by some twenty men on foot, all dressed in white. Afterwards passed four more mourners, behind whom came eight white dressed priests with white lanterns, followed by the bearers of two large clusters of splendid lotus flowers.

Next were two carriages, the first containing four, and the second two, of the ladies of the late Princess' household, all draped in mourning robes of white; and these were followed by more white-clad priests with white lanterns.

The funeral procession proper terminated here with forty-one private carriages, each occupied by some high official. Among them I noticed Sanjo, Iwakura, Okubo (Home Minister), Kuroda, Ito, Terashima, Oki, General Saigo, and others with names scarcely less well known. Following these carriages, and closing the procession as other military led it, came a battalion of infantry, a battery of six field pieces, and a company of cavalry. More carriages, which probably had arrived at Azabu too late to take their proper places in the procession, came last of all. Seated in one of them was Okubo, ex-Chiji. The best idea of the length of the procession can be conveyed in the statement that the passage of the whole, from the first mounted policeman to the last carriage, on any point of the route, must have occupied an hour's time.

THE Consuls met on the afternoon of the 18th inst. at five o'clock p.m. to discuss sanitary measures. They can, however, do little more than to give authority to a sanitary committee of medical men, to inspect and report on the tenements in the settlement. In the case of the condition of tenements being bad from a sanitary point of view, it will devolve upon individual Consuls to adopt the best means each one can to enforce such improvements as may be deemed necessary or advisable. Precautions observed, we repeat, the foreign settle-

ment is in small peril; and little danger exists of such measures as may be rendered imperative by a common danger being opposed by individual members of the foreign community, and still less by that body as a whole.

ABOUT one o'clock on the 18th a man in a sampan in the Creek was suddenly seized with cramp in his stomach and fell down in great agony. His complaint was presumed to be cholera, and his companion communicated with persons on shore. After some time a Japanese doctor and some policemen arrived, and the man was conveyed to his home. A bottle of carbolic acid was then produced by a policeman; and the boat underwent a disinfecting process.

THE *Kozan Shinpo*, recently published in Osaka, and the prospectus of which as well as some extracts from the paper were translated into the *Japan Gazette*, lived through a second issue, before it was stifled by the local authorities.

WE understand that shooting licenses will be issued for the season 1877-78, under the regulations promulgated by the Kanagawa Kencho and approved by the Foreign Ministers, in the early part of January last.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that the German Minister, having sent to his Government for instructions as to what action he should take on the broil between the men of the *Vineta* and the Japanese police, which occurred in December last and resulted in the death of one of the German sailors, has received a reply. He is instructed that, the Germans having been in the wrong, no demand for an indemnity shall be made upon the Japanese authorities.

MR. E. L. B. MACMAHON, Agent for the Chloralum Company, has handed us a little work, by Dr. Henry Blanc, M.B.C.S., Surgeon-Major, H. M. Indian Army, entitled "Cholera, how to avoid and treat it." Dr. Blanc, who, by the way, was one of the captives in Abyssinia, under King Theodore, has had, in his Indian experience, many opportunities of observing and treating cases of cholera. He recommends, under certain conditions, the internal administration of diluted chloralum.

EPIDEMIC cholera is reported to be very prevalent among the Japanese in Nagasaki.

ONE death from cholera is said to have occurred on board the U. S. S. *Ranger* in Nagasaki.

AN instance of the ignorance of the generality of Japanese in regard to foreign chemicals, as well as of their faith in the potency of such drugs, occurred last week. A gentleman had occasion to go into a well-known chemist's in Benten Dori, and while in the shop quite a dozen anxious looking natives came in and asked for "cholera medicine." The chemist seemed to know what was wanted as he quickly produced carbolic acid, and then asked each one what he was going to do with it. One and all expressed their ignorance of how to use it: they knew that it was thought to be an infallible remedy against cholera, and so wanted some of it, but whether it was to be taken inwardly or outwardly they knew not; and were somewhat surprised on being told it had to be sprinkled on the ground or in their houses. There has been such a call for carbolic acid in the native town within the last few days, that it has become very scarce and very dear.

THE *Hiroshima Maru*, which arrived on the 19th from Shanghai, Kobe, &c, brought up 169 rebel prisoners guarded by police. Our reporter was informed by Europeans on board that the men had been well treated though they were rather cramped for room. The prisoners left the vessel in squads of twelve, each party guarded by two policemen, and were landed at the English hatoba. They were tied together with small rope, passed round the shoulders and leaving the arms quite free. One or two of them certainly looked pale and ill, but the greater number did not seem to be any worse than most people are after a short voyage made in a vessel where space has been restricted.

Three hundred wounded imperialists were taken on board at Nagasaki, and landed at Kobe, for admission to the hospitals. Many of their wounds were very serious sword-cuts.

The crew and native passengers, on their arrival in Yokohama, were examined by Japanese doctors from the shore, before they were allowed to land.

On the evening of the 18th the members of the Consular Corps met in the German Club for the purpose of considering the best preventive steps to be taken against the spread of epidemic cholera. A Board of Health, composed, in the first instance, of Drs. Simmons, Eldridge, Wheeler, Goertz, Lambert, R. N., and Tripler was nominated, these gentlemen having power to add to their number, and to visit all tenements in the foreign settlement, and report to the proper consul in each case where sanitary measures may be necessary. A letter was drawn up and addressed to the Governor of Kanagawa, requesting his attention to the disgraceful condition of that part of the Swamp Concession which is occupied by closely packed masses of Chinese and Japanese, a locality which is specially likely to be visited by any prevalent epidemic, and to become a source of serious danger to the entire community. Prompt measures of disinfection of the whole neighbourhood were recommended, and the Governor was urged to provide a fund for the purchase of the necessary disinfectants. The medical men who have agreed to serve on the Board of Health have, also, it is hardly necessary to say, undertaken to render their services gratis. On the pecuniarily trifling matter of providing disinfectants, there can be no doubt where the responsibility rests. It is certainly with the Japanese authorities, to whose neglect in not providing drainage or insisting upon proper provisions being made for the public health, the disgraceful condition of the quarter is owing. We hope that Mr. Nomura Yasushi will see this. He seems to be really anxious to take every possible measure of precaution; and the disinfection of a densely populated, central, and most unsavoury neighbourhood will strike him as being a necessity of the first importance. Some of the medical men above mentioned have already visited, from house to house, in the district, and their reports show what prompt attention is necessary. At an adjourned meeting of the Consuls the Kencho authorities in a measure admitted their responsibility for sanitary provisions in that quarter. It is essential, however, that they see that these provisions are made under foreign medical supervision.

At a meeting, held on the morning of the 19th instant, of the medical gentlemen composing the Board of Health, Dr. Simmons was elected Chairman, and Dr. Stuart Eldridge, Secretary. To the latter gentleman all communications on subjects which should be

brought under the notice of the Board of Health, ought to be addressed.

FACE the truth manfully and honestly. Considering the very favorable hygienic conditions under which most foreigners in Yokohama live, and the preventive precautions which they have taken on the first word of alarm, comparatively little danger exists of the inroad of cholera into their habitations. Still, nothing can be gained by disguising what is too momentous a fact; and that is that a dire epidemic has declared itself among people who breathe the same atmosphere as ourselves, and are living at our doors. At the consular meeting, on the 18th, five foreign medical men were present, including Dr. Simmons. At the request of the latter, the others adjourned to inspect and report upon a case of sickness, which, on their return, they unanimously pronounced to be one of epidemic cholera. Of all the foreign practitioners in the settlement but one still expresses any doubt as to the identity between the present epidemic and true Asiatic cholera.

As the landing of the prisoners, brought up by the *Hiroshima Maru*, did not commence until eleven o'clock in the morning of the 19th, the reports which were circulated long before that time as to the barbarity displayed in their disembarkation, have no more substantial foundation than that of mischief or pure imagination. The men were landed in the way we have described above. Measures were taken to secure them and to bring them under the easy control, if necessary, of their small escort of police; but no cruelty was shown nor unnecessary indignity offered them.

BETWEEN two and three o'clock on the morning of the 20th a fire broke out in Idamachi, Kanagawa. It was not got under until about eighty houses had been destroyed.

WE cannot be surprised, though we are grieved, to hear that cholera has made its appearance in Tokio. On the 19th Mr. Kusumoto, Governor of the Tokio-fu, came to Yokohama to consult with Mr. Nomura, Kenrei of Kanagawa, as to the best preventive measures to be taken.

WE have been requested to notice that the Board of Health, which now consists of Drs. Simmons, Hepburn, Wheeler, Massais, Goertz, Coles, Lambert, Tripler, and Latham, and Messrs A. Brent, H. Allen, F. von Fischer, and H. Degron, are now ready to see and act upon any communication or complaints which may be preferred in reference to any sanitary matters. All communications should be addressed to Dr. Stuart Eldridge, Secretary, No 66, Yokohama.

From the 9th instant, when the first access of real cholera declared itself in Yokohama and Kanagawa, up to the 20th instant, ninety cases of the disease occurred; and of these thirty-two had a fatal termination. Owing to the prompt precautions taken by the Kencho authorities, a strong, and it is to be hoped effectual and permanent, check has been placed on the spread of the epidemic. Dr. Simmons is hopeful that it has been now, as far as this town and locality are concerned, brought under medical control.

THE British schooner *Beatrice*, M. Jordon, left Yokohama on the 29th of April last, for a cruise among some of the Pacific islands in search of sea-otters. Several other

schooners, the *Jupiter*, *Lottie*, *Caroline*, *Tori*, *Flying Mist*, and *Banner*, were cruising in the same neighbourhood. On the 12th of June the *Beatrice* and several others were in Jap Bay, Iturup island, when it commenced to blow very hard about nine o'clock in the morning, and the wind increased very rapidly, while the sea began to run mountains high. Some of the vessels commenced to drag their anchors; and it became evident that in order to save them it was necessary to beat out. The *Beatrice* got up her anchor and worked out, but not before the foresail was split, the davits were broken, boats filled with water, and a man, a Japanese sailor, was lost overboard. The *Tori* slipped her cable and got off pretty safely. The *Lottie* lost her bob-stay and fore-boom: the American schooner *Flying Mist* was at sea when the gale came on, but, before the wind began to blow very hard, a tremendous sea set in, which almost swamped her. However, with the exception of some slight damage the *Mist* got off pretty safely. Not so the *Banner*. This schooner attempted also to beat out of the bay, and in doing so lost her mainsail and jib, and before another sail could be set, she was among the breakers. Finding there was no chance of saving the vessel, Captain Leonard ran her aground on a sandy beach. All hands contrived to get on shore, but the sea beat the vessel to pieces. About the 20th of June, after the boats belonging to the *Flying Mist* had been out hunting all day, and were returning in the evening, on a sudden one of them capsized and her crew were immersed in the sea. The other boats and the schooner were some distance away, and could not render any assistance; and the result was that three out of the four men forming the boat's crew, one Englishman and two Americans, were drowned. The fourth man was rescued when in an exhausted condition. This sad event caused a gloom to fall over the little fleet. The hunting season has been the worst one known for years, owing to the extreme roughness of the weather. The *Beatrice* left the hunting ground for Yokohama on the 7th of September, bringing with her the shipwrecked crew of the *Banner*. The *Flying Mist* sailed for San Francisco on the 1st September, and the other vessels were left on the ground, hoping to retrieve their fortunes. The *Beatrice* experienced fine weather until the 15th, when a heavy gale blew from the South, and the schooner hove to. After that cleared away, fine weather was experienced till port was reached.

The following is the Captain's report of the loss of the *Banner*:

Jap Bay, June 12th, 1877.

At 8 a.m. hove up anchor and proceeded to the N. E. side of the bay for shelter. At ten o'clock it commenced to blow in heavy squalls from the South-East. The ship was carrying double reefed mainsail, and single reefed foresail and jib; while her head was N. E. by E. At 10.20 had to cut away the bulwarks. Barometer 29.00 and falling. Close reefed foresail. At 10.40 balance reefed mainsail and put a double reef on the jib. At 10.55 a heavy squall from the S. E. blew away the mainsail. Kept the ship close by the wind under foresail and jib, both reefed. A heavy sea was running at the time, and it was found impossible to steer the vessel. Held a consultation with the men as to what had better be done. At eleven o'clock kept off so as to run the vessel on shore, in order to save life, and ten minutes afterwards she struck the beach. At 11.50 she commenced

to make water; and by 2 p.m. all hands had landed safely on shore. Saved about half of the stores in a damaged condition. A portion of what was saved was put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. Had a survey on the vessel four days after she went ashore, when it was found that she was a total wreck, her bottom being entirely gone.

THE triumph gained by the British Government after twenty hours' hard fighting over the obstructive faction of the Home Rule party in the House of Commons is very like a defeat. The faction did certainly, in the words of a London paper, "behave in a way calculated to try the temper and exhaust the patience of a much abler statesman than Sir Stafford Northcote, and it is not strange that he should have been wearied out by its insolent defiance, and should have at last endeavored to suppress it by violent means." The general opinion in England is that if permanent injury has not been inflicted upon parliamentary machinery, a blow has been struck at the present Parliament from which it is not likely to recover. For this the Government are fully as much to blame as are the "obstructives" themselves. Mr. Parnell, is a gentleman: he is really a man of talent; and he has an honest purpose in view. He is genuine in his determination to force upon Parliament attention to what he regards as a special grievance of Ireland, and a way to remedy it. The journal to which we have above alluded, and which is in no sense in favor of "obstruction," or of derogating from the traditional dignity of what is admittedly the most dignified legislative assembly in the world, has a word of sympathy for Mr. Parnell. It says judiciously enough:—"He and his scanty following began their crusade against 'Saxon tyranny' at the commencement of the session, and they have worked it with wonderful energy and perseverance. In no case, perhaps, could they have been silenced altogether; but had the Government treated them with prudence during the past half year, it would certainly have mollified them considerably, and rendered them almost harmless." So wise a course was not followed however; the "obstructives" have been alternately humoured and abused, and at last driven to fury. The Government should have prevented all occasion for such action as that they forced upon the angry faction; and, having failed to do so, must now share in the disgrace which has been brought upon parliamentary institutions in England.

We are happy to state that, according to the returns, furnished to the Kencho, of cholera cases, the epidemic appears to be on the decline. Six deaths and nineteen new cases were reported as having occurred in Yokohama and the neighbourhood during the twenty-four hours ending at midnight of the 23rd. Only one case is said to have, so far, declared itself among foreigners, and that has been successfully treated, the patient being now out of danger.

As, owing to the non-appearance of some of the officers from the *Modeste*, now at Yokoska, who were to play in the cricket match between "Professions and Trade," arranged to take place on the 22nd, that match was no longer possible, a scratch game, "Tall vs. Short" was got up after tiffin between those present on the ground. The fielding shewed a great improvement on that in previous matches, and some of the play was very good. Mr. J. P.

Mollison made the top score, with 42, for the "Shorts" and Mr. Abbott the next best, with 26, for the same side, which won in a match of one innings by 55 runs, the final score being "Short" 125; "Tall" 70.

As, of the nine or ten resident qualified and practising medical men in Yokohama, the very great majority have staked their professional honour and the value of their experience upon their conviction that the epidemic now prevalent is Asiatic cholera, we are compelled to admit a conclusion which it would be the extreme of rashness and folly on the part of any other than a professional man to doubt. On the 24th we alluded to a case of cholera which had declared itself in the person of a foreigner resident on the Bluff, and which had been vanquished. The following day we had to record another case, the termination of which did not, unfortunately, promise to be so favourable. Mr. M. Jordan, a pilot, who, when ashore, lives at Karafuto, was taken ill the evening of the 23rd; and, the following afternoon, his case was, on the evidence of at least four independent surgeons of high standing, declared to be one of Asiatic cholera and all but hopeless. While we would earnestly deprecate all unnecessary and puerile alarm, we conceive that nothing is to be gained by concealing or disguising such a fact as this. Indeed, an opportunity occurs of turning it to good account, in insisting, while quoting an example, of the imperative necessity of the greatest caution in this season of epidemic. Frankly then, and in the first place, this unfortunate man's surroundings both increased his chances of being attacked by the disease, and diminished, when he was once attacked, his hopes of cure. But this is not all. His first symptoms were those of simple diarrhoea, which, had he left nature to herself, or taken medical advice, would in all human probability have passed over without more than usually serious consequences. As unfortunately happened, however, he took a dose of strong aperient medicine, with the result of giving vigor to the germs of disease, which must have been in his system, and causing to supervene an attack of cholera, which, if even medical foresight should in his case prove mistaken, and he himself should recover, has, at least, laid him at the doors of death. We insist upon it that, with proper precautions taken, with their usually more generous style of living, greater physical robustness, and infinitely cleaner, healthier, and happier surroundings, foreigners are far more likely to escape the disease than Japanese are. To say that they are not liable to the attack of an epidemic which is around them is to say that they are not made of flesh and blood. Careful attention to the hygienic and dietary rules which are now familiar to us all, is what they have to depend upon. With these observed, together with calmness of mind and courage, foreigners have little to fear. (Jordan succumbed to the disease on the 24th.)

BETWEEN midnight 23rd and the same hour the following day, eleven fresh cholera cases, and six deaths from the disease, were reported at the Kencho.

FROM the number of cases officially reported there can be no reasonable doubt that cholera is prevalent among Japanese in Tokio.

As the sanitary condition of all neighbouring ports must just now be matter of great interest to residents here, we publish a tele-

gram which was received on Monday evening 24th instant, by H.B.M. Consul in response to one which he forwarded in the morning to Shanghai:—

From British Consul, Shanghai, to British Consul, Yokohama.

Shanghai, September 24th 4.10 p.m. Asiatic cholera, few cases amongst foreigners, more amongst Chinese. Disease now abating: has never been epidemic.

THE Bluff has now been, like the Settlement, portioned off among members of the Board of Health, who will visit the compounds in their respective districts, and make such suggestions to the proprietors as they may deem necessary.

DR. SIMMONS' report of deaths from cholera, from midnight, 24th, to the same time 25th instant, is six in the neighbourhood of Yokohama, and four in Yokohama proper. The reports of fresh cases forwarded to the Kencho are numerous.

THE Kencho publishes the following official returns of cholera cases:—

During the 24 hours ended 12 p.m. the 22nd inst.

138 cases from the previous day. 20 new cases.—Total 158.—20 recoveries. 131 under treatment.—7 fatal.—5 males and 2 females.

During the 24 hours ended 12 p.m. the 23rd inst.

131 cases from the previous day. 30 new cases.—Total 161.—14 recoveries. 141 under treatment.—6 fatal.—4 males and 2 females.

During the 24 hours ended 12 p.m. the 24th inst.

141 cases from the previous day. 15 new cases.—Total 156.—12 recoveries. 138 under treatment.—6 fatal.—5 males and 1 female.

If this return is to be trusted the disease is more fatal to male than to female patients.

THERE would seem to be a strong disposition on the part of Chinese in Shanghai to keep the price of silk from any further reduction. With this object no doubt in view we are not surprised to find that some Chinese merchants have repurchased about 175 to 200 bales of late sales at a price in advance of that realised by the original seller. The business acumen of the Chinese being proverbial, we may look for an important advance in price of the noble article; and particularly so should news arrive of an assured peace in Europe, an event apparently not far distant. The effect of a telegram advising a more settled state of European politics would be to send up this market hundreds of dollars per picul. The probability of a late though rich harvest reconciles the Japanese producer to the present dull times, he being perfectly aware that foreign competition will, ere long, fill his now impoverished coffers.

The stock of silk in Shanghai at latest advices was 15,500 bales; and the export amounted to.

To England	2,811	Same period 1876	14,581
Continent	2,247		23,004
America	687		1,004
India	297		6
Coast	653		220
Total.....	6,695		38,815

A MEETING of the Board of Health was held on the 25th when it was decided to address the following statement to the community. We have been requested by the Honorary Secretary to make it public, and hasten to do so:—

As there seems to be an uncertainty in the minds of some of the community, as to the exact nature of the disease now prevailing, the undersigned, medical members of the Board of Health, deem it wise to state positively that the disease in question is, beyond the possibility of a doubt, Malignant or Asiatic Cholera.

In making this statement formally and publicly, the undersigned have no wish to alarm the people of Yokohama. On the contrary, it is their opinion that however great an epidemic may exist among the native population, the conditions surrounding foreign residents are such that its extension to foreigners generally is unlikely. Nevertheless, as experience has proved the value of certain precautions in preventing the advance of cholera, as the course of the disease once introduced is beyond human prediction, and as many are careless or reckless unless assured of present danger, it seems advisable that the foreign residents of Yokohama should realise their position.

Measures have quietly been taken, under the direction, or upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, which we believe have placed the foreign settlement of Yokohama in as fair a sanitary condition as is possible under the circumstances, and the Board will continue its action during the existence, of danger. Meanwhile it is hoped that every resident, trusting to the good intention and disinterestedness of those labouring for the health of the settlement, will assist to the utmost of his power in the work they have in hand.

(Signed) J. C. Hepburn, M.D.
 " E. Wheeler, M.D.
 " D. B. Simmons, M. D.
 " A. Goertz, M.D.
 " J. Lambert, Staff Surg. R.N.
 " Stuart Eldridge, M.D.
 " J. W. Coles, Surg., U.S.N.
 " E. Massais, D.M.P.
 " T. H. Tripler, M.D.
 " H. Latham, M.D.

A VERY pleasant addition to the pleasures of a day spent in the National Exhibition grounds at Ueno, is the music now occasionally provided. On certain days one of the military bands is in attendance, and renders at intervals operatic selections and popular airs. It is rather astonishing to observe how thoroughly the native performers have mastered what may be called the mechanical part of their profession. That they have become musicians (*didicerunt fideliter artem*) in the true sense of the word, is more than doubtful; and to speculate whether or no they ever will might lead on to the question whether it is advisable that they ever should. To a practised ear the music of a Japanese foreign-trained band has somewhat of an angularity analogous to that which is observed in the work of native students of another "ingenuous art"—painting. This may disappear in time; and the Japan of the future may produce its own Rossini and Le Cocq. In the meantime the military musicians of to-day do at least as much justice to the works of those European composers, as is rendered by many a band of English or American artistes. And, thus returning to the point whence we started, we recommend those who propose a visit to the Exhibition to try to arrange it for a "band day." The management has done wisely in substituting, for an entire day's, an afternoon, performance. When the innovation of music was first introduced, the band played from eight o'clock in the morn-

ing until six in the afternoon. In future the attendance of the band in the gardens will be from noon to six.

THE Osaka correspondent of the *Hiogo News* reports that there have been two fires on the neighbouring Nakanoshima, one of which is reported to have been on premises owned by Mr. Goto Sojiro, where damage to the amount of yen 15,000 was done.

The following extracts from his letter of the 17th instant will be found of interest.

A robbery by armed men took place last Tuesday week within a stone's throw of the Concession. The victim was Yamaguchi, the well-known butcher in the M'memoto-cho. The burglars, three in number, were armed with swords; they succeeded in carrying off no less than 800 yen, besides a quantity of clothing. As this is, I was told, the fourth time this unfortunate man has been robbed, I asked my informant how it was such a man did not keep a revolver on his premises, but this, it seems, would not be allowed. The fellows left their swords in a boat moored near the house. The stolen articles referred to in my last letter are still retained by the Saibansho, although it is now more than three weeks since they were recovered and sworn to.

About 400 wounded were landed here on Saturday last, of whom some seventy had lost limbs. I hear that sometimes the passage of these poor wretches through the streets can be tracked by the fetid smell from their wounds. Surely a liberal use of the antiseptic agency of carbolized dressings would prevent this dreadful state of things.

It is now so long since I travelled on a European Railway that I may be labouring under false impressions as to the relative comfort or discomfort of the East and West in this respect; but certainly, whether from an extraordinary percentage of sulphur in the coal or what not, the stench of the locomotive's smoke is something abominable on our local line.

Both East and West of Osaka the rice and cotton crops look capital; the earlier varieties of the former are nearly ready for the sickle; the picking of the latter commenced rather more than a fortnight ago.

The great relinquishment of Land Lots question has at last come to a head here, and at the next meeting of the Osaka Municipal Council the subject must be decided upon one way or the other. Already the title deeds of lot No. 5 have been forwarded to the Municipal Treasurer by the Consul of the land renter, and now Her Britannic Majesty's chief representative in this country has instructed H. B. M.'s Consul to give up to the local Japanese authorities Lot No. 8. Now for the latter lot there is an applicant provided beforehand, and one would have supposed that putting up the lot to Public Auction would have been the readiest solution of the difficulty. But unfortunately the title deeds appear to have been mislaid, though it seems to me that there should be no difficulty in getting duplicate ones issued, seeing who the registered owner is, and knowing that once a title is duly registered at the Consulate of the land-renter there can be no dispute as to whom it legally belongs.

NIPPON NOTES.

The extract the following items from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* :—

The insurgent troops are occupying the Kencho, Ninomaru, Shiroato and Shigakko on one side, and Shiroyama and Iwazaki on the other, of which positions command the entire town of Kagoshima. The imperialists are encamped at Komegura, which lies on the opposite side of the Kencho. Saigo and Henmi are at a yashiki in Iwagaki. The latter is said to have been mortally wounded. When the insurgent troops entered Kagoshima on the 1st instant, the prisoners, who had surrendered to the imperialists, rose against the policemen stationed at the gate of the prison and joined the invaders. The inhabitants of the town, who lived comfortably under our protection till that morning, have also taken sides with the insurgents. They

treacherously prevented our Kencho officials and policemen, who were in disorder, from running to the coast; and they killed any imperialists whom they met in the streets, or treated them most cruelly. The islanders of Sakurajima also obstructed the landing of the imperialists, and three or four sailors were killed by them. The man-of-war *Rinjo-kwan* was stranded in the storm which visited the South-West on the 26th of August last: the inhabitants of Kagoshima crowded on the coast, and not only laughed at the disabled condition of the man-of-war, but also stole articles belonging to her, which were in a godown in the coast. Soon after the insurgents became masters of Kagoshima they issued the following manifesto, dated the 1st inst., to each district throughout Satsuma:—"To-day (1st Sept.) we have victoriously entered Kagoshima, which was evacuated by the Kencho authorities, who escaped by steamships which were in the harbour. The garrison, consisting of soldiers, marines, and police, were totally routed, and they are expected to leave us sole masters of the town. It is ordered that police or soldiers found in any directed are to be arrested and sent to our headquarters in Kagoshima. Our troops, who were ordered to return to their homes, are ordered to reassemble in Kagoshima and the castle of Gamo." It is supposed that when the insurgent troops were beleaguered on Enotake by the Imperial army, Saigo ordered his troops to surrender to the Eastern army, and afterwards to wait his arrival in Kagoshima. At this critical moment he cut his way through the Imperial lines with a few hundred picked soldiers, and proceeded direct to Kagoshima, where he was joined by his men, who had bidden him farewell at Enotake about three weeks before, and who were brought back to Kagoshima at the expense of the Government.

The *Akebono Shinbun* says:—The Shimadzu-to, a party who assert they belong to Shimadzu Hisayoshi, are said to have joined the rebels. But Shimadzu and his sons have again left their homes for Sakurajima. An imperial physician, named Ishizaka, was captured by the insurgents, and sent back by Saigo, who addressed him as follows:—"We have arrived in Kagoshima, where we found a large supply of provisions, ammunition, and money. We are deficient in nothing. Now, you, fortunate doctor, go back and tell my enemies to make up their minds to fight a decisive battle." About 150 or 160 imperialists were killed or wounded at Kagoshima between the 1st and 5th September, but the number of coolies killed and wounded is unknown.

A letter from Tanoura (close to Kagoshima,) where the Imperial head-quarters are established, dated the 16th September, is published in the *Akebono Shinbun* :—

On the 9th instant two coolies, employed by the insurgent troops in Kagoshima, escaped to the Imperial camp at Tanoura. They gave us the following short account of the condition of the rebels. The provision of food is daily becoming very short among the insurgents, each one of whom receives only four or five *nigirimeshi* (balls of cold rice which are generally eaten only by coolies or people of the lowest class) per day. The coolies live on rice-gruel. There are only four kitchens in the rebel quarter, where about ten *koku* of rice are daily boiled. The number of the insurgents must be very small judging from this quantity of rice. Kirino and Henmi are at the foot of Shiroyama. The Kencho and other buildings lying near to it have been burned to the ground. On

the 11th, a messenger from Mr. Hogen, the *karei* of the Shimadzu clan, who was stationed on the Ninomaru, or second wall of Kagoshima castle, arrived in the imperial camp where he told the following story:—"About thirty women servants, belonging to the Shimadzu clan, are left in the castle. They are much frightened by the fire of the imperialists. If it is agreeable to the latter, the castle and all provisions of food will be set on fire and the *karei* and others will escape to the imperial camp." The messenger added that the castle would be set on fire with the aid of heaps of food and various things. Two days afterwards, or on the 14th September, another messenger was sent to us by the Shimadzu *karei*. He reported:—"No good chance of setting the castle on fire occurred owing to the strict watch kept on the part of the insurgents. But no food can be provided for these. The rebel commanders held a meeting on the 10th at Iwazaki, where Saigo is encamped. It is supposed that they have determined to fight their last battle in a few days.

Henmi took his gold watch, his money and other valuables to the *karei*, wishing him to send them to his family after his death, which, he says, is now approaching. Many others have followed his example. Each of the rebel partisans is dressed in new uniform and seems to have made himself ready to die." On the morning of the 15th a number of policemen arrived in Kagoshima by the *Shinagawa Maru*. On their landing at Iso, cholera was discovered among them, and the epidemic spread rapidly among the native inhabitants of the town. Out of twenty-five cases, three were fatal. On the 15th all the patients were sent to the island Kikaigashima.—The insurgents removed their head-quarters from Iwazaki to Kioku, which lies between Hommaru and Ninomaru. Since the 4th September, no great battle has taken place near Kagoshima.

A telegram despatched by Yamagata, War-inspector, from Kagoshima, and received in Tokio at 3.10 p.m. on the 22nd instant, announces that the preparations for a general attack are completed. At about 2 a.m. on the 20th the second and third divisions and the newly enlisted imperial troops attacked and stormed the insurgent positions on the Kagoshima side of Shiroyama. Our troops, who marched on the Shigakko and the old castle, stormed their camp and seized 500 cases of gunpowder and other spoil. Those of ours who advanced towards Ninomaru, were encountered by the insurgents encamped at the yashiki of Shimadzu. Nothing, however, was effected by them; and they retreated before dawn. The insurgents' fire is very trifling, and we cannot imagine what their intentions are.

PRINCE Hosokawa has been raised one degree in rank in recognition of his services during the war which has raged in his late dominions.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that a son of Saigo, after having been wounded, delivered himself up to the Imperialists. This was before the affair at Yendaki mountain on the 18th ult.

It is rumored that the insurgents have again taken Miyazaki, Hiuga.

KATZURA YEMON, one of the rebel leaders, has surrendered to Lieut-General Nodzu with 8,000 men, 3,000 of whom were more or less severely wounded.

THE Government have received information stating that twenty policemen of Kagoshima are missing.

A RUMOR is current to the effect that the island of Shikoku is again in a state of disquietude.

THE examination of eleven shizoku of Kochiken is going on daily. It is rumored that two or three gentlemen of the same ken have arrived in Tokio for the purpose of petitioning the Government with the aid of foreigners (? to accept foreign mediation.)

THE repairs to the aqueduct of Yokohama will shortly be commenced.

THE construction of a good road, *viâ* Hinozaka, between Yokohama and Kamakura, has been completed.

Two new newspapers have been started recently, one at Fukuoka and the other in the Ibaraki Ken.

THE temporary bridge on the Tenriu River, near Hamamatsu, on the Tokaido, will shortly be replaced by a more substantial one. The new structure will be the longest bridge yet constructed in this country, its length being 641 ken (about 3,820 feet.)

THE funeral of the late Princess Seikanin-no-Miya took place on the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M. The ceremony was conducted according to the Buddhist rites.

WHEN the imperialists searched the insurgents' camp at Nobeoka, they found on a desk there, files of all the Tokio, Osaka, and Kioto newspapers. How these could have arrived at the camp is matter for considerable wonder.

IN a private despatch of Ishizawa, police officer in Nagasaki, he says that Police Inspector Watanuki is safe on board the *Kagoshima-Maru*. The imperialist headquarters were removed to the Tani mountain on the 6th.

A GENTLEMAN in the imperialist camp at Kagoshima, writing to a friend, states that Kirino was wounded at the battle on the 30th ult., and that thenceforth the chief command has been held by Henmi.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says:—The opening of two ports in Corea, besides that of Fusan was agreed to be effected within twenty months after the signing of the treaty between Japan and Corea, but has been delayed owing to the South-Western disturbances. Now, many men-of-war have returned from the seat of war, and their services are available for peaceful purposes; so the *Nisshin-kuwan* will be despatched for Corea some time this month for the purpose of surveying the two new ports. She is now in Yokoska busily preparing for the expedition.

THE *Mainichi Shinbun* states that the Government has received a telegram from Admiral Ito, to the effect that the damage done to the *Ryûjo-kuwan* during the gale of the 26th ultimo in Kagoshima harbor is not so considerable as was at first feared. Repairs will be completed in a few days, and their estimated cost is 8,000 yen.

THE three Loochoans, whose examination has for many days been held in the Police Bureau, have been transferred to the Tokio Saibansho, where they have been examined.

TABLETS bearing the inscription of "Monument in memory of Saigo," all of which are surrounded by stone fences, have been found in six or seven different places between Hiuga and Bungo. On digging, some of them were found to conceal boxes containing fragments of paper money, and others the corpses of soldiers wearing clothes adorned with Saigo's crest.

MR. SOYEYAMA, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has been on a visit to China, left that country on the 7th inst.

THE Kagoshima Kencho has been temporarily transferred to Kachiki, Osumi.

THREE shizoku of the Kochi Ken have been handed over to the Shihoshô.

THE Daijo-kuwan was closed on the 13th instant from respect to the memory of the late Princess Seikanin-no-Miya, whose funeral took place that day.

HIS Majesty reviewed the Kaitakushi troops and the 3rd division of recruits on the 15th instant.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued by the Daijokuwan, limiting the rate of interest, which is classified under two heads—"promissory" and "legal." The former is to be agreed between the parties, and shall not exceed 20 per cent. per annum on sums under 100 yen; 15 per cent. over 100 and under 1,000 yen; and 12 per cent. over 1,000 yen. Any interest agreed upon exceeding these rates shall be reduced to the fixed scale by the courts. Legal interest is that which is incurred under no express agreement, and is to be decided by the courts. It shall be at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum without regard to the amount on which it is claimed. Claims for fees (*rei-kin*), will not be allowed in the courts; and the judge may reduce the amount of damages claimed for breach of contract to pay within a fixed time when he considers them exorbitant.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that commissioners and a man-of-war will be sent shortly to Corea to open two harbors suitable for trade. One will be on the gulf of Hoshiu, in the district of Kankio-do, the survey of which has been completed, and another at Shitzuboku or at Yokuko, in the district of Zenra-do.

THE *Mainichi Shinbun* says that, according to native merchants, business in imported foreign goods is dull in Tokio, but an active demand in Osaka is reported.

ANOTHER sum of 700,000 yen has been sent to the Kagoshima Kencho.

THE three Loochoans, who were mentioned in the native papers as having been transferred to the Tokio Saibansho, and examined before that court, are not themselves charged with any offence, but are demanding, in accordance with the rights of their Han, the rendition to them of one of their countrymen, who has been arrested with two Japanese accomplices on a charge of stealing, from their yashiki in Tokio, a quantity of cloth.

THE steamers *Sumanoura-maru* and *Awajishima-maru* sailed from Yokohama for Sendai on the 10th inst., where they are expected to load with rice for China.

THE plan of the new buildings of the Daijoku-kuwan, to be built within the precincts of the Akasaka palace, have already been drawn up, and the work will be commenced shortly. The structure will be in European style, and its cost is estimated at 30,000 yen.

THE *Osaka Nippo* says that Kirino received a wound in his left arm at the battle of Kumada, and narrowly escaped being taken by the Imperialists. Saigo is said to have been also wounded slightly on the forehead by the graze of a bullet, while he was on the way to Kagoshima.

A TELEGRAM despatched from Kumamoto the same day states:—Four or five hundred insurgents are at Shiroyama, and experience great scarcity of food and ammunition. The Imperial marines completely invest them, and strict guard is kept on the important passages by the three divisions commanded by Nakagawa, Kato, and Nagadani. Details will follow by post.

Six shizoku of the Owake-ken have been arrested in the Nagasaki-ken, where they are said to have acted as spies for the insurgents.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* gives currency to the rumor that some of the government departments have appointed a committee to consider and report on the Press Laws, and that a bill to reform the existing regulations has already been drawn up on a liberal and satisfactory basis. Still one department is said to have expressed opinions in favor of the laws now existing. It is said, however, that one of the Ministers insists that the matter shall be discussed fully before the civil war is brought to a close.

THE 17th instant, being an Imperial festival, a musical entertainment was given in the building of the Industrial Exhibition at Ueno, Tokio.

It is said that all policemen from the Kochi-ken are to be discharged from the force, and that men from Tokio will take their place.

MR. Ishii, president of the Kochi Saibansho, arrived at Osaka on the 8th instant, and immediately visited the Osaka Joto Saibansho on official business.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* states that a telegram is said to have been received from Nagasaki on the 12th inst., announcing that a free fight took place between some English residents of that port, who divided into two parties. On receiving information of the affair from one of their fellow countrymen, the police proceeded to the scene of strife and interfered, but, unfortunately, one of the officers was killed and many others were wounded. Instructions as to how to deal with the matter were demanded from the Central Government.

THE following letter appeared in the *Choya Shinbun* of 14th inst. It was sent by one Onuma Tokuzen, of Uwajima, Iyo, and is dated September 4th; but the Editor disclaims all responsibility for the truth of its statements, and requests his readers not to give credence to the story:—

"A police sergeant of this place arrested on suspicion, at Nakamura, a resident of that village, a shizoku named Kuwabara Heihachi, who, it is said, was a sanji of the former Miodo-ken. On searching his house many extraordinary documents were discovered, all of which clearly proved the existence of a plot. Among the papers was one, dated June, bearing the names and signatures of all the conspirators, who number over six thousand. An order to arrest the ringleaders was forthwith issued, and resulted in the arrest of over a hundred men in that village alone, where they are now detained. It is said that those who were arrested are to be sent to Tokio by steamer. In some of the documents it is stated that a large quantity of gunpowder had been manufactured, at a village unknown to me, and was stored in six godowns at Menoshita. The proposed plan of operations on the part of the conspirators was, first to attack the police forces stationed at Matsumaru and Shino Onoguchi, the entrance to the castle-city of Uwajima. After the police were overcome and their weapons and ammunition seized, a raid was to be made on the city. Here the conspirators were to massacre the police, to enrol the shizoku, and then attack the Kencho at Matsuyama. It is also estimated in one paper, that they would necessarily, owing to the vigilance of the Navy, take thirty days altogether in leaving the island of Shikoku. Kuwabara was to take the lead of the plotters in Nakamura, and to be paymaster of the rebel force. When he was first arrested, all his following submitted to the police without any

resistance or objection. The police sergeant said that he was much grieved by the lamentations of the wife and children of Kuwabara when he was binding him.

"The above was communicated by the sergeant to the Kocho of Ono the day before yesterday, and from him I have just heard it. I vouch that it is not an unfounded story.

"Although I am not provided with any detailed accounts of affairs in Kochi, I can say that, the ringleaders being in custody, no event of importance could take place; but had the matter escaped detection by the police, unforeseen misfortunes to the empire would have been the result, and our land would have been the first to suffer from the fire of rebellion, and its consequent misery. But happily the affair has ended as above related. I will forward any further intelligence on the subject as soon as I can gather it."

THE Government have ordered a photographer to take internal and external views of the Industrial Exhibition at Ueno. These are intended to be sent to foreign countries.

MURA, a shizoku of Kochi-ken, has been examined before the Daishin. He is said to have had relations with Fuji, Muramatsu, and other political prisoners of that ken.

THE Kagoshima Kencho was removed from Kachiki to Shirahama-mura on the 13th instant.

WE collate the following items from the *Choya Shinbun*:—It is rumoured that about 100 insurgent soldiers have crossed the channel to Amakusa, Hizen. Henmi, one of the rebel commanders, was discovered when trying to enter Kagoshima, previous to its capture by the rebels on the 1st instant. It was very fortunate for him that the rebels entered the town before he was arrested. Kishima, another distinguished insurgent leader, was also seen riding alone close to Kagoshima. He was mortally wounded by a shot and fell from his horse. On the approach of our men, he rose to his feet and killed one of the soldiers and endeavored to make a stand against the others, but he was now too much weakened by his wound, and again fell to the ground, where his last breath left him.

THE following statistics of the gold, silver, and copper coins, and paper money in currency at present, are given in the *Mai Nichi Shinbun*:—Since the commencement of the summer of this year, the total of paper money, issued by the Shihei-Kioku (paper money section), amounted to 9,261,360 yen, making the grand total 93,926,953.34½ yen of government paper money in circulation at present (this is exclusive of bank-notes). Out of 7,887,669.4 yen in various coin, which were minted at the Osaka Mint during the year ended the 30th June last, 1,065,667 were gold yen, 5,715,826.40 silver yen, and the remainder 2,106,275.64 yen copper coin.

MATSUKATA, Vice Minister of the Finance Department and Director of the Japanese Section of the International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1878, will shortly leave for France.

LARGE numbers of soldiers and police have entered and are stationed in the Kochi-ken. The harbours and coast are strictly watched by the navy. The inhabitants are much excited in consequence. Notwithstanding the instructions issued to the contrary by the Kencho, the people are very busy sending away their aged and young to the country, with clothing and household effects.

At the commencement of this month, the editors of the *Aichi*, *Aigi*, and *Heian Shinbun* were condemned to be fined and imprisoned for having transgressed the press regulations. Digit

VISITORS to the National Exhibition at Ueno, natives and foreigners, numbered 27,289 during the week ending the 13th instant.

A FORCE of police stationed at Ishiu-in in the Kagoshima-ken, was attacked and dispersed by the insurgents; and retreated as far as Nagasaki.

A TELEGRAM, sent by the Governor of the Nagasaki-ken at 5 p.m. on the 18th inst., states that at the commencement of this month, cholera first made its appearance. Meetings of the physicians, native and foreign, had been held, and means for the prevention of the spread of the epidemic agreed upon. The disease is not wide-spread.

A telegram from Lieut.-Colonel Watanuki, sent from Kumamoto on the 6th inst., states: In observance of the instructions of War-Inspector Kawamura, our force made an advance on the Tani Mountain at about 10 A.M. the same day. On the way, when at Omonyushi, we saw some persons wandering on the Niwa Mountain. Although it was not known whether they were friends or enemies, we proceeded on our road and reached our destination at 1 o'clock. Here the people were excited, and we used our best efforts to restore tranquility. Ogura Hirosuke and other rebels have arrived in the district of Kawabe, and are compelling the inhabitants to enter their service, and send those whom they enrol to Shiroyama. We have obtained information that about 200 rebel recruits were marching from the coast of Wada-no-hama, but on hearing of our army's arrival they dispersed. We dispatched eight companies to Kawabe to watch affairs at Kawada and other neighbouring districts.

A correspondent of the *Choya Shinbun* telegraphs from Kumamoto to the effect that when the insurgents attacked Kagoshima on the 5th instant they routed the Shinsen Riodan, and got possession of eight guns and a large quantity of powder.

A telegram from Police-Inspector Watanuki, dated Tanoura, the 10th inst., says:—109 rebels fell in with the band of Otame and were instantly arrested. The prisoners, with 125 swords, 2 spears, and 2 Japanese rifles, arrived here yesterday (9th). Information has been received from Mada, in Imaidzumi, stating that he had captured eight officers and eighty privates of the insurgent army. Leaving them in charge of Yokonayouni (*sic*), he started in search of Kokura Keisuke and Higo Sonosuke, who try to seduce the people to enrol in the service of the insurgents. There is no one in the neighbourhood of Imaidzumi who answers to their call. The inhabitants, hearing of our troops being stationed in various quarters, live in a perfect state of tranquillity.

A telegram to Kawaji from Nagasaki, despatched by Ishizawa on the 11th, says:—Two police officers have arrived here from Kagoshima, en route for Tokio, whither they will sail as soon as transport can be provided, and report to the Government on affairs in Kagoshima since the insurgents' raid. Until their arrival, and so far as Inspector Watanuki concurs, you had better hold over the despatch of more troops from your side. The strength of the insurgents is now greatly diminished, and peace will be restored before long.

A correspondent of the *Choya Shinbun* telegraphs from Kumamoto on the 12th inst.:—The insurgents' camps are at the Kencho, Shigakko, and Shiroyama; and those of the imperialists are at the former

treasury, the Loochooans' yashiki, Jiokomioji Hill, and that neighbourhood, and are strongly stockaded with bamboos. They keep up a constant and fierce fire upon the insurgents. War-Inspector Yamagata and others have arrived. It is said that Henmi, one of the rebel leaders, has been wounded.

A telegram from Kagoshima, received on the 14th, says:—According to the statement of a member of the Osaka police force, who was a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents, and escaped last night, Saigo is in a hut, in the Shiro mountains, and Kirino is in command of the rebel forces. They are said to have only 200 piculs of rice.

A telegram from Police-Inspector Watanuki, dated Sashiki, 14th inst., says:—Higo Sonosuki, who had been inducing the people to enter the service of the insurgents, seeing there were no means of concealment, delivered himself up to the division of Otame, near Kawabe, on the 11th. Two of his comrades have since been arrested by other divisions. On seeing many prisoners arriving, those inhabitants who sought safety in the mountains, have returned to their homes and resumed their usual vocations.

Another telegram from Sashiki, despatched on the same day, says:—The imperialist army, having increased the number of their guns, keep up an incessant fire upon the insurgents, both day and night. The insurgents seemed to be much embarrassed, and only returned one shot.

A private telegram from Kumamoto to the *Choya Shinbun*, dispatched at 5 o'clock p.m. on the 16th instant, announces that the imperial army beleaguer the insurgents on Shiroyama, Kagoshima; and bamboo fences are constructed surrounding them, in order to prevent them from forcing their way out. Both naval and land forces bombarded the rebels day and night. The insurgent soldiers have lately become much discouraged. Henmi, one of their commanders, and others, seem to be ready to fight their last battle. They dress in uniform, newly made up, and are desirous of sending their money and jewellery to their respective families. Coolies and many others, who were compelled to take the side of the rebels on their entrance to Kagoshima, have left them one by one; and 40 or 50 of them come daily into the imperial camp. Each one says that, as the provisions are short among the insurgents, they live on rice gruel.

A telegram from the seat of war, despatched by Watanuki, *Shokeishi*, at 10 p.m. on the 17th instant, announces that all police inspectors and policemen have been assembled on Taniyama, from the various points where they were stationed in the Kagoshima ken. This is in consequence of the capture of Kagoshima by the insurgents on the 1st instant. A rebel commander (his name is not given) and many others have been captured and disarmed. All is quiet about Taniyama, where the poor inhabitants, whom the rebels compelled to work for them, received the imperialists with great protestations of welcome.—A despatch from Sashiki, sent by Ando at 8 a.m. on the 18th instant, says that Kagoshima was again bombarded on the 17th instant. The buildings of the Shigakko and the castle of Kagoshima took fire and were burned to the ground. The insurgents are closely pressed, and seem to expect to be attacked at any moment.

[From this it is evident that the insurgents are in possession of Kagoshima.]

The visitors to the National Exhibition at Ueno during the week ending the 20th instant, numbered 34,829.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that one of the *Shoji*, named Yanagiwara, (a daughter of Prince Yanagiwara) had a son born to H. M. the Mikado, at noon on the 23rd instant.

The farmers and peasantry in Echizen are much excited and have risen in arms against the local authorities. About 1,500 men have met at Fukui.

On the 23rd the offices of the Kencho of Kanagawa and the Town Hall were kept open. The officials are very busy taking steps for the prevention of the spread of epidemic cholera.

A TELEGRAM from the South West, dated the 22nd instant, announces that the insurgents in Kagoshima are quite discouraged, and that the imperial troops keep up a constant fire upon them. It is said that numbers of the rebels have escaped to Amakusa, Hizen, from Kujima, Kagoshima, through the imperial lines.

A TELEGRAM from Kobe, despatched at 2.30 p.m. the 22nd instant, says that two cases of cholera, one of which proved fatal, have been reported in the Hiogo Ken.

A DESPATCH from Kajiki, dated the 21st instant, announces that epidemic cholera is reported to have broken out in Taniyama, Kawauchi, and Sakurajima. Twenty persons have already succumbed to the disease.

SINCE the opening of the Osaka Mint to December, 1876, coins to the value below enumerated have been minted:—Gold, 51,156,032 yen; Silver, 20,715,042.05 yen; and copper 2,330,903.52 yen.

A TELEGRAM from Taniyama, Kagoshima, sent by Colonel Watanuki, to Lieut.-General Kawaji, announces that on the 13th instant, epidemic cholera was brought there among the police force, commanded by Captain Nakagawa, who arrived from Nagasaki in the *Shinagawamaru*. It spread immediately on their landing. Eleven policemen have died and thirty-eight are down with the epidemic.

CHOLERA is reported to have spread to Odawara.

On the 23rd inst., a shizoku of the Chiba Ken, named Kadzuya, presented a memorial to the Daijo Kuwan, urging that the mere death of Saigo, Kirino, and others does not assure peace in future. Shimadzu and his sons, relatives, and retainers, all of whom aided the rebellion more or less directly, should be ordered to leave the country.

TAKATSUJI, the Mikado's Chamberlain, left for Kagoshima on the 26th inst., accompanied by three medical men, who are charged on the part of the Mikado to see to the health and comfort of his officers and soldiers.

On the 26th three police officers and nine policemen left Tokio for the Loo Choo islands.

NOTIFICATION No. 116.

The following returns of cholera cases and the numbers of deaths in Yokohama and Kanagawa town, between the 8th September and 12 o'clock p.m. on the 19th are published.

NOMURA-YASUSHI,

Kenrei of Kanagawa.

43 cases occurred between the 8th Sept., and 8 p.m. on the 18th. Out of these fourteen were fatal—4 males and 10 females.

91 cases from 9 a.m. the 18th Sept. to 12 p.m. on the 19th. Out of those affected 20 died—14 males and 6 females.—Total 134 cases.

DURING the prevalence of the cholera epidemic no theatres or other houses of public entertainment will be allowed to be opened in Yokohama.

A TELEGRAM from Kajiki, despatched by Ando at 1 a.m. on the 20th, announces that nothing important had happened during the 19th, and that cholera had not made its appearance in the imperial camp.

ACCORDING to a telegram received from the South-West on the 19th instant, only 500 or 600 insurgents are in Kagoshima. Nearly half of these consist of men who were compelled to take arms by the invaders on their entry into Kagoshima on the 1st instant.

THE political prisoners now confined in Nagasaki are said to number 1,271.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that a merchant in Yokohama was informed that carbolic acid should be sprinkled on the ground or in the house, in order to prevent the dreadful visitation of cholera. He thought that a cholera medicine, which would prevent infection merely by being sprinkled on the floor of the house, would be still more efficacious if drunk. He imbibed a large quantity of carbolic acid, and died a few days ago in great pain.

SINCE the commencement of the war in the South-West, says the *Choya Shinbun*, the Finance Department has paid 34,642,300 yen for the suppression of the rebels. Besides this, 270,000 yen will soon be sent to the Police Department to pay the salaries and travelling expenses of police to and from the Kagoshima and Owake ken.

A TELEGRAM from Kajiki, despatched at 5.50 a.m. on the 21st instant, announces that, during the night of the 20th, about 30 of our soldiers attacked and stormed the building of the Shigakko, which they set on fire. Three insurgent soldiers were killed.

A TELEGRAM, sent by the Governor of Hiogo on the 21st instant, states that no case of cholera has been heard of in the Hiogo-ken.

NOTIFICATION No. 68.

Notice is hereby given that the suppression of the insurrection in the island of Kiushiu has been reported to H. M. the Mikado by a telegram, sent by Prince Takahito, Commander-in-Chief, on the 24th instant.

SANJO-SANEYOSHI,

Daijo-Daijin.

25th Sept. 1877.

THE following return of silk-worms' eggs cards, received this season in Yokohama, is published in the *Mai Nichi Shinbun*:—

From 23rd Aug. to 18th Sept.....	56,757
On the 19th September.....	28,976
„ 20th and 21st Sept.....	23,251
„ 22nd and 23rd Sept.	28,440
„ 24th September	15,246

Total 152,670

THE Home Minister issued a notification on the 22nd Sept. to the effect that on and after the 1st October next the National Exhibition will be closed at 4 p.m.

CHOLERA cases are reported from Uraga, Sagami.

THE Kagoshima insurgents are said to have treated their prisoners in a cruel manner. During a struggle between the imperialists and insurgents, eight soldiers fell into the hands of the latter, who took them before a temple, and, having cut down a long bronze pillar and heated it red-hot with charcoal, made each one of their prisoners sit down upon it.

On the 18th instant, Okui, editor of the late *Heian Shinbun*, in Kioto, which was suppressed for having disturbed the peace of the country, was condemned to five months' imprisonment for having published an offensive letter in that paper. The writer was sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment and a fine of 15 yen.

ONE battalion of the Hiroshima garrison has been ordered to proceed to the Kochi Ken.

A TELEGRAM from Kagoshima, announces that a force of police has been sent into each district of Satsuma as a measure of precaution.

IKEBE-KICHIJURO, commander of the Higo insurgents, joined the Kagoshima men near Kumamoto in February and took the field in person. But he had no interview with Saigo. When the imperial troops after their victories had arrived at Nobeoka, he visited Saigo at his camp, wishing to have an interview with him. Saigo declined at first, but at last allowed the Kumamoto commander to be introduced to him. They met then for the first and last time. Ikebe said nothing further than this:—"We have no chance to retrieve our fortunes; and I will leave this world before you." Saigo tried his best to encourage him; but on the same evening, when he sent a messenger to his camp, he found that Ikebe had committed harakiri.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

COUNTRY TRIPS.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—I have been reading the account given by "A Victim," in the *Japan Mail*, of a trip in the country during the hot season.

I, long years ago, had my sufficiency of that kind of experience, but still, each successive year, I see quite a goodly number of our foreign residents and visitors, who, refusing to profit by the experience of those who have in times past offered themselves as *victims* upon this altar of fools, persist in keeping up the yearly pilgrimages in the broiling months of July and August.

Some who are strong and healthy at the outset take these summer jaunts for pleasure and recreation, and while they often suffer much fatigue and discomfort on the way, as did the *victim* who sent his lament to the *Mail*, still they are not all as honest as is this victim to acknowledge their sufferings. No doubt many thus go out to broil themselves in the hot summer's sun just because they see other people doing the same, and to follow the fashion seems to them the proper thing to do. But when one has watched this fashionable style of summer excursions for ten or fifteen years, and sees so many who go out with good health, coming back quite broken down and ill, so that it takes them months to recover the strength that they have lost, or in the case of invalids who have gone out in search of health, coming back often worse than they went, and some even dying on the way from over fatigue and lack of good food and comfort and rest, at last it is made plain to even the most unreflecting mind, that this is one of the foolish fashions of the age. It may be all well enough for those who have plenty of strength in their muscles, and money in their pockets, to spend some month or two rusticated in some of the quiet and cool

mountain retreats within our reach, but even so there are many discomforts which cannot be avoided, and the more quiet one keeps, and the less he scrambles up and down the mountains the better will be the final result of the summer vacation. The true enjoyment of travel amid the beautiful scenery of this country is better found in some of the cooler months of the year, and I think the very best time to explore the interior of the country is in the month of November, and the best mode of travel for that purpose is on horseback.

But for invalids, and for ladies and children, in July and August, a quiet sea-side home in some of the hamlets within treaty limits, along the coast of the bay, on some point exposed to the southerly breezes, is far more comfortable and beneficial and economical than any extended trips up and down the mountains. Here, within easy reach of Yokohama, one can have all comforts that the town affords, and the benefits of a cool summer retreat, and change of air, at about the same expense as that of staying at home.

Servants can go and come at an expense of four or five cents either way by boat; and, very good quarters can be had for a family of four or five from ten to fifteen dollars a month.

And then for variety an occasional sail by moonlight on the bay, or fishing, in addition to sea bathing, will help to pass the time agreeably, and when the two months are ended and the cooler days of September remind us that it is time to return, we find ourselves saying, "How quickly the time has passed away. I wish we could remain a few days longer." So we return home rested and invigorated in body and refreshed in spirit, and can again relish the comforts of home as in contrast to the summer's camp out.

I am Sir,

Yours faithfully

REST.

Yokohama, Sept. 7th, 1877.

GROUND RENTS.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—Having read with interest your very valuable article in Saturday's issue, allow me to call attention to a grievance of the Bluff ground-renters.

As you are very well aware, Bluff property is not now worth half the amount which was originally paid for it, and the houses thereon do not command one half the rentals which used to be paid for them. One reason for this depreciation is undoubtedly this: several foreigners hold land outside the concession, in the names of Japanese, where they run up houses and live in them. There are three or four such tenements opposite No. 220, Bluff, and four or five more facing No. 223. I could, if I chose, mention the names of all the occupants of these Japanese-foreign houses. Out at Nigishi a lot of land is rented from Japanese farmers, and there houses and cattle sheds have been built by foreigners, and are occupied by foreigners. At Tots'ka, in Kanagawa, and elsewhere foreigners rent land and houses.

Now this is really a perceptible grievance, bearing in no light measure upon those settlers who have property, whether in the Settlement or on the Bluff.

In connection with this subject, I also wish to draw your attention to the number of Japanese occupied shops in the Homura Road. Why, if such a concession, as is involved in this and the matter above referred to, is made or winked at, should not all foreigners be allowed to rent houses and carry on business in Japan-

ese town; as the Japanese are allowed to do in the foreign settlement.

I may as well exhaust my present budget of grievances; so, I will ask in conclusion whether it is not in the power of the police to put some restriction on the increasingly numerous *komban-was*, who now nightly infest the settlement?

Yours faithfully,

LAND.

Bluff, September 24th, 1877.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—As a renter of land both on the Bluff and in the Settlement, I beg to indorse every word of the letter which appeared in last night's *Japan Gazette* above the signature of "LAND." Further, I should be glad to draw attention to a subject untouched by that writer. Not only are some of the Japanese-foreign tenements to which he alludes inhabited by the foreign owners and builders themselves, but others are actually let by them to other foreigners, at a very much lower rental than a *bona fide* foreign land-holder could afford to let his houses for. The difference in the ground rent alone is so enormous as to give an immense advantage to the person who evades the regulations controlling foreign settlement over him who is governed by it and pays the rent decided upon for foreigners. So far, indeed, has the abuse to which "LAND" draws attention spread, that some of those who rent land outside the concessions have actually had the *check*, I can use no milder term, to apply to the Insurance Agents to have their tenements covered by insurance. Nay more, in some instances they have succeeded in obtaining policies on their houses and furniture outside the concessions.

All this being so, what are the owners of Bluff and Settlement property to do to ease their grievances. Go to law? Certainly not; if, as he would make everybody believe, the Editor of the *Tokio Times* has the ear of the Japanese Government and their advisers. There is hardly any injustice to foreigners which he would not justify. Refuse to pay ground rent? No; for however great may be the equity of your case, you have no legal right to withhold your rent. Complain to your Minister or Consul? Do so, certainly, if you please, and you will get an answer to this effect: "I am very sorry for you; but I really cannot interfere." One more resource is open. Will you call a public meeting of land-renters? *Cui bono?* Where is the committee appointed at the last meeting, held about one year ago? and what has it done? If I am not mistaken we were promised a report of its doings; but up to this date no such report has been published in the local press; nor do I think there is any chance of it being published now.

Since the late Municipal Director went out of office, or was put out, his successor appears to be very diligent in his endeavours to collect the ground-rents in advance. How, in the name of all that is mighty, can he expect us to pay, and pay in advance, our ground-rents in these hard times, with our houses standing idle, and foreigners who pay no, or a merely nominal, ground-rent, reaping all the advantage of houses let at cheaper rents than those at which we could let our houses, but at rates yet profitable to them?

Trusting that this matter will not be allowed to drop; but will be treated by an abler pen than mine,

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

LAND-RENTER.

Yokohama, 25th September, 1877.

FLINT WEAPONS.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—In a report of the National Exhibition, published some days since in your paper, I noticed some things which seem to me to call for a comment or two.

The principal note which I would make is in regard to what your report says about "flint arrow heads," which are said to "testify to the once existence in Japan, as in other countries, of pre-Adamite man." When I tell you that I have seen these same arrow heads of flint in use among the American Indians, and that I have even assisted in their manufacture, I hope you will not put me down as a pre-Adamite man! Also, it is not yet twenty-five years since the flint arrow heads have been used to shoot birds in Japan, and doubtless also to some extent as weapons of war; and there are those yet living who know how to manufacture them.

So you see that, while perhaps they may have been in use before the time of Will Adams, as also Japan was inhabited by man before his day, still there is also proof that Japan, as well as America, has been inhabited by man and by makers of flint arrow heads in more modern days!

I should also like to learn by what process of alchemy, oil is got out of "the water in which rice has been washed?" Will you call the attention of the public to this, so that so valuable an industry may become known to the world.

Hoping, sir, that you will kindly allow these friendly comments a place in your columns.

I remain, Yours faithfully,

POST ADAM.

Yokohama, September 24th, 1877.

H I O G O.

Kobe, September 10sh 1877.

To the Editor of the *Hioغو News*. Sir,—The Judgment recently given in H. B. M.'s Consular Court at Tokio, by Mr. Wilkinson in the case "*Tokio Fu versus Blockley*," copies of which were brought down by the last mail from Yokohama, will no doubt have been read with much interest by land-renters generally. As the case is the first one of the kind which has come before the English Court, Mr. Wilkinson was no doubt quite right in giving judgment at such length. I suspect the only result, however, on the mind of the ordinary reader will be a conviction that it may now be considered settled, as far as British subjects are concerned, that the idea which some foreigners held that the Japanese Government had committed a breach of faith with the land-renters of Tsukidji, is no excuse for the said land-renters, whether right in that idea or not, retaining possession of the ground and withholding their ground-rent. Mr. Wilkinson has laid it down that land-renters must pay the rent named in their leases, and if the Japanese Government has done anything which it should not have done, and has in so doing injured the value of the property, the remedy is in an action for damages against the said Government; but any such action, he adds, being against an independent sovereign state, is one in which a British Court of law has no jurisdiction; withholding rent, he says, would be a power to live rent free on ground belonging to some one

else. This amounts practically to telling the land-renters that they have no redress whatever against the action on the part of the Government, of which they complain.

This being the case, I think Mr. Wilkinson went rather out of his way to try and persuade the land-renters that they had nothing to complain of; neither do I think the case he supposed in illustration a very good one or even correctly put. He says that if a man owned a park near a town and gave the townspeople permission to build on a certain part of his park, such permission would not be construed into an engagement not to permit "any other person" to build on any other part of it. Perhaps not, but I wonder that a lawyer of Mr. Wilkinson's acuteness did not see where his case breaks down. There is no "any other person." The townspeople represent all the subjects and citizens of the Treaty Powers; and had the owner of the park told them they might buy and build within certain circumscribed limits, and that should more accommodation be required after that ground was all sold, they could buy and build within certain additional limits—had he done this, and then, having sold all the ground he could at that spot, allowed all the townspeople to live elsewhere could they make better terms with his own laborers, the law might have given the original purchasers no relief—I am not lawyer enough to know—but he would have been universally regarded (in England) as a swindler. Which I take to be about the light in which the Government of Japan is regarded by the land-renters of Tsukidji.

Had this been all I had to say I should not have deemed it worthy of publication, but it seems to me that two very important considerations arise out of this case. First: as no power of redress exists for a British subject against the Japanese Government, what is the value of any agreement made with that Government? It would appear at first sight that an agreement with a Japanese subject would be better, but as a Government such as that of Japan can always interfere (it has already done so) to prevent the carrying out of such an agreement before it has been proved illegal, I return to the original question, and the answer must be that to make any agreement in this country with other than the subject of a treaty power is, for a private individual who can command no political influence, a greater speculation than to take a chance in a Manila lottery—in the latter case you know exactly the chance you run; and it is far better, in the interests of all foreigners, that this fact should be openly admitted and clearly understood. Second: I want to know if there be any obligations on the treaty powers to see that the treaties are adhered to by their own subjects and citizens—I mean, of course, except at the instance of the Japanese Government? Assuming me to be a British Subject and to be out walking with the British Minister on the borders of the treaty limits, and I were to deliberately cross those limits to pursue my peregrinations without a pass, would His Excellency say to me, "Mind! you are breaking the law, and I shall see that you are punished accordingly?" or would he say "Mind! you are breaking the law, and you run a chance of being punished accordingly, if the Japanese complain?" I profess I do not know, and it is precisely on that point that I want to be enlightened. To the question I have asked as to the obligation on the Ministers I am not sanguine enough to suppose that I should get a direct yes or no from any foreign Minister, for they are all

living in a state of open connivance with a continual breaking of the law, and the most I could hope for would be an excuse for this connivance—a connivance which I do not hesitate to assert is demoralising to the Ministers themselves and to Society, unjust in its operation and derogatory to the dignity of the Powers the Ministers represent. I believe a common excuse for the notorious breaking of the treaty provision as to residential limits is that the restriction is one which foreigners earnestly desire to get rid of, and that it is an excellent step to its ultimate abolition to wink at the breaking of it at the pleasure of the Japanese. Customs duties are a restriction which foreigners earnestly desire to get rid of; therefore, by a like process of argument, the Ministers would hasten to extend the same open connivance to certain merchants, at the pleasure of the Japanese, introducing goods duty free. The two things are equally law by treaty. By what right do the foreign Ministers assume that treaty provisions are only valid as against foreigners?—restrictions to be practically modified by the Japanese Government at its sole discretion in certain directions, in its own favor and to any extent? If the Japanese desire a greater influx of foreign goods, let the Customs duties be modified or abolished—if they desire resident foreigners all over their country, let the regulation against it be modified or abolished; but these are things to be settled at a revision of the treaties, and I protest against both the injustice and immorality of the present system of construing the foreign treaties by the Foreign Ministers.

Yours, &c.,

F.

LAW REPORTS.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON Esq., Acting Consul-General.

Wednesday, September 12th, 1877.

J. GARGAN vs. NORMAN WIARD.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$202.15. Defendant admitted owing \$2.15.

The case was resumed this morning from Friday last.

On the Court assembling, Mr. Wiard explained that he thought he had not understood a question put by his Honor at the last hearing relative to the employment of Mr. Gargan prior to the contract, or if he had understood it, he did not answer correctly. He should have said that Mr. Gargan was in his employment prior to the contract, but he was of no value to him, as he did not remain in his service until the time the contract was completed. Mr. Gargan had made himself so offensive to the Japanese officers that he, defendant, was obliged to remonstrate with him. Up to the date of the written agreement, there had been no rate of compensation agreed upon between Mr. Gargan and himself. The defendant had frequently broached the subject to him, but he invariably answered that he would leave it entirely to defendant, and would be satisfied with whatever was given him. At the date of the written agreement Mr. Gargan said to defendant, "We have never had any agreement, Mr. Wiard, about the rate of compensation, and I would like to have that matter settled. Besides, you have several times told me

that persons with whom you have dealings make improper demands upon you thinking you are an easy-going fellow; and don't mind much about money, so I would like to have the bargain entirely completed to-day and have it in writing. I don't want to have any misunderstanding in the future which will interfere with our friendly relations; and so, if you are agreeable, please come down to my room and see if we can't fix it."

Mr. Wiard said he would like to alter the word 'fellow' to 'person.'

Defendant continued:—I went to Mr. Gargan's room with him, and we sat at the table together, and I said, "Mr. Gargan, it is entirely your own fault that we have had no definite understanding in this matter. You have always insisted that I should fix the rate of compensation, and I have no wish to do that. I propose that you should name some sum yourself, and, if reasonable, I have no doubt we shall agree." He refused to do so and I proposed to leave it to Mr. Krebs, the manager of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company. I said I understand you have been in the employ of the company, and I will write him a note and ask him what his company would pay you as compensation as Assistant Engineer." To this Mr. Gargan, in an excited manner, objected; and I said, "Well, name a sum yourself and let's get through with it if we can." He said, "Well, will five dollars a day be too much?" I said, "I pay Mr. Barry only five dollars a day and he is a good draughtsman, besides being a skilful engineer. However, I will consent to the five dollars a day rather than have any conversation about it." He said, "Well, Mr. Wiard, that is perfectly satisfactory to me," and rose and procured the sheet of paper on which the contract is written and laid it before me, saying, "Will you please put it in writing," which I did, as you can see. I handed it to him, he read it over carefully and said, "That's all right, Mr. Wiard: much obliged." He then apologised to me for being absent a day without having asked permission, saying that he had a house being finished by Japanese who gave him a great deal of trouble; and added, "I will be down soon to resume work, if you want me," to which I made no reply whatever. I have now related all that ever passed between me and Mr. Gargan relative to the rate of compensation. In the course of the year 1876, I visited Yokoska to witness the launch of a steamer. I had not been to Yokoska from that time till the date of that note (note produced, dated May 23rd, 1877.) I believe I went the next day. Mr. Gargan charges me salary from the 10th of May. Mr. Tanaka wrote that note, which was the first intimation that I had to go to Yokoska on Government account. Mr. Gargan never visited Yokoska until this date (a bill dated May 26th produced) and on that occasion Mr. Gargan was my guest and not my employé, as he merely went down on a pleasure excursion at my invitation. I did intend that day to examine the house which had been assigned to me, with a view of its being furnished, but the hour was so late when we arrived that I could not pass through the dockyard to get access to it, or get the keys, and so we immediately returned without doing any business whatever. I never had any bargain—even oral bargain—with the plaintiff for services at Yokoska, but was binding upon me, so that it was settled the plaintiff should enter my employ, previous to the date of this telegram (June 1st, 1877) which announces to me the

return of Mr. Barry, and that he intended to enter my service.

Mr. Gargan:—That was after I left, was it not?

Defendant:—Ah: I have made a mistake. This is not the telegram. I have left it at home.

Mr. Gargan:—I am sorry I corrected you.

Defendant continued:—It was after the 10th of May that I knew of Mr. Barry being willing to enter my employ. It will be seen from this bill (produced) that Mr. Gargan acknowledged the rate of compensation as late as the 19th of July.

His Honour:—He acknowledges that rate now.

Defendant:—Yes, yes, namely the five dollars per day, but he claims at the rate of \$150 per month. There is a material difference in being employed by the month and by the day. I shall prove by witnesses that the payment was not to be made until the completion of my contract.

Cross-examined:—I first had a conversation about employment with you on the last of April or first of May. I don't recollect calling on you the day after you returned from Hongkong, and telling you that you expected a message from the Japanese navy. I may have done so but do not remember. I think I told you that when I received a message or telegram from the navy I should want your services. The message from Mr. Tanaka was on the 27th of May. That was the first and only message I received from the Navy Department. I did say to you that you were to consider yourself engaged and not to look for any other employment, but not that that engagement would commence from the next morning, 10th May. I did not agree to any engagement from which it might be inferred that the wages were to commence the next day.

Mr. Gargan:—Did you expect that I should work for nothing?

Defendant:—No, I agreed to pay you. You did go to Yokoska on the 20th May, but that was the first day you were in my employment.

Mr. Wiard:—Your Honor, I have no objection to this cross-examination, but it seems to me that Mr. Gargan is making my case all the stronger.

Mr. Gargan:—I want to make my case as strong as possible.

Cross-examination of defendant continued:—I did not require any manual labour from you. I merely wanted you to be present and ascertain the working of the machine, so that you might make yourself competent to do the same things in my absence.

Mr. Gargan:—Please answer my question. Did I do what work you required me? Say yes or no, can't you.

Defendant repeated his answer.

To His Honour:—Mr. Gargan was present during the number of days mentioned in my answer to the petition.

Mr. Gargan:—Did I not trace a drawing in pencil for you on the first or second evening I was at Yokoska?

Defendant:—You did make a tracing which occupied about an hour.

Mr. Gargan:—Did I not enter the boiler of the Yokoska Mine at your request.

Defendant:—The Japanese Government agreed to furnish me with—

Mr. Gargan:—Will you answer my question?

His Honour:—Let him answer the question in his own way.

Defendant:—Mr. Gargan volunteered on one or two occasions to do work for me, and one was to enter the boiler referred to. But he was unable to enter the boiler and merely took up a position from which he could pass orders to the Japanese. The work done by him to the plates was entirely unsatisfactory.

Mr. Gargan:—You had better retract what you said just now, as I will call Mr. ——— to prove its incorrectness.

Defendant:—I object to this cross-examination. I admit Mr. Gargan being in my employ, and he can get nothing more out of me.

Cross-examination continued:—I requested you to go for some instruments. Mr. Barry was making some drawings, and I sent for the instruments at his, Barry's, direction. From the first time you went to Yokoska till the 8th of June you were absent one, two, or three days, I cannot remember which.

Mr. Gargan:—You remember all these things well enough, Mr. Wiard. Its no use denying them.

Cross examination continued:—You told me you were much in want of money.

Mr. Gargan:—I don't want to press you for anything that is not true, Mr. Wiard.

Defendant:—It would hardly be worth while.

Mr. Gargan:—Did I not tell you that I could not remain and give my time for nothing?

Defendant:—Your Honour, I object to these questions as—

His Honour:—They are perfectly legitimate.

Mr. Gargan:—Did you tell me, about the 12th of June, that you were trying to get furniture at Yokoska?

Defendant:—Your Honour, he is asking me a dozen sentences of conversation expecting me to say yes or no, but if I am to answer them I must tell a long story in connection with them.

Mr. Gargan:—Your Honour I want to show—

His Honour:—Stop, Mr. Gargan. I want to get down the question.

Defendant:—I did desire to return Mr. Gargan's furniture, and purchase some so that he might have it. I do not owe one month's rent for No. 52, Bluff, as I did not retain possession of the house. I don't know that I have any other objection than this, provided I do not have to pay beyond the time I agreed to pay.

Mr. Gargan:—Did you not say in this Court on the last day of hearing that you had receipts for three months' rent?

Defendant:—In looking over my papers I found three receipts, but I find now that one of them was no receipt. I have known of you making yourself offensive to the Japanese officers and heard you use language which I did not understand, and which I was informed was that you were calling them "monkeys."

Recess till 1.30 p.m.

On the Court resuming,

C. F. Reimers was sworn, and said:—I am living at Yokoska, and am the defendant's Secretary and Agent, and attend to business of very great importance.

Mr. Gargan:—Be kind enough to look at the judge, please, and not at this gentleman.

His Honour:—Sit down Mr. Gargan.

Witness continued:—I saw Mr. Gargan at Yokoska.

Mr. Wiard:—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Gargan?

Mr. Gargan:—Is this evidence your Honour? Has the defendant a right to put into the witness' mouth what he wants him to say?

His Honour:—The question is a very proper one.

Witness continued:—I had a conversation with Mr. Gargan about some furniture. Mr. Wiard told me he was not particularly anxious to have Mr. Gargan in Yokoska. During the conversation with Mr. Gargan, I asked him when he would return from Yokoska and he said, "Well, there is very little to do now, and it is hardly fair to ask Mr. Wiard to pay me five dollars a day while I am doing nothing, but I may probably be back next week."

Mr. Wiard:—How do you fix the date.

Mr. Gargan:—He has already said the 12th of June.

His Honour:—Will you keep quiet, Mr. Gargan, or I shall have to request you to leave the room.

Witness continued:—I keep a journal for Mr. Wiard. I also had a conversation with Mr. Gargan on the 27th. He asked me how the work was getting on at Yokoska and I told him slowly but surely. We then talked about the furniture, and I said to Mr. Gargan that he must not ask Mr. Wiard for money at present. He said he was not going to press Mr. Wiard, but would do all in his power to assist him. He also said he expected to have to go to Yokoska in a few days to resume his work. I met Mr. Gargan near the Railway Station on that occasion. There is an entry in the journal on the 14th of June to the effect that defendant had been refused entry to the house on the Bluff. On the 17th of July I took a letter from defendant to Mr. Gargan. I know the contents of that letter. I had a conversation with Mr. Gargan on that occasion concerning the furniture, and asked him why he had changed his mind with regard to the arrangement made with his sister, stating at the same time that I was aware of the conditions of the agreement. Mr. Gargan said that he was building a house and wanted money himself. He always said that he intended to go away from Yokohama and did not wish to leave his sister to settle matters of the kind. Mr. Gargan was not very amiable on that occasion, in fact he was very reluctant to "volunteer" so much information to me. He said that he intended to go to Yokohama on the morrow and settle matters with Mr. Wiard, but he did not go. I saw Miss Gargan at Yokohama on the 20th of July. When she arrived Mr. Wiard was in the Dockyard. She sent her card to me and I sent for Mr. Wiard. When he came I went out of the room, but did not go far away and could hear all that was going on. I heard Miss Gargan request Mr. Wiard to deliver the furniture to her. She said she had an order and a judgment from General Van Buren. Mr. Wiard told her that the furniture was to be returned and the rent for the house paid as soon as his contract at Yokoska was finished. Miss Gargan got very violent and talked very loud, and commenced to help herself to the furniture. Mr. Wiard sent me to send a servant for a policeman to protect the house from Miss Gargan's depredations. I went out of the room for a minute or two, and when I returned Miss Gargan was about to depart. In passing Mr. Wiard she said to him, "You are no gentleman," and then left the house. When Mr. Wiard reminded Miss

Gargan of the stipulation regarding payment at the end of the contract she said: "I know that, but at the time that agreement was made we did not expect the contract would last so long, and we cannot afford to wait any longer." Miss Gargan seemed to be labouring under some excitement. She almost upset some water glasses when she seized the table cloth. She said she had six coolies ready to take away the furniture. In my capacity as secretary, I am frequently brought in contact with the officials of the yard. Mr. Tanaka complained of Mr. Gargan's conduct towards the Japanese officials, and referred to one of the engineers in particular, whom Mr. Gargan had called a monkey on several occasions.

His Honour:—I do not see what this evidence has to do with the case.

Mr. Wiard:—Your Honour I am engaged in carrying out a contract for \$80,000, and the slightest insult to the officers affects my interests materially, and that is why I did not want Mr. Gargan any longer at Yokoska, and also why Mr. Gargan did not want to stay there.

Witness:—Mr. Tanaka wrote that note. Mr. Gargan wrote a very insulting reply to Mr. Tanaka.

Cross-examination by plaintiff:—I was at your house on the 17th of July. I called in the morning and left a chit appointing to meet you at 1:30 p.m. I called in the afternoon, taking a letter from Mr. Wiard. When you read the letter you expressed your dissatisfaction. I don't recollect the words you used. You said once that you did not want to have anything to do with me. I don't think you got up from the table when you said that. Mr. Wiard told me the arrangements made about the furniture: that is how I came to know about it. I was not present at any conversation between Mr. Wiard and yourself. You had left Yokoska before I went there; and so I was not present at any of the conversations you had with the Japanese. All your expenses at the tea-house were to be paid by Mr. Wiard.

Mr. Wiard:—I will call Mr. Neale.

His Honour:—How much more evidence have you?

Mr. Wiard:—Only Mr. Neale.

E. N. Neale, sworn, said:—I never understood from Mr. Gargan that he was engaged defendant in the same manner as myself. There was no specified sum fixed between defendant and myself for my services. I know that both Mr. Gargan and Mr. Barry were engaged to go to Yokoska by defendant. Both Mr. Gargan and myself have complained about having very little to do.

Mr. Wiard:—Your Honour, I supposed that I should be able to prove that this witness knew on what terms Mr. Gargan was employed; I regret now that I cannot do that.

Witness cross-examined:—I drew the inference that Mr. Barry was to be paid.

Mr. Wiard:—If it well shorten the proceedings, I will admit that Mr. Barry was to receive five dollars a day.

Cross-examination of witness continued:—Mr. Gargan told me that the reason he was leaving was because he could not get his money. I cannot say that you ever insulted the Japanese officials, unless, perhaps, on one occasion, when it might be construed into an insult. Several of us were together on that occasion in the Japanese tea-house and were exhibiting specimens of our handwriting to each other, in the course of which Mr. Tanaka wrote something very insulting to all foreigners, what it was I can-

not remember. In reply, Mr. Gargan wrote on a piece of paper to the effect that, "when monkeys and fools acquired a little knowledge, they made bad use of it."

This concluded the evidence.

Judgment reserved.

Monday, September 24th, 1877.

The above case was given to-day the following

JUDGMENT.

In this action the plaintiff claims \$50 house rent; \$2.15 money advanced to defendant's servant; \$150 salary; rent for furniture at the rate of \$20 per month from the 26th May, 1877, to date of its return, and the return of the furniture; or, in the event of the defendant electing to keep the furniture rented by him from the plaintiff, the defendant be ordered to pay the sum of \$175 therefor.

The defendant in his answer admits indebtedness in the sum of \$2.15, which amount he deposited in Court. He denies that he is indebted to defendant in any other or further sum, for the following reasons: That plaintiff did not perform more than ten days' labour for him; that that labour was of no value to him because plaintiff did not continue in his service; that plaintiff agreed to wait for wages and rent until defendant received a certain instalment on his contract; that he was deprived of the use of the premises No. 52 Bluff, and is therefore released from the obligation of paying rent from June 19th to July 19th; and further that the furniture used by him at Yokoska was taken by consent of the plaintiff from the rooms rented by him from the plaintiff at No. 52 Bluff, and that, consequently, he should not be compelled to pay rent for the rooms, and at the same time be called upon for payment for the use of the furniture taken therefrom. The defendant asks that the case be dismissed at the costs of plaintiff, and that the Court determine a reasonable amount as rent for the furniture from June 19th to the date of its return.

The plaintiff testifies that defendant engaged him on May 10th, 1877, and told him to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Yokoska; that, on May 26th, he went to Yokoska with the defendant; that previous to this latter date he was employed several days in trying to obtain furniture for defendant; and that, on the 8th June, he informed defendant that he was going to leave because he could not get his wages; that the defendant rented rooms from him at No. 52, Bluff, on April 19th, 1877, for the period of three months, and that he was only paid two months' rent; that defendant took the furniture to Yokoska on May 28th, and agreed to pay for its use, and also to return it when he was able to obtain other furniture.

All this is admitted by the defendant with one exception. He denies that he agreed to pay for the use of the furniture.

Miss Gargan testifies that defendant was not refused admittance to the rooms rented by him, and that defendant still has the latch-key in his possession.

The only evidence opposing this statement is the testimony of Mr. Reimers, who stated that on July 14th he made an entry in a journal kept by him for defendant (which journal was not produced in Court) to the effect that defendant's servant had informed him that he had been refused admittance to the rooms. The averment of the defendant that plaintiff agreed to wait

for his rent and wages until the defendant received a payment on his contract is not borne out by the evidence; and, indeed, I am at a loss to discover exactly upon what grounds the defendant bases his defence.

The lease of the rooms No. 52 Bluff, which is an exhibit in Court, provides for the payment of rent monthly in advance.

The defendant attempts to prove in his evidence that the plaintiff was ill-natured, incompetent, and discourteous. These charges are not set up in the answer, and should not therefore properly be considered as a defence; but giving them due consideration, the fact remains that the plaintiff left defendant's employ of his own motion, and that subsequent to his so leaving, defendant gave plaintiff a writing to the effect that he had employed plaintiff.

From all the evidence I am of the opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant:—for rent of rooms No. 52, Bluff, from June 19th to July 19th, 1877, \$50:

For salary during the time he was actually under defendant's orders, viz: from May 10th to June 8th, 1867, inclusive, less the four intervening Sundays and one day absent without leave, 25 days at \$5 per day \$125:

For rent of furniture from the date of the lease of the rooms at No. 52, Bluff, expired to date, viz: from July 19th to Sept. 24th, 1877, \$15 per month, \$32.50. And also that the defendant is entitled to the return of his furniture:

It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the plaintiff have and recover from the defendant the sum of \$209.65 and costs of Court; and that the defendant return to the plaintiff at his own cost, within ten days from the date hereof, the furniture in his possession belonging to the plaintiff.

Monday, September 17th, 1877.

J. R. ANGLIN vs. NORMAN WIARD.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$129.35 for advertising, printing and subscription to the *Japan Gazette*.

Defendant pleaded not indebted.

Walter Brent, sworn, said:—I am manager of the *Japan Gazette* Office. The defendant has frequently acknowledged the account which I have rendered him, and of which this is a copy (produced.) I called upon Mr. Wiard when he lived at Curtis' Hotel, and he would not have anything to do with me—he wanted to see Mr. Anglin.

Mr. Wiard:—Your Honour, if I may interrupt the witness, I should like to ask for the books of the *Japan Gazette*.

His Honour:—You may ask for them.

Witness:—Since then I have frequently asked Mr. Wiard to settle his account, or at least pay something towards it. He has only done so to the extent of \$50 since I have had anything to do with the paper. He has repeatedly been in the office and asked for further time in which to pay his account. Defendant received the *Japan Gazette* until last month, when I stopped it. The prices charged for the work done are according to the schedule of the office, and not at all out of the way.

Mr. Wiard:—The prices might have been different then than now Your Honour, and this witness was not in the *Gazette* office at the time the work was done.

Witness continued:—Whenever I sent defendant the bill, he never objected to it on the ground of the prices charged for the work being exorbitant.

Mr. Wiard:—I can hardly cross-question this witness until the books of the *Gazette* are produced.

The books were sent for.

Plaintiff wanted to call Mr. Curtis, to prove that he had on several occasions called at the Hotel and had several interviews with Mr. Wiard about a settlement.

Defendant:—Ah: I will admit that.

Mr. Anglin:—Then I will call Mr. Gargan to prove that the *Gazette* was sent to Mr. Wiard up till last month.

Mr. Wiard:—I won't admit that. (After some slight consideration). Yes, I'll admit that the paper was sent, and will only dispute the price, and so you need not call Mr. Gargan.

Mr. Anglin:—I will call Mr. Smith.

Mr. Wiard:—I would like to know what you want to prove by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Anglin:—I want to prove that Mr. Smith refused to be responsible for any of your debts, and to my having called on you.

Mr. Wiard:—I'll admit the time of service of the paper.

Walter Brent, cross-examined:—I don't know if those are the original entries, Mr. Moss is here and will prove that. I have seen one copy of a pamphlet printed for you. I am only aware that there were two editions from the entry in the book. I have seen some work done for you at the *Japan Gazette* office. Personally, I presented the account to you once, at Curtis' Hotel, shortly after I became manager of the *Japan Gazette*. You would not have anything to say to me, but wanted to see Mr. Anglin. It was a bill of items. As you preferred seeing Mr. Anglin, I took away the bill. None of the items mentioned in the bill were executed since I became manager of the *Gazette*, except delivery of the paper. I don't know whom you paid the instalment to.

Mr. Anglin:—I can satisfy you on that point.

Witness' cross-examination continued:—You only had one copy per day from the 24th of June till July 24th, and then you ordered an extra copy on June 30 to go to Yokoska, and that, with postage, would be \$3.30. I stopped your paper and rendered you a corrected account on the 1st of September. The subscription should be paid in advance, and that is how \$6.30 was charged for August.

C. D. Moss, sworn, said:—I was connected with the *Japan Gazette* till February 7th, this year. Those entries on page 554 in the ledger are in my hand writing, with one exception, and that one is entered as I should have entered it. I have some knowledge of the work done for Mr. Wiard. He gave me the order for 500 books, and Mr. Anglin the order for 100 extra. He also gave me the order for that advertisement.

Mr. Wiard:—I am willing to admit all the items in that bill, with the exception of the books and two cents on subscription.

Witness:—I remember seeing Mr. Wiard about the books. The price entered in the ledger is what was agreed upon at the time.

Cross-examined:—I cannot say whether those books were sent to your hotel while you were absent at Nikko. Soon after the books were delivered, a bill of items was sent in. I remember you objecting to the price, and I told you to see Mr. Anglin about it. I don't know whether you returned the bill of items or not. You made a payment of

\$100 to me in January. You stated that the sum charged was very high, and I again referred you to Mr. Anglin. You asked for a reduction, but I refused to make any concession without the consent of Mr. Anglin. I have an idea that you asked for a separate bill for the paper. Those were the original entries as shown in the ledger. They were entered in the daybook by Mr. Anglin.

To Mr. Anglin:—When I was manager, there was, I should say, no standing price for book-work in the office. The price depended upon various things. I am not a printer, and generally referred to you on such matters. I told you at the time that I thought the price rather high. I think it was an extreme charge, though cannot say it was an over-charge.

Adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

On the Court resuming, Mr. Anglin produced the day book which had been asked for.

Mr. Wiard called

J. R. Anglin, who was sworn, and said:—There were two distinct editions of the pamphlet. The exact terms I cannot recollect, but it was agreed that you were to pay \$160 or \$168, but as you (defendant) pleaded poverty, I reduced the price to \$150. Mr. Moss never referred to me about the price, and when he said the price was high, it did not impress me that he meant it was above the price agreed upon. The price charged is under my usual charges and you never objected to the charge, and even said you were obliged to me for letting you off so easy. I cannot remember whether the whole of the 500 copies were included in the original price agreed upon. The first edition was to cost \$160 or \$168, I cannot say which. I made an arrangement with you for a certain figure. The price for 500 would be \$210, according to those rates. I don't recollect any conversation on the subject of stereotyping your book. I am not aware whether you used the 500 copies or not; I know you ordered them, read the proofs, and they were delivered to you, and that is sufficient for me. I am not aware that you visited Nikko between the time the type was set up and when they were delivered—I did not pay particular attention to your movements. I don't remember supplying you with proofs to take to Nikko. I know nothing about your going to Nikko or any other place. Nothing was said about the margin being too small. You were in a hurry for them, and told me the book was all right and to get on printing it. I have no recollection of seeing a bundle of the books lying in a corner in your room. You came to me and said that you had been flinging those books about so freely, that you wanted another edition printed, on thicker paper, to send to the high officials to "hoodwink" them into a contract. I told you it was a pity, as over half the book was in case, and it would cost as much as the first edition as the work had to be re-done. You said "Never mind, there are such glaring errors in the first, that I must get another edition printed." I did all in my power to dissuade you from doing it, as I heard that you were not paying your hotel bills, and said that it would be better to print an appendix and I would put it in the first edition. You insisted on having another edition printed. You said you were not out here for nothing, and went in for "high fishes." I did not tell you that all the type was in case. You said it did not matter about the price, the book had to

be printed, as you had something "good" on. I ought to have charged you for the first hundred, \$62, but as some of the book was in type, I agreed to do it for \$42. I made a bargain with you for \$148 and it ought to have been a great deal more.

Mr. Wiard:—Mark in this book the portion that was reset.

Witness:—I can't do that. You must be crazy to ask such a question. I have a man here to prove that. That book has been pressed. I don't know whether that book looks to be executed in a more workman-like manner than the other, but it is printed on more expensive paper.

Mr. Wiard:—I now insist that you shall point out the part of the book that was reset.

Witness:—I cannot do it.

Mr. Wiard:—Your Honour, how am I to get an answer?

His Honour:—Mr. Anglin has already answered the question.

C. F. Reimers, sworn, said:—On the 4th of September, I called at the *Gazette* office, and spoke to Mr. Anglin about these books in the presence of Mr. Brent, the manager. I told him that one of the objections Mr. Wiard had against his account, was that he charged the full price for the second edition of 100 copies printed on thicker paper, because it had not been set up again. Mr. Anglin said that all of it had to be set up again, as could be proved by all the men in the printing office.

Cross-examined:—You told me that you did not want to have anything to do with me, as you preferred transacting your business with Mr. Wiard. I am certain you said all the type had been distributed.

Norman Wiard, sworn, said:—In relation to the publication of the pamphlets, I agreed with Mr. Anglin to print the books, set up the type, furnish superior heavy paper, and print 100 copies for \$1.50 per page, which was the price, I told Mr. Anglin, I had paid in New York and Washington, for setting up type and making stereotype pages. Mr. Anglin agreed with me for this price, and he urged me to have additional copies printed, for which I was to pay him for the paper and press work only, as he said many times. When I told Mr. Anglin I was not a skilful proof reader, he said he would read the proof himself, correct all the errors, and make me a first rate book without giving me any trouble about it. I told him I should be very particular and should require the work to be done in a workmanlike manner. I gave him a modern pamphlet, showing the weight of the paper and its character, the weight of the cover and its peculiar tint, and the width of the margin, which I required to be very wide, much wider than either of the samples. I told him I wanted them all to be uniform. Soon after I received a proof of a galley, and on examining it I found a very large number of errors, considering that it had been set up principally from printed copy. One letter had been reprinted four times. Another was printed twice, and is in both the editions of the book yet. I scratched it out from the galleys and sent proof to Mr. Anglin, with a request that they should be removed. Next day I received another proof, with only two removed; and there still remain many typographical errors. I informed Mr. Anglin that I intended going to Nikko, that I would be obliged to him if he would be kind enough to get ready 50 copies of the book in advance, as I wished to distribute them before I went away, but to be sure and have all the errors corrected. He had previously

told me that he desired to make a very nice job of it, and said that if I insisted on having so many copies so quickly they could not be pressed, neither could the covers be prepared or the books bound. On the morning of the day I intended to leave for Nikko, I received a proof copy of the book paged, printed however only on one side. I found nearly all the original errors in this, too, and went and saw Mr. Anglin about it, and remonstrated with him. He said he had some peculiar trouble on his mind and had not been able to attend to it personally. He also said, pointing to the Japanese, "you cannot rely on these men. I will do it myself, Mr. Wiard," and immediately went away as if he were going to do the job himself. He also said "I'll get you 50 copies to-night: what time are you going away?" I told him I preferred not having fifty copies, that five would do. He then asked me how many copies I intended to print altogether, and said he would have them ready by the time I came back. I told him I preferred his not printing any copies until I returned from Nikko, as I could not distribute them before I went away. He discussed what they should cost and repeated four or five times they should be no more than the mere cost of paper and press work. When I proposed having a hundred he suggested 500, and I said I did not wish to determine until I returned from Nikko. He complained that it would keep the type up a long time. I told him that he had promised to correct the proof and had not done it, or I should have been ready to have given him my order before I went any. He then said, "You had better give your order for extra copies, as I have to get the paper and covers ready," I finally agreed that if the book looked well when I came back, I would order 500 copies, I returned after ten days, having left orders that no one should have access to my room, and found five hundred copies of the book stored there when I came back. I immediately went to Mr. Anglin and told him that the book would not be sent out at all, as I would not send out a single copy. I learned afterwards that a friend of mine had sent one copy to Mr. Krebs, of the Mitsu Bishi Steam Ship Company. I told Mr. Anglin that I must have another edition and asked him how much it would cost. I told him that I objected to these, both on account of the margin and errors. One error alone in the price would have prevented me from sending the book out. I ordered another edition from Mr. Anglin, but he said he could not print it as all the type was distributed. I said "Then you must set it up," and he replied, "Then I must charge you just as much as for the first edition." I asked him to proceed, set it up, and give it me as quickly as possible. I marked all the errors in the first book and requested they should be taken out, and they all were, with the exception of two, which were not very material. In course of time I received a hundred copies, and immediately made a special journey to Tokio to recover the copy given to Mr. Krebs and to give him one of these. Some I sent to the officers of the Navy and soon they were returned to me. About 80 were printed with the pages wrongly numbered. I have seen about 20 of them. I sent one to Mr. Anglin in answer to his demand for payment, to which he made no reply. Soon after the second edition was printed, a bill of items was presented. I immediately took it to the *Gazette* office and had a conference with Mr. Moss. I told him I had not expected to pay for the first 500 copies as they were of no use to me. He said, "I

must see Mr. Anglin, as he has sole charge of this work, and I have no doubt he will do what is right." I called several times before I could see Mr. Anglin, and when I asked him if he intended to charge for the first 500 copies, he said "Yes, Mr. Wiard; you have had the books." I said that he was to have charged me at the rate of \$1.50 per page. I was not, at that time, aware of the error in the second edition. Mr. Anglin repeated that he had reset every word of the second edition and consequently the charge was correct. I am able to prove that none of those pages have been reset, as there are some peculiarities on each page which show it.

R. Meiklejohn, sworn, said:—I am a practical printer. I have not seen either of those editions. I cannot tell whether those two editions are struck from the same forme. The book is not made up in the same forme, and there are broken or defaced type which might lead to the supposition that they were struck off from the same forme; though it is possible this resemblance might occur with an old fount of type. I should not like to swear that the type was not reset. From a casual glance I should suppose it had not been reset, but still it might have been. I should say that \$10 would be about a fair price for paper and presswork of 100 copies.

To Mr. Anglin:—I should charge for 500 copies of exhibit No. 1, at a rough estimate, \$150.

B. A. Klyne, sworn, said:—I was in the *Japan Gazette* Office when those two books were printed. I am a printer. I recollect Mr. Wiard being in the office about the books. I never heard Mr. Wiard complain of the work being bad. The type was lying three days, and then over twelve pages were put in the cases. You, (plaintiff) brought me the book and said that a second edition was required and that it would have to be reset. Mr. Wiard received some half dozen proofs. I saw Mr. Wiard take some of the books out of the office. It was the second, and part of the third, forme that was distributed. I superintended the setting of it. There are boys whose duty it is to distribute.

This concluded the evidence.

Judgment reserved.

Tuesday, September 25th, 1877.

Robert White, a seaman on board the American ship *Messenger*, was charged by the master of that vessel with using insulting and abusive language on board on the morning of the 25th.

Isaac F. Gilkey, sworn, stated:—I am Captain of the *Messenger*. Robert White is a seaman on board my ship. He shipped in New York. This morning he came aft and asked me to let the men have hash for breakfast on supper. I told him I should not give them any different provisions than they had been getting, unless I put them on the scale. He remarked that he would put a head on the steward. I told him he had better keep civil tongue in his head, and not try on anything of that kind; or otherwise he would get roughly handled. He replied he did not care a g—d— for me or any body in the ship; that he knew it was of no use to appeal to me, as I was a d— hog. He continued his insulting remarks as I went down the ladder. I told him I should take means to stop his tongue. My chief officer was called

by listening to the conversation. I have had no particular trouble with this man. He is anxious to get out of the ship. He has asked me to discharge him. He told me this morning that if he chose he could run away in spite of me.

Robert White, the accused, said:—The evidence of the Captain is correct. I abused him, but I had provocation. I did not wish to kick up a row, as I intend to get out of the ship. I have no objection to the food excepting the flour, which is musty. The rest of the provisions are very good.

The Chief Officer and Steward gave corroborative evidence of the Captain's statement, and

His Honour sentenced the accused to three days in jail, and fined him four days wages and \$5 costs.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Act. Law Sec.*

Wednesday, September 19th, 1877.

Messrs. STILLFRIED & ANDERSEN *vs.* DAVID WELSH.

The first hearing of this case took place on the 22nd of last month, when it was adjourned for the purpose of granting the litigants an opportunity of supplying each other with accounts; and also that they might if possible come to some amicable arrangement.

The plaintiff is that the defendant had been employed by plaintiff as an agent; and that while in that capacity he had to receive monies of which he had not rendered an account.

Defendant was willing to render an account, but as plaintiff would not render one to him he, defendant, did not see why he should do so to plaintiff.

On the Court sitting this morning, His Honour asked if the parties had settled as to the amount of accounts.

Mr. Welsh stated that accounts had been supplied one to the other. But after Mr. Andersen had furnished his account he charged him, defendant, with \$40 more. He admitted that when a settlement was arrived at he would be a little indebted to Mr. Andersen. He disputed the correctness of Mr. Andersen's account, as commission had not been allowed him on certain goods which he had sold. He, defendant, said he would be satisfied if an order was made on Mr. Andersen for \$75.

Mr. Andersen said that he would allow defendant \$40, commission. Welsh had brought him a long list of names of persons who had not bought anything, and wanted commission for so doing.

His Honour said, that as there was only a difference of \$35 he would suggest that the case was one in which the parties might come to a compromise. He would retire for a moment, and if they agreed he would return and make an order for the amount agreed upon. If they could not compromise the matter, the case would have to be heard.

His Honour then retired and in a few minutes plaintiff and defendant settled their dispute, the latter proposing to accept \$60 in settlement of his claim, which Mr. Andersen agreed to.

His Honour, having been notified of the settlement, returned and made an order that the defendant pay plaintiffs the sum of \$83.99, and \$1.50 costs on the 20th September.

IN H.B.M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT AT HIOGO.

Before A.A. ANNESLEY, Esq., *A.-Consul, Judge.*

Hiogo, Thursday, September 13th, 1877.

WILLIAM GREGORY SANDS, } *Assessors.*
HENRY LUCAS, }

L. KNIFFLER & Co. *versus* WILLIAM SINCLAIR THOMPSON, Master British str. *Atholl*.

Claim for damage to Brass Sheets *on* above steamer.

Mr. Cruchley appeared for plaintiffs.

This was a re-opening of this case, on the motion of the plaintiffs, for the production of further evidence.

Reports from B. W. Dwars, of the Osaka Chemical School, were handed in and read; also from A. C. Sim. Also a certificate from the Superintendent of Customs, Yokohama, certifying that there was chloride of lime on board the steamer, and one from Mr. David Scott to the same effect. Also, certificates from Mr. G. Reding, of Messrs. Kniffler & Co. of Yokohama, and from Mr. Richard Reiff, of Messrs. Gutschow & Co. certifying that they had received compensation from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents of the *Atholl* at that port, for damage done by chloride of lime to goods shipped to them by that steamer.

On Friday, the 14th instant, the Court rendered the following

Judgment.—The Court having heard and considered the further evidence adduced on a motion on the 13th instant (on the part of the plaintiffs, due notice of the hearing of which was given to the defendant's Agent), is of opinion that a new hearing of this case is now unnecessary. It has been shown to the satisfaction of the Court, in the further evidence brought by the plaintiffs, that the Brass Sheets contained in all the eleven casks which were consigned to the plaintiffs and landed at this port from the British steamer *Atholl* have sustained such damage from the action of chlorine gas emanating from bleaching powder (which it has been proved composed part of the cargo of the said steamer) as to render the same valueless to the plaintiffs for the purpose of their contract; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the value of the Brass Sheets to the plaintiffs, if delivered in sound order, was the amount claimed—

The Court therefore orders that the defendant or his bondsman at this port pay to the plaintiffs the sum claimed, viz: \$5,524.64, instead of delivering to them the eleven casks containing Brass Sheets; and also pay the fees of the surveys held on the casks and contents, together with costs of Court.

The assessors assented.
—*Hiogo News.*

IN H. I. G. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE Esq., *Consul.*

Messrs. SCHMIDT AND ROHDE, *Assessors.*

Saturday, September 22nd, 1877.

L. P. MOORE *vs.* Messrs. BUSCH, SCHRAUB & Co.'s Successor.

The plaintiff in this action claimed that defendant be compelled to take delivery of certain goods to the value of \$645.30. The petition stated that these goods had been ordered from America on purpose for the defendant, but the only testimony adduced was the plaintiff's own statement.

The defendant acknowledged having entered into an arrangement with Mr. Moore to the effect that if he could sell certain goods plaintiff was to order them; but as he did not sell the goods, no order was given for them.

The decision of the Court was that defendant must swear to the truth of his statement. In the event of his not taking such oath, he would have to pay \$645.30 and costs of proceedings. But if he did take the oath, plaintiff would be nonsuited with costs.

MESSRS. REIFF AND ROHDE, *Assessors.*

Thursday, September 27th, 1877.

SHIMIDZU SEIKICHI *vs.* P. BOHM.

This was a claim for \$202.09½ for work done and interest accruing on the sum claimed since completion of contract.

The Plaintiff was represented by Hama Kosuke, who entered into the details of the claim, which arose from building on lots 119 and 114, and for sundry repairs.

P. Bohm, the defendant, pleaded as his excuse for non-payment that the work was not properly done. In a long statement he enumerated the defects, such as paper falling off the walls, breakage of doors defectively hung, &c.

The Court proposed that the parties endeavour to come to a settlement out of Court, and adjourned the case indefinitely to give them time to do so.

It was arranged that in the event of the parties coming to an agreement the costs should be divided between them.

HONGKONG.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's new steamer *Yangtze*, under the command of Captain Rapatel, arrived here (Hongkong) yesterday morning (18th Sept.) with the French mail. She is a very fine looking boat, fitted with every modern appliance, built on the model of the *Djemnah*, excepting that the constructions on her upper deck are of mahogany instead of teak, and she is an acquisition to the Company's powerful fleet.
—*H. K. Daily Press.*

The British ship *Golden Spur*, Captain T. G. Farrell, which arrived here (Hongkong) yesterday (13th Sept.) from Tonron, brought amongst her passengers four men, part of the crew of a native junk which had been pirated on the coast of Hainan. One of the men had a shot wound in the left side, and he has been sent to hospital to have the bullet extracted.—*Idem.*

We learn, by private advice from Shanghai, that it has been definitely resolved to establish a Postal Department in connection with the Imperial Maritime Customs. It has not been ascertained whether they intend to join the Postal Union, but it is certain that the establishment of a Chinese Post Office would effect a great change in Shanghai by doing away with the local and national Post Offices. It would also be a great convenience at the outports.—*Idem.*

H. M. S. *Curlew*, Captain Church, which arrived here on Tuesday evening, left here on the 17th July last for the Sulu Islands to observe the execution of the protocol recently concluded between Great Britain, Ger-

many, and Spain. It was found that the treaty was being duly observed, and the British vessels were able to trade freely between the Sultan's ports and the Spanish port of Sulu. We understand that the *Curlew* went round to the south side of the island of Sulu to communicate with the British vessels there, and while there Captain Church communicated with the Sultan. The British steamers *Pontinnac* and *Fur East* were there and found no obstacle in the way of trade on either side of the island. There was no fighting going on, and trade was unrestricted. The *Curlew* on her return called at Labuan and Manila.—*Idem*.

In the *Peking Gazette* of the 24th August, the Imperial Agent at Hami reports the arrival of some 2,000 Mussulmen who had been carried off by the Mahomedan insurgents, and have been now released and returned from Turfan.—Reference is also made to a Princess of the tribe, who was carried off at the same time and whose whereabouts has not been ascertained.—One Mahomed, the Chief of the Hami tribe, lost his wife through the rebellion, and now begs to have a new consort, whom he has married officially, recognised. The memorialists recommend that this be done, as he is incapable of managing his own affairs and she will take care of him.—*Idem*.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon (12th) at the offices in Queen's-road for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the special general meeting held on the 21st ult. There were present:—Messrs. H. Nelson, (in the chair), A. Coxon, J. Fairbairn, T. C. Hayllar, Q.C., A. McG. Heaton, A. Lind, L. Mendel, H. Nicaise, L. Staël, and W. H. Ray, Secretary.

The Chairman proposed that the following resolutions, passed at the special general meeting held on the 21st ultimo, be now confirmed:—

1.—Clause 5 of the Company's Memorandum of Association be altered by substituting for the words "Two Hundred Shares of Five Thousand Dollars each," the words "Six Hundred Shares of Sixteen Hundred and Sixty-six Dollars Sixty Cents (\$1,666.66) each."

2.—That Article 31 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by substituting for the words "Two Hundred Shares of Five Thousand Dollars" the words "Six Hundred Shares of Sixteen Hundred and Sixty-six Dollars Sixty-six Cents, (\$1,666.66)."

3.—That Article 75 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by substituting for the word "Five" the word "Fifteen," and for the word "Twenty" the word "Sixty."

Mr. Hayllar seconded the motion.—Carried. This was all the business before the meeting.—*Idem*.

Saturday's *Gazette* contains the following copy of a despatch dated July 17th, addressed by the Earl of Derby to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affairs at Peking:—"I have had under my consideration your despatch No. 94 of the 25th of April last, upon the subject of your correspondence with Her Majesty's Consul at Amoy as to the amount of protection that should be afforded by a Consul in China to naturalized British subjects of Chinese descent; and I have to state to you, in reply, that under the Naturalization Act of

1870, such persons are not entitled to British protection in China, even if naturalized in England, unless by their naturalization they have ceased to be Chinese subjects. The same rule applies with still greater force to Chinese naturalized in the colonies, since colonial naturalization only operates within the limits of the colony which grants the naturalization. With regard to Chinese who are British subjects by birth, they can only claim British protection in China when they have complied with the regulations laid down in Sir R. Alcock's Circular of October 7th, 1868."—*Idem*.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

The following is the Report for presentation to the shareholders at the fourth ordinary meeting, to be held at the Society's Offices, at 3 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 26th instant:—

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Shareholders the Report on the business of the Society for 1876, as well as for the six months ending 30th June last, and are glad to be able to call attention to the satisfactory results shown.

1876.—The net Premium collected from the 1st January to 31st December 1876, less Reinsurance and Returns, amounts to \$899,355, and compares favourably with the previous year's receipts, which were \$766,294.

It will be noticed from the annexed Statement that after providing for the distribution of \$104,000 to contributing shareholders and placing an equal sum to Reserve Fund, namely:—

1st Interim Bonus to contributors, 5 per cent. (declared 1st May, 1877)	\$40,000
2nd Interim Bonus to contributors, 8 per cent. (declared 3rd Sept., 1877)	64,000
	104,000

The balance of Working Account to date is \$119,006.38, against which there are pending claims estimated at \$25,000, leaving \$94,006.38 to be dealt with hereafter.

1877.—The position of the Society for the present year, as far as it can be ascertained, is as follows:—

Balance of Working Account for the six months ending 30th June, 1877, as per Statement	\$333,872
Add—Estimated Premium earned since, less allowance for Reinsurance, Return Premium, and Charges	190,000
	\$523,872

Deduct—Estimate of Losses known to the present time
 73,827 |

Credit balance.....\$450,000
as compared with \$221,214.60 at the corresponding period in 1876.

The Directors avail themselves of this opportunity to mention that in all probability the future apportionment of the undivided profits of 1876 (\$94,006.38 as already stated), will increase the Reserve Fund from its present amount of \$210,500 to \$250,000, and that consequently the proportion of profits to be given to Contributors from 1st January, 1877, will be 66.66 per cent., or Two-Thirds, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, instead of 50 per cent. as in the previous three years.

AGENCIES.

Messrs. Falkner, Bell & Co., who have for some time acted as Correspondents at San Francisco, have recently been appointed Agents and authorised to issue policies on behalf of the Society.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. J. P. Barnes and H. L. Dalrymple retire from the Board in accordance with the provisions of Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. George O. Scott and J. H. Cox also retire, but it is recommended that they be re-appointed.

H. Lowcock, Chairman.

—*Idem*.

Our readers will be interested to learn that the Emperor of China has sent a gold medal to Captain Vandel, master of the Danish barque *Assens*, now in this harbour, for having saved the crew of a Chinese junk and taken them to Amoy, about this time last year. The medal arrived here three days ago. This is a gratifying recognition of a foreigner's humanity, and the medal will no doubt be highly prized by Captain Vandel.—*Idem*.

Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co., in their circular dated Bangkok, 30th August, thus speak of the rice market—"The Siamese Government, in consequence of the bad prospect of the next crop, have decreed that after the 24th September the exportation of rice is prohibited throughout the kingdom for one year. This order may be rescinded before the expiration of the year if the harvest prove favourable, but at the present time the official estimation is that the yield will only be equal to one-fifth of an ordinary harvest, and the Government think that present high prices ought not to prevent their taking those measures with regard to the stocks of grain the want of which might cause serious embarrassment and perhaps famine. Since our last the market has been very active, the rate steadily advancing in consequence of favourable news from China and Singapore. The arrivals of paddy have been very abundant, and the effect of the publication of the prohibition of the export of rice will be to throw enormous quantities on the market before the 24th September. The tonnage in port and expected is considerable, and with such a situation the price has varied continually, even several times a day. At present we quote Nasuangs (garden) \$2.50 to \$2.55, and Namuangs (field) \$2.35 to \$2.40, in great demand. The bulk of the shipments has been for China, and latterly for Singapore. For Java nothing is doing."—*Idem*.

CANTON.—The river pirates keep moving. We are continually hearing of some of their doings. About a week ago a passenger and cargo-boat sailed from Canton to Sai Chew, a distance of thirty miles. When she had proceeded about half way she met three piratical junks, who at once commenced an attack upon her. A stout resistance was offered for half-an-hour, but in the end the pirates succeeded in possessing themselves of the cargo, which was of a valuable description.

On the night of the 7th inst. another encounter took place between a cargo-boat and two piratical junks, the result of which was opposite to that in the former case, the cargo-boat capturing the two attacking boats and four of the pirates, the remainder jumping overboard.

The gambling-houses in the Western suburb are as flourishing as ever. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood have petitioned the authorities, but can obtain no relief. It is said the gamblers pay heavy black mail to the petty officers under whose jurisdiction they are, and are protected by them.—*Corr. of the H. K. Daily Press, 13th September.*

From private letters from London we learn that the English passengers wrecked on the *Meikong* privately met Capt. Gulland of the *Glenartney* at Messrs. McGregor Gow's offices, and presented that officer with a silver tea service as a mark of their gratitude for the services and kindness shown to them while on board the vessel under his command. A balance of £55 was handed over to be distributed among the crew. We understand that to Mr. Thomson, manager of the Oriental Bank at Yokohama, was mainly due the credit of giving shape to the wishes of his fellow-passengers.—*China Mail*.

We note the arrival of the str. *Glenartney*, Captain Gulland, after a very rapid passage of rather less than 39 days from London, including stoppages of two days in Canal and two days in Singapore. She anchored at Green Island at 11 p.m. on Saturday, and came into harbour on Sunday morning. Captain Gulland has gained a most enviable reputation as the man who, through almost overwhelming exertion, succeeded in saving the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer *Meikong*.—*Idem*.

The U. S. S. *Kearsarge* (of Alabama fame), Captain McNair, left the Harbour on the 17th instant, on her voyage to Boston, via the Suez Canal. As the vessel steamed slowly from her anchorage, she fired a salute—or rather, as she is not strictly a saluting vessel, she gave warm expression of her regret at leaving us by a few parting “bangs.” The compliment was similarly acknowledged by H. M. S. *Victor Emmanuel*. The *Kearsarge* “boys” were loudly cheered by their English cousins as they passed between the *Curlew* and the Commodore's flagship. Seldom has the good feeling which exists between Americans and Englishmen been so fully and freely illustrated as it has been with the officers of the *Kearsarge* and the official and other residents of this port.—*Idem*.

We learn that on the arrival of the M. M. steamer *Iraouaddy* at Saigon, the Company's launch came off with a notification that the Agent had just received a telegram from home stating the *Anadyr* had seven days' quarantine at Marseilles owing to cholera being prevalent at Saigon, and advising that in future vessels were to stop at Cape St. James. The Captain of the *Iraouaddy*, accordingly turned to go back without communicating with the shore, when he was stopped by the Governor's launch, and ordered into port. The Captain refused to comply with this order, and stated as much in a note to the Governor, at the same time expressing his willingness to stop where he was for the time being. Upon this a reply came from the Governor protesting against his leaving. Finally the Company's agent came and talked to the Captain from his launch, the Captain standing on the ladder. After a hard fight the Captain was compelled to give way, and the vessel proceeded into port, with the prospect before it of quarantine at Marseilles and possibly other places. It is said the Governor had some friends proceeding to Batavia. Whatever his powers may have been for ordering the vessel into port, his action in subjecting a large mail steamer like the *Iraouaddy*, with her passengers, to quarantine possibly at more than one port on the voyage home, was such as would have drawn down upon him exceedingly severe criticism in other places, and possibly official censure from the Home Government.—*Idem*.

MANILA.—Yesterday evening (22nd Aug.) the semaphore at Restinga signalled to us that the British barque *Berwickshire* from Saigon was stranded on San Nicolas shoal, and that from here any assistance available had been applied for. This notice, thanks to the efficiency of the telegraph, set in motion the ever ready tug-boat *Mariposa*, which must have left the same evening for the scene of the mishap, for, to-day, at six a.m. the following was notified to us from the Manila look-out station:—“British barque *Berwickshire* which had stranded is afloat, thirteen miles S. W. of the anchorage in tow of the steamboat *Mariposa*.” This excellent service rendered by the said steamboat is valuable to a high degree, because had the port been unable to count upon such assistance the barque might have remained in that dangerous position for several days. Now that we are treating of San Nicolas shoal we ask how are we off for a lighthouse? If our memory is not unfaithful to us it was said some time ago that it would not be long before the lighthouse would be placed in position, and its light exhibited; but at present we see the aforesaid hidden rock as darkly as ever which brings about mishaps such as happened to the vessel yesterday, and which may take place again, particularly on evenings when its bearings as to the islands point out the nearness of the shoal to approaching vessels. As to this matter there is but slow progress. Such economy does not suit these days of steam and electricity.—*Straits Times*.

The *Java Bode* of the 25th ult. says:—“Yesterday there was brought to Batavia from Cheribon, by the *Baron Bentinck*, the murderer of Captain Baillie, of the British vessel *Black Prince*, from Nova Scotia. The said person did duty on board as ship's boy, and had been engaged as such shortly before by the captain. It is said that the crime was the consequence of ill feeling from having been found fault with. It is also suspected that he had formerly murdered somebody else at Acheen, the proofs of which could not, however, be got together at the time, so that he remained unpunished.”

The *Peking Gazette* of the 28th August contains a rather suggestive memorial from the Governor of Ahwei regarding a man who has ventured to appeal at Peking in respect of some alleged wrong suffered within the Governor's jurisdiction. Of course the matter was referred back from Peking, and the Governor now declares the result of his investigation to be the discovery that the appellant is an old conspirator, and as such worthy of death. “Lodging a complaint at Peking was a device to frustrate the ends of justice” and, “his allegations being disproved, he is sentenced to suffer death under the statute which provides this penalty in the case of all, whether principals or accessories, who are guilty of the crime of inciting to rebellion.” But this is not all. By the same merciful statute it is provided “that the wives and daughters of all such criminals shall be given as slaves to the officers or men of one or other of the provincial Manchu garrisons!” The wife of the guilty person in the present instance has disappeared; but search is to be made for her, with a view we presume to this sentence being carried out.—After we have done admiring the civilisation under which such a law finds place, the question will suggest itself, whether the Governor's verdict in this case is founded on fact, or whether it is intended partly to encourage other appellants.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

CAPE GUARDAFUI.

To the Editor of the *China Mail*.

Sir:—I observe it has been stated in your journal and other newspapers that the Captain of the *Meikong* in coming up from Ceylon mistook Ras Hafoon for Cape Guardafui. This is an error, as the former point is fully 82 miles south of the latter. The loss of the vessel arose from mistaking Ras Shenareef for Guardafui, the two being only about ten miles apart. Over and above the difficulties arising from their comparative proximity there are natural causes at work to increase the liability to err. Ras Shenareef is the termination of a prominent mountain range 2,500 feet high, and rises abruptly from the sea in three steps. It consists of dark limestone, while Cape Guardafui, which is only 900 feet high, is composed of light yellowish sand. During the S. W. monsoon, when mists are very prevalent, the land in this locality, as I have often observed, is usually shrouded in mist; and the lower portion of Ras Shenareef, owing to its dark colour, is more easily seen; while Cape Guardafui, being lighter and resembling a fog bank, is quite indiscernible—hence the danger of rounding this point in the night during these winds. Ras Hafoon is a prominent headland of from 400 to 600 feet high, bold to approach, and is nearly surrounded by water, having only a narrow slip of land connecting it with the mainland, and both forming a deep bay to the south of nearly 30 miles. This low neck of land is almost imperceptible at night, and the cause of Ras Hafoon being so dangerous.

If a powerful intermittent or flash light were placed on Cape Guardafui, it would be visible over an arc of 270 degrees. As all vessels, with perhaps one or two exceptions, have been wrecked within ten miles of this dangerous spot, it will be evident that had a lighthouse been placed upon this point (Guardafui) no shipwreck would have happened through mistake. Some have proposed a lighthouse being erected upon Abd-ul-Koori, an island 52 miles E.N.E. of Guardafui, and between the cape and which ships have to pass, but this would not be so useful, since it would necessitate running for a lee shore in thick weather. Ras Hafoon is not higher than Guardafui; any one locally acquainted with this portion of the coast knows the last mentioned is fully one-third higher than the other.

The *Meikong* being wrecked between Ras Shenareef and Cape Guardafui reduces the error to a few miles. Considering the deceptive fogs to which this coast is subject, the French captain's mistake is one into which the most experienced and skilful navigators might fall. Not many yards from where the catastrophe happened one can see the remains of several fine steamers, and unless a lighthouse be erected soon, the spot may prove fatal to many more. I have heard of a steamer which, a few years ago, ran aground in smooth water close to the place where the late disaster occurred, and was able to steam off before she sustained damage; had the monsoon been blowing she would most certainly have swelled the list of wrecks. Why should vessels pay for lights they never see—such as the Basses—and not have what are absolutely necessary for their safety?—I am, &c.,

W. A. GULLAND,

Master S. S. “*Glenartney*.”

Hongkong, September 17th, 1877.

GUESTS AT GRAND HOTEL.

Mr. J. F. Pinn, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Geo. E. Baughman, Mr. A. Morton, Mrs. Frank Dunn, Doctor and Mrs. Tripler, Messrs. Major Goff (Coldstream Guards), W. P. Mitchell, W. H. Metcalf, J. Chapsal, and Major Emerson (H. M.'s 28th Regiment), Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rickerby and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Love, Captain Frank Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Fitz Henry and two children, Miss Rémusat, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bailey, Messrs. Nathl. Bloom, Albert Dousdebés, George Main, W. P. Crake, and George Crake.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 7, Am. str. *China*, Freile, 3,836, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 Sept. 8, Ger. brigantine *Wilhelmine*, Buse, 281, from Hakodate, General, to Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
 Sept. 11, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. S. Co.
 Sept. 11, Frch. str. *Tunais*, De la Marcelle, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 Sept. 10, Italian corvette *Cristoforo Colombo*, Count Napoleone Canevaro, 2,500 tons, 5-guns, from Kobe.
 Sept. 13, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Sept. 13, Brit. str. *Yorkshire*, Longley, 1,771, from Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Sept. 14, Ger. bark *Bernhard Carl*, Ludvig, 431, from Kobe, General, to Order.
 Sept. 14, Brit. bark *Cliften*, Graham, 350, from Antwerp, to E. Moulron.
 Sept. 14, Brit. ship *Lothair*, Orchard, 785, from London, General, to Messrs. Corne & Co.
 Sept. 14, Brit. 3-m. schr. *Ching-too*, Baikie, 304, from Hakodate, General, to Carroll & Co.
 Sept. 15, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 Sept. 15, Jap. str. *Kokonoye-Maru*, Hussey, 1,133, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 16, Brit. str. *Belgie*, Metcalf, 2,627, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 Sept. 16, Jap. str. *Akitsushima-Maru*, Ward, 1,146, from Hakodate, General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 18, Brit. str. *Loudoun Castle*, Marshall, 2,500, from Kobe, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.
 Sept. 19, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdis, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 19, Ger. 3-m. schr. *Friedrich*, Höyer, 295, from Hakodate, General, to H. Grauert.
 Sept. 19, Brit. schr. *Beatrice*, Jordan, 96, from Kurile Island, Furs, to H. Cook.
 Sept. 20, Brit. schr. *Reindeer*, —, —, from Nagasaki, Ballast, to F. D. Walker.
 Sept. 21, Dan. ship, *Doris Brodersen*, Nielsen, 647, Coal from Nagasaki to P. M. S. S. Co.
 Sept. 22, Am. schr. *Ocean Pearl*, Grinnel, 196, from Hakodate, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
 Sept. 23, Dan. 3-m. schr. *Aarhuus*, Sölling, 256, from Niigata, Rice, to E. B. Watson.
 Sept. 26, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Swain, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Sept. 26, H. B. M.'s *S. Modeste*, Capt. Buller, 14-guns, 60 H. P., 1,913 tons, from Yokoska.
 Sept. 26, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 Sept. 27, Frch. str. *Volga*, Rolland, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 Sept. 27, Russ. corvette *Haydamak*, Captain Tirtoff, 1,000 tons, from Vladivostok.
 Sept. 27, Brit. str. *Strathairly*, Cassap, 1,991, from London via Hongkong, General, to H. Ahrens & Co.
 Sept. 27, Ger. brig *Oceanus*, Brorsen, 261, from Hakodate, General, to H. Grauert.
 Sept. 27, Russ. corvette *Boyan*, Capt. Boyle, 2,000 tons, from Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8, Brit. barq. *Sir Wm. Wallace*, Colville, 966, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Kniffler & Co.
 Sept. 9, Am. str. *China*, Freile, 3,836, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 Sept. 10, Ger. barq. *Tai-Lee*, Stösel, 255, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
 Sept. 12, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Smith, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Sept. 12, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
 Sept. 13, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
 Sept. 13, Ger. barq. *Tai-lee*, Bruhn, 312, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
 Sept. 13, U. S. sloop-of-war *Alert*, Comdr. R. Boyd, 541 tons, 4-guns, for Hakodate.
 Sept. 16, Ger. barq. *Christine*, Weldfaug, 540, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
 Sept. 16, Am. barq. *Elta Loring*, Loring, 572, for New York, Tea and General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.
 Sept. 19, Frch. str. *Tibre*, De Girard, 1,726, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 Sept. 19, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 20, Brit. str. *Belgie*, Metcalf, 2,627, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
 Sept. 20, U. S. Flag-ship *Tennessee*, Captain Young, 4,200 tons, 23-guns, for Hakodate.
 Sept. 20, U. S. gun-boat *Monocacy*, Comd. Fyffe, 1,370 tons, for Hakodate.
 Sept. 21, Brit. str. *Loudoun Castle*, Marshall, 2,500, for Shanghai via Kobe, Tea, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.
 Sept. 21, Ger. frigate *Elisabeth*, Capt. Von Wickede, 2,150 tons, 21-guns, for Yokoska.
 Sept. 22, Brit. str. *Yorkshire*, Longley, 1,771, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Sept. 22, Jap. str. *Akitsushima-Maru*, Ward, 1,146, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 23, Ger. brig *Wilhelmine*, Buse, 281, for Honolulu, General, despatched by Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
 Sept. 26, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdis, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Sept. 26, Dan. 3-m. schr. *Aarhuus*, Sölling, 256, for Hongkong, Rice, despatched by E. B. Watson.
 Sept. 26, H. B. M.'s surveying vessel *Sylvia*, Comd. Hoskyn, 877 tons, for a cruise.
 Sept. 27, Ger. barq. *Bernhard Carl*, Luders, 435, for Bonin Islands, Ballast, despatched by H. Grauert.

PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *China* from Hongkong:—Mrs. E. McLean, Miss F. McLean, Miss E. McLean, Mr. H. McLean, Major Emerson, Miss C. Grimstead, Mrs. Stephens, and Mr. Jacob Boll.
 Per Am. str. *China* for San Francisco:—Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dobbins, Messrs. E. G. Vouillemont, G. Vorwerk, G. V. W. Culbertson, in the cabin. 8 Europeans and three children in the steerage.
 Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Leon, Messrs. J. M. Heiman, M. W. Harrington, J. D. Merrian, J. Witkowski, Chas. Patterson, G. H. Bloomfield, W. H. Bandy, T. Bottommay, P. Rotie, and T. C. Parker. For Hongkong: Col. L. F. Hall and Miss May Edwards; and 288 Chinese in the steerage.
 Per Frch. str. *Tunais* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Leuz, Martinotti, Mazzocetto, Imberti, Andreossi, Riccardi, Butta, Rossolo, Ferrero, Gerosa, and Maurer.
 Per Brit. str. *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Captain and Mrs. Sturrock and child, Messrs. King, Allen, Wylie, Spring, Dickson, Bourne, and Webster in the cabin; 27 Europeans and 7 Chinese in the steerage.
 Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—For Kobe: Messrs. Livingston, Rossi, Heise, Meyers, P. Ozier, W. H. Thompson, Zimmerman, E. R. Smith, and 21 Japanese. For Shimonoseki: 2 Japanese. For Nagasaki: 3 Japanese. For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. F. Braga, and 4 children, Messrs. Harrington, H. Hertz, and Rosi.
 Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Iwasaki Yanoski and Master Goto, Mr. and Mrs. Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Chisman, Mr. and Mrs. Kiozaku, Mr. and Mrs. Nomo, Mr. and Mrs. Konio, Captains Kent and Beattie, Mrs. De Beer, Messrs. Nickel, Alexander, Hamill, Westphal, Houseal, Viranti, Macgregor, Singleton, Wauchope, Penny, Westphal, Ginsberg, 2 Japanese Ladies, and 14 Japanese in Cabin, 3 Europeans, 8 Chinese and 504 Japanese in the steerage.
 Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* for Hongkong:—Dr. and Mrs. Stout, and Mr. Grapo.
 Per Brit. str. *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Captain Dundas, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Sharp, Messrs.

T. Tami, K. Andos, P. S. Savio, G. Main, W. J. Crake, and G. Crake; and six Chinese on deck.

Per Brit. str. *Belgie* from Hongkong:—For San Francisco: Miss Huntley, Mrs. Peel, Mr. Young Wyn Chuen, Mrs. Young Hing Po; and 46 Chinese in steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Loudoun Castle* from Kobe:—Messrs. Smith, Broom, and Gun; and 50 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* for Hongkong:—Major Huskisson, Messrs. Thompson, J. Culty, G. Nelson, S. Tamplin, A. Koch, and Chun Wo.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. C. J. Melhuish, Watteroff, E. R. Smith, Hahnhuber, J. Adrian, Elliott, Morse, Mrs. Nishimura, Miss Ikida, Mrs. Hayeno, Miss Laurence, and 24 Japanese in the cabin; 4 Europeans and 3 Chinese, and 426 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Kageko, Miss Hutchins, Mrs. E. Bouyer and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stout and 2 children, Rev. Mr. Foss, Mrs. Takasu and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Omura, Mrs. Sugiyama, Capt. Paul, Messrs. John G. Walsh, J. C. Hurd, R. Reiff, T. Lenz, Watanabe, Nakabayashi, Tack Chng, A. T. Freeman, D. Lanien, Osaki, Fujino, A. B. Perea, Kobayashi, and E. Jubin.

Per Brit. str. *Belgie* for San Francisco:—Mrs. Peel, Mrs. Young Hing Po, Messrs. O. Westphal, Young Wyn Chuen, and 1 Japanese, 46 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Loudoun Castle*, for Shanghai:—Messrs. F. J. Smith, D. A. M. Gunn, and A. Broom.

Per Brit. str. *Yorkshire* for Kobe:—Mrs. John Goddard and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. P. Heineemann, child, and servant, Messrs. G. Wauchope, Masuda, W. H. Smith; 3 second class, and 20 in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Akitsushima-Maru* for Hakodate:—Messrs. Evers and Pardun.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Capt. F. Dunn, Capt. Hardie, Mr. and Mrs. Focke, Mr. and Mrs. Rickerby and child, Dr. Harris, Messrs. Eames, Loishima, E. H. M. Gower, Gribble, Reiff, Rossi and Kostileff, and 15 Japanese in Cabin; 2 Europeans, 3 Chinese, and 323 Japanese (including 72 prisoners) in steerage. For America: Mr. and Mrs. Dudson and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. Love, and Mr. Talbot Olyphant.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—H. E. Hanabusa, Minister to Corea, Mr. Iwasaki Yanoske, Mrs. Cobden, Mrs. De Beer, Capt. Lees, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and family, Capt. Hutchinson, Messrs. Kent, Beattie, Halenhuber, D. Scott, and 26 Japanese in Cabin.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—For Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. H. Shugio. For San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bailey, child and servant, U. S. Consul at Hongkong, and Mr. H. L. Dalrymple in the Cabin; and 4 Europeans, and 54 Chinese in the Steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Volga* from Hongkong:—From Marseilles: Mr. Bloom. From Naples: Messrs. J. Vignano, C. Ferreri, G. Hughes, F. Biffi, G. Civetta, F. Polacco, P. Saccone, A. Moretti, E. Oltolini, and Mrs. Cappelletti. From Singapore: Mr. Tovingord. From Hongkong: Mr. Alb. Dousdebés.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *China* reports:—Sailed from Hongkong August 30th at 3 p.m., had N. E. winds and fine weather throughout, and arrived at Yokohama September 7th at 7.20 p.m.

The British steamer *Gaelic* reports:—Left San Francisco August 21st at noon. Had moderate weather across: arrived in Yokohama at 2 a.m. on the 11th Sept. Length of passage 19½ days. Passed P. M. S. S. *China* at 10 a.m. on the 10th instant steering East.

The British ship *Lothair* reports:—Had a remarkable fine passage throughout, 118 days from London.

The British steamer *Sunda* reports:—Left Hongkong on the 9th instant. Had fine weather to Van Diemen's Straits, where experienced squally wet weather, with thunder and lightning; thence fresh south-westerly winds to port. Arrived 2 p.m. 15th September.

The Japanese steamer *Hiroshima-Maru* reports:—Left Shanghai at 4.20 p.m. on the 12th. From there to Nagasaki light variable winds with heavy thunder and much rain. Arrived in Nagasaki on the 14th at 6 a.m., leaving again at midnight. Arrived at Kobe on the 16th at 3.50 p.m. Left Kobe on the 17th at midnight, and arrived here at 6.50 a.m. this day (19th), light variable winds and fine weather from Nagasaki.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

Business in imports has been limited to some moderate transactions in Yarns, No. 28/32 being in greater demand. Shirtings are neglected, and other cotton piece goods are quoted without enquiry.

The steamers *Yorkshire* and *Strathairly* from London *via* Hongkong, the ship *Lothair* from London, the barque *Clifton* from Antwerp, and the barque *Bernhard Carl* from Hongkong, have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex steamers *La Seine*, *Khedive*, and *Gange* from London, and *Sindh* and *Yangtse* from Marseilles is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings—	\$1.30 to 1.75	Small business.
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	1.60 to 2.35	
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.50 to 2.25	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	2.00 to 2.47½	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.25 to 2.40	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 61 reed, 40 yds. 25 in. "	1.10 to 1.60	Quiet.
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	2.50 to 2.60	
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	1.60 to 2.20	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	0.12½ to 0.14	
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.65 to 0.75	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	6.70 to 7.75	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	0.73 to 0.85	
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	2.00 to 2.30	
Taffachelass 12 yds. 43 in. "		
COTTON YARN.		
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	28.50 to 31.25	Demand is chiefly for 28/32.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	33.50 to 35.25	
Nos. 38 to 42 "	37.00 to 40.00	
Indian No. 20 "	29.00 to 29.50	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.		
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.00 to 16.00	Plain Lustres and Orleans in slight demand.
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	10.50 to 11.50	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 31 in. "	3.75 to 4.70	
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.00 to 6.80	Good business at low prices.
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.10 to 7.00	
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½ to 0.18½	Some demand for Black all wool, and Unions and Pilots
do. (Figured) "	0.80 to 1.50	
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50 to 0.60	
Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.60 to 0.75	
Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50 to 0.85	
Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.23½ to 0.32	
Italian, 32 in. "	0.40 to 0.44	
Blankets, 7 lb. per lb.		
METALS AND SUNDRIES.		
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	2.80 to 3.50	Slight demand for Bar Iron. Some sales of Pig Iron at \$1.65.
do. Nail-rod "	2.75 to 3.40	
do. Hoop "	1.50 to 1.80	
do. Pig "	8.00 to 8.25	
Lead "	Stocks of all kinds estimated at 30,000 piculs. Market weak and business very limited.
Quicksilver ... .. "	.....
Coal per ton.		
Sugar, Jim pah. 1 per picul.	8.50 to 8.75	
do. Khiah pah. 2 "	7.75 to 8.25	
do. Kok pah. 3 "	7.30 to 7.50	
do. Kung fun. 4 "	6.80 to 7.20	
do. Formosa (bags) "	4.60 to 4.70	
do. (baskets) "	4.40 to 4.50	
do. Amoy Brown "	4.20 to 4.53	

EXCHANGE.

Sterling rates have again dropped. A fair amount of business has been doing, principally however in Bank bills: the amount of private bills settled has not been large.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....	3s. 11½d.
" " do. ....Sight.....	3s. 10½d.
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....	3s. 11½d.
" " Documents 6 do.	4s. 0d.
" " Continental 6 do.	
.. PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....	4.97½
" " do. ....Sight.....	4.90
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....	5.04
" " Documents 6 do.	

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....	73½
" " Private.....10 days' sight.....	74½
" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....	1½ per cent.
" " Private.....10 days' sight.....	2 per cent. dis.
" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....	94
" " Private.....30 days' sight.....	96
" NEW YORK.—Bank, Sight.....	94
" " Private.....30 days' sight.....	96

Gold Yen, 391. Silver Yen, 405. Kinsatz, 424.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—Our last report dated 8th instant noted an excited market and an advance of about \$70 per picul. This, however, only continued for a few days: buyers would not follow, and arrivals coming in freely, holders gave way, and nearly the whole of the above-mentioned rise had been subsequently lost. Home advices appear to call for this, latest telegrams showing a decline of sixpence, with miserable deliveries considering the low range of prices ruling in the European markets. Settlements for the period under review amount to about 1,400 bales, arrivals being 2,400 bales, leaving an unsold stock on the market of close on 2,000 bales. There appears every reason to believe that the quantity of silk for export this season closely approximates that of last, though the course of prices will no doubt have a considerable influence on the total export.

The last steamer hence on the 19th instant took 464 bales, bringing up the export to 4,144 bales, against 12,695 bales same date last year, divided as follows:—

	1876/7.	1877/8.
England.....	bales 6,509	bales 2,675
France.....	" 5,758	" 1,005
Italy.....	" 412	" 294
United States.....	" 16	" 170
Total.....	bales 12,695	bales 4,144

Owing to the change of monsoon the next steamer does not leave until the 2nd proximo.

TEA.—During the rather lengthened interval since date of our last issue a greater amount of activity is apparent on our tea market, and prices have materially hardened, though for the present we make but little change in our quotations.

Settlements for the period amount to some 10,000 piculs, comprised mostly of low grades, which considering their present quality command full figures.

Supplies are coming in but slowly, and stocks are in consequence much reduced and do not greatly exceed piculs 6,000.

The quality of most parcels shows the bad effects of the hurried and imperfect style of preparation too general this season, and should warn the producers against rushing their Teas in such an immature state forward to a market where they cannot command immediate sale and final preparation in the hands of foreigners.

DESCRIPTION.	PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK:—		
Mayebashi } Hanks 1 to 2	\$ 500 to 520	} Market quiet
and " 2	480 to 490	
" 2½	455 to 470	
" 3	435 to 445	
Shinshiu } " 3½ to 4	400 to 430	
Oshius, Best	500 to 520	
" Fair to medium	460 to 490	
TEA:—		
Common... ..	\$ 10 to 11	
Good Common	12 to 14	
Medium	15 to 17	
Good Medium	18 to 21	
Fine	22 to 25	
Finest	27 to 30	
Choice	35 and upwards.	
SUNDRIES:—		
Awabi	\$24.00 to 33.00 per picul.	
Beche-de-mer	24.00 to 36.00 "	
Bees'-wax	41.00 to 42.00 "	
Camphor	18.50 to 19.00 "	
China Root	2.35 to 2.40 per picul.	
Coals, Japanese... ..	4.00 to 8.25 per ton.	
Copper	23.00 to 23.50 "	
Cuttle Fish	16.50 to 17.00 "	
Gall Nuts	8.50 to 9.00 per catty.	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	1.45 to 1.50 "	
" (100 a 120 " ")	1.25 to 1.35 per picul.	
Isinglass	24.00 to 25.00 "	
Mushrooms	36.00 to 37.00 "	
Rapeseed Oil	11.00 to 12.00 "	
Rice	2.17½ to 2.60 "	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	3.50 to 3.80 "	
" Brown	— " "	
" Large green	2.20 to 2.40 "	
Sharks' Fins	24.00 to 34.00 "	
Sulphur	1.90 to 2.00 "	
Tobacco, Common	7.25 to 9.25 "	
Vegetable-wax	11.50 to 12.00 "	

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
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Per O. & O. Str. "Gaelic."

YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1877.

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BIRTH.

On the 28th instant, at No. 71, Bluff, the wife of ARTHUR BELLAMY, of a daughter.

On the 29th September, at No. 38, Bluff, the wife of JOHN GRIFFIN, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 9th October, at No. 67, Yokohama, EMILE MASSAIS, Doctor of Medicine of Paris, aged 37 years.

Summary.

OUR last MAIL SUMMARY was dated the 28th ultimo, for despatch by the P. M. Steamer *City of Tokio*, which left on the following morning. Since then we have received the following mails:—

Per P. & O. *Bombay*, London, 17 Aug., arrd. 30 Sept.
 „ P. M. *City of Peking*, S. Fr'sco, 12 Sept., „ 3 Oct.
 „ M. M. *Tibre*, M'seilles, 26 Aug., „ 10 Oct.

And despatched the following:—

Per O. & O. *Sunda*, for Southampton 2 Oct.
 „ M. M. *Tanais*, for Marseilles 9 Oct.

LATEST telegraphic advices from Europe are to the 10th instant.

By a somewhat curious coincidence both the last outgoing and incoming French mails experienced trifling accidents. The *Tanais* was delayed going out: the *Tibre* coming in. When the latter vessel was off Rock Island a portion of her machinery broke down; and the repairs necessary delayed the steamer for forty-four hours. The *Thabor*, having H. I. H. the Commander-in-chief on board, with her escort, the *Seiki* and *Kasugakwan*, passed the *Tibre*, then under sail, at about 2 p.m.

on the 9th; and to her assistance, should she require it, the *Kasuga* was ordered to go by Admiral Kawamura. The repairs having been effected, the courteously proffered aid was not necessary. The Japanese man-of-war was requested, however, to stand by while the repaired machinery was being tested; and when this was done, and the *Tibre's* engines were found to work properly, the *Kasuga* rejoined her consorts. The *Tibre* arrived at six a.m. on the 10th inst.

THE cholera epidemic has continued to make a certain amount of ravage among the native population during the past fortnight. That the death rate is not greater is in very large part owing to the energetic steps, not only taken but persevered in, by the Board of Health for the disinfection and protection of the foreign settlement, and by the Governor and subordinate Kencho authorities for the same precautionary measures in the native town. The epidemic has declared itself in many other parts of the Empire. It has been especially severe in the neighbourhood of Kobe, owing it is said to infection introduced by soldiers returning from the war against the Satsuma insurgents, now ended. In Yokohama three more cases, out of twice that number occurring among foreigners, have proved fatal. Two occurred in a house in the heart of the settlement in which the Japanese servants had first been attacked. The only Europeans on the premises, the householder and his wife, were seized, the woman first. She died in a few hours, and after her funeral the husband was attacked and soon afterwards succumbed. The other fatal case is that of Dr. Massais, a French medical practitioner, himself a member of the Board of Health, and joint Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital. He was taken ill at noon on Sunday, the 7th instant, and died early on the morning of the following Tuesday.

THE insurrectionary war being now terminated, the troops and police are gradually returning. Those arriving by sea in Yokohama are sent to Yokoska harbor where they are kept for a time in quarantine, and gradually sent thence to their stations. Several of the police forces specially enrolled for service against the rebels have been disbanded; and both police and military establishments are being reduced to a peace footing. Government too is beginning to count the cost of the war. The sum of fifty million dollars has been actually expended, a sum nearly as great as the entire estimated annual revenue. A large amount remains to be paid in the shape of pensions, rewards, and compensations. Where the extra revenue required by the Government is to come from is a matter on which the native press is commencing to make surmises. A foreign loan, a domestic loan, and the issue of more

paper money are means generally suggested; and their respective merits and demerits are debated. It is by no means unlikely now that a foreign loan may be attempted to be floated, and as the insurrection is thoroughly suppressed, the chances of a favourable reception of the proposals of Japan for an extension of her foreign credit are somewhat better than they were.

PRINCE Arisugawa-no-Miya, the Commander-in-chief of the army, arrived from the South during the night of the 9th instant in the lighthouse tender *Thabor*. Next morning salutes were fired by the men-of-war in the harbour and the Kanagawa fort; after which His Highness landed at Benten, and proceeded to Tokio by the 9.34 train. There was no particular demonstration on the landing of the Prince. Some of the nobility and high officials, amongst whom were Sanjo, Iwakura, Ito, Oki, Nomura, Kawaji, General Ida, Admiral Nakamita, and the young Arisugawa, the Prince's son, met the Commander-in-chief at Benten, and afterwards accompanied him to Tokio, where great preparations had been made for his reception.

A RAILWAY accident, the first case of collision which has occurred in Japan, took place on Monday the 1st instant, on the Kobe-Kioto railway, between a special train of empty carriages and a passenger train. The two foreign engine-drivers and one native fireman were badly injured, and a guard and fireman (natives) were killed. No other person was at all injured. The two engines and several carriages in both trains were considerably damaged. The accident was caused through the special train being despatched prematurely; and a searching inquiry is now being held at Kobe into the origin of this error.

A CASE has been heard in H. B. M.'s Court before the Acting Law Secretary, and will be found reported at length within. The plaintiff claimed from the master of the steamer *Atholl* a sum for damage caused by chlorine gas arising from chloride of lime which formed part of the cargo. The learned judge held that "leakage" in a bill of lading does not mean damage to goods by leakage from other goods, and dismissed the contention raised on that point by defendant's counsel as irrelevant to the issue. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

CHINESE traders are looking for small craft to load with grain, here and at Kobe, for ports in China. There is nothing to show that the demand will be lasting.

OUR silk market has experienced a very great improvement. For latest quotations we refer to the market report at the end of this issue.

SHOOTING licences will be issued by the Kencho from the 15th instant at a fee of ten yen.

FOREIGN LIQUOR-SELLERS IN THE SETTLEMENT.

Sic utere tuo ut alienum non lēdas. Such was the admonition with which an article in the *Japan Gazette* of the 6th February, 1875, on the subject which we will now re-open, was headed; and such is the appropriate text which we now select. A certain class of land-holders in this settlement so employ their own as to be eminently hurtful to their neighbours and the community; and these same people are probably very loud in their declamations, denunciators of exorbitant ground-rents, and agitators for an abatement.

A meeting was to have been held the other evening by the foreign public-house keepers of the Homura Road and neighborhood, and similar localities, for the consideration of a very important subject. Through the sickness of one of its promoters it was indefinitely adjourned. Had it, indeed, been held, its results would probably have been of the barest, and have had no consequences; so, to us and the foreign community, it is only useful inasmuch as it affords an opportunity to revert to a subject which was, nearly three years ago, prominently brought before the public, through action taken in a Court of law, and dropped for the time in despair, through the inability of the press, public opinion, and the law in the way the case was brought, to remove an evil which since then has steadily progressed from bad to worse, until now it has become so prominently obnoxious, that the duty of all those whom it in the minutest sense concerns is to do their best to endeavour to eradicate it.

From points of view, pecuniary and sanitary, the presence of Japanese liquor-sellers and storekeepers in the Settlement, affects the interests not only of the foreign publicans of the Homura Road, whose case is scarcely deserving of pity, but of the whole community. Advisedly we speak thus of the foreign publicans. They are in great measure, if not altogether, to blame for the existing state of things of which they complain. An effort was made some years since to protect their interests by a measure which would have tended towards the exclusion from the Settlement of their Japanese competitors. A tax on public-houses was agreed to by the Board of Consuls for their nationals; and the Kencho undertook to impose a similar tax upon natives who might desire to retail liquor. This import would have borne but lightly upon the foreign, while it would have been almost prohibitive to the native, grog-shop-keeper. When, however, an attempt was made to levy the tax upon the men of the latter class, they all with one accord made excuse; and their excuses had to be accepted. The fact is that they had, with a certain amount of cunning, which, as often happens, has re-acted to their own detriment, discovered a break in the continuity of the thread of diplomatic legislation, owing to which they were able successfully to combat the claims made upon them by their Consuls. These gentlemen were instantly placed in a false position *vis-à-vis* the Kencho officials, who, quite naturally, complained of the infraction of an agreement, and represented their inability, in justice, to tax the native liquor-seller while his foreign congener could retail his perilous stuff, and pay nothing for the privilege. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ.* The cunning contumacy of the Homura Road "saloon-keepers," has been the real cause of the major part of the grievance of which they complain.

The Japanese residents in the cabins of the Homura Road, and elsewhere in the Concession, live on land owned by foreigners, leased in most cases to other foreigners, and by these latter invariably sublet, on a scale of conditions of considerable length and elasticity, to the native occupants in the nominal capacity of servants or agents. Let us now refer to a case which was brought forward in February 1875. In this case the complainant applied in H. B. M. Court, before Judge GOODWIN, for the ejection of three Japanese from premises on lot No. 123, leased by complainant to the defendant, who was alleged to have sublet the property, contrary to a clause in the lease, which required that the holder should not, without the consent of the owner, sublet the whole or any part of the property. The defendant's plea was identical with the one which would be brought forward to-day by any one of the lessees of land in Homura road who might be similarly attacked. It was that the Japanese in question were his servants, not his tenants. His Honour, in giving judgment, evidently saw the abuses that *might* be covered by such a plea. He "non-suited" the plaintiff, "thereby entitling him to bring the action again, should he be able to procure better or further evidence."

Here we will reproduce a portion of the argument which we put forward on that occasion, and which is as good to-day as it was then.

To sub-let is to grant to another a part of one's interest under a lease. Between the original lessor and the under-tenant there is no privity of contract; and these parties cannot take advantage, the one against the other, of the covenants, either in law or in deed, which exist between the original lessor and the lessee. Mr. Benson's remedy was therefore against Jaffray, the original lessee. He failed to disprove the allegation that the Japanese occupants were in Jaffray's service; what is the result? Admit that they are his servants; by establishing them as shop-keepers on the premises, has he in fact sublet a portion of the property to them? We are afraid that this question must be answered in the negative. The abstract proposition, that a man may employ an agent to do that which he himself may rightly do must be admitted. But this leads us to the second question, namely, whether in the circumstances under consideration, a man may employ a Japanese agent to carry on his business for him in the Foreign Concession? If this question is answered affirmatively, then there is no legal objection against every other house in the place being tenanted by Japanese, provided only the native occupier can acquire the colourable protection of the foreign owners.

Let us take the case in its legal aspect. The effect (of the lease) is, that the whole of the land granted to foreigners is conceded to them in perpetuity, for their own occupation, upon the payment of a stipulated annual rent, and is transferable only to subjects or citizens of a nation having a treaty with Japan. This arrangement has been duly entered into by our own Representatives and the Japanese Government, and is as much a law as any statute that has been passed by the legislature. It is not only binding upon every foreign land-holder, but every foreigner coming to Japan is bound to know it and conform to it. Its object being that a certain portion of land shall be exclusively tunable by foreigners, it follows as a corollary from the prohibition against transfer that no foreigner may place a Japanese in possession of any portion of the land so conceded, or in occupation of any building erected on that land. Mr. Benson could not do it without risking the forfeiture of his property. How, then, can it be said that Mr. Jaffray may do it, simply because Mr. Benson neglected to tell him not to? This is straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Mr. Benson may or may not have been guilty of neglect in not inserting the condition in his lease; but that is wholly beside the question. The true point is, whether it is permissible for Jaffray, the lessee, to do what Benson, the lessor, is prevented from doing by the obligations under which he holds the land of the Japanese Government in convention with the United States of America. The power derived cannot be greater than that from which it

is derived. The property demised takes with it all the liabilities attaching to it in the hands of the lessor at the time of the lease; nor can the lessor effectually assign any greater right than he himself possessed at the time of the demise; conversely, neither can the lessee assume to himself any rights not possessed by his landlord. It is a condition running with the land itself that it shall be used in no other manner than that for which it was granted; and it is simply—let us say, monstrous—to argue that the absence of a covenant in a lease confers a positive power, the exercise of which is prohibited to all foreigners. Suppose an action of ejection to be brought against a foreigner resident in the Japanese town. Would it be a good answer that he was not restrained by the lease under which he held? Surely not. He would be ordered to march inside the limits at double-quick. We cannot for the life of us see the difference in principle. At all events, we deem it highly improbable, and indeed repugnant to the conditions under which foreigners hold land in Yokohama, that Japanese can legally be permitted to occupy any tenement within the confines of the Settlement.

Two ways of removing the blot and nuisance to which attention is now again drawn occur to us as practicable. The first is legislation by the united Diplomatic Body. If the foreign Ministers will in concert agree to the imposition of a tax upon all foreign hotel-keepers, in the shape of a fee to be paid for publicans' licenses, the native authorities may probably be counted upon for the enactment and enforcement of a measure which will press so hardly upon Japanese liquor-sellers that their presence in the Settlement need no longer be redoubted. The second must depend for its success upon the law as it stands, and a machinery which requires, when put in motion, to be looked after by one who understands all its wheels and the way they work with, and within, each other. Judge GOODWIN's judgment showed that the matter was by no means legally terminated, when Mr. BENSON was nonsuited. It remains now to be seen whether any one man, or any body of men, has sufficient public spirit to institute and carry through a prosecution, which, under proper professional conduct, shall remove from our midst an element commercially and sanitarily objectionable, and whose presence is in direct violation of treaties and the leases by which foreign land-renters possess their holdings.

BLUFF GROUND-RENT.

THE recent graceful concession made by the Japanese Government to holders of land in the foreign settlement of the City of Tokio, leads us to imagine that a long-suffering portion of aliens resident on Japanese soil may look forward with hope to an opening in the cloud, which for some years has pressed heavily upon them in the shape of a waking nightmare of taxation known as the Bluff Ground rent.

At the commencement of external relations the then Government of Japan set aside certain sea ports for the accommodation of foreigners, the principal being Kanagawa or properly Yokohama. This settlement is a low lying piece of land bounded on the south by a hill of about 100 feet in height. When commerce increased, foreign population grew larger, and experience of the climate showed that, during the summer months at all events, a more salubrious spot for domestic residence than the flat of the settlement was eminently desirable. The Government, upon representations being made to them, expressed their willingness to make a further grant of ground for the use and benefit of foreigners; assessing the terms upon which property in such land might be acquired as

follows:—a purchase price of not lower than 25 cents per *tsubo*; equivalent, in more familiar measure, to sixty pounds ten shillings sterling English money per acre.* In addition to the purchase price the lease of the land in perpetuity was made dependent upon the lessee paying an annual ground-rent in advance of twelve dollars per hundred *tsubo*, or again reduced to acres and sterling, twenty-nine pounds and ten pence per acre. In consideration of the purchase money, which was to be expended in road-making, and such necessary matters as might be required to render the Bluff suitable as a settlement, and the annual payment of the ground-rent so conditioned, the Japanese Government undertook to permit possession and use of the ground, and to provide police, drainage and other municipal requisites. When these conditions were made public they could not have been understood in the sense in which we now see them, or it seems clear that no foreigner would have consented to become a purchaser, not of the land, but of a perpetual liability for that land. These considerations, if present in the minds of men, were evidently ignored and altogether set aside; for at the first land-sale the prices obtained for the lots sold ranged from the "upset" price of 25 cents to three dollars per *tsubo*. Subsequent sales showed that the pressure of ground-rent was being felt, and from the prices then realised, and from the surrounding circumstances of proprietorship we feel justified in basing our calculations upon an average valuation of one dollar per *tsubo* or £242 per acre for suburban land. Those of our readers who have not entered into the question of figures will be startled to find that a Bluff lot measuring 1,210 *tsubo*, or one statute English acre, of ground, costs them annually \$307.82, or £61.11.3†, in addition to the money expended on the original purchase of the land, and the outlay incurred for the erection of buildings to utilise it.

This heavy burden upon the landowners of the Bluff was the cause of a public meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce on the 28th September, 1876, when a Committee was appointed to consider the whole question and to recommend such course of action as might be warranted by the collected data. Many men who attended that meeting felt that the landowners had no reasons to urge upon the Government sufficient to authorise a memorial for a reduction of ground-rent, and it was generally understood that the meeting was adjourned *sine die*. During the interval the Committee may have been engaged in the preparation of a report; but the lapse of time points to the conclusion that they have abandoned, as impracticable, an appeal upon any basis of right; a decision we thoroughly endorse. Whatever the hardship that now presses upon the landowner may be, and we admit it is serious, it is absolutely beyond question that the only prospect of amelioration lies in an appeal, *ad misericordiam*, to the Government of Japan. We have entered into a deliberate agreement for the payment of an annual rental for the land we occupy, but we have been taught by experience that it is a burden we can no longer support without an effort to lessen it; and how to commence the attempt is the problem that calls for solution.

When the British Government entered upon the actual rule of India, the greatest difficulty was experienced in adjusting and settling titles to land, and in the equalization

of the rent levied upon lessees in perpetuity. It was gradually discovered that a fixed annual ground-rent was productive of innumerable evils by bearing with undue pressure upon some, and giving undue advantages to others. A subject so important in the eyes of a Government having an especial tenderness for anything bearing the appearance of property, engaged the earnest attention of the Indian legislature, the result being the enactment of the Act of 1859, which provides that the rental of land shall be assessed upon its lowest valuation. This provision was based upon the principle that every freeman is entitled to hold and occupy land upon payment of a fair rent to either the person who sublets, or to the absolute owner, the lord of the soil. This enactment further provided that the occupancy of land for twelve years or upwards, gave the tenant the rights of ownership, subject to the payment of such assessed ground-rent, and to any written contract reserving to the lawful owner the right of re-entry. To meet the anticipated outcry of the confiscation of the rights of landlords, a provision was inserted for the enhancement of rents on the following grounds, and on these only:—

1.—That the land is found by measurement to be in excess of the quantity paid for.

2.—That the rate of rent is below the prevailing rates paid by the same class of holders of similar lands in the places adjacent.

3.—That the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the holder.

While in order to secure the landholder from unjust or arbitrary re-assessments these rules were embodied in the public law, and the Courts of Justice were opened to all who wished to appeal from the decisions of the executive officers.

In making this abridged summary from Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL'S paper on the "Tenure of Land in India," our intention has been to show that the object of a government is to encourage the tenant at will to foster habits of thrift for the purpose of becoming the owner of the ground upon which he lives, secure from charges upon the land which might eventually render its possession a burden instead of a benefit; and to so adjust the ground-rent as to make it an inducement to purchase and hold proprietorship in land. Therefore, while freely admitting that Bluff property cannot with propriety be placed upon the same basis as land devoted almost solely to agricultural purposes, still we think it is widely removed from those causes which render land for building purposes in towns and cities necessarily liable for the heavier expenses connected with it. No trade or business is carried on on the Bluff, and the houses are merely very humble habitations, made cheerful by a strip of garden ground.

In the recent Tokio suits we were much struck with one of the grounds of defence, which was generally to the effect that the Japanese Government had broken their contract with the land-renters, by permitting aliens to reside upon lands not within the boundaries of the concessions set apart for their use. This appeared an *argumentum ad ignorantiam*, and as such misconceived as before a Court, but nevertheless we are constrained to acknowledge that a similar plea, but of far greater significance, may be urged with some propriety in favor of Bluff land-renters. On the Western Bluff there are, we are credibly informed, several plots of ground rented

from the Japanese Government ostensibly by Japanese subjects, but really by foreigners, who, paying a merely nominal ground rent, are thus enabled to sublet the houses and grounds for a sum much under that possible when the ground rent of \$12 per 100 *tsubo* is payable. This abuse of the leniency with which the Japanese Government is frequently disposed to interpret its own laws in favor of foreigners, has not gone far, but it has commenced, and if not speedily checked will deteriorate the value of Bluff property to a great extent. We feel that the matter has only to be made public to ensure its correction.

Shortly, the position of Bluff land-renters is a very hard one; but in appealing to the Japanese Government to relieve them of a share of their burdens, they do so in no spirit of cavil, with no intention to evade their just liabilities, but rather in the expectation that a thorough revision of the treaties may speedily take place, embracing a reduction of the ground rent of their bungalows and cabbage gardens, in return for which their respective countries must, in justice and courtesy, grant a *quid pro quo*.

It is not on behalf of the wealthier foreigners we care to appeal. There is a large and growing section of this community forced to be content with a very moderate share of the very modest income derived from foreign trade with Japan, upon whom the present scale of house-rent forms an almost insupportable tax. In the suburbs of London an excellent twelve-roomed house with extensive grounds may be had for £80 to £100 per annum: in Yokohama a person must be satisfied with a vastly inferior residence of one-third the accommodation of the other at a much higher charge; a burden directly traceable to the scale of ground-rent levied on Bluff lands.

THE PENAL CODES OF JAPAN.*

WHEN we heard that a paper on the criminal law of Japan was about to be read before the Asiatic Society, by a gentleman qualified by education, by knowledge of the native language, and possession of intimacy with, at least the practice, and with some of the elementary principles of the law of England, by the performance of his duties as interpreter in the British Courts here, we expected that through the medium of that useful and respected society, a work was to be communicated to the world, useful to the students and the politician, interesting to residents in Japan, and to those who desire a knowledge of the laws passed for the protection of life and property, by the legislators of what is looked upon as the most progressive amongst the eastern comity of nations. Within the limits of a paper, or even of a series of papers, to be read before such a society, it would be perhaps difficult to give an adequate idea of the system of law adopted in the codes, at the same time with detailed information on the scale of punishments awarded for the infraction of the different laws. But we must confess feeling some disappointment in reading the pamphlet before us, that the writer has not extended the scope of his labours, and given to us,—as in his preface he informs us he originally intended, "a general idea of the Japanese Penal Codes by giving a short

* Exchange at 4 shillings per dollar.

† Exchange 4s. Interest 12 per cent per annum.

* Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan. A Summary of the Japanese Penal Codes. By JOSEPH H. LONGFORD, H. B. M.'s Legation.

"sketch of the plan and system on which they are founded, and a translation of the more important laws contained in them, and of those which showed points wherein Japanese criminal law differed most widely from that of England and other European countries,"—or, by appending to his summary, extracts or specimens of the different enactments, have given us the means of judging for ourselves the spirit of the laws. From an ethical point of view, the consideration of first principles of laws is more important, than a scale of punishment for the infraction of laws. In a legal point of view, the preciseness of the definition of a crime, the logical classification of offences, the adaptability of punishment to offence, are respectively made the test of good legislation by the practical lawyer, the theoretical codifier, and the humanitarian. Is the enacting part of each clause so wide as to include all possible infractions of the rule therein enjoined? Is the workmanship so slovenly, the construction so loose, that it is possible to drive a coach and four through any part of it? Is the web so flimsy that while the small fry are entangled in its meshes the old fish break through?

To judge of the penal codes by these tests we must await the production of a complete translation of the codes, which is vaguely shadowed forth to us in the preface as a possible production of the future. If Mr. Longford's judgment is correct, it would seem that the result of the new and revised codes has been to produce, either a series of penal clauses, incomplete in themselves, and for the interpretation of which constant reference, and re-reference, to previous or following clauses is requisite; or, that the arrangement adopted, which has much in it to be commended, has been rendered worthless by the necessity of constant reference to principles to be evolved from other enactments. In the preface Mr. Longford says:—"I found, however, that the manner in which all the laws in the codes depend one upon the other rendered it necessary, in order to arrive at a correct apprehension of the penalties with which any transgression of them is to be visited, to have a knowledge not only of the law immediately applicable to the particular transgression, but of many preceding or following it, and either explanatory of references in it or providing aggravation or mitigation of punishment in the case of particular classes of offenders, or in consideration of particular circumstances connected with the offence." If these words mean anything, they mean that the benefit which is supposed to result from codification, viz., clearness of notification of the things you may do and may not do, and facility of determining at a glance what is to be the result of the infraction of any given rule, has in some unexplained manner been thrown away. The advantage to the good citizen was to be that he had a guide to his path, the advantage to the criminal, the certainty of what he would "get" as soon as he made up his mind what crime "to go in for."

However the work might have been improved, the author, as far as he has gone, has done his work well, and has afforded us a means of judging what crimes are recognised by Japanese law, and, what the punishment for those crimes. By careful study, too, we may gather, or guess at, some of the leading principles which have guided the framers of the Codes; and we are given some specimens of the curiosities of legislation.

In examining the pamphlet before us in detail, we propose to give a short sketch of

the history of the Codes, to touch very lightly on the method and scale of punishment: to compare with the laws of Western nations some of the most important chapters and clauses in the Codes; and, if our space will allow us, to discuss the XIIIth chapter of the Code, which relates to criminal procedure, evidence, means of procuring evidence, and judgment.

"The criminal laws of Japan as they stand at present are comprised in two codes, respectively entitled the 'Chief Points of the New Fundamental Laws,' and 'The Revised Fundamental and Supplementary Laws':—grand, sounding titles; but somewhat misleading:—enactments concerning such offences as "breaking government notice boards," "tattooing the body," "women cutting their hair short without any particular reason for doing so," "passing places where 'no thoroughfare is marked,'" can hardly be with propriety called the chief points of the leading principles of the new laws; although a descending scale of punishments for assaults on officials of Imperial Government or Department appointment, might find a place among the Supplementary Laws. The necessity of amendment of the criminal law was soon forced on the notice of the Mikado's Government, as one of the first steps to be taken towards carrying out the plan of bringing the country under the government and jurisdiction of a central authority, and the two Codes of 1871 and of 1873 respectively are the result of the labours of the commission appointed for that purpose. The Code of 1871 "is simply a selection from the two Chinese Codes," of Ming and Tsing, adapted to the progressing state of Japan, and purged from the barbarous severity of the punishments which disgraces the laws of that country. The code of 1873 is a further amelioration of the severity of the law prescribing the punishment of death, for violation of the rights of property. We have no means of judging how far the resemblance between the laws of China and Japan is retained; but, if we are not mistaken, the framers of the "Codes" have availed themselves of the labours of the committees appointed by the Belgian Senate and Chambers to revise the *code pénal*, the reports of whose proceedings form the most recent, and most valuable, collection of rules and suggestions for criminal legislation; the result of long and frequent discussion of learned and able men, actuated by feelings of humanity, and guided by experience. There are two classes of punishments. 1.—Death;—by hanging, by decapitation, and by decapitation with exposure of head. 2.—Penal servitude;—for progressive periods from 10 to 100 days, from 1 year to 10 years, and for life; beside which there appear, in a debateable ground, pillory, and imprisonment without hard labour, —generally undergone in the private house of the offender, and apparently sacred to the noble and the samurai—and torture, but this privilege is taken from samurai who commit crimes of "a very disgraceful nature." Moreover, a samurai who commits an offence of this class, such as robbery, embezzlement etc., is considered to be unfit for his rank: he incurs the stigma of degradation, and is then in a fit state to serve out his time of penal servitude like a commoner.

Looking at the table of punishments given on the forty-second and following pages of the pamphlet we find the punishment of death still very frequent, and there is altogether a great want of elasticity in the scales of punishments, even though partly remedied by a further ordinance of December 1st, 1874, which allows a discretion of mitigation to the judge.

Punishments are graduated according to the result of the offence, a method of just and almost universal acceptance, as far as relate to the offences against the person; as in English law, mayhem, assaults occasioning harm, whether grievous bodily, or bodily, and common assaults have all punishments applicable to the result of the attack, the severity of the wound inflicted. Applied as measure of punishment for offences against property, the system does not give such good results. For "violent robbery," including housebreaking, when committed by men armed with weapons or clubs, is punished by penal servitude for life, irrespective of the amount stolen, but for "violent robbery without weapons" the punishment varies with the plunder, so that men who have planned an attack on a merchant, returning from market and supposed to have a large sum of money upon him, and who, after garotting him, find only empty pockets, will escape with two years' penal servitude; but if they find 5 yen on him will get three years. Plunder to the amount of 30 yen is required to raise the scale to penal servitude for life. On examining the Codes, it soon becomes apparent that the leading principle which is retained throughout the whole, is the subjection of the individual to the head of the family. The father has not now, if he ever had, the absolute power of life and death over his children:—he incurs a mitigated penalty of 3 years for the wilful murder of his child or grand-child: where death is caused by excessive beating as correction for a fault, a penalty of 2½ years penal servitude. But as punishments for offences against property have been graduated according to the amount of plunder, so are punishments for assaults graduated according to the nearness or remoteness of relationship: the eldest brother has the full privilege of bullying the younger sons. "Assaulting an elder brother or sister, uncle or aunt, or maternal grand-parents shall be punished by penal servitude for 2 years," and so with ascending punishments to wilful murder which is punished by decapitation with exposure of head; "Where the offence is committed by a senior on a junior relative no penalty shall attach to the former unless a cutting wound is caused, when punishment as provided in the ordinary law shall be inflicted according to the greater or less gravity of the wound, one degree of mitigation being, however, allowed for each successive degree of closeness of relationship that there is between the parties. * * * Beating a younger brother or sister, a nephew or niece, or a daughter's child so as to cause death, shall be punished by penal servitude for 3 years, and the wilful murder of any of these relatives by penal servitude for 7 years, but no penalty shall be inflicted if they are accidentally killed." And so we find that a husband "who kills his wife for using abusive language towards or assaulting his parents or grand-parents, instead of appealing to the authorities, shall, if information of his crime be given to the authorities by the parents, be punished by penal servitude for 1 year, and by penal servitude for 90 days if in the assault the wife has inflicted any wounds on either parents or grand-parents."

These extracts will show the position of the younger members of the family towards their elders as the criminal law regards them. We can find no mention of a mother-in-law; but should infer from the last extract that a man who killed his mother-in-law would be held to do a meritorious act. But the principle of seniority, is carried, out of the

family, into every rank and condition of life, and is then made a badge of despotism. The life, the person, of the official is protected, or rather an offence against either of them is avenged, according to his rank, whether of Departmental, Government, or Imperial appointment; and this not (as far as we learn from the summary) with reference to offences against the official *in the execution of his duty*, where additional protection is a just adjunct, but merely as a privilege of rank; for we find that punishment is inflicted in a descending scale for assaults committed by the senior on the junior. This is carrying beyond all bounds the dictum of the pompous knight, "If a trifle stolen in the street is termed 'mere pickery but is elevated into sacrilege if the crime be committed in a church, so 'according to the gradations of society the 'guilt of an injury is enhanced by the rank 'of the person to whom it is offered, done, or 'perpetrated, sir." And to have to consider, amidst the turmoil of a street row, whether our opponent is an official or not, or to guess how many stripes he might happen to have on his arm when in full uniform; is requiring too much reverence for the powers that rule us.

While the official is protected, and the father and uncle secured in their respective privileges; the Chief of the clans, the Father of the people, the Head of the state, is but casually mentioned in the Codes. There is no law relating to high treason; as in the Twelve Tables there is found no punishment for the crime of parricide, for no Roman citizen could murder his father, so it seems to be considered impossible for a native of Japan to *imagine the death of the Mikado*. The offences of "conspiracy and "riot," which are classified, oddly enough, together with robbery in the third chapter of the codes, meet with fitting and severe punishments; but the summarized definition of them would lead to the opinion that the law is aimed, rather against agrarian rioters, and rick-burners, and too energetic petitioners of the Government for supplies of corn and rice to relieve temporary distress, than against those who "levy war within the realm," or "seek to compass the death of the sovereign"; and it is from this classification of the said offences with robbery, instead of among offences against the state, as would be the case in English Law, the Indian Code, and the *Code Pénal*, if they related to rebellion or concerned the sovereign, that we must conclude either that the crimes of treason and rebellion are not dealt with in the Codes; or that the framers have adopted an inferential method of dealing with them, when they provide, in the first chapter, for the "Determination of cases to which there is no "law applicable;" that "in case of the commission of any offence to which there can "be found no law applicable, the degree of "punishment that is to be inflicted for it is "to be determined by an accurate comparison "of the case with others already provided for "by the laws. Such punishment must, however, be reported to and approved of by the "Emperor before being carried out."

Chapter II. of the Codes deals with "Domestic Law," literally "House and "Marriage" Law;" and includes offences relating to unfair levy of land tax by officials, with accumulated punishment in case the official was bribed: misrepresentation of value of land with a view to evade payment of tax,—accumulative penalties up to 100 days penal servitude: Fraudulent disposal of land belonging to another, or mortgaging land already pledged to its full value,—penalty vary-

ing up to 10 years. Under the heading "enrolment of the people" we find classed such curious offences as discarding the son of a wife, in favor of that of a concubine; abandoning natural or adopted child; procuring abortion; wanton disposal of property of a parent by a son, or of that of an elder brother by a younger; absconding from place of registration.—How these come to be classed under "enrolment" it is difficult to see; one ought certainly to be attributed to the class of offences against the person, in a subdivision of the title murder; and the last offence is a matter of police regulation. Under the heading "marriage and miscellaneous observances" we find 3 offences,—"ejecting a son-in-law "without due reason," concealing death of parents, and falsely reporting death of parents.

Chapter III. deals with robbery and theft. It would be well in this place to compare the distinction between principal and accessory, in Japanese law, with the distinction between the same persons in English law. "The "principal is he who originates the idea of "committing an offence. * * The accessory is he who joins with the principal in "carrying out the crime suggested by the "latter." This definition requires the presence of the accessory at the commission of the offence. In English law all persons present are principals,—in the first degree, the actual doer of the crime, in the second degree, those aiding and abetting him, either by instigation or by keeping watch and being prepared to render assistance at the commission thereof. An accessory *before the fact*, is defined to be, he who being absent at the time the crime is committed doth yet procure counsel or command another to commit a crime. It will thus be seen that the two chief characters in a crime have changed parts; in Japanese law the actual presence of both persons on the stage is necessary in most cases; for with regard to innkeepers, it is provided that an inn-keeper "who contrives" a robbery with violence, and shares in the booty, shall be treated as principal, although he had not assisted in carrying out the design. This enactment as to inn-keepers shows that they require the same stringent regulations as did those of Western Europe.

This chapter includes robbery with violence, embezzlement of public property, theft of public property, common robbery. By defining violent robbery to include burglary, and the use of drugs for purpose of robbery, the nice distinctions between breaking inner and outer doors, by night, or by day, have been avoided. Violent robbery by armed men is punished with decapitation, if the robbery is accomplished. So that the two questions of fact would be,—use of weapons, and fact of property stolen. Again, if robbery be attempted only, there is a slight mitigation of punishment unless the perpetrators have been guilty of murder or wounding. Violent robbery without weapons is, as we mentioned, punished by various terms of penal servitude according to the amount stolen.

Embezzlement and theft of public property are punished, as we might expect, by heavier punishments than are inflicted for similar offences against property of individuals: there exists the same distinction between the two offences as exists in English law, viz., Embezzlement is the appropriation of property of another, by a person to whose charge it is committed. Theft is the taking and appropriation of the property of another, out of his custody and against his consent, by a stranger to the property.

And, further, under this chapter, there are provisions for sacrilege, and stealing public documents, and Imperial property:—(The Imperial property mentioned is food and raiment. For theft of the Imperial clothing in use, the penalty is penal servitude for life; theft of old clothes 2 years only; but for this latter enactment we should have concluded that the desecration of the Imperial purple was a kind of high treason):—laws relating to the abduction and sale of women:—rescue of prisoners:—trespass in a dwelling house at night:—conspiracy and riot:—harbouring thieves:—anomalies which shew the difficulties which attend the proper classification of offences according to any of the many systems which have been proposed.

Chapter IV. deals with homicide. Murder is either wilful and preconcerted, or wilful though not preconcerted. In the former case evidence of preparation, such as a scheme of revenge, preparing drugs or weapons, is necessary to constitute the crime. Wilful murder, but not preconcerted, is where death results from a wound deliberately inflicted in the heat of a discussion or quarrel, before feeling of resentment can subside. There is a great difference, between the punishments for the attempts to commit these several crimes; but as the punishment for both of them, when completed, is death, there is very little distinction between the two crimes. By English law, murder is defined to be causing the death of another, wilfully and of malice aforethought; and at first sight the same essential acts to constitute the crime would seem to be required, as in "wilful and preconcerted murder;" but, according to the interpretation put upon the words "malice aforethought, there is no necessity for preconcerted action on the part of the committer of the crime, no necessity to prove any old grudge or plan of revenge. No doubt some evidence of motive is given, for the purpose of convincing the jury of the intention to kill, or as a means of pointing out the perpetrator by showing for whose benefit, or to satisfy what grudge the deed was done. But, as a pure legal definition, "malice" means without sufficient lawful excuse. From the various technical distinctions which have arisen, the English law of murder is one difficult of definition for the purpose of a Code. The framers of the Indian Code have got out of the difficulty, by abolishing the term malice; and making the degree of criminality depend on the question of intention with which the act caused death was done. Causing death by doing an act with the intention of causing death, etc., is culpable homicide; and culpable homicide is murder, when the act is done with intention, to cause death, or of causing such bodily harm as is likely to cause death, etc: except in certain cases where provocation, or obligation of the law, either mitigates or justifies the act. This way of dealing with the subject renders necessary numerous clauses devoted to exceptions; but it affords the clearest of all definitions. It is the definition adopted by the *Code Pénal*, and approved of by the Belgian Commissioners. Their opinion on the question, affords the clearest argument in favour of the division of "homicide" into voluntary, and involuntary, and the further subdivision of, voluntary with intention to kill, and voluntary with intention to attack, the victim, being the one most consonant to justice, and most easily dealt with in classifying for a code.

The Japanese law goes further than the laws of western nations, in justifying the killing of another in self-defence, or under the greatest of all provocations, the killing

by a husband of an adulterer caught in *flagrante delicto*.

These Codes, though founded on the Chinese, have been framed with the intention of improving the law by rendering certain the conviction of criminals, and thereby asserting respect for the law, as well as of mitigating the severity of the punishments; since such severity of law, while it inflicts penalties out of all proportion to the character of an offence, renders callous the criminal, while the object of the sanction of laws in protecting the citizen is lost. We are, then, the more astonished to find that no provision is made in these Codes to supply the want of a law to vindicate the majesty of justice, and purify the streams thereof.

The crime of Perjury is unknown. Bearing false witness against your neighbour, is not avenged; the ears of justice are not offended by falsehood; in civil causes it may be said "*Quid Fori faciam mentiri nescio*." Under the law of the barbarous Celestial Empire, a lie *quâ* lie, passes unpunished, unless by means thereof a false accusation is sustained, and punishment inflicted on the accused, in consequence thereof. Under these Codes false accusation alone is constituted an offence. "Parents or grand-parents guilty of killing their children, and masters their servants shall, if they afterwards attribute the crime to another and innocent person, undergo a punishment increased one degree of severity over that usually inflicted for such homicide," and again in Chapter VII, "A person who lays a false and malicious charge against another shall suffer the same penalty that would have been inflicted on the person falsely accused had the charge been just and well founded, and this penalty shall be enforced irrespective of the degree of gravity of the charge falsely preferred, and without reference to whether the person falsely accused has undergone punishment or not before the discovery of the injustice, the only exception being that when the charge has been of a capital nature and its falseness is discovered before the penalty is carried out, the informer shall be punished by penal servitude for life instead of by death." Here is a slight improvement on the Chinese law, the villain gets his deserts even if his victim escapes the fulfilment of the penalty of the law, but still there is no attempt to vindicate the sanctity of truth. For the offence committed by a man who incites another to lay an information before the authorities, and who, "in drawing up the *plaint*," wilfully exaggerates the circumstances of the case, shall be treated as a participator with the false accuser; and which offence is treated of in the said Chapter VII under the heading, "Inciting and promoting litigation," is aimed at the attorney; not at the witness, not at the perjurer, or the suborner of perjury, as those terms are understood. There is an inexcusable confusion of terms on the part of the author, in the language employed in treating of this offence of malicious information: "*litigation*," and "*plaint*" have no part with criminal law. In English law language they are appropriated to civil suits: the distinction between a criminal prosecution and a civil suit, should be accurately understood by any one who has even dabbled with the science of law with the hope of understanding it. There is another important omission from the list of offences classed in the Codes. There is no definition of, or punishment for, the offences of Libel or Slander. While the person and property of the official, and of

the citizen, is amply protected, there is no care for his character. The Press, as it is at the present day, an important part in the constitution, is the growth of the last few years: its liberty is effectually curbed by some very stringent press-laws which form no part of the Codes. There is then good reason for the omission of press-laws from the Codes, but not for the want of enactments protecting private character from ridicule, or the conduct of the official from wanton and scurrilous abuse. Have *Shôgun* or *Daimio* never been held up to ridicule by cartoon or pasquinade; never been lampooned in a broadside. True enough that Chapter VI, a very short one, inflicts various penalties for using abusive language; but ridicule or falsehood need not be coarse. Moreover, "In all cases in which this offence is committed the abusive language, must have been uttered in the presence of, and actually heard by, the person to whom it was addressed." Language so used need not amount to slander, it is more like vulgar abuse, and is correctly so classed. The offences of libel and slander were known in England, before the press, as such, had any existence: the law was in old days more stringent than it is at present, and the story of the struggle against that law, by means of which the press has gained its present liberty and position is one of the brightest pages in its annals. With a just law of libel, greater liberty might be allowed to the press of Japan, with a better effect upon the character of it, than the most stringent press-laws can ever afford. A muzzled dog is useless as a defender; a chained hound will soon degenerate into a yelping cur.

In thus reviewing the summary of the Codes as they have been laid before us, we have considered those parts which give the best evidence of the spirit of the laws, and which deal with the most important subjects, viz. protection of life and of private property. We may be sure that in all systems the public property will be protected against the individual, but *quis custodem custodiet*. The remainder of the summary gives, with great clearness, the provisions of the Japanese law for the protection of women from violation: the official from temptation of bribery: the coin of the realm from falsification; and official seals from forgery. Altogether, from the way that the framers of the Code have carried out the intention to mitigate the rigour of the punishments inflicted under the old laws, there needs but one step to place the criminal law of Japan on a footing of equality with that of other nations; but that step is an huge stride: the reform of its rules of criminal procedure, and as part thereof the mitigation of officialism. The framing and enacting of good laws is a great step; but the good administration of them, is a greater and a more difficult one. Ask any man who has lived in a country where good laws are badly administered, and in one where bad laws are well administered, which he prefers? and in nearly every case the answer will be the country whose laws are well administered; in which the magistrate has both the will and the power to administer justice—such justice as the laws mete out; and in which both the magistrate and the official is removed, by position, from the temptation or the suspicion of corruption. We propose on a future occasion to notice the part of the work before us which relates to Criminal Procedure. A Code of Criminal Procedure is truly a distinct work from that of criminal law, and as such we propose to deal with it.

"OWNERLESS DOGS" are a very favourite subject with the paragraphists of one Yokohama newspaper. Loudly as the dogs themselves do they howl either because there are so many canine pariahs about the settlement, or because they are despatched in some way or other unsuitable to the feelings of the quadrupeds themselves or the sympathies of their biped sympathizers. The municipality of Florence, if only it could have sway in Yokohama for a brief period, would promptly settle the question, and leave the critics no more subjects for fault-finding. The wooden slab even, hanging round a dog possessing the proud consciousness of being somebody's property, and which resembles a key-ticket, or a flower-label at a horticultural show, would not save the animal wearing it from the prompt attentions of the myrmidons of the too energetic syndic, or mayor, of Florence. This progressive functionary has an expeditious way of dealing with dogs, of which there can scarcely be many left in his jurisdiction. He hands them over to the vivisectionists, one of whom, Mr. Schiff, lately President of the laboratory, a post which popular indignation at his cruelties deprived him of, tortured no less than 14,000 dogs to death in one year! This gives a pretty large daily average—some thirty-eight dogs per day, including Sundays. The professor's time must have been fully occupied by his one pleasant pursuit alone. The *Saturday Review* is our informant on this and other matters relative to the life, or rather daily death in life, of the miserable dogs of Florence, where surely must have originated the comparison which would hint that the "life of a dog" is the most miserable in creation. If Mr. Nomura Yashushi would gain the favour, of the *Herald* for instance, he had better follow in the steps of the Italian syndic, and authorize his police to take "stray" dogs wherever they can find them, "off the box of a carriage, out of a young lady's arms, and off the threshold of an owner's door." He might further arm men with lassoes and send them out of the settlement on to the Bluff, "where the dogs of the farmers and contadini (read, foreign residents) let loose at night to protect property," and to threaten and harass the calves of the unhappy passers-by, would be "liable at any moment to be captured when doing their duty on the farms (lots) of their masters." Some such scheme as this, and a school of vivisection established near Nogé for the benefit of the medical students, might be made practically useful in putting an end to one set of complaints.

TOKIO ATHLETIC CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING.

Honorary Committee.—HONORABLE J. A. BINGHAM, President, LIEUT. BAILLIE, R.N., AND C. DE BOINVILLE, Esq.

Judges and Starters.—DR. MANNING, R. J. BEADON, Esq., AND A. MILNES, Esq.

Committee of Management.—Messrs. C. DE BOINVILLE, J. HALL, F. W. STRANGE, J. JOHNSTONE, AND G. CHARLESWORTH, Hon. Sec.

Treasurer.—MR. G. E. GREGORY.

Clerks of the Course.—Messrs. E. ST. JOHN AND C. DE BOINVILLE.

We most heartily congratulate the Committee of management, and the other gentlemen actively engaged in carrying out the

Athletic Sports on the 29th ult., on the successful result of the first meeting held under the auspices of the Tokio Athletic Club. True, there were one or two "jar-rings" during the day, such as inevitably occur on the first public exhibition of a newly organized society, but nothing of any serious import. The meeting took place on the Parade Ground opposite the Imperial Naval College; and, as the ground does not belong to the Club, it could scarcely be expected to be in as perfect condition as the running ground of the Yokohama Club. Nevertheless everything was done to render the course level, and if, in places, it was not quite so much so as could be wished, still that was not the fault of the Committee. A rope marked the limits of the course, and it seemed to us as if the corners were rather too angular; had they been more rounded off, the running for the Ladies' Purse and the Mile race would doubtless have been made easier. At one end of the course a covered platform was erected for the accommodation of the ladies, who however did not assemble in great force. The events were, with one or two exceptions, very well contested, especially the Mile race, which caused no end of excitement at the finish. Tokio's representative, Mr. Strange, ran remarkably well the greater part of the distance and the hopes of his friends were raised to a high pitch as he entered the home stretch on the last lap fully twenty yards ahead of Mr. Walker; but fortune was against him as the Yokohama man was comparatively fresh. The time in which this race was run, however, is evidence of the staying powers of Mr. Strange, and we trust that the next time he contests a Mile race Dame Fortune may smile on him more than she has done on this occasion. Rather a large proportion of the prizes fell to our local athletes, but this is no disparagement to the Tokio Club, as it would probably be difficult to find three better runners in the East than Messrs. Watson, Walker and A. H. Dare; and it is no disgrace to be beaten by either of those gentlemen. Moreover they have such a happy knack of getting well off at the start, as frequently to recover their handicaps before twenty yards have been covered. This feature is probably most prominent in Mr. Watson; and an illustration of the way in which that gentleman anticipates the firing of the gun manifested itself in the 150 yards race on Saturday. We refer to this because it created some slight amount of discontent, and Mr. Watson was generally thought to have been in the wrong. But this can hardly be admitted, as the Starter should have put him back a yard for making a false start. However, we venture to predict that the next time Mr. Watson starts for a race in Tokio, he may depend that he will be carefully watched until the gun is fired. Notwithstanding this, and a little misunderstanding which occurred in connection with throwing the hammer, the meeting, as we stated at the commencement, was a decided success. The Tokio athletes did not begrudge the prizes carried off by their Yokohama friends, who, we are sure, will be well pleased if members of the Tokio Club will only come and do likewise at the meeting in Yokohama this month. Sir Harry and Lady Parkes were present, the latter having kindly consented to give away the prizes to the fortunate winners. We had almost forgotten to mention the prizes, which were tastefully arranged on a table placed on the centre of the platform. There were Aneroids, Claret Jugs, Studs, Telescopes, an excellent Fish Knife and Fork,

a pair of immense Vases, which Lady Parkes found too awkward to hand to the winner, Mr. Charlesworth, her Ladyship contenting herself with showing them to that gentleman. Among the most conspicuous of the rewards were two Egg-boilers, one presented by Lady Parkes and the other by officials connected with the Railway Department; and altogether the prizes presented a most imposing appearance. In conclusion we may say that the delightful weather added to the pleasure of the sports, and we hope that it will always be as agreeable at the meetings of the Tokio Athletic Club. A Japanese band was present and did its best to enliven the proceedings. The following is a summary of the different events.

100 YARDS FLAT. Handicap.—1st Prize Eng. Aneroid, 2nd Prize Cigar Case.

F. Walker, 4 yards1
A. S. Watson, scratch2

Nine contested this event, and as the limit man was only four yards in advance of Walker, it scarcely needed a prophet to point out the winner. The time was slow, being 12½ seconds.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL. Handicap.—Prize, Set of Studs.

J. Hall, 5 feet93 ft. 5 in.

There was some random flinging of the ball by more than one competitor. In fact it seemed as if they vied with each other in trying to knock down the most Japanese. One unfortunate little fellow's head got in the way and the ball bounded off it as if it had struck a lump of something very elastic. The anxiety of the foreign spectators was considerably relieved on observing the lad put his hand to the top of his cranium, and, finding nothing there, stand staring about for a minute as if he could scarcely comprehend what had occurred, and then quietly resume his occupation of looking on. The blow was heard fully a hundred yards off. It would be as well, perhaps, on future occasions if the centre of the grounds was chosen for throwing the cricket ball, as the next head struck may in all probability not prove so elastic as the last one.

THROWING THE HAMMER. Handicap.—Prize, Claret Jug.

W. Tempest, 10 ft.75 ft.

A dispute occurred as to the actual winner of this event, Mr. Gorman claiming a throw of 72 feet 6 inches which, by some mistake, was credited to Tempest, who was declared the winner subject to a protest on the part of Gorman.

POLE JUMP. Handicap.—Prize, Breakfast Cuet.

G. Charlesworth, 10 in.8 ft. 2 in.
F. W. Strange, 12 in.7 ft. 11 in.

The contest between these competitors was very good indeed, and it was some time before it was definitely settled: ultimately Mr. Charlesworth was declared the winner.

150 YARDS FLAT. Handicap.—1st Prize, Egg-boiler, 2nd prize, Batter-cooler.

A. T. Watson, scratch1
W. Platt, 7 yards2

This was a gift to Mr. Watson. Time, 16¼ secs.

LONG JUMP. Handicap.—Prize, Pickle Frame.

Charlesworth, 2 ft. 7 in.19 ft. 4½ in.
Stuart, 2 ft. 6 in.18 ft. 6 in.

Mr. Hall, the scratch man, made some very good jumping, his longest leap being 18 ft. 2 in., but on account of the handicap-ping he was not placed.

HURDLE RACE, 120 yds. 10 Flights. Handicap.—1st Prize French Aneroid; 2nd Prize, Mug.

A. H. Dare, scratch1
G. Charlesworth, 12 yds.2

This event was won with comparative ease by Dare. Time, 19 secs.

PUTTING SHOT. Handicap.—Prize, Fish Knife and Fork.

Mr. Ward was the lucky winner of this prize, throwing, including his handicap, 37 ft. 3 in. Mr. Hall, from scratch, put the shot 37 ft. 1 in.

LADIES PURSE. Handicap, ¼ mile, for members only.

Tempest, 22 yds.1
Gorman, 5 yds.2
Ward, scratch.3

Tempest went off at a rattling pace, evidently determined to make the best of his start. The scratch man tried to overhaul his competitors, but failed, and eventually gave up the contest. Gorman struggled hard to catch Tempest, but did not succeed. The time was very good, being 58½ secs.

HIGH JUMP. Handicap.—Prize, Claret Jug.

The contest for this event lay between Mr. Charlesworth and Mr. A. H. Dare. The former had a handicap of 8 in. but was beaten easily by Dare, who jumped 5 feet 2 inches.

MILE RACE. Handicap.—1st Prize, Egg-boiler, 2nd prize, Coffee-pot.

F. Walker, scratch1
F. W. Strange, 60 yds.2
Paul, 120 yds0
Ward, 100 yds0

This was the best contested race of the day. Mr. Strange ran most pluckily, and it was not until the last lap was half completed that any perceptible decrease of distance between him and Mr. Walker became apparent. The friends of each then ran to encourage the contestants, and a most exciting race took place down the straight, resulting in a win by about two yards for Walker, who was carried off in triumph. Time, 5 min. 7 secs.

HOP, STEP, AND JUMP. Handicap.—Prize, Pair of Vases.

G. Charlesworth, 4 ft. 7 in.39 ft. 9 in.
Hall, Scratch38 ft. 10½ in.

Mr. Watson contested this event but was not placed.

THREE LEGGED RACE.—Two Sets Solitaires.

This event created much amusement and was won by Ward and Platt.

CADETS' RACE.—1st Prize, Telescope, 2nd Prize, Telescope.

Sakamoto1
Imar2

Ten students started but only two ran the race out. Won by about three yards.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES was a walk over for Mr. Gorman.

The sun had now disappeared behind the horizon, and Lady Parkes performed her task of bestowing the prizes on the winners, and congratulating each individual. Cheers were then given for the ladies, Lady Parkes, the Tokio and Yokohama Athletic Clubs, and all then separated, very well pleased with the afternoon's amusement.

YOKOHAMA REGATTA.

At the 11th hour our sporting friends have found out that there is a chance of a Regatta being rowed. More than a month ago the committee issued the programme for the forthcoming regatta, and the notice is still on the boards, at the boat-house; what part of that programme is to be carried out? The slightest possible, as regards quantity, but *le chef d'œuvre* of the *menu* as regards quality; how rarely is the step from gourmand to gourmet taken! But here we have the coarse things, such as scratch fours, club fours, junior sculls in tubs, discarded by the taste of our young men; for whom nothing less than a grand match, between the *élite* of Yokohama and of the Tokio Club will suffice. We would remind our readers in passing that it is only by assiduous practice at the art of rowing that the younger members of the craft can hope to attain to the position among the *élite* which they all seem to aspire to; if they scorn "junior fours" they will never be useful members of a crack boat; the elegant or successful oarsman is not made at one coaching.

Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,
Multa tulit fecitque puer; sudavit et alsit;
Abstulit Venere et vino.—

And this is more true of the oarsman than of the competitor in the arena.

As soon as the Committee of the Y. A. R. C. were assured that the Tokio Club would take part in the regatta, they lost no time in getting together the best material they could. It would perhaps have been better if they had taken time by the forelock, as the attempt of the Captain to form a "four" out of the rising men proved futile, and that attempt and its failure has only disgusted the juniors: and they have retired from all part in the regatta. The "veterans," the mainstay of the club, have the work thrust upon their shoulders; and this, as we pointed out on the 17th ulto., was all we could expect. Hence the sneer of "Grand Hotel" at those who have come forward to support the honor of the Yokohama Rowing Club, and have left their private races, in which they were engaged, for a future opportunity.

We have every wish for the success of the Club, and give all honour to the "veterans" who have come forward to deserve success; but we must point out to them that there is an admission of weakness in the fact that they have shrunk from carrying out the programme they put forward, by abandoning their inter-cine races on the plea that they could not get fit to row two races on the same day.

Considering the late day on which they began practice, the "Four" have made great progress. They have taken frequent long steady rows, once round the Lightship, and once into far space beyond the Mandarin Bluff, into which even our glasses could not follow them; but good honest work has been done. A few words on their form; style has been sacrificed to pace. It is well known that the faults of veterans are difficult to eradicate, but this cannot excuse the want of "time," which is apparent throughout the boat; 3 is too quick, while bow is sometimes quick on 3 and sometimes late, as the humour suits him; but he is rarely in time with the rest of the crew. The great fault with 3's rowing is that he works entirely with his arms and shoulders, and throws away the great advantage of his length, not by coming only to the perpendicular as one critic has it, but by stopping short some

three inches before that, and doubling over his oar: a good finish can only be obtained by the oarsman rowing out the stroke with his body until it reaches the perpendicular, and then finishing his stroke by dropping his shoulders and bringing his elbows well past his sides, it is thus that his chest is kept thrown out, and the oarsman sits up at the end of the stroke. 2 while rowing very steadily and well in time with his brother is rowing short, his work is too high for him, at least he seems to finish with his hands up at his throat; in this position he cannot finish well and recover properly, he must either fall too far back—with his body and not with his shoulders—or he must meet his oar, and slouch at the finish, and this latter will be his fault when he comes to try a fast stroke. In spite of faults which we have pointed out, they get on a great pace, their boat travels well, and we know that they can all stay.

Of the Pair-oar we can say little as we have seen little of them. Once or twice we have seen them scratching along at a fast stroke, and about as often we have seen them paddling leisurely, and enjoying the scenery of the harbour. They splash a good deal, screw a little, and make a great splutter for so little a craft. The only excuse we can make for them is that they have had no coaching: left to their own resources, they are getting on somehow. If the majority of members of the Club are too lazy to row, they might at least steer those who try to do their best. But we are afraid that it will never be said of the Y. A. R. C. as it was of a Cambridge crew when they came up grimly to take their then periodical punishment, "that they might reflect, for consolation that

'It was better to have rowed and lost,
Than never to have rowed at all.'"

NAMES OF THE CREWS.

FOUR OARS.

Tokio.	Yokohama.
Strange.	A. Milsom.
Paul.	J. J. Dare.
Manning.	G. Hamilton.
Gorman, <i>stroke</i> .	A. H. Dare, <i>stroke</i> .

PAIR OARS.

Gorman.	Litchfield.
Strange, <i>bow</i> .	Hall, <i>bow</i> .

The aquatic sports to which we referred above came off on the 2nd instant; and the fact of Yokohama having to compete with a crew from Tokio, brought out a larger number of spectators than our regattas usually do. By three o'clock the Bund was well lined with people, anxious to witness the race, who betrayed a considerable amount of patience, as it was nearer four than three when the Mitsu Bishi steam launch was observed rounding the English hatoba with the boats in tow and the crews on board. The day had been delightfully fine and calm, but before the boats started there were indications of a blow, and heavy, black-looking, clouds were observed rising. However, the water was still tolerably smooth when the respective crews took their places in the boats. The Tokio crew had thought it prudent to take a preliminary pull from the boat-house to test their oars; and to get their muscles in proper working order, and their blood up a little: the Yokohama men entered their boat about a quarter of a mile from the starting point, and the others followed suit. The course to be rowed was about the same as usual, being from some distance below the

P. M. Wharf to the English Hatoba, where Mr. Dodds, as Judge, was stationed, gun in hand, on a moored house-boat. Mr. Rickett, who fulfilled the onerous duties of starter, soon got his boats in order, and on asking the preliminary question the first time, "Are you ready?" received a negative reply from the Tokio boat, which had the inside place, and had got foul of the stake-boat. However her difficulties were soon cleared away, and at the word "Go," a capital start was effected. For a few strokes the boats raced level, but the Tokio crew, buckling down to their work soon forged ahead, and when opposite the P. M. Wharf had a lead of a length and a half, and were rowing a fast stroke 36 to 37 to the minute. The pace was too terrific to last, however, and began soon afterwards to tell on the men, who slowed down perceptibly. In the meantime Yokohama had crept up a trifle, rowing on an average about 33. The Tokio crew now began to exhibit signs of exhaustion and to row wildly; and it was evident enough that Yokohama held them safely. Both boats kept on even terms for some distance further, and then Mr. Haselwood's boat gradually forged ahead of the visitors, and won a good race by about two lengths. The time was 7 min. 41 secs.

YOKOHAMA.

A. Milsom	...	...	...	...	...
J. J. Dare	...	...	...	...	...
G. Hamilton	...	...	...	...	...
A. H. Dare, <i>Stroke</i>	...	...	...	...	...
A. H. C. Haselwood, <i>Cox.</i>	...	...	...	...	...

TOKIO.

F. W. Strange	...	...	...	...	...
E. B. Paul	...	...	...	...	...
C. J. Manning	...	...	...	...	...
H. J. Gorman, <i>Stroke</i>	...	...	...	...	...
G. Batchelder, <i>Cox.</i>	...	...	...	...	...

The pair-oared race, between Yokohama and Tokio falling through on account of Mr. Gorman not feeling sufficiently well to row, the next event was a double-sculling race between two scratch crews. The crews were:

F. W. Strange, <i>Bow</i>	...	...	...	...	...
G. Hamilton	...	...	...	...	...
H. B. Henley, <i>Cox.</i>	...	...	...	...	...
C. P. Hall, <i>Bow</i>	...	...	...	...	...
J. J. Dare	...	...	...	...	...
A. H. C. Haselwood, <i>Cox.</i>	...	...	...	...	...

The water by this time had become very lumpy, and the little craft felt the effects of it. For some distance after starting the competitors kept even, but eventually the boat guided by Mr. Henley went to the front and won easily by about five lengths. Time, 6 min. 11½ secs.

A scratch race for fours was now got up and three crews enlisted, viz:—

C. P. Hall	...	...	...	...	...
G. F. Playfair	...	...	...	...	...
F. W. Strange	...	...	...	...	...
F. Boyes, <i>Stroke</i>	...	...	...	...	...
G. Batchelder, <i>Cox.</i>	...	...	...	...	...
H. B. Henley	...	...	...	...	...
T. Brewer	...	...	...	...	...
G. Hamilton	...	...	...	...	...
H. C. Litchfield, <i>Stroke</i>	...	...	...	...	...
J. Rickett, <i>Cox.</i>	...	...	...	...	...
J. Marrabel	...	...	...	...	...
J. Hunt	...	...	...	...	...
A. J. Dare	...	...	...	...	...
J. J. Dare, <i>Stroke</i>	...	...	...	...	...
A. H. C. Haselwood, <i>Cox.</i>	...	...	...	...	...

The wind by this time had risen consider-

ably, and the water was very lumpy. The distance to be rowed was only half-a-mile, and so the crews took their seats at the boat-house, and rowed to the starting place. In going there Mr. J. J. Dare was unfortunate enough to break an oar, and the boat he was in had, in consequence, to return. The others went away to a good start, though but few lengths had been traversed ere Mr. Rickett's boat was almost engulfed in the trough of the sea, and shipped a quantity of water. This put her behind, and the other boat getting the lead soon put such a distance between herself and her competitor as to make it plain she would win, which she did in 4m. 30 secs.

This event brought the sports to a close.

CHOLERA.

The subjoined has been forwarded to us by the Secretary of the Board of Health, with a request to publish it:—

Yokohama, Oct. 2, 1877.

The Board of Health beg to call the attention of the public to the following statements and recommendation:—

Disinfectants have the power of destroying the cause and of arresting the spread of most epidemic and contagious diseases. The rules for disinfection recommended by the Board of Health are effective, simple, and are not expensive. They have been thoroughly tested, and are in accordance with the latest experience. A general observance of them will do much to arrest and prevent the spread of cholera.

By order of Board of Health,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Hon. Secretary.

RULES FOR DISINFECTION.

PRIVIES, WATER CLOSETS, DRAINS, SEWERS, GUTTERS.

Collections of decomposing matters, etc., may be disinfected by either of the following solutions.

1.—To ten gallons of boiling water, add ten pounds of Sulphate of Iron (Copperas) and one pound of Carbolic Acid, and mix thoroughly.

2.—A solution of Sulphurous Acid is probably not much inferior to the above as a disinfectant.

Strong Sulphurous Acid may now be obtained, one bottle of which, added to five gallons of cold water, will make a solution powerful enough for disinfecting purposes.

To prevent infection of water closets, commodes, and privies, and to destroy odour, pour one of above solutions into the jar, box, or sink, three or four times daily at the rate of one pint for every four persons.

Keep a little disinfecting solution in the chamber-vessel used by the sick.

Any masses or surfaces of putrescent materials, ditches, drains, cess-pools, and sink-holes, should daily be disinfected as thoroughly as possible by one of the above solutions; in the case of drains, enough should be used to ensure it passing through the length of the drain.

Coal Tar may be used as a paint upon the walls of collars, stables, and open drains.

Chloride of Lime is a useful disinfectant and deodorizer, but must be used very liberally. Lime is useful as an absorbent and drier in damp places.

Servants' quarters, outhouses, etc., should be frequently lime-washed (white-washed). Special attention should be given to the servants and their quarters. Cases of diarrhoea or even of cholera among servants have already occurred in Yokohama, and may again occur without the knowledge of the master of the house. When such cases are discovered, all the precautions should be taken as carefully as would be the case were the Europeans themselves ill, and especial care should be given to ensure the destruction of infected mats, futons, and Japanese clothing.

Attention is called to the great danger of well-contamination by drains and privies in close proximity thereto. If such exist, the water of the well should not be used, while water from any source should be thoroughly boiled before drinking.

The rooms of all persons sick from epidemic or contagious diseases should be kept very clean, and open to the external air as much as possible. The clothing and bedding should be frequently changed, and well washed with boiling water, after being moistened with solution of Carbolic Acid. The clothing and bedding while in use, and the carpets, floors, walls and ceilings should be sprinkled once or twice a day during sickness and convalescence with a solution of Carbolic Acid. A solution of Carbolic Acid, well adapted to all such uses, may be easily made by shaking together in a bottle Carbolic Acid and water in the proportion of a teaspoonful of the Carbolic Acid to a pint of water. This is best applied by a sprinkler, but may be well applied by dipping the end of a common dust brush into the solution contained in a dinner plate, and throwing it off the brush on to bedding, carpets, walls, &c.

As a rule all bedding, clothing, etc., soiled by the discharges of cholera or diarrhoea patients should be at once disinfected, and afterwards destroyed by fire. For disinfecting buildings and such articles as are not destroyed, the following directions will be found most useful.

RULES FOR FUMIGATING WITH SULPHUR.

ROOMS, BEDDING, CARPETS, CLOTHING, ETC., infected with cholera, the sick having recovered or been removed, should be disinfected by Sulphurous Acid, generated by the burning of Sulphur.

Whitewash the walls; remove a board the whole length of the floor to allow the fumes to penetrate under the floor, upwards behind the plastering of the walls, and between the ceiling and floor above; hang the unsoiled bedding, etc., upon ropes stretched across the room; close every window and door.

Then ignite one or two ounces of Sulphur with a little Alcohol, placed in a saucer set in a plate containing water.

Every person must immediately withdraw from the room. Keep the room closed eight or ten hours, then open and ventilate thoroughly. The Sulphurous Acid with the whitewash forms Sulphate of Lime, itself a good and permanent disinfectant.

PROPAGATION OF CHOLERA.

Dr. John Simon, Chief Medical Officer of Great Britain, writes—

"It appears to be characteristic of cholera, not only in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhoea which the epidemic can produce, that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels, are infective, that the patient's power of infecting other persons is represented almost or quite exclusively by those discharges; that they are comparatively non-infective at the moment they are discharged,

but afterward, when undergoing decomposition, acquire their maximum infective power; and if they be cast away without previous disinfection, they impart their own infective quality to the excremental matter with which they mingle in filth, sodden earth, or in depositories and conduits of filth, and to the effluvia which those excremental matters evolve; that if the infective material, by leakage or soakage from drains or cesspools or otherwise, gets access even in the smallest quantity, directly or through porous soil, to wells or other sources of drinking water, it can infect, in the most dangerous manner, very large volumes of the water; that the infective influence of the choleraic discharges attaches to whatever building, clothing, and like things have been imbued with them, and render these things, if not disinfected, capable of spreading the disease."

THE Kencho official reports of deaths from cholera since our last mail issue, are as follows:—

From midnight 25th to midnight 26th Sept.

In Yokohama - - - - -	13
In the vicinity - - - - -	4

From midnight 26th to midnight 27th Sept.

In Yokohama - - - - -	8
In the vicinity - - - - -	2

From midnight 27th to midnight 28th Sept.

In Yokohama - - - - -	7
In the vicinity - - - - -	3

From midnight 28th to midnight 29th Sept.

In Yokohama - - - - -	13
In the vicinity - - - - -	8

From midnight 29th to midnight 30th Sept.

In Yokohama - - - - -	18
In the vicinity - - - - -	3

From midnight 30th September to midnight 1st October.

In Yokohama - - - - -	8
In the vicinity - - - - -	4

From midnight 1st to midnight 2nd October.

In Yokohama - - - - -	17
In the vicinity - - - - -	7

From midnight 2nd to midnight 3rd October.

In Yokohama - - - - -	9
In the vicinity - - - - -	6

From midnight 3rd to midnight 4th October.

In Yokohama - - - - -	8
In the vicinity - - - - -	1

From midnight 4th to midnight 5th October.

In Yokohama - - - - -	10
In the vicinity - - - - -	1

From midnight 5th to midnight 6th October.

In Yokohama - - - - -	4
In the vicinity - - - - -	7

From midnight 6th to midnight 7th October.

In Yokohama - - - - -	6
In the vicinity - - - - -	1

From midnight 7th to midnight 8th October.

In Yokohama - - - - -	13
In the vicinity - - - - -	4

OYAMA'S CONFESSION.

THE *Choya Shinbun* of the 2nd October gives what it says to have received, as the confession of the ex-Governor of Kagoshima, from a correspondent in Nagasaki. The native journal, however, abstains from vouching for the authenticity of the document. The *Choya Shinbun* says that Oyama's original pension was 136 *koku* of rice; and to this a further pension of 800 *koku* of rice was added as a reward for his distinguished service in the cause of the restoration. He was fifty-two years and seven months old. The confession runs as follows:—

During December of the 9th year of Meiji (1876) I met Hayashi, *Naimu-shoyu*, at Nagasaki, on my way to Kagoshima from Tokio. On the 27th of the same month, I arrived at Kagoshima, accompanied by Hayasaki, with whom I went to the district of Takayama in Osumi, where he had some official business to transact. I arrived there on the 18th January of the 10th year Meiji (1877); and left him on the 21st of the same month. On the following day, the 22nd, I left Takayama and returned home four days afterwards. On the 26th, I attended at the Kencho. On the morning of the 30th, a wonderful report was received at the Kencho, to the effect that, during the night of the 29th, about thirty men had forced their way into the Arsenal in the village of Kusamuta, and had seized the ammunition. Nakajima-Kenhiko, *keibu* of the 1st class, and a number of policemen, were sent to the Arsenal to ascertain the truth of the report. At about 12 o'clock at night Captain Shinno-Gumbachi came to my house, and informed me that about one thousand men had again forced their way into the Arsenal that night, and that they had destroyed all the houses and godowns, and had seized large quantities of ammunition. He requested me to protect the Arsenal. I answered him that he had better visit Nakajima and consult with him. For my part, I immediately went to the Kencho. On my way to the Government buildings I observed many jinrikisha and horses, heavily loaded with ammunition. I called out to twelve or thirteen police sergeants then at the Kencho. In the meantime Nakajima came in and requested me to follow him to a private room, and there told me that a wonderful discovery had been made, which had provoked the Shigakko-to and caused them to seize the Government ammunition in the Arsenal. The discovery was this. Nakahara-Naoi and twenty-one others, in the service of the Keishicho (Police Department) had returned secretly to the Ken (Kagoshima) during December in the 9th year of Meiji (1876). Nakahara had informed his friend, Taguchi, that the Shigakko-to were to be dispersed: that Saigo was to be assassinated; and that, availing themselves of this good opportunity, the naval and land forces were to enter Kagoshima, and attack and kill the Shigakko-to. This information had been obtained by a spy, and in consequence general excitement prevailed. As soon as Kirino-Toshiaki, Shinohara-Kunimoto and others heard about the proposed assassination, they went to Saigo-Takamori, who lived at Takayama in the province of Osumi. It was decided that they should all proceed to Tokio at the head of the old soldiers in the neighbourhood. So the Shigakko-to had broken into the Arsenal and laid their hands upon the ammunition. Many police sergeants, and two officers named Nakajima, were trying to effect the arrest of Nakahara and others, who had come from the East. Kirino and his

brother, Shinohara and many others, arrived one after the other at the Kencho, where I was told by all the same tale, with the addition that a message had been sent to Saigo and that the expedition was to start in a few days. They required me to provide money for them. Since I was of the same opinion as they were about raising the standard, I thought that it was an important matter to raise money. So, on the 1st February, I wrote a letter with my own hand, addressed to Hirata Tayaharu, a member of the Shoei-sha, at Nagasaki. This letter was conveyed to him by a man named Hatanaka, and its purport was to the following effect:—"A number of men who were said to have been detailed to assassinate Marshal Saigo and others, were arrested. The commanders will shortly leave for the East at the head of their troops. So, as we want a large sum of money, 20,000 yen which was committed to the care of Kasano Kumakichi, must be sent to us, together with all the money at present in the office of the Shoei-sha. Besides this 30,000 or 40,000 yen will shortly be collected by Kasano, &c., &c. The people under our jurisdiction are more highly excited now than they were in the time of the war of Boshu. Details will be given by Hatanaka (bearer of the letter)." When the messenger was leaving me I told him that Marshal Saigo was to leave on or about the 12th February. On the same day, the 1st, Lieut.-Colonel Sugeno-Kakubei, Vice-Director of the Arsenal, came to the Kencho and again informed me of the insurgents breaking into the Arsenal. He asked me to protect it against them. If it could not be defended by the forces at the disposal of the Kencho, the matter should be reported to the Kumamoto garrison. But as I thought that the interference of the Kumamoto garrison would be a cause of much trouble to us, I told the Vice-Director that, as the Arsenal would be fully defended by the Kencho, no report would be despatched to the Kumamoto garrison. After he had left the office, I sent a letter to him about the protection of the Arsenal. The Vice-Director answered that water had been thrown upon the remainder of the gunpowder. On the morning of the 2nd, I heard that a report of the disturbance had been sent to the Government by the Saibansho authorities in Kagoshima. So I was obliged to do the same to avoid what difficulties might occur in the future. Shibuya and Nakamura of the Kencho took the document, addressed to the Home Minister. They embarked in Kagoshima the same morning. The document, which purported to give the number of the men, (which was not actually known) who had broken into the Arsenal and stolen the ammunition at Iso, caused the Government to distrust the Kencho authorities. The document was composed by Imafugi in haste, and details were not given in it.

The 4th of February was Sunday; but the Kencho was opened, and I attended there in person. I ordered Minoda, Director of the sixth section, and others of all the sections, to collect all the money at the command of the Kencho, such as the revenue ready to be sent to the Finance Department, the reserve fund, and money for the schools from the Public Educational Department. I sent two officials of the sixth section to the branch office of Kagoshima-ken at Miyazaki in Hinga with an order to the same effect. The money, collected from the various sections of the principal and branch offices of the Kagoshima-ken, amounted to between 120,000 and 130,000 yen. All this and about 21,000 or 22,000 yen, which sum had been placed in charge of the Kencho by the

Arsenal, was all sent to the Shigakko-to. On the 6th, Saigo returned to his home in Kagoshima from Takayama (Osumi). He wanted to see me at the building of the Shigakko, where I had an interview with him on the following day; and he spoke to the following effect:—"If he had been in Kagoshima, he would not have allowed the Shigakko-to to seize the Government ammunition. But he could do nothing at that moment. The projected assassination by Nakahara and others was really ordered by Okubo (Home Minister) through Kawaji (Director of the Police Department). He had determined to proceed to Tokio at the head of his old soldiers, in order to ask a question of Okubo." I told him then that it would be important to notify the matter to the Fu, Ken, and barracks along his way to Tokio, previous to his arrival: if not inconvenience would occur. Saigo requested me, as a copy of the notice was to be sent me, to issue it from the Kencho; and said that his departure for the East should also be reported by the Kencho to the Government, to whom also a copy of Nakahara's and the others' (assassins') confessions should be sent. I consented to his demand. On the 11th, I sent one of the Kencho authorities to the Shigakko to get a copy of the report to the Government. Saigo gave him only the copies of the confessions of Nakahara and twenty-one others, which were not however marked with their nails. (The mark made by the nail of a criminal to a document as a seal, signifies that he admits the truth of the contents). Saigo said on giving the copies that the mark was to be made some other day. I read them through, and believed the statement of Nakajima. As each confession was very long, I copied only the important part, and sent back all the originals to Saigo, through Imafuji of the Kencho. On the same night I received the other document and manifesto to the government and every Fu, Ken, and barracks, notifying Saigo's approaching departure. These were copied, and I appointed 51 messengers, ordering them to take copies to every Ken, and told them that, if their passage was interfered with, they were to require the protection of the police of the Kenin which they were. All their expenses were defrayed by the Kencho. They left Kagoshima on the 14th. As it was desired, in fact, to provoke excitement in every Fu and Ken in favour of our party, they were sent to the Kochi, Wakayama, Yamagata and other Ken, which lie in different directions off that road, between Kagoshima and Tokio, along which our men were to proceed. On the 9th of the same month (February), Kawamura, *Kaigun-Tayu*, and Hayashi, *Naimu-Shoyu*, arrived in Kagoshima Bay, in the *Takao Maru*. We were informed by letter that they would land. But, as the Shigakko-to were strictly watching the coast and other places, I thought that it would be very difficult for them to land, and I went myself to the *Takao Maru* to meet them. They asked me about the condition of the ken, and about the arrest of Nakahara and others, and the breaking into the Arsenal. But, as I personally held the same opinions as Saigo, I gave no accurate replies. Kawamura desired to land and see Saigo. I returned and told the latter of his wish. Saigo said he would have an interview with him. When I returned to the *Takao Maru* the Shigakko-to, armed with rifles and swords, had surrounded the vessel in many small boats. I had no time to continue the talk with Kawamura on board, and so left him. The *Takao Maru* fled from the Bay of Kagoshima. On the 12th, 20,000 yen were sent to me by Hirata at Nagasaki, and brought

by Ishigawa and Hashiguchi, I gave these men 5 yen each out of my own pocket for the message, and sent them back to Nagasaki with an answer addressed to Hirata. The subject of my letter was as follows:—"Your letter, dated the 10th, came to hand at 11 o'clock a.m. to-day, the 12th. I have received what you have sent to me. * * * High excitement prevails throughout our jurisdiction, where people seem able to stand against the entire power of the country. About 15,000 soldiers will be despatched on the 16th inst. (February) on each of the two roads—Okuchi and Kajiki. Large crowds of soldiers have assembled in Kagoshima from various quarters up to this (12th), ready to fight with heaven and earth together. Mr. Shikishi is expected to return shortly. * * * The only trouble on our part is that the number of men is too great, while there are not sufficient provisions for them. Besides, many have come over from Hiuga to join us. I tender many thanks for your having sent the money." In another letter I told him as follows:—"1,500 men with two cannon, and the 2nd and 4th battalions have left for Higo by the Oguchi road, and 7,500 men, and three battalions consisting of 6,500 men, as the Ishikawa road. About 6,000 men are by assembled in Kagoshima as a reserve."

When the projected assassination was discovered we became very anxious that our men should make their way out of the Kagoshima Ken, and that our enterprise should be known outside our jurisdiction. So every entrance to the ken and coast was strictly guarded by the police. Communication entirely ceased, and even the Kencho officials were prohibited to pass the posts without a passport from the Kencho. I detailed this business to the 4th section. But Nakajima and many other police sergeants and police of that section followed Saigo, and inconvenience was repeatedly experienced in the ken from their absence. On or about the 12th February, many officials in the service of the Kagoshima Saibansho petitioned for leave to resign their respective posts in the public service, wishing to take up arms on the side of Saigo. Before their resignation was accepted by the Saibansho, I appointed them to the rank of police sergeant, in accordance with their desire. At the time Saigo started on the expedition, I asked him what should be done with Nakahara and the others. Saigo replied to me to the effect that he expected to reach Osaka at the end of February or the commencement of March, and that he would let me know from there. According to his order, they were kept under guard of the Kencho. About the 21st February, an English man-of-war arrived in the bay of Kagoshima, and I learned from people on board that the Government was shortly about to send war-vessels to Kagoshima. As the jail, where Nakahara and others were imprisoned, was close to the coast, a new goal was built within the grounds of the Kencho. Osu-Tetsuzen, *Daikio-sho* (a high Buddhist priest), with many other priests, who were arrested by the Shigakko-to, were also kept in the same new jail. But I do not know for what reason the priests were arrested and imprisoned by Saigo's men. On the 13th or 14th February, three men, namely, Kawakami-Chika-kata, Osakabe-kio, and Hiwatari-goro, arrived in the Bay in the *Teibo-kan* and went as far as Suno-Mata (13 *ri* from Kagoshima), where they landed. They sent a letter, addressed to Kirino, (in past years, Kawakami was a soldier under the command of Kirino; and the two others belonged to Shinohara) stating that having been informed of the raising of an army by Saigo, they had returned to the Ken, wishing to join his troops. But Kirino

having suspicion that if they really desired to join us, they would have landed at Iso and visited us in person, on his departure, sent their letters to me, requesting that the writers should be strictly examined by the people of the Kencho. Acting on the request of Kirino, I ordered Nigie, police sergeant of the 1st class, to examine them strictly; and I told him that, if they would not voluntarily confess the reason of their return to Kagoshima, torture was to be applied to them. No cause of suspicion was found against them at their examination, and they were allowed to join the men of the expedition. But they were afterwards discharged, as their names were found in a letter in the possession of Nakahara. They wanted to have a passport for Hiuga. But I did not give it, for I much feared that they would cause some injury to Saigo; and so I kept them in prison.

Kishima Kiyoshi was one of the chief partisans of the Shigakko-to. But he committed himself, and was expelled by the other members. On their leaving Kagoshima on the expedition, Kishima repeatedly petitioned Saigo to be allowed to join his men. Saigo did not accede to his wish. I think it was on the 16th February that I sent my letter to Kirino recommending him to allow Kishima to join the troops. The answer from Kirino was to the effect that he consented with all his heart, but Saigo would not hear of it, and that the question whether he should start after him or not was left to himself (Kishima.) I sent the reply to Kishima. Since this time, I have not seen him. On the 3rd of March, Tanaka Seiho, police sergeant of the sixth class, in the service of the Kagoshima branch office at Miyazaki in Hiuga, came to the Kencho, accompanied by Ogura Shohei. (A translation of a sketch of the life of Ogura Shohei was published in the *Japan Gazette* of the 20th September last.) A shizoku of Ohi (Hiuga), Ogura, said:—"The plot to raise disturbances between Kioto and Osaka in favour of Saigo has been discovered, and one of the conspirators, Arima Toda, was arrested, but afterwards escaped with difficulty. As the province of Bungo is not guarded strictly by the imperial troops, it will be very easy for our men to get to Bungo through Hiuga." As I then saw him for the first time I could not, of course, believe his words. So, I only told him that he might be right. When our men advanced on the Hiuga road, Ogura followed them. I rendered no military service to Saigo, and did not assist him by levying troops. When I first heard from Nakajima about the projected scheme of Nakahara and twenty-one other conspirators, I heedlessly believed it, and conspired for Saigo's rising. I was engaged in the arrest of the would-be assassins between the 3rd and 6th February, and confined them in the 2nd police office. Nakajima, police sergeant, and Nakayama, Kono, Furukawa, Kunai, Kabayama and Nirei of the Shigakko-to examined them in a cruel manner. I received their confessions from Saigo and printed many copies of them, in order to circulate them through the ken. But when I was on board with the Mikado's Envoy I was told that the confessions of Nakahara and others, which I believed, were elicited by torture at their examination by the Shigakko-to, in order to create an excuse for raising an army against the Government. In regard to the provisions of food, I also complied with Saigo's demand, and established two kitchens within the grounds of the Kencho on his men leaving Kagoshima.

I acknowledge my fault in having aided the treachery of Saigo-Takamori.
8th July, 1877. OYAMA TSUNAYOSHI.

REVIEW OF THE KAGOSHIMA INSURRECTION.

(From the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* of the 26th Sept.)

The Kagoshima disturbances were really brought to a final conclusion on the 24th September, and the great work of confirming the present Government was completed in the 10th year of Meiji (1877). The difficulty attached to the establishment of the Government was felt on the day in which the Tokugawa Shogun was overthrown, ten years ago, and which commenced the abolition of the feudal system; and since then public affairs have improved from day by day. But one ken, that of Kagoshima, still remained under the former system of government, and the shizoku under its jurisdiction lived according to the selfish and arbitrary system of samurai. The three provinces, viz., Satsuma, Osumi, and Hiuga, were just as powerful and influential as if they formed an independent country in the Western corner of Japan. When the treacherous ones raised the standard of revolt against the Government at Saga, Kumamoto, and Yamaguchi, they hoped for the assistance of Satsuma. The day in which we have completely suppressed the independent party, as mentioned above, we may be right in saying was the day in which the establishment of the present Government was confirmed. It is reasonable that our learned men should remark that the Government was re-established on the day of the suppression of the insurgents in the South-West.

Although the insurrection will stain our history for thousands of years in the future, still Saigo-Takamori was a man of popularity and ability and talent. He acted as the commander of the insurgents, and the distinguished generals Kirino, Shinohara, Murata, Kishima, Beppu, Hemmi, Fuchibe, Ikegami and others, assisted him in commanding the brave men of the Shigakko, who took the field so many times. The insurgents numbered about 30,000 in all. They marched swiftly as the wind to Higo, having been encountered by no imperialists. At this time, our countrymen were much excited and they could not judge which of the contending parties would gain the victory. But His Majesty the Mikado issued a notification ordering an expedition against the Kagoshima insurgents, and appointed Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya as the Commander-in-Chief of the imperial armies. The complete suppression of the insurrection came after eight months' warfare, and has resulted in the ken hitherto outside the administration of the Japanese Government being brought under the Mikado's Government. This great exploit has been brought about by the decisive action of H. M. the Mikado, and wise administration on the part of the Ministry.

Soon after the Kagoshima insurgents first raised the rebel standard, and forced their way into the imperial arsenals and seized large quantities of ammunition, the land forces were formed into various divisions, and the Navy Department put the men-o'-war in good order. In a few days after the despatch of an expedition against the rebels, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Yamagata, War Minister, established his head quarters at Fukuoka. The insurgents penetrated as far as Kumamoto on the 21st February. The garrison of Kumamoto, including the police, numbered less than 3,500, and the body of soldiers, encamped at Kokura, had not arrived. The Governor of Kumamoto, determined to prevent the insurgents from marching to the North-East of the castle. As Yamagata knew that final victory depended upon the castle of Kumamoto being

taken or not taken, he removed his headquarters to Minami-no-seki, and there co-operated with the Commander-in-Chief. The insurgents laid siege to the castle on one side, and marched along the two roads, viz. Yamaka and Takase, on the other. The rebel troops on the former road were checked at Iwamura, where Colonel Fukuhara was killed; and those on the road to Takase and Kinoha, where general Miyoshi was wounded, were also brought to a stand-still. The insurgents, who fought very well and were furnished completely with arms and ammunition, constructed batteries on the commanding positions of Tawarazaka and Yamaka. Here many great battles were fought. On the 20th March, Lieut.-Generals Nodzu and Oyama stormed and captured Tawara, and on the following days, Lieut.-General Miura seized Yamaka, and drove back the insurgents, who united their forces and proceeded to Kidome, Uyeki, and Torinosu, where battles took place between us and the rebels. Previous to this, Major-General Kuroda, accompanied by Lieut.-Generals Yamada, Takashima, and Kawaji, landed at Hinaku at the head of a large number of men who had been newly enlisted in the East. They fought numerous battles at Miyabara, Yajiro, Uto and Kawajiri, and advanced victoriously to Kumamoto in the rear of the insurgents. At length the insurgents, having seen that they could not capture the castle, retreated from Kumamoto on the 14th April. The imperial troops entered the castle victoriously after the rebels had besieged it for fifty days. This was enough to decide that victory would be on the side of the imperialists in future.

The insurgents, who retreated to the East from Kumamoto, then established their headquarters at Kiyama, and extended their lines between Otsu, Takemiya, and Mibune. They built batteries, and a desperate battle was fought on the 20th April. The insurgents were again defeated and retreated as far as Hitoyoshi. On the 26th of the same month, Lieut.-Generals Oyama, Takashima, and Saga landed at Kagoshima, where the imperialists were again beleaguered by the insurgents. On the other hand, Lieut.-General Nodzu marched on the Mitai road and Lieut.-Generals Yamada and Miyoshi along the river Tamagawa, and seized the castle of Hitoyoshi. Lieut.-General Miura attacked the insurgents on the Okuchi road and Lieut.-General Kawaji marched victoriously on the Sashiki and Yonetsu roads. The rebel troops were defeated everywhere. On the 1st June, Hitoyoshi castle was captured and the insurgents, encamped in strong and commanding positions on Okuchi and Kakuto, fled in disorder, leaving the imperialists masters of the field. The Kagoshima garrison also attacked and completely routed the rebels at Taniyama; and the victors were joined by Lieut.-General Kawaji on the 26th May, who arrived at Kagoshima by land after many brilliant victories. Thus the insurgent army was obliged to leave the imperialists masters of Satsuma, and retreat to Osumi and Hiuga. They were not yet discouraged. One detachment of them crossed the Adzusa mountains, and penetrated to the province of Bungo, where they fought successfully at first. But at last they were again obliged to retreat before Lieut.-Generals Tani and Nodzu. Since the main body of troops belonging to the insurgents were routed at Kagoshima, they could not make any stand at any quarter. Each detachment of the rebel army was defeated one after the other at Miyako-no-jo, Takaoka, Miya-no-jo, Mimidzu and other places, just as easily as the leaves of a tree fall before the wind. They

re-assembled their ill-conditioned forces at Nobeoka, whither the victors followed them quickly. The insurgents were surrounded on Enotake, and thousands of the rebels laid down their arms to the victors. But on the 17th August the insurgent commanders, at the head of a few hundred picked soldiers, cut a way through the imperial lines, and marched through the imperial camps at Mitai, Kobayashi, Iino, Kurino, and Kajiki. On the 1st September they entered Kagoshima, where a few hundred imperial soldiers were stationed. The imperial troops from various quarters followed them to Kagoshima by land and sea. After a bombardment of three weeks the imperialists entered Kagoshima victoriously, and the entire suppression of the rebellion was proclaimed on the 24th September. It is now eight months, or two hundred and sixteen days, since the first battle was fought at Kumamoto between the imperialists and insurgents. The following is the list of names of generals who have served at the seat of war. Prince Arisugawa Takahito, Commander-in-Chief. Three War-Inspectors, viz., Yamagata, Kuroda, and Kawamura. Ten Lieutenant-Generals, viz., Nodzu, commander of the first division, Miyoshi of the second, Miura of the third, Soga of the fourth, Tani of the Kumamoto garrison, Takashima of the first, Yamada of the second, Kawaji of the third, Oyama of the fifth, Prince Higashi Fushimi of the newly enlisted troops. One Major-General, Ito. Each of these officers was aided by numerous colonels and other subordinate officers. Major-Generals Saigo and Torio, who remained in the East, served to the best of their ability in levying new troops and sending provisions and ammunition to the South-West, so that no inconvenience in this respect was caused to the imperialists. Lieutenant-Generals Ida, Shijo, and others, strictly guarded the North and East. The 24th September of the 10th year of Meiji may be remembered by our countrymen in future as the day on which the establishment of the present Government was confirmed.

On his death, Saigo Takamori was dressed in a cotton shirt of Japanese style, and wore leggings and stockings of cotton, and hempen sandals. He had on an old cap and was without mantle or trowsers. He was shot through his right loin and left abdomen. Kirino Tashiaki was also poorly clad, and wore straw sandals. He was shot in the head and breast. Murata, Beppu, Henmi, Ikegami, and other partisans, were dressed in a like poor manner, and each of them was wounded in more or less places. Some of them had as many as ten sword-cuts. The following is the list of the distinguished rebel commanders, whose corpses were found among those of many other people at Iwazaki:—Saigo, Kirino, Murata, Henmi, Beppu, Katsura, Ikegami, Takagi, Yamanoda, Iwamoto, Ishidzuka, Gamo, Kokubu, Ogura, Hirano, Hori, Sato, and Ikenobe. Out of the eighteen, all but three, viz., Saigo, Kirino, and Murata, seem to have committed harakiri, or to have stabbed themselves through the throat. Niino, Goto and Sakata were captured by the imperialists, and Nakajima's fate is not known. One hundred and six rebel soldiers were found dead in a row at Iwazaki, and about 300 were captured. In the last battle on the 24th September, only about thirty imperial soldiers were killed or wounded. The bombardment of Kagoshima was made from fifty-three guns.

A TELEGRAM from Tanoura, dated the 29th ultimo, states that the rebel commander Hiei has been killed. Miyauchi was arrested in Miyazaki: Urakawa has surrendered: where Nakayama and Nakajima are is not known.

THE HEAD OF SAIGO TAKAMORI.

(From the *Choya Shinbun*.)

SAIGO'S STAR blazed in the Eastern sky, and Saigo's head is not to be found in the world. Has he no head? He had eyes, with which he glared through the country of Japan; and he had also a mouth through which he commanded the movements of his picked soldiers, who numbered about 20,000. So he ought to have had his head! But the Generals and forces, both land and naval, who crowded in on all sides of Kagoshima, cannot find Saigo's head, though they call for it everywhere, blow trumpets and beat drums. Is this not curious? We have mentioned in our paper that Saigo would hide his body somewhere, and now we may be right in saying that our statement was quite correct. Cho-o, an ancient Chinese warrior, gave his head to the enemy. In our country Masakado, with seven of his retainers, all dressed like him ready to die for their lord and country, was shot through the head. But Saigo, who selected a judicious time for leaving this world, has very cleverly hidden his head. The eight heads of the potato fellows, namely, Kirino, Murata, Henmi, Beppu, Fuchibe, Ikegami, Kishima, and Katsura, were found among the imperialists. These are called the *Yatsugashira*, the name of a potato which has eight roots. Saigo has alone hidden his head in the most successful manner. If he will show his head even for one second, H. M. the Mikado and ministry will be free from anxiety on one part, and we, newspaper writers, too, on the other part. As long as we do not find his head we feel uneasy. But Saigo was really killed, and there is no reason to suppose that he is still living therefore no inconvenience is likely to arise among us even if his head is not found. It may be regarded among us as a touching story, that the brave warrior who commanded thousands of soldiers, and who checked the imperial forces for eight months after many defeats and in desperation returned to his birth-place to die.

ON THE REVISION OF THE TREATIES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

No. 2.

(From the *Kinji-Hiron*.)

Who affixed their signatures to the conventions between the Japanese empire and the countries of Europe and America, which are in force at the present time? Who was it composed the original draft? We can give no certain reply to these questions. But we cannot distinguish what is profitable and the reverse and what is good or bad in things, without knowing their origin and considering their results. So that we are obliged to try to distinctly answer the questions. The original copy of the treaties of Japan with the Western Powers was really composed by the hand of foreigners; and the former Shogun's Government affixed a signature to them. Is it not really an afflicting matter that the government of Meiji, and we, the people of a land of freedom, live under such conventions? In the reconsideration of the circumstances of the time in which the two vital questions of opening or keeping closed the country to foreigners cropped up among our countrymen, we observe that the majority of the daimio were in favour of the latter policy. But the Tokugawa Government entered into treaties with foreigners against the popular wish, and without waiting for the decision of the Mikado's Court. As the Tokugawa Government was obliged to open the country by the

exigencies of the time, their bad administration should not be too severely criticised. At that time, our people knew nothing about treaties or trade; and could not have composed the original draft of the convention. So we were obliged to leave this important business to foreigners; and this has caused the outpouring of the terrible poison which envelopes us at the present time.

The treaty was made under the conditions which we have mentioned above. We think we are right in saying that the first step taken by the new government, on its establishment, was towards the revision of the treaties with foreign countries. But it had no practical result; and we have not been able to recover what is our just due from foreigners. What is the reason that we live under the old conventions? The Tokugawa Government, which then had the supreme power of Japan in its hands, as representing the country, sealed the conventions. So the Mikado's Government could not of course abolish them when it was established, and every foreign minister in Japan was notified to the effect that the new Government should preserve the conventions stipulated for by the Tokugawa. No alteration should be made, no matter what inconvenience or loss should accrue to us, before the term fixed for the final revision had expired. It was our most important national business to commence the alteration on the termination of the old convention. That period ended in the 5th year of Meiji, or 1872. Six years have passed and no step has been taken. What is the reason for that?

In October of the 4th year of Meiji (1871) His Excellency Iwakura, *U-Daijin*, visited the treaty countries in Europe and America as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. At that time, foreign newspaper writers remarked that his purpose in visiting the Western powers might be the revision of the conventions. And we have heard that a committee called the *Yoyaku Kaisai Gakari* (the officials, who were deputed to study the work of revision), was appointed from one or two Government departments, and that the original draft of the new treaties is nearly completed. But no definite action has been taken up to this day. Is it because there is no time to touch upon foreign matters, owing to the disturbed state of affairs at home? * * * Who of our countrymen does not desire the revision of the treaties? Who would be content to live under such inadequate conventions? Inconvenience caused by defective laws and regulations, and felt temporarily and only at home, is not a very serious matter; but all questions relating to our intercourse with foreign countries should be carefully considered.

At this moment the disturbances in the South-West are suppressed, and some of our people say that the present Government has been confirmed this year on the foundations established ten years ago. Our opinion is quite different. We cannot say that the foundation of the Government is stable until the treaties shall have been revised. We believe that the first matter demanding the attention of the Government, after the suppression of the insurrection in the South-Western corner is this one of revision. We have published translations from the *Tokio Times*, Nos. 71 and 75, on this subject, and expressed our opinion thereanent in our paper No. 75. (A translation of this article appeared in the *Japan Gazette* of the 27th August.) If the restoration to ourselves of our rightful powers of levying our own taxes in our own territory is as easily acquired as anything which we have put in a bag, we shall of course have no trouble. But the mat-

ter is really the one of most difficulty at present for our country. We must carefully consider the best way to commence. The principal points which we have to insist upon are:—

1.—Our rights as an independent state. The Japanese empire, being an independent country, should in its treaties be on an equality with foreign countries.

2.—Judicial rights. Since we should be on an equality with foreign powers, we should have the right of entire jurisdiction in our own territory. But here foreigners have the advantage of us. If they will not be subject to our laws in our country, then our people in their countries should not be subject to their laws. But, really, all treaties should in this respect be framed like our treaty with China. In other words both our people and foreigners should obey the laws of the country in which they live, as indeed is a maxim of international law.

3.—Rights of levying duties. As the treaties have not been settled upon a proper basis, there is a great deficiency of our exports as compared with imports, and a consequent great decline in our domestic productions, while our money pours into other countries. So we must carefully consider both how best to ameliorate our present miserable condition, and how to maintain our proper position in the future.

THE DEATH OF SAIGO.

(From the *Hochi Shinbun* of the 25th Sept.)

Saigo-Takamori is dead. The rebellious spirit in the South-West is extinguished, and the imperial army will shortly return victorious to the East. The Japanese Government has overcome the difficulties which it encountered in the Western corner of Japan. We, newspaper writers, congratulate ourselves that we shall no longer have to leave room in our paper for war news from the South-West.

What manner of man was Saigo? He was not wealthy, neither had he any large number of personal servants. Nevertheless he obstinately maintained a war in three provinces against the whole imperial forces, for more than half a year, and finally cut his way through the imperial lines in Hiuga and died at his birth-place. Saigo may well have been content to die at the end of his distinguished career. Notwithstanding the abolition of the feudal system and the establishment of the present constitution of government, he lived in accordance with the old system; and for many years has been accumulating weapons of warfare. At length he rose against the government in February of this year. When he first penetrated to Kumamoto, great battles were fought at Uyeno and Tawarazaka, and our countrymen had no idea of what was to come in the future. But when the news that Saigo had laid siege to Kumamoto castle was first received among us, those of our learned men who are accustomed to warfare, expressed their opinion that Saigo could do nothing. It was the forecast of his death at Kagoshima, that he laid siege to the castle of Kumamoto. If he had advanced promptly as far as Fukuoka on the one side and Bungo on the other, instead of halting his large army before Kumamoto, arguing from the power and ability with which he checked the imperialists in Higo, we should probably have received no telegram of the actual suppression of the insurrection. But, very unfortunately for him, Saigo found that his

plans were all mislaid, and he has merely devastated the four provinces of Satsuma, Hiuga, Bungo, and Higo. He has met his end after having caused nothing but heavy loss to his country in life and money. He was badly beaten at Kumamoto, Hitoyoshi, Miyakonojo and Nobeoka. Then, having no chance of restoring his fallen fortunes, he cut his way to Kagoshima through the imperial lines. After that, in a desperate condition, he established his camp on Shiroyama, Kagoshima, where the brave commander fought his last battle and died on the 24th Sept., crowning (*lit. defiling*) his bad conduct. Who will not now express his patriotic joy? All those who were discontented with the present government, have appeared in the South-West, as at Saga, Yamaguchi, Kumamoto, Nakatsu and Ohi. Now all hope of the re-establishment of the feudal system, has been destroyed with the expiration of Saigo's last breath. His must be the last battle fought for feudality in Japan. Should any civil war arise in this country in the future, it must be caused by some other subject.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Nagasaki, announcing that on the 29th ultimo Oyama, ex-Governor of Kagoshima, was sentenced to death by decapitation.

We have been notified that cholera has declared itself among the troops of the Kaitakushi militia in Hakodate. Out of five cases, which occurred between the 25th and 27th ultimo, two proved fatal.

THE Prime Minister has issued a notification stating that the Mikado had named the infant Imperial Prince Yukihito, and assigned him the palace of Takenogoten as a residence. The name by which he will be popularly known is Takeno Miya.

THE authorities have wisely decided upon sending all vessels bringing up troops from the South to Yokoska for a period of quarantine.

HER Majesty's Consul has received notice that shooting licenses will be issued by the Kencho for the coming season, which will date from the 15th instant, and terminate on the 15th April, 1878. The conditions of the licenses will be the same as those of last season.

GENERAL JULIUS STAHEL, who filled the post of U. S. Consul at this port in 1868, has accepted the Consulship of Kobe, and proceeds by to-day's steamer to relieve Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter. General Stahel was so well and favourably known by this community, that we can congratulate our Kobe friends upon the appointment.

THE *Hiogo Shipping List* of the 2nd instant has the following paragraph on the subject of the railway accident on the Kobe-Kioto Railway:—

A collision occurred last night on the railway, about 9 o'clock, close to the Ashiyagawa tunnel. The train from Kobe is reported to have been heavily loaded, and the train coming this way very light, the latter being the most injured. Two Japanese are, we hear, dead; two foreign employes of the railway in the International hospital, and one Japanese in the native hospital. This is all we can hear before going to press, but will give further particulars to-morrow.

It is not expected that traffic will be resumed on the line till noon.

THE Swimming event postponed from the Athletic Meeting on the 29th inst., took place on the 5th inst. afternoon, at half past four, in front of the Basin in Ts'kidji. Although several entries had been made for this race only two competitors, Messrs. J. Stewart and F. W. Strange, put in an appearance. While the contest resulted in an easy victory for Strange it yet reflected great credit on Stewart who shewed pluck throughout. Indeed, a few more such men, with the moral courage to go in and try even against long odds, would put a little of that spirit into athletics in Tokio which until quite lately seems to have been sadly wanting.

A PRIVATE letter from Osaka has been handed to us. We extract the following paragraphs:—

Those wounded soldiers (we have got about 4,000 of them) here in the hospital, are a perfect nuisance, as they insult almost every foreigner that passes by. I am afraid the Government will have some trouble with them in time, as these sons of farmers, when their time of service expires will never be satisfied to settle down to their former mode of life again, having got so accustomed to this lazy way of earning a livelihood.

The new additional class-rooms in our college are now open: they are very conveniently arranged, both for instructors and students.

Cholera amongst the Japanese here is increasing; many are dying.

A FOREIGN gentleman, now in the South, writes from Kagoshima, under the date of the 27th ultimo, as follows:—

I was on shore yesterday (26th September) seeing the ruins of Kagoshima, and went up the hill where Saigo and his followers had come to meet their deaths. They had caves cut in the rocks to hide themselves from the storming party of the imperialists. I was inside some of them, and in Saigo's cave I picked up a small cup and saucer, from which I presume the arch-rebel must have drank many a time. He was shot in three places; and they cut his head off at the entrance to the cave. His blood was still red and wet when I saw it. Not far off from where I stood were some other caves, where Saigo's officers had been quartered. I saw the body of one of them lying outside on its back, with the belly cut open and the bowels protruding, he having committed *harakiri*. The general appearance of everything was horrible, though I saw no dead bodies except the one mentioned. I saw the graves of Saigo, Kirino, Beppu, Murata and several more of the rebel Generals, who were buried side by side. Some of the ships are going away to-night with troops for Kobe. * * * One vessel is here in quarantine on account of coming from Nagasaki, as cholera is there; but she has no sickness on board.

WITH reference to a paragraph which appeared in our issue of the 21st ultimo, and which commenced thus:—"The doctors of the German and Italian men-of-war in harbor have expressed their opinion that the prevailing epidemic is not real Asiatic cholera," we are in a position to state to-day that Dr. Gutshow, of the *Elisabeth*, has not expressed the opinion ascribed to him. All that he has said on the subject is that he has not seen any case of Asiatic cholera: that the few cases of sickness which were shown him by the Japanese officials, at the request of the Consul, had not the symptoms of that complaint. Doctor Gutshow, while he is certain as to what he

has not seen, does not gainsay the earnestly and publicly expressed conviction of ten medical men of the highest standing, based in every instance upon what they have seen.

SINCE the outbreak of the insurrection in February last the Finance Department is said to have expended 34,153,454 yen. This is the sum given by the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, which may be considered the official paper.

FROM enquiries we have made we feel justified in stating that the principal seat of the prevailing epidemic is in that thickly populated district lying to the westward of the Ironworks at Ishikawa, and known as Karafuto. This place was formerly a swamp covered with the rankest vegetation, subsequently filled in when the Nigishi canal was in process of being cut. It is easy to understand that water from wells sunk on the spot might easily prove one of the chief causes of the malady. The water of a morass is invariably saturated with the poisonous elements of putrid vegetation, and in this case the danger is enhanced by the drainage of flat land percolating through decomposed gravel, and mixing with the deadly fluid of a swamp contaminated by all descriptions of animal and vegetable impurities. If our statement of the chief locality of the disease is substantially correct, the attention of the Government and of the Sanitary Committee has only to be drawn to the fact to ensure a close examination into the system of obtaining water, and the quality of the water so obtained and used, without filtering or other attempts at purification, by the poor and ignorant people who are now the chief sufferers.

Should the water, or the nature of the ground, at Karafuto, prove, in the judgment of those competent to decide, predisposing causes to the disease now rife among us, remedial measures, such as the immediate closing of all the wells, and, if requisite, the removal of the population to temporary accommodation in less deadly districts, should be at once undertaken.

THE U. S. S. *Tennessee* is now in harbour. Admiral Patterson, U.S.N., in command of the U. S. Squadron in these waters, and several officers, arrived by the *City of Peking*.

WE notice that Fuji has put on his night-cap,—2 days earlier than last year.

AT about 7 p.m. on the 6th instant, there was a succession of smart shocks of earthquake, lasting altogether about one minute.

THE *Kokonoye-maru* (late *King Richard*) Captain Hussey, returned from Yokoska at noon on the 6th. The steamer has been docked and thoroughly overhauled: the screw shaft has been renewed, and the vessel generally fitted for the coast trade. Her saloon accommodation, for thirty first class passengers, is excellent; and altogether the *King Richard* is so superior a vessel that the Mitsu Bishi Company may well be congratulated upon their acquisition. The *Kokonoye-maru* left on the 7th, for Kobe, with mails, freight, and passengers.

ON the afternoon of the 6th instant, the so advertised "Autumn Regatta" came off. A finer day or better weather could not have been picked out. A nice fresh breeze was blowing, but being off the land, there was no sea with it. For the first race, which started just before 2 o'clock five boats entered

with time allowance of 2 minutes per ton. Course round the light-ship and shipping back to a boat moored off the French Hatoba:—

Sloop.	<i>Torment</i> ,	5½ tons,	sailed by Toms
Schnr.	<i>Saigo</i> ,	5½ " "	" Thompson
Sloop	<i>Emma</i> ,	4½ " "	" Bohm
do.	<i>Snowflake</i> ,	2½ " "	" Donald
do.	<i>Maude</i> ,	9 " "	" Perry

The boats got away very evenly, the *Emma* with just a slight lead. The gear of the *Snowflake* got foul after going one hundred yards, which delayed her somewhat, but very quickly she was again on her way. The *Maude* shortly afterwards hoisted her gaff-topsail, but could not stand it, and was obliged to haul it down again.

The *Torment* won, after a very exciting race towards the finish, coming in some 15 seconds after the *Saigo*, which had to give her 6 minutes time allowance. The *Emma* passed the stake-boat third.

The next race was for open boats, with time allowance of 1 minute per foot. Course round the light-ship, and the best way home again. Four entered:—

Mr. Pagdon's	<i>Straight Jacket</i> ,	...17 feet.
"	Charleson's	<i>Maggie</i> ,15 feet.
"	Claussen's	<i>Maria</i> ,19 feet.
"	Hohnholz's	<i>Snug</i> ,20 feet.

These went away to a bad start, *Straight Jacket* last, some seconds behind. There seemed almost too much wind for such small craft; and evidently one of the skippers thought so too, for he was seen to put on a life-belt.

After getting round the light-ship, a boat was seen to capsize: another lost her mast; and the two others went somewhere on a cruise by themselves round the shipping.

SHOOTING licences will be issued by the Kencho, on the personal application of persons requiring them, in a day or two. Ten yen is the amount of the licence fee; and the conditions under which the permit is granted are the same as those of last year.

ON Sunday afternoon the Rev. Jonathan Goble baptized two Japanese—each about 60 years of age—in Homoku bay, according to the form in use among Baptist Christians. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of Japanese who were attracted by the novelty of the proceedings.

WE observe that in one or two places the farmers have commenced to cut their rice, though it will be some time yet before the harvest becomes general. The crops look very well, and there is every prospect of an abundant yield in this part of the country.

THE *Meiji-maru*, which left here on the 28th ult., with the former Treaty Point light-ship in tow, arrived safely at her destination, Hakodate, on the 5th inst.

MORE than one man of business in the settlement has occasion to regret the change of the day of the departure of the homeward mail. When the steamers leave on Wednesday morning people have two clear working days immediately before the close of the mail, and this time is, in this season of comparative activity in the silk market, none too long for their arrangements and correspondence. Consequently, the change of leaving from Wednesday to Tuesday morning deprives many of their Sunday's rest and recreation. It is true that the inconvenience only presses heavily during two months of the year, or in the period of greatest activity; but that is quite long enough, the more that there is no

actual necessity for it. This is a matter which, as was suggested to us the other day, might easily be adjusted by a Municipal Council if we had one. Yokohama being the terminus of the line, one day is almost as convenient as another to the steamship companies for the despatch of their vessels; and a recommendation, addressed to the respective managements by a Municipal Council embodying the wish of the mercantile community, would in all probability result in the mails being made up on any day suggested. Wednesday morning is a very proper time for the despatch of home mails. Tuesday morning is a very inconvenient one. Yokohama labors under many disadvantages as compared with other ports, its remoteness from Europe being one. It might be allowed the full enjoyment of such small benefits as it could derive from that very inconvenience.

We learn that the Government has presented Mrs. England, widow of the late Engineer in Chief, with the handsome sum of 2,000 yen, in recognition of her husband's merit and good services.

DR. E. MASSAIS succumbed on the 9th inst., at half-past four a.m., to the complaint by which he was attacked. His remains were buried at eleven, a number of friends of the deceased—we might say all the male French settlers, and many gentlemen of other nationalities—following the hearse to the graveyard. Dr. Massais will be much missed. He left this world at the early age of 37.

THE *Hiogo News* to hand overland, in advance of the weekly steamer, contains an account of the railway accident on the Kobe-Kioto line. The collision occurred on Monday night, the 1st inst., just before 9 o'clock, at a point between Sumiyoshi Station and the Ashiyagawa tunnel, by a collision between the 8.30 train from Kobe and a return train of empty carriages which had been employed in carrying troops to Kioto. * * * All that is absolutely certainly known is that a train of about twenty-five empty carriages left Nishinomiya just before 9 o'clock and ran against the 8.30 train from Kobe. The stokers of both trains were killed, as was one other Japanese. The two engine drivers were brought back to Kobe and lodged in the International Hospital, and one Japanese was in the Native Hospital. Both engines are considerably damaged, several carriages were smashed, and it was only owing to the accident of the 8.30 train to Osaka being on that occasion almost without passengers that the catastrophe was not more painful.

In the German Consular Court, on the 9th inst., T. W. F. Holm, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand, and at present under a charge, lodged by that firm, of fraud and embezzlement, was accused by Mr. E. Wiegand with discharging fire-arms in the neighbourhood of dwelling houses. The shooting complained of was said to be frequent, and occurred in a compound adjoining the Spring Valley Brewery. The arm used was a rook-rifle, and Mr. Wiegand said that several of the bullets from it whistled past his ears. He considered the shooting endangered him. Mr. C. H. Schmidt, the consular constable, was called as a witness by Mr. Wiegand. The rifle and some of the bullets discharged from it were produced in court. The accused was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

NIPPON NOTES.

A TELEGRAM, despatched by Lieut.-General Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya from Kagoshima at 2 A.M. the 25th ultimo, states:—Saigo Takamori was killed by our soldiers. Kirino, Beppu, Henmi and others committed suicide. Sakata surrendered. Our detachment and the fourth division fought the last battle. About 50 rebels were killed at Taniyama.—Another despatch, dated the same day, says that about 100 insurgents had laid down their arms. Yasumura, who was in pursuit of Saigo, took the pistol from his hand, but was wounded. Saigo's head has been discovered where it had been buried.

ONE of the telegrams received by the War Department on the 25th ultimo, according to the *Choya Shinbun*, states that during the battle on Shiroyama on the 24th one of the newly enlisted soldiers, named Yoshimura, discovered Saigo Takamori when just about to shoot himself. The brave soldier wrenched the pistol from his hand and endeavored to bind him. He was wounded by Saigo, while some of the latter's men came up, and cut off and carried away the head of their commander.

A TELEGRAM from Hosojima, Hiuga, says that, on the 25th ult., the imperial headquarters were removed from Hosojima to Kagoshima.

In a letter from Hiuga we read the following:—Saigo Kikujiro, the eldest son of Saigo, and two other men, who laid down their arms before the imperialists on the capture of Nobeoka, have confessed their guilt and been sent to Nagasaki.

H. E. OKUMA, Finance Minister, has returned from Idzu to Tokio, and resumed the duties of his office, which were filled by Mr. Matsukata during his absence.

THE Editor of the *Mondo Shinbun* has been condemned in the Tokio Saibansho to three months' imprisonment, for having violated the press regulations.

SOYEJIMA, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been long in China, returned to Japan in the *Tokio Maru*.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA is said to have spread to the ken adjacent to Kanagawa. A few cases are daily reported from Shizuoka and Yamaguchi.

SAKABE, editor of the *Futsu Shinbun*, was, on the 21st ult., condemned to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 40 yen. On the same day, Ogura, of the *Hokuto Shinbun* in Sendai, was fined 10 yen, for having violated the press laws.

ACCORDING to an official report from the Governor of Kagoshima-ken to the Home Minister, the paper money issued by the insurgents amounts to the value of 141,420 yen.

OWING to the spread of epidemic cholera, all schools in Yokohama, public and private, have been temporarily closed by order of the Kencho.

ARIMA, Inspector of Police is expected to return to Tokio to-morrow at the head of 1,000 police, from Uwajima.

EPIDEMIC cholera is reported from the Ebaragi-ken (Shitachi).

It is said, according to the *Hochi Shinbun*, that the news that Saigo was killed caused great distress among all the officers and soldiers of the imperial forces in the South-West.

MATSUMOTO, Police Inspector of the second class, will shortly leave Tokio for the Kochi-ken at the head of a detachment of 50 police.

THE following are returns of cholera cases among workmen in the coal-mines of Takashima and, coolies engaged for transport in Nagasaki:—

	cases.	deaths.
17th September.	9	8
18th "	17	5
19th "	15	2
20th "	2	2
21st "	7	—
Total.	50	17

THE following official returns of the number of visitors to the National Exhibition during the week ending 27th ultimo have been published:—

21st Sept.	2,821
22nd "	9,940
23rd "	2,310
24th "	4,128
25th "	2,046
26th "	1,860
27th "	2,560
Total.	25,665

THE following returns of the visitors to the National Exhibition during September last are given in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*:—

Sundays	10,604
Saturdays	55,396
Other days	58,645
Total.	124,645

THE official returns of the number of visitors to the National Exhibition during the week ended the 4th instant are as follows:—

Sept. 28th	3,360
" 29th	13,129
" 30th	1,674
Oct. 1st	3,610
" 2nd	1,910
" 3rd	2,675
" 4th	2,946
Total.	30,304

THE following returns of silk-worms' egg cards, brought to Yokohama during the week ended the 27th ultimo, are given in the Yokohama (Japanese) Market report:—

Musashi	13,405
Kodzuke	1,522
Shimotsuke	580
Shinano	10,105
Uzen	78,406
Ugo	2,050
Iwaki	10,986
Shitachi	204
Suruga	299
Rikuzen	10,001
Rikuchiu	161
Iwaki	16,700
Shimosa	682
Total.	145,101

On the 29th ult. was celebrated the ceremony of naming, by the Mikado, the infant imperial prince. Officials of and between the first and seventh rank, and all nobles in Tokio, were ordered to attend at the imperial palace. All government offices were closed.

TANAKA, Vice-Minister of the Department of Public Education, will probably visit Paris in order to be present at the opening of the International Exhibition of 1878.

H. E. OKI, Minister of Justice, is said to be about to leave shortly for Kiushiu.

On the 27th ultimo the Imperial bodyguards and the Tokio garrison troops in Kagoshima left for Kobe.

The greater number of the imperial troops in the South-West will shortly return triumphant to the East. Three battalions of infantry and 2,500 police will remain in Kagoshima.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that the *ex-Karei* of the *ex-Daimio* Yoshida, and Uwajima, have been discovered and arrested in Shikoku for having provoked excitement among the shizoku in Iyo, in favour of the Kagoshima insurgents. They are now being examined before the Matsuyama Saibansho.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA-NO-MIYA, Commander-in-Chief, has addressed the following order to the Governor of Kagoshima-ken:—

"Those who were leagued with the insurgent troops and resisted the imperial army, having been misled from the right way, are to be pardoned for their crime on condition of their surrendering to the imperialists, and expressing regret for their past disloyal conduct. But many of the insurgents returned to their respective homes from various quarters, and hid themselves. On their discovery and arrest by the imperialists they surrendered against their desire, finding that they were obliged to do so. As this is very wrong for them, those who do not surrender before the 30th September will not be pardoned, and they will surely be condemned on their arrest. It is hereby ordered that this be notified through your jurisdiction."

ALL the imperial troops in the South are now ready to return, but owing to the cholera epidemic they will not land at Yokohama, but at Shinagawa.

WASHIO, *kuwazoku*, who was arrested and confined on suspicion on the commencement of the Kagoshima insurrection, was released from prison on the 1st inst., his examination resulting in a failure to prove anything against him.

The *Naniwa Shinbun* states that, on the 11th September, the members of the Rishshi and Seiken-sha Societies in the Kochi Ken held a meeting, where a certain question was excitedly discussed. But, after the meeting was over, they returned quietly to their homes by the advice of the three wise men of Kochi, viz., Kido, Itagaki, and Hara. On the following day, the local authorities went to the district of Hatagori, where excitement prevailed.

PRINCE Arisugawa-no-Miya arrived in Kagoshima on the 25th ultimo. He has inspected and identified the heads of the commanders of the insurgents, and visited the fields of battles fought between the imperialists and insurgents. The remains of the deceased commanders were buried in an honorable manner by order of the Prince. On the 27th he left Kagoshima, and arrived in and left Nagasaki on the following day. He was expected to stop at Kobe and Osaka for about a week.

ANDO, *Chiukeishi* of police, is to remain in Kagoshima at the head of 1,500 policemen. Watanuki, *Shokeishi*, is expected to leave Kagoshima for the East at the head of the newly enlisted police forces.

The *Osaka Nippo* states that a notification has been issued by the Kochi-ken (Tosa) forbidding the possession of firearms by any man of any class, shizoku or heimin, in that jurisdiction.

THE visitors to the Educational Museum (Kisiku-Hakubutsukan) at Uyeno, during the same month, numbered 49,055.

THE *Choya Shinbun* publishes the following telegrams, despatched from the Mitsu Bishi office in Kobe to the principal office in Tokio, relative to epidemic cholera:—According to a despatch sent at 7.20 on the 1st instant, it was reported to the government that all passengers, who might die from cholera during the passage, would be thrown into the sea. But this has been prohibited. It is as dangerous to stop in Kobe at this time as it is to be on a field of battle. Notwithstanding orders to the contrary the troops commenced to land. If the troops from the South-West should return to Tokio by the Tokaido, epidemic cholera is likely to spread everywhere. Since yesterday (the 30th Sept.) about 40 soldiers have died from cholera, and 70 other cases were reported among soldiers.—Another telegram states that of the attacks among soldiers on board the *Wakanoura Maru*, 6 were fatal: about 50 patients had been under treatment. Of these 50, 16 died in the boats which were taking them to the coast. 40 cases declared themselves among the soldiers who landed, and 11 of these were fatal. Some cases had also occurred among the sailors and engineers. An average of 5 or 6 cases occur in each ship. Out of 200 soldiers ill of cholera in the Hiogo hospital, 80 died.

THE *Choya Shinbun* says:—A telegram from Kobe, sent at 1 p.m. on the 4th instant, announces that about 5,000 (!) soldiers have got cholera, and requests that all the doctors in the service of the Monbusho, Rikugunsho, Kunaisho, and other offices may be sent down. This morning Saruwatari, Ito, and many other physicians of the Kunaisho left Tokio for Kobe by the Tokaido.

KAGOSHIMA is guarded by four battalions, commanded by General Tani, the defender of Kumamoto, and Colonels Nagasaka and Sakamoto.

THE departure from Kobe of the soldiers who recently arrived there from Kagoshima has been postponed in consequence of the cholera epidemic.

THE Police Department has issued a notice, dated the 2nd instant, ordering that all communication with the village of Haueada, in the 4th sub-district of the 7th district in the jurisdiction of the Tokio-fu, where cholera prevails, be interrupted till further notice.

A DESPATCH from Hiogo on the 2nd states that Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya arrived at Kyoto by the 4 p.m. train the same day.

A NATIVE resident in Hakodate is said to have discovered a coal mine in the district of Eyama, Oshima.

On the 5th instant three Generals, Nodzu, Yamada, and Oyama, landed in Yokohama, and arrived at the Shinbashi station by the 3.45 p.m. train from Yokohama. They were received by their Excellencies Sanjo and Iwakura, and other Ministers, Chief Secretaries, and others. They rested at the station for a short time, and then went to the Imperial palace at Akasaka in carriages, which were escorted by cavalry and police. A banquet was given them by H. M. the Mikado.

On the return of Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya to the East, the celebration of his triumph will take place at Echujima, Tokio. H. M. the Mikado will be present.

ADMIRAL KAWAMURA arrived in Yokohama in the *Kasuga-kwan*.

BARRACKS for the accommodation of a detachment of the Kumamoto garrison are to be built in Nobeoka, Hiuga.

FROM the 4th instant prisoners in jail are allowed to receive newspapers.

A BUILDING for the business accommodation of the officials of the Finance Department is to be built at an estimated cost of 18,000 yen. The Gaimusho is to be rebuilt on the site of the splendid building burned down last January. The cost is calculated at about 40,000 yen.

WHETHER Maida-keijiro of Sadowara (Hiuga) a famous rebel commander, has betaken himself, is not known.

Our of the sum of 180,000 yen set apart for the Exhibition in Paris in 1878, 11,000 yen will shortly be sent to that city by the Okurasho.

THE new iron railway bridge of Kawasaki will be completed during next month.

ITAGAKI TAISUKE (ex-Sangi and president of the Rishshi-sha society in Kochi) is said to have sold his house in Tokio. His family has left Tokio for Kochi.

The Finance Department has supplied 2,500,000 yen to the War Department for the purchase of fire-arms and other articles.

A SILK factory has now been completed at Niimachi in Joshu. The official opening will take place shortly in the presence of the Ministers of the Home, Finance, and Public Works Departments, the Post Master General, and others.

MARINES are now stationed in Yokoska, with a detachment at Uraga.

KATO, Under Secretary of the Finance Department, will leave shortly for France and Germany to inquire into foreign methods of conducting banking business.

SODA, an ex-local official of the Kochi Ken, has been arrested and escorted by police to Tokio, where he will be brought before the Daishin-In. He is suspected of some offence.

DURING the time the National Exhibition remains open, the cemetery where are the tombs of the Tokugawa Shogun, close to the Exhibition buildings, will be accessible to the public.

THE civil cases heard in the Tokio Saibansho during last September, were 205.

THIS year 2,929,721 silk worms eggs' cards have been prepared in Japan.

At the commencement of November next, a ceremony is expected to take place at Shokonsha, Kudan, Tokio, in honour of those killed during the Kagoshima insurrection. Horse races will be held.

THE following (so-called) official returns of expenses for the suppression of the Saga rebellion, the Formosa expedition, and those incurred in connection with the difficulty with Corea, are given by the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*:—

Saga rebellion	916,284.70.4
Formosa expedition	7,718,214.71.6
Corean affair	495,623.25.3
	<hr/>
	9,130,122.67.3

In the suppression of the Kagoshima insurrection, 38,168,573 yen were expended by the Okurasho up to the 30th of last September.

On the 9th instant the disbanding of the police forces who lately returned from the Kochi-ken, took place in the presence of His Majesty the Mikado in the Imperial garden of Fukiage.

A LETTER from Kagoshima, dated the 25th September, is published in the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* of the 3rd instant. It runs as follows:—

During the night of the 23rd September a general and final attack was prepared for by the imperial army, who were beleaguering the insurgents on Shiroyama in Kagoshima. At about 4 o'clock a.m. on the following day the imperialists commenced to attack and storm the insurgent forts. When the last battle between the imperial and rebel troops was brought to a final conclusion, it was about 7 a.m. The rebel commanders having seen that they had no chance to restore their fortune, appeared from their holes below the ground and approached their principal fort at Iwasaki. At that time the victorious imperialists had reached Taniguchi, close to the last fort defended by the insurgents. A tremendous discharge upon the miserable array of insurgents, who approached the gate of the fort, caused great disorder; and many of them were killed or wounded. Among others, Saigo, who was in a kago, was shot through the loin. "Whether we look to right or left," exclaimed the dying commander, "we are routed, we are routed." Beppu Shinsuke ran to his side, and cut off his head. He then quickly re-entered the fort with Saigo's head in one hand, and his bloody sword in the other. He stood among the rebels and shouted out:—"Now that our Sensei (meaning Saigo) is dead, all is come to an end. Let those who desire to follow the Sensei assemble here." Then he committed harakiri. The other distinguished commanders, Kirino, Murata, and others, who had decided to fight till the last breath left their bodies, determined to kill as many imperialists as they could and to fall fighting. So Ikegami hoisted the white flag in the fort, in order to lead the imperial troops thither. But their plan was suspected, and the soldiers continued their fire upon the fort, on the capture of which we found the remains of the deceased commanders, together with hundreds of killed and wounded. All the survivors were captured or surrendered. Only twenty or thirty bags of rice and a small quantity of ammunition was found. The head of Saigo, which was buried by Beppu at the front of the gate of Tabatsu's house, was disinterred. When the commander's head was brought before General Yamagata, War Inspector, he looked upon it for a minute very sadly and then spoke to the following effect:—"Saigo was really a man of high talent and ability; but having once departed from the right way, he has now died in a miserable manner. I am much grieved for him. Alas!" Lieut.-General Oyama (brother of the late Governor of Kagoshima) was so much affected by the sight of the corpses of the rebel commanders that he had to retire. He was a relation of Saigo's, and an intimate friend of Kirino and others.

A letter from Kagoshima, addressed to the *Hochi Shinbun*, giving an account of the reception of two rebel messengers at the imperial camp, runs as follows:—

It was about 1.45 p.m. on the 21st September. Two rebels, each with a white flag in his hand, were seen before the Kencho building, at the foot of Shiroyama. They coolly entered the camp of Lieut.-General Takashima, commander of the first imperial division, where they expressed their desire to be allowed to pass to head-quarters. They were brought, after a delay of a few minutes, before Lieut.-General Takashima. They courteously made a statement to the following effect:—"Saigo Takamori wished to ask a question of the Government. On his

way to the East, he was met by the Kumamoto garrison troops, and was obliged to take up arms against them. We want to know the reason of the expedition against our head-man (Saigo) by the Government. What has he done wrong? If he had acted in an offensive way, he ought to have been summoned and examined before a judicial court. He and his men could not make up their mind how to act, without knowing the reason why the Government sent an army against them. Now, we wish Takashima to be kind enough to send us back to Shiroyama with an answer to our question." The audacious messengers were brought before Kawa-mura, war-inspector, at the imperial head-quarters at Tanoura. After the war-inspector had asked them the reason of their treacherous conduct he continued, sympathetically: "Go back again to your camp and tell Saigo this. His son Kikunosuke was captured in the battle of Enotake. As I promise him to care for his wife and children on his death, he need leave no trouble for this world. He may make up his mind manfully. As no attack will be made by us upon the insurgents till 5 o'clock p.m. this day (23rd) he will have time to determine whether to fight till the last or to surrender." One of the two messengers was sent back to the rebel camp, where the principal partisans held a council. At this meeting, Saigo is said to have spoken thus:—"He did not desire to leave shame upon his name forever, by laying down his arms before the enemy." All his men expressed a like opinion. Their determination was reported to Kawamura at a few minutes past 5 o'clock p.m. the 23rd. On the following day the last battle took place on Shiroyama.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says:—Coins to the value of 77,724,017.99 yen were minted at the Osaka mint between January and September last. Of these 51,696,891 yen were gold, 22,946,080.35 yen silver, and 3,081,046.64 yen copper. Paper-money to the value of 106,571,624.60 yen is now current. Of this 12,644,676 yen are in bank-notes. During last August and September, the Paper-money Section issued paper-money to the value of 15,756,764 yen. It is said that notes to the amount of 25,000,000 yen will soon be issued, to replace torn notes which will be called in.

DURING the war, one of the Editors of the *Hochi Shinbun* entered into conversation with a certain Lieutenant-General, who remarked:—"None of the newspapers mention any of the victories gained by the insurgents, while they report minutely every success of the imperialists. I, myself, and several other commanders have been repeatedly beaten by the rebels. Newspapers are unworthy of credence."

BETWEEN the 1st September and the 5th instant, 592,550 silkworms' egg cards were brought to Yokohama, and on the 6th and 7th 189,486 cards arrived.

SINCE Yoritomo Shogun's reign the Shimadzu nobles have been the lords of Satsuma. Many ancient curiosities and books belonging to the house were preserved in the Castle of Kagoshima. When the insurgents invaded that place Shimadzu left his residence to the mercy of the invaders. During the bombardment of Kagoshima his house and godowns were burnt; and with them perished his collection of antiques.

TOKUGAWA, ex-Daimio of Owari, has bought an extensive estate in the province Kitami, Yezo, for which he paid 200,000 yen, and which he wishes to be cultivated by his poor ex-retainers. Each of them will be paid 300

yen a year, and they will serve on the farms for three years. At the end of that term the ex-lord will give 900 yen to each of them.

THE house of Saigo at Takemura was set on fire by the imperial soldiers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—Will you kindly allow me to say a word in your columns about what I take to be the one great misconception, in regard to the object of the great insurrection, now happily ended in the South-Western corner of this empire, which, in common with many other foreigners, you have fallen into ever since the outbreak of the late trouble?

Your view I find plainly expressed in your editorial article of the 25th September, as follows:—

We have nothing but congratulations to offer to the Government upon their victory after a protracted struggle; but we do hope that the brave men whom they have conquered will not have fought and bled in vain: that the "cause" which those men put forward as the object and excuse of their revolt will yet triumph; and that the rulers of Japan will spontaneously grant that popular freedom after which the country's best and brightest spirits yearn. We are convinced that until it is granted the country will know no lasting peace and prosperity; and its rulers no permanent tranquillity, and none but a delusive freedom from apprehension.

This, I think, is a compend of the views generally held by a large number of foreign residents in Japan, who have all along, mistakenly as I think, looked upon the present government as the opponent of people's rights and representative government; while they supposed the insurgents were patriots contending for political liberty. But having been, from the first, conversant with many of the most intelligent natives, both officials and civilians, I have found that the whole drift of native public opinion was entirely at variance with that which is expressed in the above quotation from your editorial article, and that the insurgents were regarded, by their own countrymen, as selfish plotters who were making a strong effort to drag the country back to feudalism, in which state they, the *samurai*, could enjoy the special rights and privileges won for them by the might of the sword, ignoring all equal rights of the *heimin* or common people.

The native newspapers are now also saying of the Kochi Ken agitators that, while the word *Minken*, people's rights, is often in their mouths, yet the real thought which is in their hearts is *Shiken*, soldiers' rights, and all that they really desire is to get back to the old feudal estate, which requires no hard labour at their hands, but allows them to swagger about, living upon the fat of the land, and compelling peasant and merchant, rich and poor, to do them reverence.

This, I believe, has been the chief, if not the only, aim and object of all the late uprisings in the South-West; and, therefore, while I can heartily join with you in your congratulations to the Government upon its victory, gained after a long and painful struggle, still I cannot agree with you in the belief that these insurgents have been at all striving for the common good of their country, or that the Government has anything to fear from a similar source in

the future. I can but believe that the right has prevailed, and that the present victory is altogether in favour of impartial law and order, and for the benefit of the entire population, as opposed to the most arbitrary military rule of the old feudal system, whose principle was "*Might makes Right*," and where the sword in the hands of the hereditary soldier was the law for all the people of the land.

I think the true tone of public feeling in regard to the result of this civil war is expressed in a few words which I extract from an article which you have translated into your paper of the 26th September from the *Hochi Shinbun* of the 25th, which speaks of the death of Saigo as follows:—

Notwithstanding the abolition of the feudal system and the establishment of the present constitution of government, he lived in accordance with the old system; and for many years has been accumulating weapons of warfare. At length he rose against the government in February of this year... Who will not now express his patriotic joy? All those who were discontented with the present government, have appeared in the South-West, as at Saga, Yamaguchi, Kumamoto, Nakatsu and Ohi. Now, all hope of the re-establishment of the feudal system has been destroyed with the expiration of Saigo's last breath. His must be the last battle fought for feudality in Japan. Should any civil war arise in this country in the future, it must be caused by some other subject.

Knowing, Sir, your liberality, which admits the rights even of those who hold views opposed to your own, to be heard by the public, I have ventured to ask from you, space in your columns for this, *mine opinion*, and

I remain,

Your humble servant,

PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

Yokohama, Sept. 29th, 1877.

THE CHOLERA.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR:—Will you kindly allow me space to say a few words upon which I believe to be some of the sources and means of the spread of cholera infection. It has seemed to me quite impossible that the sudden and nearly simultaneous outbreak of this epidemic in so many and widely separated districts of this country, could result from infection imported from abroad; and therefore I have been led to consider whether there are not sufficient grounds to suppose that it has had its origin in some special cause or causes existing in this country, which might be traced out and made to account for the calamity which has fallen upon us.

It is well known that the plague in Europe has often broken out in time of war from the dead upon battle-fields and the wounded in camps and hospitals.

Pariah dogs feed upon the putrid carcasses of the slain, and upon the offensive dressings of the wounds of disabled soldiers in hospital; and the plague breaks out among the dogs and cats whose dead carcasses are quickly devoured by their fellows, or by carrion crows. The crows also becoming infected, fly perhaps far away to die and be in turn eaten by cats or dogs or by their fellows; and this will account for their dead carcasses being so rarely seen lying about.

Also, wounded soldiers are transported from hospital to hospital, often far distant from the seat of war, and everywhere the dogs and cats and crows are watching for any scrap that may be carelessly thrown out which they may gobble up to fill a hungry maw.

And I know of no country where dogs, homeless cats, and hungry crows, are so per-

sistent in their search for offal, and so numerous as they are in this country. They even visit the cesspools and other places which may be imagined, but which I will not describe.

I have seen sick crows, and when my chickens have fallen dead by dozens with "chicken cholera," I have been led to believe that the crows may be also infected with the same disease as well as the scavenger dogs and cats.

We are in the habit of calling these animals and birds "scavengers;" and no doubt in the main their effect upon the sanitary condition of the country may be good, albeit they may themselves, in great numbers, fall a prey to their own greed for garbage and filth. And even though they may be infected with cholera and die of that plague in great numbers, the chances may be but few of the infection returning from them to the human inhabitants of the country.

But still, when we see what means they afford of scattering the infection over the country, and when we remember that our doctors tell us that the infection flows so largely and freely through water both above and under the soil, we must admit that there is real danger that the dire infection might pass from them to us. And I think this will help us in some degree to imagine how the plague is so suddenly scattered from Nagasaki to Hakodate, and nearly simultaneously reported from so many distant points.

Even the droppings of an infected crow upon the roof of a house might flow down into the rain-water; or a dead cat or dog might remain undevoured in some place long enough to contaminate a well or other source of water supply, or even their excrements might produce the same effect. All this goes to show us that it is utterly unsafe to use even rain-water without boiling, so long as the plague remains among us. This also shows how important it is that we should take every precaution to keep everything which may contain infection out of the way of dogs, cats and crows, and even of rats and mice; for, even a mouse might nibble at something that contained the dangerous infection, and soon after might run into your cupboard and nibble at your bread and cheese or cake, and so with all the innocence in the world be the means of conveying the infection to him who should next partake of that food. Cholera does not come without a producing cause, and a calm forethought and wise precautions may, under the Divine blessing, do much to ward off the impending danger.

Respectfully Yours,

THOUGHTFUL.

SHOOTING LICENSES.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—I notice in your issue of 4th instant, that the long looked for licenses will be granted on the 16th of this month. Why, Mr. Editor, could not these licenses have been issued before—say, from the 1st at least?

It seems very hard on the sporting community not to allow them to indulge in their favorite pastime when they are so willing to pay for it. Surely some reason for this delay should be given to quiet grumblers, like

Yours,

A LAW ABIDING BRITON.

P. S.—In the words "sporting community" I do not of course comprise the slaughterers of unfledged pheasants.

Yokohama, Oct. 8th, 1877.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—I quite agree with "A Law Abiding Briton" that some reason should be given for the delay in getting out the shooting licenses this season.

At present it falls very heavy on the native professional hunter, who depends on his gun for support, not being able to get his license till the 16th, while snaring is allowed to go on without apparently a check. To the foreigner and native gentleman, who shoot for pleasure, it is simply annoying not to be able to enjoy the pastime from the beginning of the season, namely 1st October.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

ANOTHER LAW ABIDING BRITON.

Yokohama, October 9th, 1877.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

As SOME curiosity is expressed as to the work actually done by the Board of Health, we give a short sketch of their labours.

When the existence of cholera in the native town was, in the opinion of nearly all the medical men in the place, evident beyond dispute, five of these gentlemen who had convinced themselves by personally investigating several cases, at once proceeded to make an inspection of the slums which exist in parts of the foreign settlement, and discovered that their condition was both filthy and dangerous. They reported their inspection to the Consular Board, and were constituted a Board of Health, with power to add to their number either medical or lay men whom they might wish, and who might be pleased to serve with them. The Consuls authorized the Board of Health to enter and inspect all compounds and dwellings. Any foreigner refusing to allow such inspection, or to follow the reasonable instructions of the Board, should be reported to his Consul, the Consuls having, on their part, decided on the exercise of such authority as they might have in the matter, and, if necessary, on demanding special powers from their Ministers.

The original Board of Health promptly elected, as members of their body, the leading medical men of the place, the Surgeons of the Royal, Naval, and United States Naval Hospitals; and has since from time to time been enlarged by the election of non professional gentlemen. It now consists of ten medical and fourteen lay members. At first the members of the Board met daily; but, as their labours were organized and defined, daily assemblies were no longer necessary, and meetings now take place every other day.

At the request of the Kencho authorities, conveyed through the Consular Board, the advice of the Board of Health, as to the best measures to be adopted by the natives, was given and has been promptly and thoroughly acted upon.

Nearly all, if not all, the compounds of the foreign settlement have been carefully inspected by members of the Board, who have also given advice and instruction as widely as possible. This work at first fell only to the share of the medical men, each of whom had his particular district; but, as it was found to be very heavy, the settlement has been re-arranged and the respective districts apportioned to the care of one lay and one medical supervisor. Disinfectants in large quantity have been purchased by the Board, to be used in the case of poverty or emergency. Many complaints have been received investigated, and dealt with to the best of the judgment of the supervisors.

Chinese town has been promptly and effectually dealt with. By arrangement with the Japanese authorities it was placed under the joint sanitary control of the principal medical officer of the Kencho and a representative of the Board of Health. Hence the gratifying result has been attained that that portion of the settlement which was a short time since as disgustingly and filthily dangerous as it could be, has been thoroughly purified; and is now in as perfect a sanitary condition as is possible to place it in without entirely destroying and reconstructing it. The greater portion of the necessarily large expense of disinfecting and cleansing Chinese town, a work which demanded a great deal of energy and perseverance, has been borne by the Kencho.

Arrangements are now under consideration to establish, at a proper distance from the settlement, a hospital for infectious cases, an institution which has long been much needed. The standing Committee of the General Hospital are acting in concert with the Board towards the attainment of the desired object.

In all cases of cholera occurring in foreign residences, or within foreign occupied compounds, the Board undertake to superintend the destruction of infected articles and the purification of the premises.

The prompt, courteous, and intelligent action of the Japanese authorities is highly commended by the Board, and shows an example which might well be followed by members of the foreign community, who have also a duty to perform. Under the existing form of native government and the anomalous conditions of foreign residence, the Board of Health can have no legal power save such as is conferred by the action of individual Consuls. Nor have they any funds whatever to draw upon save such as may be furnished by private benevolence. In view of the excellent work which has been already done by the Board and the devotion of the gentlemen serving on it, who have labored earnestly at a task, hard, unpleasant, and not altogether free from danger, we have no hesitation in saying that what funds may be required by the Board will be subscribed for without stint and without grudging.

LAW REPORTS.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Act. Law Sec.*

Wednesday, October 3rd, 1877.

AH CHOY vs. J. GRIGOR AND JOHN PITMAN.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$1,050; \$500 of which she alleged had been lent by her to Mr. W. Rangan, deceased, and the remainder the value of property belonging to her and which had been sold by defendants as executors in the estate of William Rangan.

Mr. Ness appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Dickens for the defendant, Mr. John Grigor.

Mr. Dickens said that he had a few remarks to make before the case commenced. He had been given to understand that the plaintiff was not a British subject, and therefore he asked that proper security be given for costs. Further, it appeared that one of the defendants, Mr. John Pitman, had not been served with a summons, and therefore no legal proceedings could be taken against him in his absence. And so, also, no verdict could be given against John Grigor, as that would be virtually against John Pitman.

Mr. Ness replied and said that with regard to the remarks of his learned friend about the plaintiff not being a British subject, no

proof had been produced that she was not, and as a matter of fact he, Mr. Ness, had been given to understand that the plaintiff was a British subject. He contended also that Mr. Dickens' second application should not be granted.

Mr. Dickens continued to press his applications.

His Honour asked Mr. Ness if he admitted that Mr. Pitman had not been served with notice.

Mr. Ness replied that so far there was no evidence to show that he had not been served.

His Honour then directed the Usher to call Mr. Pitman, and as there was no response to the call,

Consular Constable G. Hodges was sworn and testified that he had not served notice on Mr. Pitman.

Mr. Ness:—Why?

Witness:—Because Mr. Pitman was not in Japan at the time the service was served on Mr. Grigor.

His Honour asked counsel for plaintiff if, as Mr. Pitman had not been served with notice, he could go on with the case.

Mr. Ness produced authority to show that His Honour could go on with the case or strike out the name of Mr. Pitman from the case: Or that service be effected upon Mr. Dickens as attorney for Mr. Pitman.

His Honour said he could not go on with the case as it stood.

Mr. Ness then applied that Mr. Pitman's name be struck out and that the case be proceeded with against Mr. Grigor alone.

Mr. Dickens did not see how this could possibly be done.

His Honour said that, unless it was shown some injustice was likely to be occasioned thereby, he thought the name could be struck out.

Mr. Ness read the 16th Section of the 3rd Order in Council as an authority supporting his application.

Mr. Dickens argued that the rules of this Court overruled the Order in Council, which were merely supplementary of the rules of this Court, and cited several points in law and rules of the Court in support of his argument. He contended that all those who had a direct interest in a case were justly entitled to be served with notice.

His Honour said that Mr. Dickens did not show how Mr. Grigor could be damaged by the name of Mr. Pitman being struck out, and made an order that it be struck out and the case be proceeded with against John Grigor.

The question of the plaintiff being a British subject was again discussed and Mr. Dickens called

F. E. White, who was sworn and said: I am principal constable in this Court and know the plaintiff. I do not know what nationality she belongs to. I don't know whether she is a China-woman, though she has the appearance of being one. She is not to my knowledge registered as a British subject. I have referred to the book and her name does not appear.

To Mr. Ness:—I do not know that plaintiff is not a British subject, she may be.

Ah Choy, cautioned, said:—My name is Ah Choy. I was not born in Singapore, but in Hongkong. I am 31 years of age. I don't know whether I am registered in this Consulate as a British subject or not. My husband was. I have no papers proving that I am a British subject.

To the Court:—I was not married to Mr. Rangan. I have not been registered as a British or any other subject. I have not

been registered in the Saibansho. I came direct from Hongkong to Yokohama.

Mr. Dickens said that all the evidence showed that the plaintiff was not a British subject, though it did not absolutely prove that she was not. The onus rested with her to prove that she was a British subject, and no evidence had been produced, though an assertion had been made to that effect. He asked that the plaintiff deposit a proper sum as security for costs.

Mr. Ness was about to address the Court, when

His Honour said he would not trouble him, and stated that the evidence was not sufficient to show that plaintiff was not a British subject.

Mr. Dickens:—Does it prove that she is a British subject?

His Honour:—I cannot go into that now.

The case was then proceeded with, and Mr. Ness explained to the Court the grounds upon which the plaintiff founded her claim and then called

Ah Choy, who said:—I am a British subject and live at No. 159 Yokohama, and have no business, and am not a Christian. I will speak the truth. In the year 1873 I had \$500. I got it from Mr. Butcher, who left it me as a legacy. Mr. Rangan said he would take care of the money and any time I wanted it I could have it, and he would give me a promissory note which he did. That is the note. I saw him sign his name to it. Mr. Meldrum, who was Mr. Rangan's clerk, wrote the body of it. This money has not been paid back to me either by Mr. Grigor or Mr. Rangan or Mr. Pitman, and the sum is still due to me.

Mr. Ness here called for the inventory. (Put in by Mr. Grigor.) Mr. Grigor sold a carriage after Mr. Rangan's death as well as the ponies and harness which all belonged to me. The carriage was a four-wheeled one. There was a two-wheeled carriage which belonged to Mr. Rangan. The way in which I came in possession of the carriage and ponies was by Mr. Rangan making me a present of them after his return from England. He brought the carriage and harness from England. The ponies were bought in Yokohama. They were all given me together. From the date when Mr. Rangan gave me the carriage and ponies until Mr. Grigor took them away, they were kept and used by myself. I did not consent to Mr. Grigor taking away the ponies and carriage. That is Mr. Rangan's handwriting.

Mr. Dickens objected to the letter produced, as there was no evidence that Mr. Rangan had written or read the body of the letter.

His Honour:—Can you produce an authority in support of your objection?

Mr. Dickens:—Well, common-sense should dictate it.

His Honour:—I am sorry to say that common-sense—

Mr. Dickens:—True, that common-sense does not always coincide with law. I should like to produce evidence, though, that Mr. Rangan could neither read nor write, and that his signature was merely a mark.

His Honour took a note of Mr. Dickens' objection, but refused to grant permission to adduce evidence on the subject of Mr. Rangan being able or not to read.

Mr. Ness then read the letter which plaintiff had received from Mr. Rangan while he was in London.

Witness continued:—Mr. Rangan was in the habit of getting his letters written by some one else, some of which he signed himself, while to others the writer signed his

name for him. Sometimes he wrote in one way and sometimes in another. Mr. Grigor did not tell me how much he got for the ponies and carriage. (Mr. Dickens admitted the proceeds, subject to correction, as mentioned in the inventory.) Mr. Grigor said they were sold very cheap,—"all same thrown 'way."

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens:—Mr. Rangan and I were alone in the room when that note was signed. I cannot read. Neither could Mr. Rangan read. The clerk, Mr. Meldrum who was present read it to him. Mr. Rangan signed that letter in 1873, in the Spring, I think. That letter says that Mr. Rangan had borrowed \$500 from me. The money was to have been returned at the end of a year, but I never asked Mr. Rangan for the money. Mr. Rangan died in April; and between that time until the 25th of May I saw Mr. Grigor sometimes. Mr. Grigor told me that by the 25th of May all debts due by Mr. Rangan would be collected, and all debts due by Mr. Rangan would be paid, and that all claims should be made before that date. I never asked Mr. Grigor to pay the \$500, and never showed him that promissory note.

Recess till 2 P.M.

On the Court resuming, the cross-examination of the plaintiff was continued:

Witness: Mr. Rangan signed that note at No. 122. The \$500 mentioned in the promissory note was to have been kept for me by Mr. Rangan. This was in 1873, in the Spring, I think. The money was given him in different kinds of notes. The Clerk was present at the time. I got the \$500 same year. It was not given me all at once. Mr. Thomas Wallace gave me the money in three instalments. The first instalment was paid in January of that year, and the last very shortly after. He gave me a little over \$400 in the three times. The other \$100 came by my selling some furniture left me by Mr. Butcher. Mr. Fletcher sold the furniture, which brought a little over \$150. The furniture was sold before the money was got from Mr. Wallace. Mr. Rangan left me in his will \$10,000. I kept the \$500 in my trunk until it was handed over to Mr. Rangan. I never asked Mr. Rangan to return the money. My father died when I was a child, and my mother sold ladies' dresses. I lived with Mr. Butcher, but was not married to him. He died in June 1872. I commenced to live with Mr. Rangan in January, 1873. From June 1872 till January 1873, I received a little money from Mr. Wallace. I did not get any other money from Mr. Butcher's estate than the \$400 and the furniture. From January to the end of August, 1876, I was in Hongkong, and during that time Mr. Rangan gave me \$30 per month. The money was paid through Mr. Bernhard. I did not receive more than \$180. Mr. Rangan promised to marry me, and paid for what I wanted. I could have got money whenever I wanted, but I never asked for any. I never told any person that Mr. Rangan had \$500 belonging to me. Mr. Rangan paid my passage money to Hongkong. He went with me. I came back to Yokohama with Mr. Rangan. I asked Mr. Rangan for this \$500. He did not pay because he had not money enough. Mr. Rangan had plenty of money, but people owed him money; and Mr. Grigor owed him \$10,000.

To Mr. Ness:—No payment was ever made to me of part of the \$500. The \$30 per month given me while I was in Hongkong was to defray my expenses. Mr. Abbott was Mr. Rangan's agent while he was away in

England, and it was Mr. Abbott who sent me the money.

F. E. White, sworn, stated:—I believe the writing of the body of that note to be the handwriting of Mr. Meldrum.

To Mr. Dickens:—Mr. Meldrum was deported for vagrancy. I knew Mr. Rangan very well, and should say that he was both careful and careless. He was particular about his books and had various clerks. I don't remember Mr. Rangan having said he owed \$500 to the plaintiff.

This concluded the evidence for the plaintiff. Mr. Dickens then opened out the line of his defence to the Court. Mr. Rangan was not in a position to render a loan of \$500 necessary. The evidence produced did not establish that claim, but he should produce evidence which would still further weaken it. In the case of a deceased person, something more than a mere assertion, uncorroborated, was necessary to establish a claim against the estate, otherwise fraud would be greatly facilitated.

John Grigor, sworn, said:—I am a British subject and reside at No. 216. I am one of the executors of the late Mr. Rangan. I knew him about 10 years ago, and was pretty intimate with him. In 1873 I was acquainted with his financial position, and he was very well to do. Since his death I have gone through his books and from my knowledge of their contents, I think it exceedingly unlikely that he would borrow \$500 from the plaintiff. As a business man he was very shrewd, and I should say he was a very careful man in regard to money matters. His books were found correct, so far as winding his estate up was concerned. There is no mention in the books of \$500 being owed to the plaintiff, and he never said anything to me. Had there been such a sum owing I should most likely have heard it from both the parties. When I agreed to become Rangan's executor he said that he would give me no trouble as he owed no one any money. He said something about having left something in his will to his housekeeper. The books do not show any transfer of the horses and carriage. He told me that the carriage was too expensive and he wished to sell it, and asked me to find a purchaser. This was some months before his death. I put the usual advertisements in the papers about claims being sent in. During the time limited I never received any claim from the plaintiff, either for the carriage and ponies or for the \$500, though I saw her on several occasions. She sent for me on more than one occasion about her legacy, and I told her that I could not tell her anything about the legacy until everything was settled, and then I would let her know about it. The first I heard of the carriage and \$500 claims was on the 5th of June. The first I heard of these claims was through Mr. Ness. I sold the carriage and horses within a month after Mr. Rangan's death. The plaintiff was present when I handed them to Mr. Cope to sell, and she made no objection, though she said she would like to buy back one of the ponies and basket carriage. The plaintiff claimed the house and furniture. I gave her a considerable quantity of jewellery.

To Mr. Ness:—Plaintiff did not make any formal application for the house and furniture. Store accounts and a few others to the amount of \$100 were not entered in the books. I have not paid the legacy of \$10,000 and am not in a position to say when it will be paid.

E. Abbott, sworn, said:—I was acquainted with Mr. William Rangan, and, during his absence in 1876, I looked after his affairs.

I was asked by Mr. Rangan to pay the plaintiff \$30 per month while he was absent. The total amount paid on account of the plaintiff was \$400, part of which had been remitted to Mr. Bernhard after the return of Mr. Rangan.

To Mr. Ness:—Of my own knowledge, I cannot say that this sum was handed to the plaintiff. The money was not I should say sent on account of a promissory note; in fact, I am certain it was not.

F. A. Cope sworn, said:—I remember a four-wheeled carriage belonging to Mr. Rangan. He showed me the carriage soon after it arrived, and said that he brought it out for his own use, but if he could sell it for anything like what it cost, he would be glad. I recommended him to Mr. Walsh on one occasion. I sold the carriage and other things by auction after his death. No opposition was made by the plaintiff to the sale. The carriage fetched \$185, and the harness about \$72, and the ponies about \$26 and \$19 respectively. The plaintiff wanted me to leave the basket-carriage for her. It was ultimately bought in at the sale by Mr. Plummer for her.

A. Plummer, sworn, said:—Mr. Rangan used to talk to me on business matters sometimes, but he never mentioned having borrowed the sum of \$500. He never said anything about money matters with respect to his housekeeper. I never heard of a promissory note for \$500, nor of his having given the plaintiff a carriage and horses. The plaintiff asked Mr. Stiles and myself to act for her, as she wanted to get her legacy as quickly as possible and go to China. She did not say anything about the \$500 or the carriage.

George Stiles, sworn, said:—I am clerk at the Grand Hotel. I used to do work, off and on, for Mr. Rangan. During the time I acted for him nothing was ever said about a loan of \$500. He was rather strict with regard to accounts. I had the principal charge of his books for the last three years and a half. No entry was made about the transfer of a carriage to the plaintiff.

This concluded the evidence for the defendant.

Mr. Dickens then addressed the Court and argued that the legacy left by Mr. Rangan wiped away the liability of the estate to pay the \$500 whether or not there was an indebtedness; and if the will had been produced the wording of it would most likely have shown that the legacy did away with all other claims. He dwelt strongly upon no books or documents being brought to prove that the \$500 had been lent, or that Ah Choy ever had that sum. The statement in the petition was that the \$500 had been handed over to Mr. Rangan for him to keep for the plaintiff, which was inconsistent with the wording of the promissory note. The learned gentlemen contended that the promissory note had been given by Rangan to induce the plaintiff to take charge of his house. The whole of his evidence showed plainly that it was very improbable that \$500 should have been borrowed or taken over by Rangan, and not entered in his books. With regard to the carriage, the learned gentleman contended that there was no evidence to show that the carriage had ever been transferred to the plaintiff. He asked that a verdict be given for defendant with costs.

Mr. Ness then addressed the Court, and dwelt upon the fact of the existence of the promissory note and of the admitted signature of Mr. Rangan; and also of the plaintiff's statement that she handed over the \$500 herself to Mr. Rangan. With regard to the carriage, the learned gentleman's con-

tention was that it had been bought and given to the plaintiff, and that no other construction could be put upon Mr. Rangan's letter. And he saw nothing inconsistent in the plaintiff not objecting to the ponies and carriage being sold, as the plaintiff doubtless thought the small carriage would be sufficient for her use, and that it would be better for the other carriage to be sold, and for her to get the proceeds.

His Honor reserved judgment.

Thursday, October 4th, 1877.

FELIX BEATO vs. W. S. THOMSON, (Captain of the *Atholl*).

This is a claim for \$367.87, damages sustained to goods during their transit from London to Yokohama in the British steamer *Atholl*.

Mr. Dickins for plaintiff: Mr. Ness, by instruction from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., for defendant.

Mr. Dickins in opening his case explained to the Court that certain goods were shipped in the *Atholl* under the usual bill of lading to be delivered in good order as received. The plaintiff found that some of the goods were damaged, probably by chloride of lime. It was known that chemicals were on board and probably stowed close to the goods. A demand had been made to the agents for the sum mentioned in the petition as the difference in the value of the goods when delivered and the value they would have been had they been in good order and condition. The answer did not admit that the goods were damaged; or if they were damaged it was under some of the clauses in the bill of lading which exempted them from responsibility. The answer was not in accordance with the rules of the Court, and so it devolved upon the defendant to show under what clause in the bill of lading the damage was claimed.

Anthony Geerts, who objected to being sworn, stated: I was five years a professor of chemistry in a military college. I remember Mr. Beato giving me some carpets to examine which were damaged by chemicals. There were large spots on the carpets. Those are the carpets. The results of my analysis was the finding of a large amount of chlorine and a certain amount of lime. I cut out a piece of the carpet not spotted, and tested it, but did not find so large a quantity of chlorine. It is difficult for me to account for the presence of chlorine; the most probable theory is that the chemical has leaked on to the carpet. I found some other things which were due to the colour of the carpet. The quantity of chlorine which I found would not have existed in the dye of the carpet. As the larger spots are on the outside of the carpet I suppose the chemical must have leaked through. The damage could have been caused by droppings from a cask of chloride of lime.

To Mr. Ness:—I ascertained the presence of chlorine in the ordinary way. I have no time to explain that way. I cannot do it in a few moments. I did not exactly boil the carpet. I extracted it first by water and secondly by acids. I did not ascertain the percentage of chlorine, though I could have done so. The percentage of chlorine in the other part of the carpet has not been determined upon. I cannot tell you the difference of the percentage between the damaged and other parts of the carpet. There are small traces of chlorine and of lime throughout the carpet. I do not know

whether any experiments had been made on the carpet before I made mine. When the carpet was handed to me, I was asked to ascertain what chemicals caused the spots, and whether they were caused by chloride of lime. I did not apply chlorine and lime to the undamaged parts to see if the effects were the same as on the damaged parts. The damage could have been caused by any other chlorine in a more or less concentrated form. Chloride of lime can become liquid if in a damp atmosphere. To have caused the damage the chlorine must have been above the carpet. I cannot tell the date when the damage was caused. The chlorine found in the carpet could have come from chloride of sodium, though it is not very probable. It is possible the damage could have been caused by salt. There is chloride of sodium in salt water and in sea air. It is impossible that the damage should have been done by sea air, as all the carpet would then have been damaged. The percentage of chloride of sodium in sea water is about 3 per cent. If the carpet had been stored a hundred feet from the chloride of lime the damage could not have been done. I cannot account for the black colour, as I was not asked to analyse it.

To Mr. Dickins:—If the damage had been caused by chloride of sodium, I should have found some lime, though not in the same quantity. If the damage had been done by sea water, I don't think there would have been so much chlorine or lime as I found. I don't believe the quantity of chlorine would have been as large if it had been caused by sea water. I cannot state positively that the damage was done by chloride of lime, but am certain it was a chlorine. If the damage had been caused by sea water I should not have found an excess of acid. Any chlorides have acids if not exactly prepared. Chlorides of iron and magnesium have acids if properly prepared. It would be possible if the chlorine could not escape for it to become liquid and then fall down. Even if the escape of chlorine was very great I don't think it would have caused this damage. Many medicines contain chlorines. I found iron in the carpet. Chloride of calcium might have caused the damage, or chloride of ammonium, though in this case I should have found traces of ammonium. The damage must have been caused by a chloride containing lime.

To his Honor:—I don't think that salt water falling on the bales would have caused the damage.

John Hartley, sworn, said:—I was a consignee of goods by the *Atholl*. There were a hundred casks of Chloride of lime, packed in hardwood casks. When I took delivery ninety-seven were in good order and condition and three had the heads out of them.

To Mr. Ness:—I saw the damaged casks on the *hatoba*, and the breakage might have been done on the transit from the ship. The damage had probably not been done long, and most likely the damage to the heads of the casks was done in coming from the ship. The chloride was not damp or in a liquid state.

D. Scott was called and before taking the oath requested His Honour to inform him what was to be his fee.

His Honour said that the rule was that all witnesses living in Yokohama should give evidence without a fee.

The witness was then sworn and said:—I am a master mariner and surveyor, and have not made any survey on these goods. I surveyed the cargo with regard to stowage and dunnage. The stowage was correct.

Felix Beato, sworn said:—I am the owner of the goods mentioned in this petition, and all arrived in good order excepting one bale. The contents of the bale were spotted. I found out the goods were spotted the day after they were delivered. I made a claim to the Captain of the ship. The goods in good condition would be sold at 90 cents per yard. There are 403 yards in a bale. There are eight rolls in a bale each about 50 yards. I cannot say what the goods would fetch now. If sold at auction they might fetch 30, 40, or 50 cents. If I were to buy such goods I should give perhaps 40 cents per yard.

To Mr. Ness:—All the rolls are damaged more or less. I have inspected the eight rolls personally. They cost me 81 cents laid down here. The goods are worth 40 cents, so the damage would be about \$160. Externally the goods were in good condition. I did not see the bale before it was opened. A clean receipt was given for the goods. My book-keeper made the claim. Before taking the goods I heard there was chloride of lime on board, and I warned my clerk to watch for any stains on the goods. The Chinaman told me the goods were damaged. The goods belong to me, and I paid for them before I took delivery.

J. H. Brooke, sworn, said:—A short time ago I was in Mr. Beato's office and he called my attention to some rolls of carpet which were spotted. He asked me what I thought the spots were caused by. I received goods by the *Atholl*, which were strongly impregnated with chlorine gas. The paper was not damaged, but the iron hoops were corroded. The damage I should say was caused by chlorine gas, as water has a great affinity to it.

To Mr. Ness:—My paper was uninjured, though it was strongly impregnated with chlorine gas. I think that, as my paper was impregnated with gas, the damage to the carpet was caused by the same substance.

Recess till 2 P.M.

On the Court resuming its sitting,

Mr. Dickins explained that there was a slight mistake in the petition. If the goods were kept by the plaintiff, he asked that the amount claimed be reduced to one half. Though if the other side were willing to take over the goods, he was willing to let the claim remain as it stood.

The claim was reduced to \$203.50.

Ernest de Bavier, (not sworn) deposed:—I am a merchant in Yokohama and acquainted with the mode of doing business. The custom is that no goods shall be delivered from a ship until a clean bill-of-lading is signed by the consignee. Without such endorsement on the bill-of-lading the goods would not be delivered. After the bill-of-lading has been endorsed the agent of the ship countersigns it. If there are marks on the goods the clerk makes a statement to that effect. If the damage is not visible it would depend on the good will of the agent to admit a claim or not.

To Mr. Ness:—It is usual when the goods are externally damaged that it be mentioned in the bill of lading. The presumption is that if no such statement is made that the goods are in good order.

Henry Engleheart, sworn, said:—I am clerk to Mr. Beato. I remember taking delivery of four packages of merchandise from the *Atholl*. I looked at the bales at the *hatoba*, and they seemed to be in good condition. I then ordered them to be taken to

the godown. The day was a fine one, and the godown is quite dry. All kinds of merchandise were in the godown, but no chloride of lime. The goods were not examined the same day but the following, when they were to be delivered. When the goods were opened the contents were found in the same condition as the sample shown here. The others were in good condition. When I found out the bale was damaged, I wrote Messrs. Jardine & Matheson, (copy of letter produced written on the 14th of August) no answer was received, so I wrote another letter the following day. Mr. Cocking and Capt. Thompson came to the office about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. They saw the goods and the Captain recognised having brought them in his ship. I asked him to take over the goods on account of the ship. He refused, on the ground that we had taken delivery of the goods. He admitted that the damage was caused by chloride of lime. The custom is to endorse a bill of lading before taking delivery of cargo. The usual notice about taking delivery of cargo was put in the papers (Advertisement read and put in). I was astonished to find the goods damaged inside the bale when the outside of the bale was apparently undamaged. Afterwards the wrapper proved to be stained. The value of the goods in good condition would be 90 cents per yard. I would not take them to-day for 40 cents.

To Mr. Ness:—Mr. Beato told me to inspect the goods carefully as there was chloride of lime on board. I looked for the effects of chloride of lime before taking delivery, but could not see any. I don't know how long the goods were lying at the hatoba. I believe they were landed in the morning and were taken away in the afternoon. Messrs. Jardine, and Matheson advised us the goods were at the hatoba, and they were taken delivery of within six hours afterwards. I have no personal knowledge as to when the goods were landed at the hatoba. It was the following morning that the Chinaman called my attention to the bale. The outside wrapping had been removed. I looked at the wrapping directly after, before I left the godown. I saw some spots the same as pointed out now. The wrappings are still in good condition. I did not think it necessary to refer to the spots when I wrote to Messrs. Jardine, and Matheson and told them that the wrappings were in good condition. I was not present when the bales were opened. I have opened the other bales, but did not find the wrappings damaged. Those wrappings belong to these carpets. I don't recollect the words used by the Captain when he acknowledged the goods were damaged by chloride of lime.

W. G. Bain, sworn, said:—I remember being asked to examine some carpets. Mr. Beato asked me if they were damaged by sea-water or some other agency. I examined them and found they were not damaged by sea-water. I cannot say what they were damaged with. Part of my business is to determine whether goods are damaged by sea-water or not.

To Mr. Ness: The test I made was first by appearance and then by tasting.

As the evidence of Mr. Cobden was required, and as that gentleman could not appear this afternoon, the case was adjourned until Tuesday next at 10.30 a.m.

Friday, Oct. 5th, 1877.

A. MINGARD vs. J. H. WIGNALL.

The plaintiff, by his attorney, Mr. H. Degron, claimed the sum of \$66, \$45 of

which he alleged was balance due on a promissory note; and \$21 damages.

The defendant was called but did not appear.

Constable Hodges was then sworn, and said that he had served a summons on the defendant on the 4th of October. He went on board the *Massilia*, a vessel on which the defendant is engineer. Not finding him there, witness returned to shore and on the way met Wignall in a sampan returning to the ship. Witness hailed him and then served him with the summons, telling him that the case was set down for hearing to-day.

A. Mingard sworn, said he was a Swiss subject residing in Yokohama. The defendant was indebted to him in the sum of \$45 the balance of a promissory-note. Wignall originally owed him \$100, for which he gave two notes of \$50 each. The first note was liquidated in two payments. The \$21 damages he claimed for travelling expenses between Yokohama and Yedo in connection with a claim against the defendant which was to have been heard in the Yedo Court, but did not come off.

His Honour said that he could not allow any damages, but would make an order for the payment of the \$45; and interest from May, 1876 till date at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Tuesday, October 9th, 1877.

FELIX BEATO vs. W. J. THOMSON.

This case, adjourned from the 4th instant, was resumed this morning.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$203.50, for damage done to certain goods on the passage from England to Yokohama in the British steamer *Atholl*, of which the defendant is master.

Mr. Dickins conducted the case on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Ness appeared for the defendant, who was not present.

A. J. Wilkin, sworn, said:—I received some goods by the steamer *Atholl*. I did not see the goods until they were brought to the godown. I can only speak to part of the goods, the wrappers of which had rotted off. There were a few spots on the goods and they were a little faded: otherwise I did not see much wrong with them, though they were reeking with chlorine. I do not recollect having any conversation with the Captain. I instituted a survey of the goods.

Mr. Dickins:—What was the result of that survey?

Mr. Ness:—I object to the witness answering this question.

Mr. Wilkin:—I was ———

His Honour:—Don't answer, Mr. Wilkin. Objection sustained.

Witness:—I was not present at the survey. Mr. Esdale a clerk of mine was present.

To Mr. Ness:—I should imagine the wrappers had been injured by gas. They had become quite rotten.

Martin Burchard, sworn, said:—I received some goods by the steamer *Atholl*. They were slightly stained. They were manufactured cotton goods. I suppose the damage was caused by chloride of lime. There was a strong smell of chlorine about the goods. A demand was made by my firm in consequence of the damage, and the demand was satisfied. The demand was made before we took delivery of the goods.

To Mr. Ness:—My goods were packed in cases, lined with tin. There were external appearances of damage. I should say the damage was caused more by gas than liquid. The goods were discoloured inside and had

become white. The goods were opened in the presence of one my men. I am not sure of the smell of chlorine.

To Mr. Dickins:—Within the last three or four weeks I have been familiar with the smell of chloride of lime, and the smell of the goods was like it.

A. Reddelien, sworn, said:—I am connected with Messrs Kniffler & Co. We had some goods by the *Atholl*. There were seven bales altogether. The wrappers of five of them had rotted off. The contents of the two bales of which the wrappers were not damaged were in the same condition as the others. We made a claim of about \$900, which was satisfied.

To Mr. Ness:—The outside of the bales was damaged. Externally they certainly were in bad condition. That was admitted by all before they were removed to my godown. They were removed with the Captain's sanction. The goods were quite dry as if they had been injured by gas.

To Mr. Dickins:—The wrappers of the two bales were torn but clean, and had a strong smell.

H. Orth, who declined to be sworn, said:—My firm received some blankets by the *Atholl*. Five bales were damaged by chloride of lime. A claim was made for the damage done, which was paid.

To Mr. Ness:—Externally they were in bad condition, and I presume they were damaged by chloride of lime. The wrappers were burnt and not wet. There were no black stains on them. The Captain's attention was called to the goods at the hatoba and he acknowledged the claim.

This concluded the plaintiff's claim:

Mr. Ness called

C. H. Cobden, who was sworn and said:—I had charge of the delivery of goods from the *Atholl*. I saw the goods for Mr. Beato at the hatoba. There were seven or eight packages. I saw the four packages mentioned in the bill of lading. They were in good order and condition when landed and delivered. I had an interview with Mr. Beato. It was after Mr. Beato sent in his letter. When Mr. Beato came to our office, he said he was going to put the Captain in court. He said he knew his man had given a clean receipt for the goods, notwithstanding he had particularly warned him not to take them if then were any signs of damage, as he knew there was chloride of lime in the ship. It was two days after the goods were landed that a complaint was lodged. In the afternoon, after receiving the letter from Mr. Beato, the Captain saw Mr. Englehardt. I heard the Captain tell Mr. Englehardt that he could not entertain the claim as he had a clean receipt for them. Mr. Englehardt then said that he knew that he was in the wrong, but he did not find out that the goods were damaged until after the bales were opened. I did not hear the Captain acknowledge that the goods were damaged by chloride of lime. I heard the whole of the interview between the Captain and Mr. Englehardt, and am certain the Captain did not acknowledge the damage having been done by chloride of lime. I saw all the damaged goods landed from the *Atholl*. None of them were damaged similarly to the damage done to the carpets.

To Mr. Dickins:—I saw the goods at the hatoba and know that they were not damaged. I did not examine the contents. I think the goods were landed. I sent word to Mr. Beato, about 11 o'clock in the morning, and they were taken away between two or three in the afternoon. The day but one after the

goods were taken away, notice was received from Mr. Beato of the damage to the carpets. I did not examine the goods, as I had made up my mind before going there that I would not examine them, having a clean receipt. Our ground for refusing the claim was on account of our having a clean receipt and the goods not having been opened in the presence of the Captain. I do not consider the Captain was in any way damaged by the goods having been opened in his absence and by a clean receipt having been given. I did not take any memoranda of what passed at the interview. I saw all damaged goods landed from the *Atholl*. I know that claims have been paid in Kobe for damage done by chloride of lime. I know nothing of the properties of chlorine gas. The men in discharging the cargo from the *Atholl* were frequently unable to continue their work in consequence of the presence of chlorine gas. There was a large quantity of chloride of lime on board, packed in casks. I have never stated that the damage to these goods was done by chloride of lime and that the defence was a mere formality.

To Mr. Ness:—I mean by saying that the Captain was not damaged by having a clear receipt that he laid no claim against Mr. Beato.

To His Honour:—The Captain said that if the damage had been done on board by chloride of lime, there would have been outward signs of it. Mr. Englehardt said that he had examined the bales and found them in good order and took them away at once.

Mr. Ness addressed the Court. He contended that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the goods were not damaged in London, and that they were unsound on being landed, or that there had been negligence on the part of the Captain of the *Atholl*. He referred His Honour to the bill of lading, which said that the goods were delivered on board *externally* in good order and that they were to be delivered in like *external* good condition, and this had been done. The learned gentleman asserted that according to Dr. Geerts' evidence it was quite possible that the goods were damaged before leaving London. For goods to be "shipped in good order," meant *externally* in good order. In the case of Whittall and another this principle of "external good order" was upheld. It was still to be proved that the goods were damaged when landed, as the evidence was that there were no external marks showing the damage. According to Dr. Geerts the damage might have been done very recently as well as a long time ago. Moreover, there had been no evidence to show that the damage had not been done in the godown of the plaintiff. His learned friend had not asked Mr. Englehardt the question; and there was a fact which supported the supposition that the goods were damaged in the godown, namely that before Mr. Englehardt saw the bales they had been opened; and on other bales being opened they were found to be in good condition. The learned gentleman commented on the unsatisfactory way in which Mr. Englehardt gave his evidence. He had stated that the Captain had made a declaration that the damage was done by chloride of lime, while Mr. Cobden stated most positively that the Captain did nothing of the kind. Then Mr. Englehardt had contradicted himself in saying that the wrappers were damaged, and then writing to the defendant that they were not damaged. He submitted that Mr. Englehardt's evidence should not be entertained. Then Dr. Geerts had stated positively that the damage had

been caused by leakage from something. The bill-of-lading stated that the ship was not liable for breakage, leakage, or damage. The plaintiff had endeavoured to prove negligence on the part of the defendant by the presence of chloride of lime in the ship, but in this he had failed, as was shown by the evidence of Dr. Geerts which proved that the damage was not done by chloride of lime. There was no evidence of the chloride of lime having become liquid and trickled down and done the damage. Then Dr. Geerts had said that, supposing the damage was done by chloride of lime he could not account for the blackness of the spots. The effect of Dr. Geerts' evidence was that the damage might have been done by chloride of lime in a liquid state. The doctor stated that the damage if done by gas would have been extended all over the goods. Defendant's counsel then went into the value of the goods, and argued that, according to the market price if in good condition, and the value of the goods now, the sum claimed was double of what it ought to be. He then went on to say that the bill of lading did not show that the goods were received on board internally in a sound state, and there was no evidence that the goods were unsound when they arrived, the goods were not identified and there was no evidence of negligence in the transfer, or that damage was done in transfer. He relied on the first exception in the bill of lading, which shifted the burden of proof on to the plaintiff to show that the goods were in good condition when shipped, and that they were damaged when landed from the ship.

Recess till 3 p. m.

On the Court resuming this afternoon.

Mr. Dickins was about to address the Court when

His Honour said he would not trouble him; and then gave the following

JUDGMENT.

In this case the plaintiff sues the defendant for the sum of \$203.50 for damage to certain goods shipped on board the vessel of which the defendant is master. The petition alleges a contract by the defendant as a common carrier. The defendant in his answer denies that he contracted as a common carrier, and alleges that the goods were received to be carried upon the terms of a bill-of-lading there set out. He denies that the goods suffered any damage between the time when they were received by him and the time when they were delivered to the plaintiff; and he says, further, that even if the goods were damaged between those times the damage was of a nature for which he is exempted from liability under the bill-of-lading. As the answer does not set out the particular clauses of the bill-of-lading on which the defendant relies, I have asked his Counsel to state them. Mr. Ness informs me that he relies upon the first exception, "weight, measure, quality, contents and value unknown," and upon the exception that "the ship is not liable for leakage." These are the only exceptions upon which he relies, and it is not necessary therefore for me to consider any of the other exceptions in the bill-of-lading. The evidence shows that the goods were shipped on the terms of the bill of lading, which are, so far as we have to consider, the usual terms of bills-of-lading. I find as a fact upon the evidence that the goods were shipped in good order and that they were damaged when delivered. We have the

evidence of Mr. Beato and of Mr. Englehardt that out of the four bales shipped under the bill-of-lading three were received in good order and only one was damaged, and there is the evidence that a great many other goods on board the ship were damaged by chlorine; and I am satisfied on the evidence that the damage to the goods now in question was also caused by chlorine in combination with water, whether fresh or salt does not appear to be necessary to determine. The damage in the one case as in the others, is accounted for by the large quantity of chloride of lime stowed on board. There is, on the other hand, the fact that the wrapper covering the goods was apparently in good order at the time the goods were taken delivery of. The wrapper was afterwards discovered to have spots upon it, but not black spots such as were on the carpet. The wrapper was produced in Court and as Counsel for the defence has contended that it was not identified, I may say that to my mind it was sufficiently identified. The spots are scarcely distinguishable—a little whitening of the wrapper. Now the chloride of lime is spoken of as bleaching powder, and it is not an unlikely thing that in passing through the wrapping, it made these scarcely distinguishable spots, and in combination with other ingredients in the carpet produced quite a different appearance in the carpet. The fact that the carpet was black did not suggest to Dr. Geerts that it was not chloride of lime that produced the damage. In his opinion the damage might have been caused by chloride of lime. Then as to the question as to whether it was caused by any negligence of the master Mr. Ness contends that the exception of leakage throws the onus of proof on the plaintiff. Now if the leakage in a bill-of-lading means damage to goods by leakage from other goods, this contention is right. But it does not appear to me that that is what leakage in a bill-of-lading means. It is not necessary to determine this however, as on the facts I find that there was negligence on the part of the master in storing such a quantity of chloride of lime with other goods liable to be damaged by its action either in the form of gas or in the form of liquid. This case differs from the case decided some time ago in this Court (*Beato vs. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company*) in this, that the clause in the bill of lading exempting the defendant from damage by negligence is not relied on. Whether it could or could not have been successfully relied on, seeing that the defendant in this case is the master and not the ship-owner, it is not necessary to determine. There can be no doubt that the defendant has shown a proper feeling in not attempting to rely on it.

I assess the damages at 45 cents a yard, and as there were 405 yards the amount of the damage is \$180.25. There must be a judgment for the plaintiff in that amount, together with the costs of suit, payable as usual within ten days.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. PIERRET, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. REYNAUD AND GERARD, Assessors.

Tuesday, October 2nd, 1877.

J. CLATAUD, a French storekeeper in Tokio, was charged with assaulting Iwasaki and Kuké, two Japanese workmen, in Ts'kidji.

The complaint was made at the instance of the police authorities in Tokio; and the assault complained of arose out of a dispute about money, the complainants, who had worked for Mr. Clataud, having insisted upon payment for painters' work, which the accused said was not finished. The alleged assault then took place.

Translations of the depositions of the complainants, taken before Japanese police officials and sundry certificates were read. The depositions were to the effect that on the 21st August they requested the accused to pay them some money. He at once violently assaulted them, and called for his neighbour, young Mr. Thompson, who ran up and seized a large piece of timber with which he struck them both, inflicting wounds or contusions which involved their obtaining medical assistance, in addition to their being unable to attend to work for a long time afterwards.

A claim for 5 yen hospital expenses, and claims amounting in the aggregate to 4.16 yen for medicine, in all 9.16 yen was put in. A further sum of yen 16.95, for loss of time occasioned by the injuries sustained, was claimed.

Mr. J. Clataud, having been called upon for his defence, denied *in toto* the statement of the Japanese. He entered into the details of his contract with the Chinese builder who employed the Japanese. The work they had to do was painting. After some had been done they were idle for two days, and then came to ask him for some money, thirty rios. He declined to pay, saying that he had nothing to do with them. They then came at him to seize him, and he laid his hand upon the neck of one of them and tried to put him out of the house. The second man then attacked him seizing him by the leg; and a struggle ensued in which Clataud was worsted and forced against the banisters, and had to call for help. Mr. Thompson, Junior, came to his aid and assisted him in putting the men out. He, (Clataud) did not strike either of them at all. They, on the contrary, assaulted him and one of them tried to take his watch from him. After the struggle he gave the work to another painter.

The defence of Mr. Thompson Jun., who was prosecuted by the same Japanese in the British Vice-Consular Court at Tokio, for his part in the affair, was read. It was corroborative of Mr. Clataud's evidence. (Mr. Thompson was fined \$2 for excessive violence in the manner in which he assisted his neighbour.)

A witness having been examined for the plaintiffs on the question of the work done, Mr. Thompson, Chemist, of Ts'kidji was called by Mr. Clataud. He deposed that from his house on the other side of the road he had seen the accused in the hands of the complainants, and heard his call for help. He ran round to the house, but his son had got there before him, and Clataud was clear of his assailants.

The Court retired to deliberate, and after a short time returned, announcing that judgment would be given on Saturday the 6th instant, at 10 A.M.

Saturday, October 6th, 1877.

The Court, judging in first and last instance, this morning delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

After having heard the defence of the accused, the depositions of witnesses, and the plaintiff in his sayings and conclusions, with regard to the complaint above cited:

Seeing that it appears from the oral testimony of Kawai Masuzo, a witness called at the request of the plaintiff, that the work ordered from the latter by Clataud was only imperfectly finished, and that Clataud had to have it completed by another contractor, as is shown by the contract put in by Clataud:

Seeing that, on the refusal of Clataud to pay, Yaki Kumisaburo had the resource of applying to competent authority, instead of persisting with an obstinacy which obliged the defendant to eject him with violence from his house:

Considering that, if Clataud had not been assaulted by the plaintiff and his companion in a passage so narrow that he was not in a condition to free himself, he would not have been under the necessity of calling for help:

Seeing that, if it appears, on one side, from the depositions of the witness Kobayachi Memekichi, that Clataud used violence to turn out Yaki Kumisaburo and the other Japanese, it is attested, on the other hand, by the oral deposition of Mr. Thompson, as well as by the written testimony of his son, that the blows and wounds were given by the latter, who has been punished for this by another Court:

This Court declares that Yaki Kumisaburo is not entitled to the recovery of his claim, and disallows it:

Dismisses the action brought against Clataud;

And rules that the latter is not entitled to any damages. No costs.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON, Esq., Acting Consul-General.

Wednesday, October 10th, 1877.

D. MORRIS, a seaman belonging to the *Cremona*, was charged with being drunk and incapable.

It seems the prisoner came on shore yesterday afternoon with the intention of returning on board immediately. But having a dollar in his pocket he wended his way to a drinking saloon, and soon became oblivious even of his own existence. The police found him lying on the hatoba about 12 o'clock last night.

His Honour ordered the prisoner to be locked up until sent for by the Captain of the *Cremona*.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Thursday, 11th October, 1877.

GEORGE WHITFIELD vs. TAJIMA KIYEMON.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$870.48, balance of account.

It appears from the petition that on the 5th September, 1876, plaintiff entrusted to defendant two hundred large saws of English make but of Japanese pattern on the understanding that the defendant, as he sold them, should pay to the plaintiff \$4.50 for each saw that he sold, and should obtain for his remuneration whatever amount he might obtain above that price. The defendant expected to sell one-half the quantity by the end of December, 1876, and the other half by the end of February, 1877, and in order that he might not neglect to press the sale,

it was arranged that until he paid for 100 saws he should pay to the plaintiff as interest on the value of the saws, and in addition to the price of \$4.50, the sum of \$20 per month; and after he had paid for the first hundred and until he paid for the remaining hundred, the sum of \$10 per month. Defendant paid the interest as agreed up to the 31st March last, when at the request of the defendant, notwithstanding that no payment had been made on account of the purchase money of the saws, the plaintiff consented to the interest from that date being reduced by one half, say, to \$10 per month. Seeing that defendant did not bring the money, the plaintiff demanded the return of the saws, and the defendant constantly replied that he had distributed the saws to various workmen in the country districts, and would bring the money as soon as his purchasers paid him. Defendant afterwards confessed that, on the very day on which he received the saws to sell, he, with the assistance of a man named Yanagishita Tannekichi, residing at Negishi, pawned one hundred of the plaintiff's saws to a pawnbroker named Sakaiya Soshi-ichi, residing at Kanagawa-dai, for the sum of 200 yen, and applied the money to his own use. The plaintiff therefore requested the Court to compel the defendant to return to him immediately the hundred saws illegally pawned, and as many of the remaining hundred as might be found in his possession; and further that he be compelled to pay to the plaintiff the balance remaining due, viz.: \$870.48 with interest from the 1st September to the day of payment, less the sum of \$4.50 for each saw that he may return in good condition.

The defendant in his answer to the petition admitted the amount claimed, but denied malversation, and claimed that as he is now bankrupt this claim be put in with the others. He contended that he bought the saws in the first instance, and as proof thereof argued that he had paid the plaintiff interest, and if the goods had not been purchased that he would not have had to pay interest. That, having purchased the goods they were his own, and he consequently had a perfect right to pawn or do ought else with them that he thought proper.

The defendant did not appear and on the Court sitting His Honour said he would hear anything further that the plaintiff might have to say.

Mr. Whitfield stated that, as he was in England during the time of the transaction, he would ask permission for Mr. Dallas to state the circumstances.

Mr. Dallas then stated that he resided at No. 69. He was not a partner, but book-keeper to the firm and signed the name of the firm per procreation. He stated that the defendant admitted the details in the petition, with the exception of his conduct being fraudulent and his not being the purchaser of the goods. He, Mr. Dallas, contended that the pawning of the goods was fraudulent and illegal. The plaintiff knew that the defendant was not a rich man, and when he entrusted him with the goods for sale, he considered that the goods themselves were security for their value.

In order to save time Mr. Dallas proposed to His Honour to state the circumstances of the case in the Japanese language, which proposal was accepted. At the conclusion of Mr. Dallas' remarks, His Honour requested the plaintiff to send in a statement of the circumstances of the case, and the hearing was then adjourned *sine die*.

HIOGO.

"Cholera" cases are still reported amongst the soldiers arriving from the South, but there are no signs of the disease taking any hold of this locality, and it so far is almost certainly not "Asiatic cholera," but some bad form of diarrhoea arising from causes which might most probably have been prevented. We hear nearly the same story from both Osaka and Kioto. The latter town has had such a cleaning, according to a correspondent, as has probably not happened to it since it has been a city, and the authorities seem thoroughly alive to the situation. The smell of carbolic acid is everywhere and the Fucho has ordered all places of amusement to be closed for 30 days, during which time it is expected troops will be passing through. —*Hiogo News*.

On enquiring yesterday evening (5th inst.) as to the condition of the two engine drivers injured in the railway collision of Monday night, we were informed that it was about the same, and there appeared to be a fair prospect of their recovery, though it was as yet too early to say positively.

In this connection we may mention that it may perhaps be some satisfaction to the public to know that with regard to the natural enquiry to which we gave voice on Wednesday as to why the "train staff" system employed on the Kioto section was not employed also on the Kobe section, a practical comment, if not an exact answer, may be found in the fact that the system has been instituted on this section on and from to-day. —*Idem*.

From the *Osaka Nippo* :—

The Ken Officials are active in guarding against the spread of cholera, and the Kanagawa Kencho has notified the sugar merchants that sugar from China must not be landed carelessly. It is said that one-third of those who have died from cholera in Osaka are sugarmerchants.

Yeiseikioku in Naimusho, has notified the following reports concerning cholera: The report from Kanagawa Ken, made at 6.10 p.m. on the 23rd, says that the cholera patients in the Ken then numbered 158; 7 had died between 1 a.m. and midnight on the 22nd, and 20 were seized between those hours. The report from Hiogo Ken, made at 3.55 p.m. on the 23rd, says that between midnight on the 21st and noon on the 23rd, two persons were seized, one of whom had died. The report from Tokio Fu, made on the 24th, says that from the 22nd to the 23rd 11 persons were seized, one of whom had died. Besides these, three other persons had been afflicted with a disease resembling cholera.

The returns of cholera in Osaka Fu are as follows: On the 22nd, seized, two women, one of whom is under treatment and one dead. On the 23rd four were seized, of whom one (man) is under treatment and three (two men and one woman) dead. On the 24th four were seized, of whom one (man) is under treatment, three (two men and one woman) being dead. On the 25th six were seized and two (one man and one woman) died, four remaining under treatment. On the 26th five were seized, two (one man and one woman) died, and three remained under treatment. Total seized, 10 men and 11 women; dead, 6 men and 5 women; under treatment, 4 men and 6 women.

On the 1st instant the Osaka police officer forbade the sale of unripe fruit and has ordered the coolies who lift water in buckets not to raise dirty water.

SHANGHAI.

An amusing instance of the Chinese propensity for elevating the most trifling matters of routine into high political importance, occurs in the *Gazette* of the 18th September. A Shantung junk gets blown out to sea and wrecked on the coast of Corea; whereupon the King of Corea writes to say that, "on the 31st March last great alarm was felt on a report being received that a vessel of alien build had been stranded on the coast of his kingdom. The authorities despatched to the spot to make enquiries gathered from the language and dress of those on board, that they were beyond a doubt shipwrecked subjects of the suzerain state (China)." They were accordingly taken care of and forwarded to the frontier; and the vice-President of the Board of Ceremonies at Moukden then takes up the parable, and reports to the Throne that "a regulation sanctioned, in 1850, a gratuity of Tls. 30 as payable to Corean officers who come in charge of distressed mariners under circumstances of this kind;" and the precedent has been adhered to in the present case, "as a distinguished remuneration for his (the present officer's) trouble, and in furtherance of the Imperial loving kindness!" —*N.-C. Daily News*.

Foochow.—Though cholera is still, happily, on the decrease, deaths are daily occurring amongst the natives. The mortality is almost entirely confined to the poorer classes whose disregard of sanitary precautions expose them in a greater degree to this dread epidemic. —*Foochow Herald*.

The S. S. *Juan* arrived on the 17th instant, and reports having been in collision with the P. & O. S. S. *Lombardy* off Black Point near Shanghai. Her starboard bow was, we understand, slightly injured, but the damage was fortunately all above water line. The vessel will, we hear, be docked and thoroughly overhauled prior to taking the berth for London. —*Idem*.

HONGKONG.

We understand that the American 3-masted schooner *Rosina* has been sold for \$5,150. The purchasers are Chinese, and they intend to take her to Macao and put her under the Chinese flag. —*Hongkong Daily Press*.

The price of salt has probably reached its highest at the present moment, a dollar being enough to buy only about 120 catties, and it is said the price is even much higher in Macao, where a dollar is the equivalent of about 80 catties. This is owing to the unusually stringent measures being adopted by the Salt Commissioner to enforce the laws of taxing salt, and we are told that recently a new office has been opened at Cap-sui-moon where salt is taxed. Several speculators have attempted to import salt from Annam, where it can be purchased at the rate of about 1000 catties for a dollar, but considering the great outlay which conveyance in foreign bottoms entails, the operation has not been successful. The Customs Blockade is beginning now to tell on even articles of necessity. —*China Mail*.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

This afternoon (16th Sept.) the fourth ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the above Society was held at the Offices, Peddar's Wharf, Hongkong. There were present:—Hon. H. Lowcock (in the chair), Hon. W. Keswick, and Messrs. Hoppius, Sassoon, Barnes, Jackson, Stael, Linstead, Mendel, Heaton, Meyer, Cheyne, Hassell, Remedios and Moore, (Acting Secretary.)

The Acting Secretary read the advertisement convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen; I do not think it is necessary for me to say much in addition to the Report, which embraces almost all there is to state as to the condition of the office. The business for the year 1876 was very good indeed, the net profits amounting to over \$300,000 out of a net premium of about \$900,000, and of these profits, \$104,000, as shewn in the Report, has already been given to the contributing Shareholders, by interim bonuses of 5 and 8 per cent., while there will be available for future distribution another 5 per cent. Seeing that in addition to the payment of that sum, an equal amount has been placed to the Reserve Fund, I think we may consider we have passed a very good year for the Office. The position of the Society is of course very much strengthened not only by the Reserve Fund being made up to \$250,000 last year but also by our being able, in consequence of such increase, to give to contributors from 1st January this year 66.60 per cent. or $2\frac{2}{3}$ ds. of the profits, instead of only 50 per cent. as hitherto, a fact to which I think attention should be drawn. I hope this increase in the proportion of the profits to be given to contributors will lead to an augmentation of the business. Looking also at the accounts for 1877, I think the working of the Society is better than it has been for some years. With these few remarks I beg to propose the adoption of this Report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Jackson seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Linstead moved that Messrs. J. P. Barnes and H. L. Dalrymple be re-elected auditors.

Mr. Heaton seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Chairman moved that Messrs. G. O. Scott and J. H. Cox be re-appointed auditors.

Mr. Linstead seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Jackson: Gentlemen; we have great reason to be satisfied with the report which has just been presented to us, and I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Directors, and the management for the very satisfactory way in which the business has been conducted. The Union Insurance Society is one of the oldest offices in China, and certainly one of the most respectable. We all rejoice in its prosperity, and I hope it will long continue to prosper.

The vote was carried by applause, and the proceedings then terminated. —*China Mail*.

U. S. S. *Palos* arrived here on the 14th from Shanghai, and will leave on the 20th for Ningpo; besides this steamer we have not seen a European vessel in port since the departure of the s.s. *Europe*, which left this for Foochow on the 2nd inst.; but I hope that as soon as the Northern ports are closed, we will have a regular steamer here, perhaps twice a month. —*Wenchow*, 18th September.

WENCHOW.—For the last eight days we have had very bad weather; day by day rain, and as the atmosphere is getting cold now, I am afraid the paddy which is still green, will suffer very much.

The shooting season is in, but till now our sportsmen have only killed a few snipe; it is said that down at the "Lower Anchorage" there is any amount of game during the season, viz., wild geese, ducks, pheasants, deer, and even wild boar.

Several foreign residents are living in the city and a long way from the Custom-house. It is very disagreeable and tiresome to walk through the streets in Chinese cities, especially when it is rainy and dirty weather; and as chair coolies are very bad here, one foreigner ordered a jinrikisha from Shanghai; but the coolies here did not understand how to manage the thing; another member of our community, however, was struck by the idea to have a donkey for drawing the jinrikisha. I am quite sure that many readers of your journal will heartily laugh, imagining such a vehicle, but I can assure you that it is quite a comfortable conveyance, and recommend the Shanghai residents and others who keep a jinrikisha to employ instead of the coolie a donkey, the latter having certainly many advantages over to the former.

The *lekin* runners are now armed with "swords," which is only, I think, to frighten the Chinese merchants and shop-keepers, and make them open their purses more freely to pay the taxes. All I know is that in case the *lekin* people, whether armed or not, should ever attempt to come near a certain foreign hong here, they will get taxes paid in a coin which no banker will accept, and which afterwards they themselves would have preferred not to have received at all.

VISITORS AT GRAND HOTEL.

Mr. J. F. Pinn, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Geo. E. Baughman, Mr. A. Morton, Mrs. Frank Dunn, Doctor and Mrs. Tripler, Messrs W. P. Mitchell, J. Chapsal, Charles Rickerby, Captain Frank Dunn, Mr. Albert Dousdebés, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Pollock, Lieut. Coker (R. A.), Mr. and Mrs. James J. Enslie, Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson (Commanding Asiatic Squadron U. S. N.), Captain G. W. Sumner (U. S. N.), General Julius Stabel (U. S. A.), Lieut. R. Wainwright (U. S. N.), Mrs. Wainwright and child, Lieut. R. G. Davenport (U. S. N.), Captain J. Young (Chief of Staff Asiatic Squadron U. S. N.), Mrs. J. Young, Mrs. Hussey and family, Mr. Ernest Deacon, Mr. L. Grafton Beckham, (H. M.'s 28th Regt.), Dr. J. Barry, Mr. R. F. Lindsell, (H. M.'s 28th Regt.), Lieut. George Talcott (U. S. N.), Mr. J. A. H. Schepel, and Mr. Horace G. Heimann.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 30, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Briscoe, 1,325, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Oct. 1, Jap. str. *Atago-Maru*, Thompson, 1,640, from the South, Troops, M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 1, Russ. corvette *Vladnick*, Captain Novosilsky, 1,069 tons, 8-guns, from Kobe.
Oct. 3, Brit. barq. *Hilder*, Oberg, 306, from Hakodate, General, to Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
Oct. 3, Ger. barq. *Friedrich Perthes*, Walter, 447, from Hakodate, General, to Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
Oct. 3, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Tanner, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 3, Ger. gun-boat *Nautilus*, Capt. Valois, 600 tons, 4-guns, from Nagasaki.
Oct. 4, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 9, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. S. S. Co.
Oct. 9, Jap. str. *Thabor*, Pendered, 600, from Kobe, Government Service.

Oct. 9, Jap. gun-vessel *Kasuga-Kuwan*, Capt. K. Isobé, 1,015 tons, from Kobe, Government Service.
Oct. 9, Jap. gun-vessel *Seiki-Kuwan*, Capt. Y. Inonyé, 850 tons, from Kobe, Government Service.
Oct. 10, Frch. str. *Tibra*, De Girard, 1,726, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. Co.
Oct. 10, Brit. str. *Glencarn*, Gasson, 1,270, from Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Oct. 11, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 11, Ger. barq. *Christine*, Weldfang, 540, from Hakodate, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
Oct. 11, Ger. barq. *Ta-Lee*, Bruhn, 342, from Hakodate, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28, Jap. str. *Meiji-Maru*, Peters, 1,010, for Hakodate, despatched by Lighthouse Department.
Sept. 29, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. Co.
Sept. 29, Ger. barq. *Fetisch*, Schmidt, 441, for Melbourne, Rice, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Sept. 29, Ger. 3-m. schr. *Friedrich*, Höyer, 295, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by H. Grauert.
Sept. 30, Brit. barq. *Undine*, Fawckner, 796, for Hongkong, Rice, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Sept. 30, Am. schr. *Ocean Pearl*, Grinnel, 190, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
Oct. 2, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
Oct. 4, Am. ship *Charter Oak*, Staples, 964, for Hongkong, Rice, despatched by China & Japan Trading Co.
Oct. 4, Brit. barq. *Eme*, Asala, 731, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Kniffer & Co.
Oct. 4, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Swain, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 4, Italian corvette *Cristoforo Colombo*, Count Napoleone Canevaro, 2,500 tons, 5-guns, for Cruise.
Oct. 5, Brit. barq. *Maitland*, Davies, 715, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Wilson & Robison.
Oct. 5, Am. ship *Messenger*, Gilkey, 1,100, for date, General, despatched by Japanese.
Oct. 6, Brit. ship *Lothair*, Orchard, 794, for Kobe, General, despatched by Messrs. Cornes & Co.
Oct. 6, H. R. M.'s *S. Modeste*, Capt. Buller, 14-guns, 60 H.P., 1,913 tons, for Cruise.
Oct. 6, Ger. brig *Oceanus*, Brorsen, 261, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
Oct. 7, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Tanner, 5,079, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 8, Am. barq. *Annie W. Weston*, Winsor, 740 for United Kingdom, Rice, despatched by E. B. Watson.
Oct. 9, Frch. str. *Tanais*, De la Marcelle, 1,735, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
Oct. 9, Brit. str. *Strathairly*, Cassap, 1,991, for Hiogo, General, despatched by H. Ahrens & Co.
Oct. 10, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145 for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Purdon and 3 children, Master C. Purdon, Mrs. and Mrs. H. V. Love, Miss Julia Crosby, Miss M. Campbell, Messrs. C. J. Melhuish, J. H. Longford, W. H. Metcalf, J. B. Eames, Evrode Emery, G. D. Lamill, Major R. C. Goff, Lieut. A. Solokoff, I. R. N., Lieut. A. C. McMichan, U. S. N., Dr. James Harris; and 8 Europeans and 55 Chinese in the steerage.
Per Brit. str. *Bombay* from Hongkong:—Lieut. R. Dinwiddie, R. N., Surg. C. F. Pollock, A. M. D., Mrs. Pollock, Lieut. Coker, R. A.; and 4 Chinese in the steerage.
Per Brit. barq. *Undine* for Hongkong:—Mr. J. Esdale.
Per Brit. str. *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Rickerby and child, Messrs. Tempest, Waller, Ah Swee; and 7 Chinese in the steerage.
Per Am. str. *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—Admiral Patterson, U. S. N., Dr. Kendleberger, U. S. N., Comdr. Sumner, U. S. N., Lieut. Davenport, U. S. N., Lieut. Wainwright, U. S. N., Mrs. Wainwright and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Enslie, Tozo Torita, M. Yakayama, Mrs. Taylor and 2 infants, F. C. Beencheat, D. W. Patterson, Bishop Wiley, wife and child, Rev. W. G. Benton, H. C. Luda, Abbott Lawrence, Jr., Julius Stabel, A. P. Kurns, John Tracy, G. T. Marsh

Mrs. O'Hara and family, Rev. Isaac Pierson, and wife, Miss L. R. Person, Miss H. F. Parmelee, Miss Julia N. Wilson, Rev. Isaac, K. Yakagawa, Miss Mary E. Barr, Miss S. J. Anderson, Mrs. E. J. Patterson and 2 children, Miss J. J. Flowers, H. H. Lowry, wife and child, N. Curtis, David Sears, D. L. Pickman, Fredrick Schjoth, R. D. Locke, M. S. Cooper, O. G. Sawyer, U. S. N., and O. Fiji in the cabin; and 7 Europeans and 7 Japanese in the steerage. For Hongkong: Rev. J. Bosguzzi and Mr. Fung Pak in the cabin; and 638 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Heinemann and child, Mr. and Mrs. Arnot, Mrs. Morse and 2 children, Miss Center, Madame Labastie, Generals Nodzu, Yamada, and Oyama, Drs. Brown and Gottburg, Messrs. Woods, a. n., Burchard, Hotham, Hildebrand, Jubin, 45 Japanese and 1 Japanese Lady and child in the cabin; and 1 European, 1 Chinese, and 544 Japanese in the steerage.

Per S. S. *Tokio-Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports. Bishop Wiley, wife and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson, Miss Pierson, Mrs. C. Alexander, Miss Jennie Chisman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lowry, 2 children and infant, Mrs. Flowers, Miss Flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Henry and 3 children, Miss Remusat, Miss Parmelee and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Focke, Mrs. Cornes, Baron von Gutschmid, Mr. F. Kelly, Mr. Foster, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Itami, Mrs. Teraiya, Sub-Lt. Afonassief, Lieut. Koltchack, Mrs. Larkin, and 2 children, Messrs. Muraiyama, Kunasigi, Fukumoto, Nishikawa, Kora, Rev. W. G. Beuton, Miss Barr, Mr. R. D. Locke, Mr. A. R. Kains, Mrs. Patterson and 2 children, Messrs. Hone, Sangster, Diok, Hatori, Honjo, Kishi, Mikadeya, Sakane, M. P. Kemperman, Y. Schjoth, K. Kilby, J. H. Gorman, Kunesigi, and Sona.

Per Am. str. *City of Peking* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Harman, Messrs. J. Macpherson Fung Pak, Revd. J. Borgazzi; and 641 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Keswick, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Huskisson and child, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arnst, Mrs. England and child, Mrs. Rappard and 8 children, Mrs. A. Grubel, Mr. and Mrs. Banfi, Messrs. Ch. Petit, Edal, Mayeda, Ohashi, Kato, Ughes, Smidt, Chiatellino, Isubuti, Ferrero, Pigeon, Kisaki, Sanokisaburo, Kichiyama, Takasio, Kakemoto, and T-akiya.

Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* from Hongkong: Messrs. Ernest Deacon, A. Kiser, and T. Espinez in the cabin; and 90 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Strathairly* for Hiogo:—Mr. Broadhurst, and 17 Japanese.

Per Frch. str. *Tibra* from Hongkong:—Mrs. Sutton, 4 children and servant, Messrs. Pellegrin, Schépel, Kleibolte, Lindson, Beckham, and Barry.

Per Jap. str. *Thabor* from Kagoshima, via Nagasaki and Kobe.—H. I. H. Prince Arisuzawa-no-Miya, Commander-in-Chief of forces, Admiral Kawamura, Commodore Ozawa, Toda, 1st Secretary to H. I. H., Akizuka, 2nd Secretary to H. I. H., Lieut. Eshia, Akayawa, Fukushima, and Paymaster Kogima.

Per Brit. str. *Glencarn* from London:—Mr. P. MoAnulty.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—General Stabel, U. S. Consul for Kobe, Lieut. Westphall, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Leon, Capt. Hardy, Messrs. Sakurai, Urano, Yamaruma, Ogawara, Yamashiki, Chouo, Watanabe, Izumi, Hashimoto, Heimann, Burnell, D. M. Kenway, Ishizaki, Yerada, Maeda, Loughran, Yenaguchi and Koto.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—H. Ex. Fushima, H. Ex. Skatschkoff, H. Ex. Soga, Miss Evelyn Frotheringham, Miss Jane Pie, Mr. and Mrs. Kobots, Messrs. Heimann, Wypar, Teissier, Sarvier, Lieut. G. Talcott, U. S. N., Kirby, Gorman, Kirkham, Ozier, Rieves, Stephen, and 56 Japanese in cabin; 2 Europeans, 1 Chinaman, 167 Prisoners, and 373 Japanese in the steerage.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Peking* reports:—Left San Francisco Sept. 12th, at 12 M. with 56 passengers cabin, 17 Europeans and 638 Chinese steerage, 26 bags U. S. mails, 443 pkgs. Treasure valued at \$774,411.84 2,411½ tons Freight. We bring for this port, Shanghai, &c., 54 passengers cabin and 17 steerage, 21 bags mail, 221 pkgs. specie valued \$303,799.29 and 247½ tons cargo. Have experienced thick and rainy weather during voyage, and with moderate gale on 26, 27 and 28th from North East.

The British steamer *Gaelic* reports:—Left Hongkong at 3 p.m. on the 2nd October. Experienced light variable winds throughout, passed the P. M. S. S. *City of Peking* at 10 a.m. on the 8th off Oosima. And arrived at Yokohama on the 9th at 11 a.m.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

Business in the Import market continues to be very much restricted. Cotton Yarns only show any activity; and for 16/24 and 28/32, a fair demand continues. In Woollens there is a slight inquiry for Mousselines and Blankets. Metals are very dull, what trifling demand there was having subsided.

The steamer *Glencarn*, from London via Hongkong, has arrived with general cargo. Transhipped cargo ex *Bokhara* and *Euphrate* from London, and *Ava* from Marseilles, is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.			REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.				
G. E. Grey Shirtings—				
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.40	to	1.80	Small business.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.80	to	2.20	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.57½	to	2.27½	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.05	to	2.55	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.20	to	2.40	Quiet.
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10	to	1.60	
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.40	to	2.65	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.60	to	2.25	
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.11½	to	0.13½	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.72½	to	0.85	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	7.50	to	8.50	
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.78	to	0.80	
Taffachelass 12 yds. 43 in. "	1.80	to	2.25	
COTTON YARN.				
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	28.50	to	32.00	Some business in 28/32 and 16/24.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	33.00	to	35.25	
Nos. 38 to 42 "	36.00	to	40.00	
Indian No. 20 "	29.00	to	29.50	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.				
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	15.00	to	16.00	Fair business at better prices.
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	11.00	to	12.00	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 31 in. "	3.75	to	4.70	
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.00	to	6.80	
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.10	to	7.00	
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½	to	0.18	
do. (Figured) "	0.80	to	1.50	
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50	to	0.60	
Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.60	to	0.75	
Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50	to	0.85	
Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.23½	to	0.32	Quiet.
Italian, 32 in. "	0.40	to	0.44	
Blankets, 7 lb. per lb.				Some business.
METALS AND SUNDRIES.				
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	2.80	to	3.50	Little doing.
do. Nail-rod "	2.75	to	3.40	
do. Hoop "	1.50	to	1.80	
do. Pig "	8.00	to	8.25	
Lead "	Stocks of all kinds estimated at 85,000 piculs. Market weak and business very limited.
Quicksilver ... .. "	.....		.....
Coal "				
Sugar, Jim pah. 1 per ton.	8.30	to	.....
do. Khih pah. 2 per picul.	7.50	to	7.70	
do. Kok pah. 3 "	6.80	to	7.00	
do. Kung fun. 4 "	6.00	to	6.80	
do. Formosa (bags) "	4.60	to	4.65	
do. (baskets) "	4.30	to	4.85	
do. Amoy Brown "	3.90	to	4.00	

EXCHANGE.

In consequence of a rise in India and China and large purchases of Silk, rates have steadily advanced since our last. A considerable business has been done both in Bank and Private Paper. A slight weakness is apparent at the close.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0½d.	ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....73
" " do.....Sight.....3s. 11½d.	" " Private.....10 days' sight.....73½
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0½d.	" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....1½ per cent.
" " Documents 6 do.....4s. 0½d.	" " Private.....10 days' sight.....1½ per cent dis.
" " Continental 6 do.....4s. 1d.	" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....95
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.07½	" Private.....30 days' sight.....97
" " do.....Sight.....4.97½	" NEW YORK.—Bank, Sight.....98
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.17½	" " Private.....30 days' sight.....97
" " Documents 6 do.....5.17½	

Gold Yen, 391. Silver Yen, 405. Kinsatz, 417½.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—In our last dated 28th ultimo, we noted a quiet market and a low range of prices: since then the change has been as great as unexpected. Improved Europeans advices caused buyers to enter the market eagerly, which enabled sellers to obtain daily higher rates, the advance being about \$80 per picul. The market closes quieter and buyers do not appear inclined to go on at the advance. Most of the business done has been in Hanks, Oshius have however commanded a good deal of attention. Settlements foot up to 2,200 bales, whilst arrivals during the period under review only amount to 950 bales, thus reducing the unsold stock on the market to 700 bales. Shipments since our last comprise the P. & O. S. S. on the 2nd instant, with 551 bales, and the French mail on the 9th with 1,107 bales, bringing up the export to 5,868 bales against 13,947 bales same period last season.

TEA.—Business has continued much on the same basis as reported in last issue, the demand running mostly on low grades which show an advance of from \$1 to \$1.50 per picul. Settlements for the interval amount to 5,600 piculs, and arrivals being generally on a very limited scale our stocks to hand are still further reduced. It seems now very likely that our total export from Japan will be some 2 million pounds less than that of last season.

The *Cremona* for New York via the Cape has obtained nearly her full complement, and will have despatch about 25th instant. The *Lothair* is expected to follow on the berth. Current rate of freight £2 per 40 cubic feet.

Since the above was in type the market is weaker, and a reduction of \$10 to \$20 per picul would be accepted.

RICE.—A considerable import business has been done lately. The *Fetisch* (barque) has taken 10,000 piculs to Melbourne, the barque *Undine* 18,000 piculs, the ship *Charter Oak* 20,257 piculs, and the P. M. Steamer *City of Peking* 5,955 piculs to Hongkong. 16,900 piculs have gone in the barque *Annie W. Weston* to England. The *Ching-too* will leave for Kobe shortly to load with grain for a Chinese port.

DESCRIPTION.								PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK:—									
Mayebashi	Hanks	1	to	2	...	...	...	\$ 590 to 610	
and	"	2			...	...	...	560 to 580	
	"	2½			...	...	...	540 to 555	
Shinshiu	"	3			...	...	...	525 to 535	
	"	3½	to	4	...	...	...	480 to 520	
Oshius, Best to medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530 to 560	
Hamatskis "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 to 480	
Kakedat "	extra	...	...	...	...	...	...	570 to 630	
TEA:—									
Common...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 10 to 12	
Good Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 to 14	
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 17	
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 to 21	
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 to 25	
Finest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 to 30	
Choice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 and upwards.	
SUNDRIES:—									
Awabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$24.00 to 33.00 per picul	
Beche-de-mer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.00 to 32.00	"
Bees'-wax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00 to 41.00	"
Camphor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.00 to 19.00	"
China Root	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.40 to 2.50	"
Coals, Japanese...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00 to 6.50 per ton.	
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.00 to 23.50 per picul.	
Cuttle Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00 to 16.00	"
Gall Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.50 to 9.00	"
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.30 to 1.40 per catty.	
" (100 a 120 " " )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00 to 1.20	"
Isinglass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 25.00 per picul.	
Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.00 to 38.00	"
Rapeseed Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.00 to 12.50	"
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00 to 2.30	"
Seaweed, Fine cut green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.90 to 3.30	"
" Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	"
" Large green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.30 to 2.50	"
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 34.00	"
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.90 to 2.00	"
Tobacco, Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00 to 9.00	"
Vegetable-wax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.00 to 12.50	"

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
UNITED STATES and EUROPE via San Francisco or Suez.

Per P. M. Str. "City of Peking."

YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1877.

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BIRTHS.

At Yokohama, on the 19th inst., Mrs. MACHADO, of a daughter.

At Tokio, on the 19th inst., Mrs. PIPER, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd August, at Sydney, New South Wales, by the Revd. Dr. McGibbon, JOHN SMEDLEY, of Yokohama, Japan, only son of Samuel Smedley of Woodlands, Bulli, to ANNIE, youngest daughter of the late John Casement of Ballacarraby, Douglas, Isle of Man.

DIED.

In Tokio, October 12th, MAUD M. PERRY, aged 8 years and 11 months.

October 17th, V. W. PERRY, Esq., aged 47 years, New York and San Francisco papers please copy.

Summary.

OUR last MAIL SUMMARY was dated the 12th ultimo, for despatch by the O. & O. Steamer *Gaelic*, which left for San Francisco on the afternoon of the 13th. Since then we have received the following mails:—

Per P. & O. Malacca, London, 31 Aug., arrd. 15 Oct.
" O. & O. Oceanic, S. Frisco, 29 Sept. " 21 Oct.
" M. M. Tanais, M'seilles, 17 Sept. " 21 Oct.
" P. & O. Sunda, London, 14 Sept. " 28 Oct.

And despatched the following:—

Per P. & O. Bombay, for Southampton.....16 Oct.
" M. M. Volga, for Marseilles.....23 Oct.
" P. & O. Malacca, for Southampton.....30 Oct.

LATEST telegraphic advices from London are to the 1st instant.

DURING the evening and night of the 11th ultimo a very severe gale, cyclonic in its character, swept down the coast. Yokohama encountered a large share though not the full force of the storm. In the harbour several of the vessels dragged their anchors. The German gunboat *Nautilus* came into collision with the Mitsu Bishi steamer *Nagoya Maru* (formerly the *Oregonian*), and sustained some damage to her own boats. The sudden fall of her mainyard, occurring during the collision, was the cause of some of the sailors sustaining slight injuries. The loading of the *Gaelic* having been interfered with and delayed by the storm, the departure of that vessel was postponed for several hours. The cargo of a couple of boats went to the bottom of the Bay, but was subsequently recovered. In a village close to Yokohama a tree fell, injuring a jinrikisha coolie so severely that he died soon afterwards, and breaking a Japanese cottage and so seriously injuring its two inmates, a man and a woman, that they, too, are said to have since expired. In Tokio very severe effects of the gale were experienced. The buildings of the National Exhibition in Uyeno sustained special damage. The front gates, which had been closed at 2.30 p.m., were blown open with great force; and a gust of wind carried away the roof of the Western Hall, damaged the Fine Arts Hall and other buildings, and destroyed or injured many of the articles on exhibition. All damages, however, were promptly, as far as possible, repaired when the gale had subsided, and two days afterwards the exhibition was open as before.

THE American barque *Annie W. Weston*, which sailed on the 8th ultimo for England, was caught in the storm of the 11th, and her cargo sustained such damage that she had to put back to this port, arriving on the 19th. Two of her crew died in the interval with all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera. The British barque *Ville de Lille*, was disabled in the same typhoon. A M.B. Co's steamer fell in with her and towed her into Owashi Bay, whence she has since been towed to Kobe.

CASES have been heard in the British, French, German, United States and native Courts. One Holm, convicted before the German Consul of having falsified delivery notes and stolen beer from his employers, Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand, Brewers, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

WE hear from Shanghai of the conviction of Mr. O. B. Bradford, U. S. Vice Consul and Postal Agent at that port, on a charge of tampering with a letter entrusted to him. An account of the trial will be found in our law reports.

THE shooting season opened officially on the 15th instant, from which day licences were issued on the same terms and conditions as last season. For a fee of \$10, subject to certain police restrictions, sportsmen can indulge their fancy within treaty limits to their heart's content.

THE cholera epidemic cannot be said to have ceased altogether; but it has considerably abated, as may be seen by reference to the official returns within published. The schools, public and private, which were closed as a measure of precaution, have nearly all been re-opened. Following the example of the Yokohama residents, the foreigners in Tokio have established a Board of Health.

AN ancient shell-heap, containing specimens of crockery and other relics of pre-historic man, having been discovered by Professor E. S. Morse, at Omori near Tokio, an interesting lecture on the subject was given by the Professor on the 13th ultimo, under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Japan.

DR. A. Goertz, surgeon to the Russian Legation, has been appointed to the post in the General Hospital rendered vacant by the death of Dr. E. Massais.

ATTEMPTS are being made to secure by subscription a monthly revenue for the maintenance of the General Hospital. Some agitation has been raised with a view to erecting in a suitable spot a special hospital for the accommodation of foreigners attacked by infectious diseases. The Government are said to have agreed to grant a site for the building.

THE worshipful master and officers of the Otentosama Lodge for the ensuing year have been installed.

THE Nobles' School in Tokio has been officially opened by H. M. the Mikado. Tomorrow being the birthday of His Majesty will be kept as a holiday by both natives and foreigners.

A CHINESE Ambassador is on his way hither from Shanghai, and is expected to arrive shortly.

THE Yokohama Race Club's autumn meeting will be held on the 7th inst. and following days. The Amateur Athletic sports will take place on the 13th; and the races of the Yokohama Racing Association on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd.

POLITICALLY the country is quiet. The trials of the rebels in the South have resulted in a number of convictions. The sentences passed have been some of death but mostly of hard labor for terms varying from one hundred days to ten years. On the whole the Government appear to be using their success with moderation. Shimadzu Hisamitsu is said to be about to repair to Tokio.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

"PENAL laws pressed are a shower of snares unto the people." This dictum has probably been endorsed by the common sense of that thinking portion of every nation that applies itself to the consideration of the well-being and happiness of its fellow-citizens.

It becomes then necessary while considering a system of criminal jurisprudence, to examine the machinery by which such system is worked. The best known systems of criminal judicial procedure, are one—the English, and the American which is founded upon the English, owing its origin to the jealousy of the Teuton race for the preservation of its liberties, intact from the influence of their princes, self-elected though they were. The love of liberty engendered of this jealousy has, though often clouded over and estranged, through successive struggles risen victorious over the kindred charms of feudalism, the venal blandishments of corruption, the behests of kingly license, and the apprehension of rivalry from the advance of alien and meretricious rule: the other, the system adopted by the nations of Latin race, which have followed the civil law in its theory and its forms.

The most noticeable distinctions between the criminal procedure of the two systems, consist in the status of the accuser at the commencement of a prosecution; and in the position of the accused, with regard, first, to the presumption of guilt or innocence, and secondly, to the obligation to, or exemption from, examination as a witness at his trial.

The want of a public prosecutor, of an official charged with the conduct of criminal prosecutions, has been long looked upon as one of the scandals of the law of England. The accuser, at his own risk and cost, lays the information before the magistrate, obtains a warrant to arrest the accused, collects the evidence necessary to procure the commitment of the accused for trial, (or in trivial cases which are within the cognisance of Justices of the Peace, his summary conviction) and is then bound over to continue the proceedings at trial unto conviction under heavy penalties in case of default, and for this purpose has to employ and pay an attorney to draw indictment, compile evidence, and complete the work he has begun. After a great expenditure of money, and of time often still more valuable, the farmer whose hen-roost has been robbed, the merchant who has been defrauded, the banker whose signature has been forged, at last, in the Queen's name, vindicate the majesty of the law. The accuser grumbles, and swears that next time the thief "med go free ere oi go to them domned 'size agin." It is a long time ere his turn again comes round. He is content to take his chance. Englishmen have grown up along with this bad system; and in spite of it, thanks to the integrity of the bench, reverence for judicial virtue awes down the rising indignation occasioned by individual hardship. No other reason can we see for the apathy that exists on this important question. For the last five years, a bill for the appointment of a public prosecutor has been, session after session, before the House of Commons under the charge of the Recorder of London; but is still numbered among the "innocents." "To leave each individual in the community the power of prosecuting for all offences, in the name of the Sovereign, but at his discretion, subject to the power of staying his proceedings, vested in the Sovereign, and at his own cost, subject

to the Court which tries the case allowing him reimbursement; to burden the injured party with the trouble and expense of bringing to justice him by whom he has been injured; to let wealthy offenders buy off their prosecutor, while poor men must stand their trial; to divide the responsibility of a culprit's escape, who ought to be convicted, and of an innocent man's vexation and trial, who ought never to have been tried, among three-and-twenty country gentlemen, or tradesmen in towns, while no professional man is answerable at all either for the omission or the oppression; this is the English system of prosecution, and anything so bad, we may safely affirm, exists in no other country under the sun." Thus wrote Lord BROUGHAM in 1861. The blot still remains. In Scotland the lord advocate, and his deputies, with the procurators fiscal, act as public prosecutors. America has her district attorney. Under the French Code, the process is prepared and the trial conducted by officials appointed by the state.

While the duty and responsibility of the accuser are so widely different, under the English and French Laws, the relative positions of accused persons are wider still. English law is in favour of the accused, a man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty by incontrovertible testimony, that is by evidence sufficient to carry conviction to the minds of twelve jurymen, whose verdict must be unanimous. The position of the accused is further strengthened by the rules of evidence relating to self-regarding and disregarding testimony. It is the well known maxim of English law that no man is bound to criminate himself. To allege that to answer a certain question would criminate himself excuses a witness from answering some questions which are found too pressing, even in civil cases. The evasion destroys the value of the testimony of the witness so far as the same is relevant to the issue before the jury, but the witness is protected. Applied to evidence in criminal trials, the rule forbidding the interrogation of the accused is of great value, especially so long as the prosecution of criminals is left to the discretion or illfeeling of individuals. Where a latitude is given to the examining authority, *corpus delicti* being established, the accused is placed in great jeopardy under the fire of an astute cross-examination. *Humanum est errare*. In every case where suspicion attaches against a man, there may be some links of circumstantial evidence in themselves sound, but not capable of being wrought into a chain without the self-inculpatory evidence of the accused: explanation is often more difficult to the man of honour, than to the criminal. Circumstances which the dictates of honour forbid the innocent man to disclose might be available for explanation, and the insidious questions relating to his conduct, or to his being at or near the place where, and at the time when, the crime was committed, remaining unanswered and unexplained carry inference of guilt home to the mind of the inexperienced observer. Under the inquisitorial system silence is a proof of guilt. Especially is this a hardship where the accused is deprived of the assistance of experienced counsel. The procedure of the French tribunals admits of the examination of the accused: a case of suspicion having been made out to the satisfaction of the *juge d'instruction*, the accused is obliged to answer the questions put to him, and is called upon to explain the suspicious circumstances weighing against him in the mind of the public prosecutor. Guilt is presumed against the

accused, and he has to prove his innocence:—often a task of difficulty to the experienced man; almost impossible to the weak and unlearned. Some learned jurists have lately advocated the adoption in English law of the rule admitting the evidence of the accused as exculpatory on his own behalf, alleging that the difficulty imposed upon the guilty by the necessity of submitting to cross-examination would be more than compensated by the opportunity of explanation which would be afforded to the accused. They do not extend their recommendation to the adoption of the compulsory examination of the accused: and they forget that silence on the part of the accused even upon the advice of counsel would lead to presumption of guilt. In a recent *cause célèbre* in England would the accused have been in a better position if he had been allowed to give evidence on oath, and have said "the woman tempted me and * *"? To his honour he declined to put such words into the mouth of counsel! The story of Susannah and the Elders is often cited by writers on the law of evidence as an instance of the advantage of the cross-examination of witnesses apart from each other, to the cause of justice. Possibly, it is so cited because it is a case familiar to all. Had the order of procedure been changed, and had Susannah had to submit to an inquisitorial examination, how would she have fared? how explained her presence in the garden under the equivocal circumstances which were alleged against her? If instead of the examination of the Elders, she had been offered the opportunity of giving her evidence in explanation of the circumstances, she would in bashful modesty have hung her head confused and speechless. Her silence would have given consent to her guilt.

In considering the criminal procedure of Japan it is useful to see how the rules of procedure of other nations bear upon the same or relative points: useful as a guide to show what emendations would be desirable to achieve the success the Japanese are striving for, to make their judicial system a pattern for that of other nation. The investigation is of little vital importance to foreigners at the present time, while they live under the jurisdiction of their own several consulates at the open ports. But it may become a means of removing the repugnance which foreigners have to live under the native rule, and on the other hand to allay the unfounded jealousy of the native Government. When the revision of treaties becomes advisable mutual concessions may render possible the excision of the extra-territorial clauses. At present the remark, "there are more Japanese in Japan than there are foreigners," holds good; and if the welfare of the majority is to be considered to the exclusion of that of a minority, the native may be ruled or misruled as his master pleases.

Chapters VII, VIII, XII, XIII of the Japanese Codes (we quote from Mr. LONGFORD's Summary) respectively refer to the administration of the criminal law.

Chapter VII enacts that any magistrate who neglects or declines to receive, and immediately act upon, an information containing a charge of violent robbery, murder, shall be punished by penal servitude for 70 days; if the charge contained be an offence against the provisions of the laws against "controlling and fighting," or breach of "domestic law," the punishment is in a lower degree; and, again, no magisterial officer can take cognisance of an information laid before him, if either of the parties interested

in it is in any way related to him, or has stood towards him in the position of either teacher or pupil; and all officials involved in any dispute concerning marriage, pecuniary transactions, lands and tenements are to plead through, and cause their cases to be conducted by, a member of their household, and not to interfere personally in the cause. These provisions, together with those on bribery and corruption contained in Chapter VIII, ought to secure the purity of the bench from bias, whether the result of nepotism or corruption. The punishments for bribery are regulated according to the scale made in cases of robbery and theft with certain mitigations,—we should be glad to know that this classification had been made by the Japanese, and not by the translator for the simplification of his work; the offence of bribery if classed in the same category with robbery and theft would soon cease to be regarded as a venial impropriety, but be regarded as a “very disgraceful” offence. The punishments for bribery are severe, but unless public opinion combines to put it down, severity will be thrown away. Moreover the official must be placed above temptation or suspicion of bribery. We once heard a Chinaman object to go before a court, which was presided over by a very worthy celestial, on the ground of necessity of making so many presents. As he expressed it:—“that man wage belong 800 taels one year, two piecey secretary have got, he pay each man 1,000 tael. How fashion can do?” Bribery is of three kinds, viz., “bribery for an unlawful object,” “bribery for a lawful object,” and “pecuniary malversation.” The first offence is clear enough. It is committed by an official who receives a present from a suitor, either as a bribe on the specific under tanding that he shall commit an act of injustice, or as a reward for an act of injustice already committed for the benefit of the giver, or by one “who, on the false plea of public service levies any unjust or unlawful contribution and appropriates it to his own benefit, or who by threats and violence extorts money from persons under his jurisdiction.” The description of the second offence is not so clear. Before reading the section we could not guess what could constitute bribery for a lawful purpose, and at same time be a crime; the section seems to be aimed at tardy officials who require an inducement to perform their functions; and, while it punishes the acceptance of a *douceur* for such purpose, the law provides no remedy (as far as we can see) to cure the complaint. With the proverbial disregard of time which characterizes the nation, some pur is necessary; we give the section *verbatim*, as it is not a long one:—“The second offence is one of which an official shall be convicted who receives or agrees to receive a present on the specific understanding that he shall, for the sake of the giver, commit some act which is not in itself an injustice; who levies, though without using the plea of public service, any unjust contribution for his own benefit; who on the strength of his influence and authority borrows or solicits money from the people under his jurisdiction; who receives from a foreigner any present other than that of *ententes* or such articles as may be reasonably supposed to be given as mementoes of friendly intercourse, or who, if a police officer suppresses the discovery of, and appropriates any stolen property that may have come into his possession in the course of the discharge of his duty.” The last offence is very like theft: it certainly would not be styled lawful

even in Scotland Yard at the present time. The section mentions for the second time in the Codes the presence of foreigners; and we are glad to find that our national proclivities are so far considered that an official may safely accept an invitation to dinner; and that we may “stand a bobby a drink.” The third kind of offence under this head consists of doing similar acts on the part of any person, whether official or not, when done, more in the sly style of “undue influence” than of open bribery.

Chapter XII, headed “Arrest,” deals with offences relating to the non-execution or mis-execution of arrest warrants by police officers, resistance to police officers in the execution of their duty, escape and aiding the escape of prisoners, and the maltreatment of prisoners. It is interesting to find that criminals are very slippery fellows; and that policemen have the usual failing of eyesight caused by looking in the opposite direction from that in which the thief has gone.

Chapter XIII is headed Judgment and Imprisonment. Mr. Longford in his summary of this subject has given a very instructive account of the proceedings which take place at the trial of a prisoner. Information of the commission of an offence having been given to the police authorities, and the arrest of the accused effected by them, a report in writing of the circumstances attending the offence and the capture is made to the public prosecutor, who from the information thus afforded him prepares a formal charge against the accused. The charge is laid before a magisterial officer who proceeds to interrogate the accused; this is the preliminary examination before trial, or in trivial cases the magistrate has power to convict summarily. In this examination, as at the trial, the prisoner is the first witness examined, and every effort is made to extract a confession from him: it is not quite clear whether torture is admitted as part of this examination, or only at the trial. If a confession of guilt cannot be obtained from the prisoner, the prosecutor is then required to produce evidence, and upon this and the result of the examination of the accused, he is either released or committed for trial. If committed for trial he is sent before the principal local court of the prefecture within the jurisdiction of which the arrest was made. These Courts are formed by president, judge, examining officer, and clerk. Before such a Court the prisoner is submitted to a stricter examination than before, in which the right of resorting to torture is still recognised by the Codes; for there is a “minute description of the implement” the “investigation whip,” a whip three feet long, one and a half inches in circumference, and half an inch in diameter, made of three strips of bamboo the knots of which have been planed off, bound tightly together with hempen rope; a very nice implement indeed, one thoroughly applicable to the merits of a convicted garrotter or violator of women, or wife-kicker, but an atrocity when applied to extract confession from an accused and possibly innocent man. The result of the examination is thus described by Mr. Longford “When the examining officer is satisfied that he has ascertained the whole truth of the case, he causes his clerk, who besides the prisoner, jailer, and witnesses while actually giving evidence, has been the only person in Court during the trial, to draw up a full statement of it which he submits to the judge.” The judge pronounces the crime and awards sentence, taking into consideration extenuating circumstances if any; the judgment is submitted to the president, who

directs sentence to be carried out. In the event of a capital sentence the judgment and sentence are submitted to the Emperor. This Chapter provides justly severe penalties for judges who knowingly give false judgments. The two great blots in this system of trial are the retention of torture, and the want of publicity of the proceedings. With publicity given to the proceedings the severity of the law against unjust judgments might be relaxed. Public opinion would provide the best safeguard. That torture is still retained in the Codes as a means of extracting confession is a disgrace. That it is retained is clear first from the description of the whip to which we have already referred, and secondly from the direction that “pregnant women whom it may be necessary to torture are to be given to the custody of their husbands, and the torture is not to be inflicted until the lapse of 100 days after delivery” (Chapter XIII offences connected with the trial of women.) “An officer violating this law shall be punished with penal servitude for 90 days, for 1½ years if the infliction of torture produces miscarriage, and for 10 years if the woman dies under it.” Since the publication of the Codes there has been no ordinance issued abolishing torture, although the native press have been instructed to say that the practice of it has been discontinued.

LEAKAGE.

IN the recent suit, *BEATO v. THOMSON*, for damage to goods during transit from London on board the *Atholl*, the defendant's counsel argued that the bill of lading exempts the ship from responsibility for leakage, and relied upon that as one of the principal grounds of defence. The Acting Law Secretary, in giving judgment, referred to the defendant's contention in the following words:—“Then, as to the question whether it was caused by any negligence of the master, Mr. NESS contends that the exception of leakage throws the onus of proof on the plaintiff. Now, if ‘leakage’ in a bill of lading, means damage to goods by leakage from other goods, this contention is right. But it does not appear to me that that is what ‘leakage,’ in a bill of lading means,” and dismissed it from further consideration as irrelevant to the issue.

The numerous claims made against steamers arriving at this port, for damage to cargo arising from various causes, render every decision, bearing upon the arguments advanced for the purpose of reducing the liability of the vessel, of great importance; and, as the learned judge did not positively overrule that portion of the defence grounded upon non-liability for damage to cargo caused by leakage from other cargo, the following judgment recently delivered elsewhere may be of common interest.

Tuesday, February 6th, 1876.

THRIFT v. YOULE.

APPEAL FROM INFERIOR COURT.

Shipping—Bill of lading—“Not accountable for leakage.”

The common form in a bill of lading “not accountable for leakage” exempts the shipowner only from loss to the leaky package, and not from damage done to other packages by a liquid escaping.

Appeal from the City of London Court.

The plaintiff was a shipowner; the defendant an owner of cargo on board the plaintiff's ship.

The action was brought for balance of freight due under a bill of lading under which the plaintiff carried in his ship from Villa Real in Portugal to London 1100 barrels of sardine oil and 106

bundles of palms, undertaking to deliver the same in London on payment of 200l. freight. The bill of lading also contained the exception, "Not accountable for rust, leakage, or breakage." The ship duly arrived in London, when it was found that by the leakage of one of the oil casks the palms had been injured, and that the cargo was otherwise damaged. The defendant paid the freight less an amount sufficient to cover the damage sustained. The plaintiff proceeded in the City of London Court for the balance of freight, and the defendant thereupon gave notice under the County Court Orders 1875, Order 10, rule 1, of a counter claim for the damage sustained by bad stowage and the leakage to the amount of 23l. 0s. 6d.

At the hearing before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, that learned judge gave judgment for the plaintiff for 6l. 15s. 9d., finding that the plaintiff was entitled to 12l. 10s. 10d. for balance of freight, but that the defendant was entitled to 5l. 15s. 1d. for the bad stowage, but he held that the damage to the palms by leakage was covered by the bill of lading, and that the plaintiff was not responsible for it, at the same time giving leave to the defendant to move to set aside the verdict and enter judgment for the defendant for 10l. 9s. 8d. The defendant having obtained a rule at chambers accordingly.

Charles Hall, for the plaintiff, showed cause.—The words "leakage and breakage" are not limited to what takes place within the package or cask. Taken in their natural sense they exempt the ship from all liability resulting from leakage or breakage.

The Hélène, 1 Bro. & L. 429; 2 Mar. Law Cas. O. S. 390.

The Nepoter, L. Rep. 2 A. & E. 375; 3 Mar. Law Cas. O. S. 355.

McLeod, for the defendant.—This is the first time it has been contended that this common form of a bill of lading could cover damage done by leakage of other goods. The cases cited are not applicable.

Grove, J.—I am of opinion that the rule must be made absolute. By the bill of lading the shipowner is "not accountable for rust, leakage, or breakage." That means to say that if casks or packages break or leak the shipowner is not responsible for the damage to those casks or packages or their contents. But there is nothing in the words to release a shipowner from other consequences of that leakage. In the case of "rust" that would be very unlikely to damage anything but the thing itself, and we may fairly conclude that the other words are intended to cover only damage to the package broken, leaking, or rusty, and not the consequences of that damage. The shipowner says he will not undertake that the goods will not rust, break, or leak, but nothing further. To allow a shipowner to avoid the consequences of leakage from one package to the rest of his cargo would be a very formidable affair, and we are not warranted in doing so upon the authority of the cases cited to us. In *The Hélène* (*ubi sup.*) it was only decided that the loss of oil by leakage, however great, so long as it happened without negligence, was covered by the word "leakage" in the bill of lading. In *The Nepoter* (*ubi sup.*), Sir R. Phillimore held that the words would not cover damage by leakage if it was caused by neglect of proper precautions on the part of the shipowner.

Denman, J.—The natural interpretation to be put upon the word "leakage," in the connection in which it appears before us, is the diminution in quantity of the article itself. The word is merely intended to protect shipowners from the liability for damage to packages containing liquids. It is not intended to protect the shipowner from injury to other parts of the cargo resulting from the leakage. The decision of Sir R. Phillimore is in accordance with our views, because he declined to extend the meaning of "leakage," and confined it to damage to the thing itself. We decline to extend the meaning of the word.

Rule absolute with costs.

—*Aspinall's Maritime Law Cases.*

THE Kencho official reports of deaths from cholera since our last mail issue, are as follows:—

From midnight 8th to midnight 9th ultimo
In Yokohama - - - - - 8
In the vicinity (Uraga, Yokos'ka, Kamakura) - - - - - 11

RETURNS of cholera cases in the foreign settlement from 20th Sept. to 10th Oct. (The Japanese mentioned are those in foreign employ only.)

Number of cases.....Foreigners 10
" "Japanese 6
RecoveredForeigners 4
"Japanese 1
Under treatmentForeigners 2
"Japanese 1

From midnight 9th to midnight 10th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 6

In the vicinity (Uraga, Yokos'ka, Kamakura) - - - - - 4

From midnight 10th to midnight 11th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 16

In the vicinity (Uraga, Yokos'ka, Kamakura) - - - - - 3

From midnight 11th to midnight 12th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 6

In the vicinity (Uraga, Yokos'ka, Kamakura) - - - - - 1

From midnight 12th to midnight 13th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 6

In the vicinity (Uraga, Yokos'ka, Kamakura) - - - - - 3

From midnight 13th to midnight 14th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 12

In the vicinity - - - - - 5

From midnight 14th to midnight 15th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 4

In the Vicinity - - - - - 5

From midnight 15th to midnight 16th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 13

In the Vicinity - - - - - 7

From midnight 16th to midnight 17th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 10

In the Vicinity - - - - - 0

From midnight 17th to midnight 18th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 7

In the Vicinity - - - - - 8

From midnight 18th to midnight 19th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 9

In the vicinity - - - - - 6

From midnight 19th to midnight 20th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 15

In the vicinity - - - - - 6

From midnight 20th to midnight 21st ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 12

In the vicinity - - - - - 14

From midnight 21st to midnight 22nd ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 8

In the vicinity - - - - - 4

From midnight 22nd to midnight 23rd ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 4

In the vicinity - - - - - 2

From midnight 23rd to midnight 24th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 4

In the vicinity - - - - - 5

From midnight 24th to midnight 25th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 10

In the vicinity - - - - - 7

From midnight 25th to midnight 26th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 8

In the vicinity - - - - - 8

From midnight 26th to midnight 27th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 9

In the vicinity - - - - - 10

From midnight 27th to midnight 28th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 5

In the vicinity - - - - - 3

From midnight 28th to midnight 29th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 9

In the vicinity - - - - - 6

From midnight 29th to midnight 30th ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 5

In the vicinity - - - - - 5

From midnight 30th to midnight 31st ulto.

In Yokohama - - - - - 2

In the vicinity - - - - - 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Tokio on the night of the 10th Oct. at 11.30, a fire broke out on the premises of a timber merchant at Mita, Koganji Mon. No. 25, at the foot of the hill on which stands the former British Legation. In spite of the rain, which was falling in torrents, and the absence of wind, the flames were not extinguished until several houses had been destroyed.

By the *Nagoya Maru* we are in receipt of full particulars of the recent accident upon the Kobe and Osaka Railway; by which it appears to have been not nearly so serious as was at first supposed from the garbled and exaggerated accounts published here. By some error (on whose part is not yet clearly ascertained) a special train of empty carriages left Nishinomiya Station for Kobe before the ordinary train from Kobe had arrived, and came in collision with the latter between Nishinomiya and Sumiyoshi Station. One guard and a fireman were killed; the two engine-drivers, and one fireman severely wounded; but no other person was injured in any respect. The two locomotives, and several carriages in either train, were of course considerably damaged. A searching investigation into the cause of the premature despatch of the empty carriage special train is being made at Kobe.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held on October 10th, 1877, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Resolved:—That in the death of our colleague Dr. E. Massais, brought about by cholera, the result of exposure to infection, voluntarily incurred in his devotion to the public welfare; this organization, and the community as well, have sustained a severe loss, as his professional skill and high personal qualities had endeared him to all who knew him.

Resolved:—That the members of the Board of Health tender their sincere sympathy to the family and friends of our lamented colleague.

(Signed) STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
Secretary of Board of Health.

THE *Hiogo News* of the 3rd October states that no notification had so far appeared on the subject of shooting licences. Its remarks on the subject are one answer to those sportsmen who complained here of the shooting season commencing officially on the 15th instead of the 1st October:—

It has been the practice here to commence *pro forma* on the 1st of October, though for full four weeks after that pheasant shooting involves immense labor under a sun far too hot to be pleasant, for a very small return. In the absence of any notification from the Government, a few enthusiasts did, we believe, go out on Monday morning, just "to keep up the charter," but as yet, except for the first hour after daylight, the toil must be so great in this kind of country as to destroy the pleasure, for which reason the delay of another fortnight at least in the issue of licenses will be no practical injury or deprivation to anybody whatever. As to the head of game in the neighborhood, we have the same conflicting accounts as usual before the rice is cut, and no certain conclusions can be drawn from such opposite facts as one man flushing half a dozen birds in ten minutes and another drawing a favorite bit of cover blank. Many of this year's birds are, besides, not yet full grown, and on the whole we do not think that any one will lose any appreciable amount of sport who is content to wait for at least two or three weeks more before commencing his season.

H. I. H. PRINCE ARISUGAWA-NO-MIYA WAS, on the 10th ult., appointed to the command-in-chief of all the Imperial armies, the same high post as was held by the late Marshal Saigo, previous to the Satsuma rebellion.

FORTUNATELY for Yokohama, the gale on the 11th of last month was not of very long duration, or we should have had, in all probability, the painful task of enumerating many more cases of damage to life and property than we now have to chronicle. As it is the destruction has been considerable. The steamers in harbour got up steam before the severest part of the gale came on, and so were able to resist the force of the wind, with the exception of the German gunboat *Nautilus*. Three schooners, the *Otsego*, *Reindeer*, and *Beatrice*, however, were not so fortunate. The *Otsego* dragged her anchor and came into collision with the *Mary Jane*, doing some trifling damage, and then drifted to the stern of that vessel, where she managed to hold fast. The *Beatrice* drifted past the French mail steamer and almost as far as the *Elisabeth* before she was brought up. The *Reindeer* became entirely unmanageable, and went ashore below Kanagawa, where she now lies. The Pacific Mail tug, in going to the assistance of some cargo boats, had two men washed overboard, but they were rescued. One cargo boat went to the bottom, and two others over to Kanagawa. The *Parmenio* being altogether without, or with very little, ballast, seemed at times to be in imminent danger of capsizing, and great anxiety was felt for her safety until the storm had somewhat abated. The *Nautilus* was lying a short distance in front of the *Nagoya Maru*, and was observed by the officers of the latter vessel to be drifting. The *Nagoya Maru* gave out as much chain as possible in order to avoid the threatened collision, but all to no purpose. On came the German gun-boat striking almost broadside on the cat-heads of the *Mitsu Bishi* steamer, and down came the main-yard of the man-of-war with a crash, injuring some of the men. Two boats belonging to the *Nautilus* were smashed, and some other damage was done. A detachment of native police, with a number of coolies armed with ropes and boat-hooks, were told off for duty and took up their station at the English hatoba. But as the wind blew off the land their services were not likely to be required in that quarter, unless, indeed, they had been

needed to rescue some rather venturesome foreigners. On shore the damage done was pretty equally distributed, and was confined mostly to fences, plaster and roofs. The bund, after the gale was over, presented anything but a picturesque appearance from the destruction to fences; and in Main Street some of the buildings do not look quite so handsome to-day as they did yesterday morning; and the once elaborate signboard of a certain tradesman bears unmistakable evidences of having suffered. Some buildings in the swamp suffered severely; and the large iron shed at No. 202 is almost completely wrecked. At the English Hatoba a sampan and two foreign boats were caught up by a gust and carried over the wall into the sea. Many fences and gardens on the Bluff are complete wrecks; and several dwellings have suffered more or less severely. When the gale was at its height a large pine tree, in the neighbourhood of the Miokoji temple, and overhanging the village of Kitagata at the rear of the Bluff Gardens, broke off about three feet from the ground and fell on a Japanese dwelling, smashing it to atoms. The occupants, a man and his wife, were both severely injured, a bough pinning the man to the ground, and it was with great difficulty that he was extricated. His injuries are so severe that his life is despaired of. An old jinrikisha coolie was passing at the time the tree fell, and was knocked down by it. He was picked up and carried to the hospital at Noge yama, but died at about eight o'clock last night. In the neighbourhood of Homoku several houses were destroyed, but no lives lost.

TOKIO experienced severe effects from the gale. The *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* says: A heavy gale and rain storm visited Tokio and the vicinity, and effected more or less serious damage in all directions. The buildings of the National Exhibition at Ueno sustained special injury. Several trees planted in a row along each side of the Hirokoji (Square Road), close to the Ueno Gardens, were torn up by the roots, and numbers of trees, both large and small, in the gardens were broken or blown down. The mound in the garden, through which the wooden pipes bringing water from the lake Shinobazu to the fountain, was injured for a considerable distance, and inundated the roads. Numerous vases of all sizes, containing valuable plants, were tossed about hither and thither in the Exhibition Gardens. The front gate was closed at 2.30 p.m.; but soon afterwards the two leaves forming the gate were forced open with tremendous violence, and a gust of wind rushed into the Western Hall, laden with small pebbles and branches of trees. This carried away in one moment the roof for the space of about 120 feet, and threw it down close to the Zoological Hall. Not much damage was done to the articles on exhibition, which were removed to the Machinery Hall. The roof of the Western Hall was however entirely ruined. The officials and about sixty coolies worked hard to protect property. One official and five coolies were injured more or less seriously. The Fine Arts Hall and other buildings were damaged a little. Four or five days will be required to complete the repairs. The *Choya Shinbun* says:—The long structures, now inhabited by newly enlisted troops, and lately occupied by the Public Works Department, were hurled to the ground, and many people inside were wounded. Not a single wooden or bamboo fence is to be seen undamaged; and the roofs of the houses in Akasaka and other elevated positions have been stripped of their tiles.

MR. DENISON, U. S. Acting Consul, has received a letter from the Hon. Jno. A. Bingham stating that shooting licenses will be issued to American citizens on substantially the same terms as last year.

THE cargo of two boats, which were wrecked during the late gale while coming off from the *Glencarn*, has been recovered and is now stored in the Government godowns at Kanagawa. It consists principally of bale goods. The contents of another boats, being iron, are still at the bottom of the harbor, and will have to be recovered by divers.

WE see in the *Hiogo News* Shipping List that Messrs. Browne & Co. have despatched, on the 15th October, the British steamer *Yorkshire*, 1,771 tons, from Kobe with a cargo of rice for Madras, the first direct shipment, we believe, of that grain from Japanese ports to India. Chinese in Kobe have sent the British schooner *Iris* with wheat to Amoy.

A FOREIGN passenger by the *Hiroshima Maru* from Kobe states that he is convinced that no cases of cholera have declared themselves on board. The three hundred prisoners, more or less, who were brought by her were very closely crowded together; and two of them died on the passage between Kobe and this. The vessel has not been put in quarantine; but, as a precautionary measure, as soon as the cargo is discharged will be fumigated.

THE *Annie W. Weston*, which put back on the 19th ult., sailed on the 8th with a cargo of rice for the United Kingdom. Two cases of what is supposed to have been Asiatic cholera declared themselves among the crew. One man, Thomas Thompson, died on the 10th, and the other, Andrew Croylston, survived till the day after. On the 11th the vessel encountered the typhoon; and, after making very heavy weather, fell into the trough of the sea and took in a great deal of water. The cargo is all damaged, and seventy-five tons were thrown overboard. All is well on board now; and the barque, which, under the inspection of Dr. Tripler, has been thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, is lying some distance out in the harbour. We subjoin an account given by Captain Winsor of the events of his short voyage:—

"We encountered on the 11th Oct. about 70 miles off the Kii Channel, almost the entire strength of the cyclone which passed over Yokohama on the afternoon of the same date. The vessel having been thrown on her beam ends, a large quantity of water got into the hold through the fore-castle; and the captain supposes a great part must have found its way through the ventilators also, as these project above the deck. It took the entire crew nearly two days after the gale abated to free the ship from the water which she had made; and as she has been tight since then, it may be inferred that the greater part was taken in from the deck. Some sails were cut away. All the fittings about the deck, such as water casks, the loose things about the fore-castle, sailors' bags and clothing, and a great quantity of stores in the cabin were lost, the sea having full play; but fortunately the hull of the ship suffered no material injury, and the spars all held out well.

"About twelve hours before the height of the storm, one of the seamen was seized with violent pain in the bowels and cramp, and after a few hours died; and during the worst of the gale another man was taken ill with the same symptoms and died very speedily. The Captain had the bodies thrown overboard; and

every particle of their bedding and clothing that was left in the fore-castle was also thrown into the sea. The two men mentioned were the stoutest and healthiest of the crew, and had been in the vessel since she left New York. It is presumed that a large portion of the cargo is damaged, as the smell arising from the hold is very nauseous.

"The lowest reading of the barometer during the storm was 29° 36'. The wind was from S. S. E. to S. W."

It is worth mentioning for the instruction of those who grumble at the information contained in Reuter's telegrams, at the same time as they pay no subscription, especially with reference to the result of the French elections, that the telegram dated the 16th October must have been despatched from London early on the morning of that day, by which time the results of the voting in the different arrondissements on the 14th could hardly have been compiled and compared in Paris. We may mention, too, that telegrams are coming through very slowly. A private one dated London, 16th ult., 7.30 p.m., and sent direct, was only received on the 19th at 4 p.m. The remarks which have been made come with a specially bad grace from the source from which they emanated.

We subjoin the score of the base-ball match played on the 18th October.

YOKOHAMA AND VISITORS.

	O.	R.
Van Buren	P 2	3
Curtis	1 B 1	3
Churchill	L F 4	3
Denison	C 0	4
Leeds	S S 1	3
Merriman	2 B 2	4
Rice	R F 2	0
Tripler	C F 6	0
Hall	3 B 3	3

21 23

TOKIO AND FLEET.

	O.	R.
Augur	P 3	1
Stevens	3 B 3	1
Lacy	2 B 3	1
Keeler	C F 4	0
Strange	L F 2	0
Mudgett	C 0	1
Patterson	S S 3	0
Lagden	1 B 2	1
Lawrence	R F 1	2

21 7

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Y'hama & Visitors	4	1	5	5	5	2	1—23
Tokio and Fleet	0	0	1	1	3	1	1—7

Owing to the inability of several of the Tokio men to be present, this game resulted in an easy victory for Yokohama and Visitors. Only seven innings were played, when the game was called in on account of darkness.

THE meeting of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club took place at the Y. U. Club on the evening of the 17th ult., the object being to consider the advisability of rebuilding the boat-house, to meet the requirements of the Club. As many honorary members have joined for the sake of bathing during the summer months, the present boat-house is too small to accommodate all with comfort.

Mr. Dodds, being called to the chair, explained to those present the Committee's scheme, and read a statement of finance, which showed a balance in hand, but not sufficient for building purposes.

During the late gale the house was almost entirely unroofed, and as expensive repairs were necessary, it was considered the best course to seize the opportunity and reconstruct the building on a larger scale. For this purpose a sum of about \$1,000 more than the funds in hand is required, and having settled the question as to rebuilding in the affirmative, some little time was taken up in arranging as to how this should be done. Ultimately it was proposed and carried that the committee should be empowered to raise a sum not exceeding \$1,000 at a rate of interest not more than 10 per cent. per annum, in the best way they think fit. It is calculated that this loan can be paid off within three years.

A question then arose as to the amount of ground required. The plan kindly made by Mr. McRitchie was for a house thirty-four feet in width, and the ground to be six *ken*, or thirty-six feet, this leaving only a foot on both sides. This was thought not sufficiently wide in case of fire occurring in any building that might be erected on either side, and it was proposed that a larger piece of land be rented to allow of a clear space of at least 6 feet on each side. This met with no little opposition, and the dinner-gong sounding, the majority of the members departed without having decided the question. The meeting was now reduced to some ten members when it was pointed out that although the new house had been decided on, and the question of raising the necessary funds settled, that the committee had not been authorized to rent the ground required. The old agreement, being from month to month, was very unsatisfactory, and it was understood by the meeting that the committee could now get the ground required on the site of the present boat-house, obtaining a lease for a term of five years, terminating however at the option of the Japanese Government, should they require it. (This same clause is in the M. B. M. S. S. Co.'s lease with the owner, for the land they have beyond). The length of notice to be given by the Japanese authorities, when they want the ground, for the boat-house to be moved was not stated, but these details will no doubt be satisfactorily arranged before the lease is entered into.

Some of the propositions would have been more fully discussed if the Committee had been a little more punctual in their attendance, but this unfortunately is not a fault apparently of members of this Club.—*Communicated.*

THE Agent of the P. & O. Company has received authority from the Hongkong office to receive on board vessels of the Company Japanese Mails either direct from the Imperial Japanese Post Office or through the British Post Office.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Hiroshima, under date the 10th ult., sends us the following items of news:—

On the evening of Saturday, the 7th instant, while the carpenters and other workmen employed in erecting the new Kencho buildings, which are to be in European style, were collecting their tools &c., preparatory to returning to their homes, a large beam, forty feet in length, and two feet in circumference, which had that day been placed in the roof of the building, fell with a terrific crash, killing three of the men on the spot, and injuring

more or less severely, twenty-seven others. The wounded men were at once conveyed to the hospital, where every attention was paid them.

As an instance of the superstition existing among the lower class Japanese, it is said that a large and black cloud was observed by the workmen to be hovering over the building a few minutes previous to the accident, and which, after the accident, suddenly disappeared. This strange phenomenon was at once put down as the reason of the catastrophe, which was believed to have been sent by the gods as a punishment on the men, for some crime committed by them. The survivors have since paid a visit to the temples dedicated to their respective deities, and there pledged themselves to reform, and lead a good life for the future.

Four cases of cholera have occurred in Hiroshima, three of the victims being garrison soldiers. They were at once removed to a small island, distant about 2 *ri* from the town. In the event of any fresh cases occurring the sufferers will immediately be conveyed to the same place. The fourth case, that of a jinrikisha coolie, proved fatal, the poor fellow dying two hours after seizure.

The Kencho officials are using every means in their power to stop the progress of the disease. Orders have been issued prohibiting the sale of *kaki*, and many other kinds of fruits. The floors of the public places have been liberally sprinkled with carbolic acid, and the surroundings plentifully strewn with chloride of lime. The noxious open drains, running in front of the dwellings of the poor, everywhere so plentiful in the interior, have all been covered over with boards, and other measures taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

Any poor person, applying at the house of any of the native doctors, will be supplied with disinfectants, free of charge. It is to be hoped these precautionary measures will at once put an end to the contagion.

The annual meeting for the installation of the Worshipful Master of Otentosama Lodge No. 1263 for the ensuing year was held on Saturday evening, the 20th ult., in the Masonic Hall. About thirty-five brethren, members of the lodge and their visitors, were present. Among them were the R. W. Brother C. H. Dallas, D. G. M. for Japan, and W. P. M. Bourne, Weiller, Singleton, Freame, Crane, Stone, Cox and Langfeldt. The ceremony of installing the new master, Brother Henry Moss, having been concluded, he proceeded to the investiture of his officers. These are as follow:—

Bro. W. E. Clark,	S. W.
" H. Meier,	J. W.
" J. J. Gray	Treasurer.
" C. D. Moss	Secretary.
" C. H. Gaffeney	S. D.
" J. W. Gray	J. D.
" G. Booth	D. of C.
" J. Osborne	Organist.
" J. W. Sutherland	} Stewards.
" J. Budge	
" F. Retz	I. G.
" A. Hearne	Tyler.

The lodge ceremonies were concluded shortly after seven o'clock. At half-past, the brethren adjourned to the banqueting hall, which had been pleasantly decorated, and where a tasteful but substantial collation was provided by the care of Bro. Budge of the Japan Hotel. When this had been done justice to the customary loyal and masonic toasts were given; and then the Chairman, the newly installed master, proposed the health of the R. W. Bro. Chas. H. Dallas, who replied feelingly, stating that eight years ago he was in the same position as was Brother Moss now, and he was convinced that the help which had been accorded to himself in the discharge of his duties by the officers and members of the lodge would be extended to the present master. The next toast worthy of notice, was that of the newly installed W. M., which was drunk with all the honours. A song, an original composition, was sung by the brethren, who at its close were vociferous for the upris-

ing of the author, a demand which that gentleman's modesty declined for some time to accede to. The guests, however, were determined to have their own way, and the bashful poet rose, was cheered, and subsided. Bro. H. Moss returned thanks gracefully for the honour done him, and took the opportunity of alluding to the approaching departure for Hongkong of his immediate predecessor in the chair, whose absence would be felt by the lodge in the loss it would sustain of his advice and help. The lodges in Hongkong would gain by our loss. The speaker here proposed a health which, like the last, was drunk with full honours, that of the departing guest, Bro. J. S. Cox. The health of the officers of the Otentosama Lodge, also enthusiastically drunk, was neatly replied to by Bro. W. E. Clarke. Other toasts, varied with music and a recitation, were proposed, drunk, and replied to, until half-past eleven o'clock, when the health with which all masonic banquets close was done honor to, and the guests dispersed after having spent sociably a pleasant evening.

A SHOCK of earthquake, of slight intensity and about one minute's duration, was felt at a quarter-past eleven on Saturday evening, 13th ult.

At a meeting of the residents of Ts'kidji, Tokio, on Saturday afternoon, October 13th, the following gentlemen were constituted a Board of Health, with power to add to their number.

Henry Faulds, M.D.,	Ts'kidji, No. 18.
W. Donitz, M.D.	" " 28.
D. W. Stevens,	Ts'kidji, U. S. Legation.
Capt. J. M. Batchelder,	Ts'kidji, No. 1.
Charles Hargmeyer,	" " 41.
J. Winckler,	" " 41.
J. Clatand,	" " 33.
Rev. George Cochran,	" " 4.
Rev. Jas. L. Amerman,	" " 10.

All communications may be addressed to the Board, care of J. Thompson, Ts'kidji, No. 33.

JAS. L. AMERMAN,
Secretary.

AS BY AN absurd rule of the Asiatic Society representatives of the Press are, as such, excluded from the meetings of the institution, we are prevented from giving any account of the interesting lecture, delivered by Professor Morse, on the evening of the 13th ult., on the prehistoric remains discovered by him in a shell-heap near the Omori Station. A large audience, consisting of members of the Society and their friends, assembled at half-past eight o'clock at the Grand Hotel; and the small dining room having been found too restricted in space to hold them, the lecture was delivered in the large room.

In our daily issue of the 13th October we published from the *Choya Shinbun* a short article urging that now is the time to establish a representative assembly. For that purpose, as for most other good deeds, there is no time like the present, when a formidable insurrection, the leaders of which are believed to have fought for representative institutions, has been put down, and when the people are waiting and eagerly hoping for progressive and liberal action on the part of the Government. We believe that the advisers of the Mikado have the matter under serious consideration; and we have no intention of depreciating the greatness of the task demanded of them. Still, the peace recently obtained has been gained by the shedding of

much blood and through much suffering, which the country is very likely to lay to the charge of a Government, that has become all but irresponsible, especially if no prompt attempt be now made to meet the popular requirements.

AN important step in connection with missionary effort in Japan has been taken in Tokio which will doubtless have very great influence on the future Christianity in this country. We refer to the opening of a Theological Seminary in connection with the recent Union between the three Presbyterian Missions in Japan, namely, the "American Presbyterian," "Dutch Reformed" and "United Presbyterian" (Scotch). The College is to have a permanent staff of three professors, one nominated by each of the Missions, who will give their strength to this work. In addition it is provided that the assistance of qualified lecturers shall from time to time be obtained when this is practicable. As permanent teachers the Rev. William Imbrie, on behalf of the American Presbyterian Mission, the Rev. J. L. Amerman on behalf of the Dutch Reformed Mission, and the Rev. S. G. McLaren on behalf of the United Presbyterian Mission, have been nominated; but in addition the College has been fortunate enough to secure the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Verbeck (who has undertaken to give 4 hours a week to the work) and of the Rev. David Thompson. The Rev. E. R. Miller of Yokohama has also kindly undertaken to give one lecture a week. The course of instruction will extend over three years at least, and will embrace the Evidences of Christianity, Sacred History and Biblical Literature, Old and New Testament Exegesis, Systematic Theology, Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, Church History, and the Constitution and Government of the Church. A competent Chinese teacher will also be attached to the Institution. There are already nearly thirty students in attendance. Part of the instruction is in the meantime to be given in English; but it is intended that this shall cease as soon as possible, and that the whole instruction shall be given in the Japanese language.—*Communicated.*

DR. A. GOERTZ has been temporarily appointed, by the Committee of the General Hospital, to the post of joint Surgeon of that institution, rendered vacant by the melancholy death of Dr. E. Massais.

THE M. B. Co.'s str. *Toyoshima-maru* arrived at Shinagawa on the 15th of last month from Kobe, and reports falling in with the English barque *Ville de Lille* in lat. 33-57 N., long. 136-28. E., in a disabled state,—masts gone, bulwarks stove in, and she had sustained other serious damage, in the typhoon of the 11th inst. The *Toyoshima-maru* took the wreck in tow to Owashi Bay; but her own machinery being partially disabled she was unable to tow the wreck to Yokohama.

In a letter addressed to the *Echo du Japon* Mr. Hyver, the plaintiff in a suit in the French Consular Court, makes a sort of apology for the insolent expressions which he made use of in speaking of the press during the hearing of the 13th ult. He says that the offensive terms, if he used them, must have escaped him involuntarily; "for he has no reason to insult people who are very respectable, and who have never done anything to him." He says that he read in Court for the first time on Saturday, 13th October, the article in the *Cosmopolitan Press*, according to

which he said "that he was not proprietor of the 'Oriental Hotel.'" He was "indignant with the editor" for misrepresenting him. This is an excuse which, though perhaps better than none, is hardly valid for a sweeping and uncalled for insult.

THE season for fires has opened in Tokio with, for that city, a not very extensive conflagration at Nandomachi, Ushigome. It commenced at about 10 p.m. on the 22nd ultimo, and was extinguished after sixty-four houses were burned to the ground.

THE paddle steamer *Augusta*, wrecked in the gale of July last off Benten, and lately purchased by the Yokohama Salvage and Divers' Company, has been successfully lifted by pontoons, and is now lying at Kanagawa.

WE have not much space, or inclination so to fill it if we had, for long extracts from a letter by one signing himself "Voyageur," and dated Yokohama, August 28th, in the *San Francisco Post*. It contains nothing that is new and true: it is never more than superficial when it is at its best, and is mostly false, as the one sample we do reproduce will show. It is really a pity that the enterprise of the American press should often outrun its justice and discretion. In the East especially its correspondents seem, as we have already noticed in one or two instances, to have a prerogative of defamation. *Mister Parkes* will be surprised to hear, on such good authority as that of "Voyageur," that he has *opposed* the entry of Japan into the Postal Union:—

From all I can see and hear, I infer that the English are losing their popularity with the Japanese, and the Americans and French are gaining. The tone of the English papers has caused much of the ill-feeling. The arrogance of the British Minister is another reason for it, and the large sums demanded upon English contracts is a third. Sir Harry Parkes has a dictatorial manner, and when the Japanese government does not incline to meet his wishes, he throws out mysterious hints about gunboats and coercion. Japan is very anxious to stand well in the family of nations, and is making every effort in that direction. She has entered the Postal Union in spite of Mr. Parkes' opposition, and she proposes in a few years to have an international exhibition. The United States has encouraged her in several ways, and is prepared to do more when the time comes. Judge Bingham, the United States Minister, is highly popular with the Japanese government, and is always most cordially welcomed at the Foreign Office.

And this is the writer of whom the editor promises that he will "confine himself chiefly to themes that will interest practical minds," the author whom he describes as "one of the best known journalists, lecturers, and book-makers" in America.

WE learn from the Agents of the O. & O. S. S. Co., and P. M. S. S. Co., that the five next departures of their respective steamers, from Hongkong and Yokohama for San Francisco will be as follows.

From Hongkong	<i>Oceanic</i> ,	Nov. 8
" "	<i>China</i> ,	" 23
" "	<i>Belgic</i> ,	Dec. 6
" "	<i>City of Tokio</i> ,	" 19
" "	<i>Guelic</i> ,	Jan. 2, 1878
From Yokohama	<i>Oceanic</i> ,	Nov. 17
" "	<i>China</i> ,	Dec. 4
" "	<i>Belgic</i> ,	" 15
" "	<i>City of Tokio</i> ,	" 28
" "	<i>Guelic</i> ,	Jan. 11, 1878

THERE appeared some months since reasonable ground for the hope that the approach from the Grand Hotel Bridge to the Camp Hill would be improved, enlarged, and rendered

safer than it is for the passage of pedestrians, jinrikishas, horses, and carriages. The then Acting French Consul had interested himself in the matter, which is one of some importance to dwellers on the Bluff, and entered into negotiations with the Kencho authorities for the cession of enough of the corner of the now unoccupied French Camp to render the projected improvement thorough and complete. We are unaware whether all hope of the fruition of Mr. Kraetzer's scheme has disappeared. Possibly, when the exact site of the future French Consulate is decided on, it may revive; or the present Consul may deem the renewal of negotiations with the Governor of Kanagawa, with a view to the convenience of a large section of the foreign settlers, a matter worthy of his consideration. But whether this be so or no, and whether or no the passage of the foot of the Camp Hill ever be rendered more pleasant and safer than it is at present by a slice from the rugged corner of the French Camp being incorporated with it, an opportunity now presents itself to the local authorities to remove one element of inconvenience and of danger, namely, the obstruction to an uninterrupted view of the bridge caused by the ugly corner structure of piles and planking, which serves at present as tide-waiters' quarters. A portion of this place is now being rebuilt. Why should it not be removed altogether to the opposite corner, on the same side of the Creek, of the bridge? There it would be no hindrance to the view of the bridge from either side. At present it is a negatively dangerous screen, and should be removed. If its removal is impossible, or very inconvenient, its height might be reduced by one story. People driving, even in a high trap, cannot see over it as it is now. They should certainly be able, in such a place to see through the space it occupies.

THE native silk-worms' egg card dealers have held several meetings lately, in one of the upper rooms in the Town Hall, Honcho dori. The *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says that they decided that, out of 1,200,000 cartons, which now comprise the total stock in Yokohama, 600,000 are to be thrown into the sea, and the remaining 600,000 sold to the Italian *graineurs*, to whom they have addressed a letter giving notice of this determination.

With reference to the foregoing, we have not been able to obtain all the information we could desire on the subject, but feel justified in asserting that the Japanese silk-worms' egg dealers have decided on the destruction of fully half a million cards.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* contains the intelligence that the Government are busy making arrangements to purchase, with the national money, from those who may hold them, the notes issued by the insurgents. The reason adduced for this very generous measure is that the inhabitants of the provinces where the war was waged were forced to accept those notes from the insurgent soldiers.

THE *Echo* says:—The *Laclocherie* which arrived on Sunday (21st ult.) in our port will not make a long stay there: she will be shortly replaced by the *Champelain*. The *Galissinière* and the *Hugon* will also come shortly to take in the waters of China and Japan the places of the *Atlante* and the *Talisman*.

We read in the same sheet that M. de Perpigna has been appointed Secretary and Interpreter to the Japanese Commission, which is

about to leave in order to take part in the opening of the Paris International Exhibition of 1878.

THE question of the public water supply, always one of great sanitary importance, is doubly so in times of epidemic disease. Both the Board of Health and the Kencho authorities have felt this, and the former in their advice, the latter by their acts, have done their best to ensure that pure water only shall be used for household and culinary purposes. In Homura alone upwards of 130 wells have been closed: indeed very few are left open. Those which have been closed in that district and elsewhere have been found largely contaminated with organic matter, a thing not to be wondered at when we consider the general system of Japanese living. As it is well to know where good water can be obtained, we have, at the request of Mr. A. Gérard, inspected the water-works of which he is proprietor. From a clear hill spring, issuing from the side of his Bluff property, No. 77, the water is conducted through iron-pipes into a large covered stone reservoir, connected also by pipes with the side of the creek, whence as much as 250 tons a day can be discharged into water boats, and thence transferred to the shipping in harbour. This same spring also supplies two fountains, one public and the other conceded to the landholder under whose ground the pipes pass, in Homura, where "No. 77 water" is in great request. An analysis, made by Dr. Geerts at the Imperial Japanese Laboratory, of the water of the spring which affords so generous a supply to the "Navy Water Works" gives the following result:—

Very clear, colourless, without odour, and of pleasant taste. A very few small particles of organic matter are contained in it, but the quantity is insignificant.

Sulphates	- - - -	few.
Chlorures	- - - -	mean quantity.
Chalk	- - - -	little.
Carbonic Acid	- - - -	mean quantity.
Chloride of Ammonium	- - - -	traces only.
Nitrates or Nitrites	- - - -	none.
Organic Matter	- - - -	traces only.

This water is, consequently, very pure, and can be drunk without any danger without being filtered.

Mr. Gerard submitted three other samples of water to Dr. Geerts for analysis. The last was that taken from a fountain at No. 188, in the very heart of the settlement, which is supplied through iron pipes, leading from a hill stream at Ishikawa, quite a mile away, to Mr. Gerard's grant in the Swamp concession, where the constantly flowing jet is in charge of a Japanese agent of his. The analysis of a sample of the water results thus:—

Very clear, colourless, odourless, of pleasant taste.

Sulphates	- - - -	very few.
Chlorures	- - - -	very few.
Chalk	- - - -	very little.
Carbonic Acid	- - - -	mean quantity.
Chloride of Ammonium	- - - -	none.
Nitrates and Nitrites	- - - -	none.
Organic Matter	- - - -	traces only.

This is consequently the purest of all the four kinds, and of extreme purity.

In giving publicity to these analyses we are doing at least as much good for the public as for the enterprising proprietor of the water-works.

THAT a Christian should have been allowed to die where the late Mr. O'Sullivan expired is a disgrace to the community at large. He might as well have been laid outside the Small Pox Hospital, on the vacant plot whose only occupant is a donkey, as in the shed of the said so-called hospital where his last earthly

bed was made. The fault does not lie with the hospital surgeons: it cannot be laid at the door of the hospital management: it is not the neglect of one individual; but it arises out of the apathy of all the foreign residents collectively. Dr. Eldridge and his late colleague have worked earnestly, but in vain, for the establishment of a hospital for foreigners suffering from infectious diseases; and the Committee of the General Hospital would willingly see one built. The community alone do not seem to care about it; and thus it happened that one of their fellow Christians was put to die into a place not fit for a cow-shed, with broken door, wooden windows, gaping sides, and a roof open to the sky, a den fit only for the propagation and shelter of fleas and vermin. And where was this? In some secluded spot? Away, at least, at Mississippi Bay? No such thing; but in the very centre of the inhabited Bluff, in the enclosure covered with ramshackle, tumble-down, hangars, which to the disgrace of the foreign settlers does duty for a Small Pox Hospital; and where, in their very midst, all other infectious diseases which may occur among their fellows must, of necessity, be treated, thence to spread on the wings of the breeze, or by filtration through the soil whither they list. Odd indeed, if the arrow of pestilence shot at hazard from so central a spot should not hit some mark.

AND really something should be done by the community for the funds of the General Hospital. These are at so low an ebb, that the Committee have been compelled to reduce by half the salaries of the Surgeons in charge, who before were not too splendidly paid; and who now, unless the public interfere, will have to discharge their sometimes arduous, often dangerous, and always unthankful duties for the liberal wage of \$25 a month each. This is highly creditable to the foreign settlers.

SOMETHING has been said, and is often repeated, as an excuse, by those who have no desire to assist the Hospital with their purses, that the institution has had two handsome legacies left it. Nothing could be false in fact. The late Mr. Rangan did leave something to the hospital—very conditionally. His legacy is so hampered with restrictions and provisions, and is so very contingently reversionary, that it is practically valueless. If the best should arrive and the claim of the hospital to it be established, it cannot be available for twenty years to come. And, meanwhile, if any homeless Christian should be taken by an infectious disease, there is such a worse than pig-stye as we have above described to lay him in. The other legacy, that of Mr. T. Smith, being a residuary one, and there being no prospect of the smallest residue, can hardly be considered much of a windfall. The Hospital benefits not at all by the deaths of Messrs. Rangan and T. Smith.

THE news from France received by telegraph on the subject of the elections is important and reassuring. Its effect has already been felt upon the silk market here. This appears to be how the matter stands. If the republican majority is really a very great one, then Marshal MacMahon is likely to retire from the Presidency, and not to attempt a *coup d'état*. In the event of his resignation there is little doubt that Monsieur Grévy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, will be elected President of the French Republic. On the other hand, had the majority been but a small one, there can be little question that a *coup d'état* would have been made, and that a revolution would have been

the result. From this trial France appears to have happily escaped, at least for the present.

THE Annual Meeting of the Yokohama Football Club was held on the 24th ult. at the Yokohama United Club, to appoint the committee for the coming season and to make any improvements in the rules that might be approved.

Mr. Hamilton being elected chairman read the minutes of the last meeting and a financial statement, showing a small balance in hand, which has been sent home for the purchase of new balls. The accounts having been duly passed, a committee of three, viz.: Messrs. Hamilton, Playfair, and A. H. Dare, were chosen, after which two amendments to the existing rules were passed viz:—One to allow of a drop kick when the ball is caught on the bound. The other to do away, as far as possible, with the objectionable and dangerous practice of charging to secure a touch down when the ball is against, or after striking, the palings. Any one looking on at the matches last winter, must have noticed the severe falls that took place against the palings, and it is considered that such falls would probably result, some day, in a bad accident; not to mention the damage done to the fencing round the ground.

This concluded the business of the meeting, and with a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting broke up.

Several of the old players have left recently, and it is hoped that by bringing this before the notice of the public, new men may be induced to join, and that this fine, healthy winter amusement may receive more encouragement from the younger members of the community than it did last season.—*Communicated.*

A FEW days ago we quoted from the *Saikai Shinbun*, a Nagasaki journal, a report that the Takashima coal mine had been again on fire. This story is entirely baseless. The only claim it has to a vestige of foundation is, probably, the fact that early in last September some shale took fire but was promptly extinguished. Now we read in the *Jiyu Shinbun*, also of Nagasaki, the astounding intelligence that 1,049 persons employed in the minedied of cholera between the third and the tenth inst. As, if this were a fact, the mine should certainly be closed for a time, we applied to the agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for authentic information, which was promptly supplied. Writing on the 12th ultimo, the Nagasaki agent reports to his principals, up to that date, 227 cases. Of these, 140 had proved fatal, 19 were still in hospital, and 68 had been discharged. In a letter, bearing the date of the 19th ult., he states that from the 12th to the 18th there had been 17 more deaths, making the total 157. At the time of this last mentioned despatch he affirmed that the epidemic was diminishing: that there had been two days' rain which had the effect of perceptibly reducing it; that cool weather was setting in: and that with its becoming settled there were good hopes of the entire disappearance of the disease. It is pleasant to learn that when cholera first declared itself, prompt precautionary and repressive measures were instituted. Hospitals were established, disinfectants, preventive medicines, and flannel bolts were issued to the miners and their families. Blankets were liberally distributed, with instructions to the workmen on coming to the top of the pit to wrap their bodies in them. Those attacked were cared for; and the curious fact having been noted that new arrivals were more frequently victims of the

disorder than those who had long inhabited the island, steps were taken to prevent the influx of workmen from elsewhere. Thus the spread of the disease was certainly checked; and, when we consider that the entire population of the island is, probably, not less than five thousand, the death rate is not so great as might have been expected, and affords no excuse for the unwarrantable and alarming exaggerations of the Nagasaki native paper.

On the morning of the 26th ult. as a betto was driving Mr. E. B. Watson's pony-carriage past the Grand Hotel, Messrs. Copeland and Weigand's beervan was turning the corner from the opposite direction. The pony in the carriage became frightened and suddenly swerved round, capsized the carriage, broke both shafts, threw out the betto, and fell over the bund wall into the sea. The betto was bruised somewhat, but not seriously injured; and, as for the pony, it seemed more frightened than hurt as it emerged half choked from its involuntary bath. The bund wall at this particular spot is below the surface of the road, and it certainly should be raised sufficiently to prevent a shying pony from falling over, or probably some more serious accident than that of this morning may be the result.

We acknowledge receipt from the Exhibition Bureau of the "Official Catalogue of the National Exhibition of 1877." This work will be an invaluable aid to those who wish systematically and intelligently to visit the institution in Uyeno Gardens. The book has been printed by the Kobun-kuwan, or Office for the advancement of Literature, and evinces great care in its compilation and general get-up. It would be hypercriticism to point out its mistakes, which are certainly not so numerous as might have been expected, of orthography and typography. Nor is it responsible for the faulty system of arrangement of articles on exhibition to which we drew attention in our account of the buildings and their contents. The classification of products and manufactures under the ken from which they come, instead of according to their kind, is a great drawback to a comparative inspection of the whole; and this will be materially lessened for visitors by the possession of this work which is what it professes to be, a catalogue *seriatim* giving the designation of the things on view in the order in which they occur, together with the names of the exhibitors. The vocabulary of the botanical and zoological exhibits will be found useful by those who are interested in those subjects. The index, too, should be a great help to visitors who wish to inspect the products of any particular department or ken:—e.g. Nagasaki shows in four out of the six departments under which the articles are classified; and the index displays at a glance what its exhibits are, and where they are to be found.

By a notice suspended in the Court room of H. B. M.'s Consulate it appears that the case "*Iwasaki Yataro versus Philip H. Colomb*" on a motion of Mr. Ness, Counsel for plaintiff, has been set down for hearing before a jury on the 13th November next.

COMPILATION of the daily cholera returns published by us since the commencement of the epidemic show that 351 deaths among natives have so far occurred in Yokohama, and 142 in the vicinity. Total 493.

THE race for the Challenge Cup which was presented by Mr. J. J. Dare last Spring

to the Amateur Athletic Association of Yokohama, the conditions of which were, that it should be held by the winner of a quarter of a mile race, against all comers (members of the Association) for three consecutive meetings, came off on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo. No two finer days for sports than that and the previous day could have been picked out, and it seems a pity that the Autumn meeting of the Club was postponed. The interest taken in this one race shows that, had they taken place at the time originally appointed, a fair number of spectators would have turned out to witness them.

Last Spring Meeting Mr. A. T. Watson found, when he came to the scratch for this race, no competitor, so after a "walk over" became the holder of the cup, another term of possession of which he had to contend for against Mr. Walker this afternoon.

Messrs. A. J. Smith and F. Walker challenged for this, but as the former did not turn up, it resulted in a match between Walker and Watson. In drawing for places Watson had the choice and took inside. After one false, in which Walker got way, they were sent off to a splendid start, but Watson, getting round the first corner with a slight lead, kept it throughout and won in 56½ seconds—the fastest time in which a quarter has been done in the East. At the 100 yards' mark it looked like Walker's race, Watson running all he knew, with Walker going strong; but at about 25 yards from home Walker suddenly shut up, leaving Watson to finish in the above very fast time.

The path was in excellent condition, better than we have ever seen it, and our only regret is that such a close race as it ought to have been was not run out. If competitors will not finish, how are the handicappers to place them in future races?

Mr. Hamilton officiated as judge, holding the tape; Mr. A. H. Dare as starter, and Mr. Pinn as time-keeper.

On the ground, while waiting to see the match, some one had a happy thought, namely, to collect from the spectators sufficient money to purchase a cup to be run for at this meeting to be called the "Spectators' Cup," and which will afford a contest to fill the gap caused by the running of to-day's race. Twenty-five dollars were collected on the spot.

THE best part of a lady's letter is proverbially the postscript. The same holds good of many masculine epistolary effusions; and the last paragraph of a long letter addressed by an occasional correspondent at "Yedo" (it might better, because more properly, be "Tokio") to the *Shanghai Courier* is the only one really worth quoting now:—

Would it not be better for the Japanese Government to try and smooth away those ugly wrinkles on the countenance of the body politic, if they wish to be recognized as an aspiring people desirous of becoming civilized? Whether a change in the personnel of the ministry is necessary or not, in order to correct the present state of affairs, is a matter beyond the ken of foreign residents; but that an immediate and radical change in the tactics of the government is vitally necessary to the welfare of the country, every honest resident, whether native or foreigner, will readily admit. Saigo has always been the friend of the poor and the oppressed; chivalrous, generous and essentially unselfish, the impersonation of virtue and patriotism. Long will his country mourn his loss, if, as it is said, he has fallen in this unequal struggle. And by none will his loss be more deeply felt than by H. I. Majesty who owes the restoration of his sovereignty, in so great a degree to the loyalty and bravery of Marshal Saigo.

We recently took occasion to quote from an American paper, *The Post*, a garbled paragraph on the decline of English influence in Japan generally, and Sir Harry Parkes' diabolical and persistent obstructiveness to the country's progress, on the other, in particular. Now, under the heading of "a Visitor's View of the Situation," we are by no means astonished to see reproduced, with commendation, in a local weekly, addicted to the advocacy of monstrosities, and characterised by nothing so much as childish but virulent hatred and jealousy of everything English, another paragraph identical in idea, but even more spiteful and mendacious. The two letters, the one to the *Post*, and that from which an extract follows in the *New York Times*, are apparently from the same hand. We think we know the hand, and in truth 'tis not a fair hand in this instance; and the gall the pen was dipped in may be found in the inkstand of a foreign editor in Japan, whose sentiments, nay, whose phrases, are here, as if dictated by his mouth:—

Instead of receiving kind words and friendly commendation for her efforts, Japan seems to be the victim of persistent hostility. Especially is the conduct of the English hostile in the extreme, and an observer might suppose that England and Japan were in open warfare. The English papers at home have contained a great deal of adverse criticism of late, and as for the English papers at Yokohama, they steadily abuse the Japanese government, and tell falsehoods about it in a way that would lead to their suppression if they were owned by natives and printed in the native language. They encourage the rebellion, talk about the prospect of the fall of the empire, and suggest that the country is on the verge of ruin. Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister, after opposing the entrance of Japan into the Postal Union, endeavored to secure from the government a subsidy for the Peninsular and Oriental steamships, carefully concealing the fact that the company is already subsidized by the British government for every mile its vessels run. Failing in this, he has coaxed and bullied it into buying the fixtures of the British Post Office in Yokohama and elsewhere—a lot of old desks and odds and ends that would bring very little if put up at auction. Both the railway lines in Japan were built by Englishmen and are under English management, and their cost was enough to put a great of money into foreign pockets. The grasping tendencies of the English, and their open hostility to everything out of which they cannot make money, has made them unpopular, and the ill-feeling against them is steadily increasing.

It is a pity to see the columns of a journal like the *New York Times* prostituted to such truthless and defamatory rubbish as this. A newspaper, for the value of its foreign news, is of course dependent upon the discretion and industry of its correspondents; in whom, however, it should insist upon the possession of some degree of those qualities, and not send to a country of which they previously know nothing, writers who are content, without taking any further trouble, to collect and distill the venom of the first person, who having some kind of "phobia" is only too glad to bite and inoculate one who, in his turn, is sure to propagate the disease through a large class of readers. It is false that the Yokohama English press is hostile to Japan, or encouraged the rebellion. What faults English writers here have honestly fancied they saw in the administration of affairs, domestic or foreign, they have candidly, and almost without exception temperately, commented upon; just as they did not indiscriminately vilify all the leaders of the late rebellion, or disguise what appeared to be good in their motives. The stupid or mischievous falsehood about Sir Harry Parkes opposing the admission of Japan to the Berne Union have been refuted beforehand in our comments upon the postal question. The tardy delay on the part of England in

recognizing the admission of Japan to the privileges of the Union was a departmental neglect, which we blame and deplore, but for which the British Minister was in no way responsible, and the ill effects of which he, on the contrary, offered to do his best to nullify. The charge of endeavoring, nefariously, for it amounts to no less, to obtain a subsidy for the P. & O. Company, is equally malicious and groundless; and as for the "coaxing and bullying," these measures were quite needless in what was merely matter for quiet negotiation, namely the taking over, with the future control of the English Post Office, the furniture of the office. Here, in Japan, such monstrous allegations fall under the incredulous contempt they merit; but abroad they are unquestionably mischievous, read as they are by numbers of people who have no chance of investigating their truth. This gives, to the libellers who inspire or write such paragraphs as we have with regret alluded to, a power for evil which they abuse without mercy. Secure from punishment, they follow to the bitter end the teaching ascribed to Talleyrand:—"Calumniate, calumniate! some of the slime is sure to stick!"

TRouble has arisen between some of the Italian *graineurs* and the Japanese silk-worms' egg dealers, through the latter being compelled by the coalition of owners and traders in *cartons* to repudiate a contract to deliver at a certain price. We learn now that, in consequence of representations made by the Italian Consul as to the existence of such a coalition, and its ability to prevent, by pressure brought to bear upon native would-be dealers, sales to foreign exporters, a consultation was held on the 28th ultimo between their Excellencies the Italian Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Such a combination as that existing, it seems, is held by the Italian authorities to be an offence against the freedom of trade, and contrary, not only to the spirit, but to the very letter of the treaty in force between Italy and Japan; and we have reason to believe that H. E. Terashima has been brought to recognize both its irregularity and illegality. Hence intimation should have been, ere now, received of his Excellency's decision by the Governor of Kanagawa.

We may add that, several complaints having been lodged by Italian *graineurs* at the Consulate of their nation, of non-execution by Japanese merchants of contracts entered into for the delivery of cards by the latter, who excused themselves in alleging that they were hindered by causes beyond their control, the Consul procured, from the Kanagawa Saibansho, an embargo upon certain cards in question. We learn now that the dispute has been settled, and the embargo removed, upon promise made by the Japanese traders to deliver the *cartons*, subject to the original agreement.

SOME of the lanes leading to the Homura Road from Main Street are dangerously steep and narrow. The other day a coolie-cart, laden with sugar and propelled by four men, overpowered its drawers, and dashed down the incline leading from the Chartered Mercantile Bank. At the foot of the hill in Homura Road it came into collision with a passing jinrikisha, which it overthrew and smashed, hurling the fare into the roadway and all but breaking his arm. The coolie escaped better than him whom he was drawing: his vehicle fared worst of all.

It has been decided at a committee meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association, owing to the impossibility of finding two days for the Autumn Sports, on account of mail days and Pony Races, to have only one day, and Tuesday, the 13th November, has been chosen. Post entries will be received up to Tuesday, the 6th November; present handicaps to remain in force; and *no withdrawals* allowed. The first event (100 yards) will be run at 0.30 P.M., and the 150 yards at 0.55 P.M. As this is very early, and the Yedo men may be unavoidably detained, the committee will endeavour to arrange some means by which they can compete by a special heat or otherwise.

The Boys' race will be run in heats, according to age; under 9 years; between 9 and 10 years; between 10 and 11 years; and between 11 and 12 years—all from scratch. The winners of these will then be handicapped in the final heat, 3 yards a year. This is a great improvement on former Boys' races, and ought to bring out a large field. We beg to suggest that firsts and seconds of heats, should compete in the final.

At a special meeting of the Yokohama Racing Association, held at the Grand Hotel on the afternoon of the 30th ult., the following members were present:—Messrs. R. de Monbel, J. Middleton, A. Center, C. de Boinville, E. Montron, H. Allen, Jr., C. H. Haswell, T. R. McClatchie, N. P. Kingdon, W. H. Talbot, J. R. Morse, J. R. Anglin, A. Jaffray, A. Donsdebé, J. Reynard, C. O. Herhausen, W. Dillon, Angot, Clark, Capt. Purvis, Messrs. Bayne, G. E. Rice, Helbronner, and others.

Mr. Center was called to the chair; and, the meeting being called to order,

It was unanimously resolved, without discussion, on the motion of Mr. de Boinville seconded by Mr. Kingdon, that the action of the Committee, in accepting certain entries for the approaching meeting accidentally delayed beyond the time originally fixed, should be approved of, but that such action should by no means be allowed to stand as a precedent for a similar course in any ordinary case.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* gives a comparative statement of the number of Christian proselytes in Tokio. According to this estimate there are 240 Protestant, 220 Catholic, and 200 Greek Church converts in the city.

ON THE INCREASE OF PAPER MONEY.

No. 1.

(Abridged from the *Kinji Hiron*.)

As our country is of little extent in width and breadth, and our people are generally poor to the last degree, the annual revenue of the government is small, though the taxes on various things are very heavy. The alteration in the land tax, and the notification of the reduction of taxes, which was issued in January last caused a great decrease in many incomes; while the insurrectionary disturbances in the South-West have inflicted ~~such~~ grievous injuries over the whole area of Kiushiu, that it is thought no taxes can be collected there. Thus, the national income for this year will on the one hand show a considerable decrease, while the expenditure will be materially increased on the other. The sums expended merely in the suppression of the insurrection in the South-West has nearly exhausted our income for one year. Is it not an extraordinary expenditure?

It can hardly be defrayed out of the sums stated in the estimates for the year's expenses. Great difficulties have been experienced in providing for the cost of the war, to which the Government have applied the reserve fund and other moneys set apart for other kinds of business. Still more, there being still a great deficiency, a loan of large amount (15,000,000 yen) was raised from the Nobles' bank; and it is said that old satsu of one *bu* (25 sen) and one *shu* (6.25), which were withdrawn from currency and replaced by new satsu, have been reissued. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, the Government have found enough for the expense of the war, but now the important business remains to provide funds for necessary purposes. There are three ways of doing this, namely; raising a foreign loan; a home loan; and the issue of paper money. (The requirements of the government are here detailed at some length—money is wanted for the families of those killed in the war, &c.)

A rumor is current to the effect that the Government has recently issued paper money to the value of 20,000,000 yen. This new paper money differs somewhat in colour and texture from the old. Many of the notes are to be found in the hands of tradesmen; and the salaries of officials are paid with them. But we have as yet seen no official notice of the increase in the issue of paper money. As we are anxious for the credit of the Government, we wish we could be sure that it had issued no additional paper money. But the rumour having not only been heard in the streets, but repeatedly mentioned in several newspapers, we cannot refrain from comment, and so make the following remarks:—It is very wrong on the part of the Government to have issued paper-money without any previous notice to the people. Some person may say that, since we are possessed of no political right, the Government can do what they like to increase or decrease the circulation of paper-money without the consent of the people. Others may say that the Government have issued the new paper-money to replace old which has been spoiled. We cannot agree with any of them. * * * * * We do not mean that no paper-money should be issued. We admit that, owing to extra expenditure, the Government's only course to provide themselves with funds was to put more paper into circulation. So we do not say that the Government have done wrong merely in having issued paper-money; but we hold that they should make their reasons for the course known, and notify to the public the amount they have thrown into currency.

THE THREE SOCIETIES IN TOSA.

(From the *Mai Nichi Shinbun*.)

Since the commencement of last September, general excitement prevailed through the entire province of Tosa. On the 17th of the same month, the young and restless members of the *Risshi* and *Saiken-sha* societies of the same ken, who are said to be not less than 500 in number, assembled on the hill of Yokizan and other places. They threatened to take up arms against the Government authorities. Kido, Itagaki and Hara, known as the *Sanketsu* (three wise men) of the Kochi-ken (Tosa) appeared before them and instructed them to disperse. On the following day, seven or eight Kencho officials endeavoured to disperse them. (No reason for their gathering is given in the native paper.) On the 19th September, hundreds of the members of the *Risshi* and *Saiken-sha* occupied the buildings of

the *Chiuritsu-sha*. The president of the latter is the famous loyal ex-retainer of Tosa, named Mayeno. During the revolutionary war in 1867, he fought in battles in the North on the side of the Mikado, and since then travelled through China with Lieut.-General Tani for pleasure. On his return to Japan he changed his opinions which are quite different to those of the other two societies, and entered into friendly relations with the Kencho authorities. Kido, one of the *Sanketsu*, is a man of wealth, and his reputation for wisdom has long been established in the South-West. Taigaku, Maruyama, Kirino, and other distinguished men regard him as their elder brother. Itagaki (ex-Sangi) is a benevolent man, and thousands of poor men in his ken live under his kind protection. None call him by his proper name, but by the honorable *sobriquet* of Jinkun (benevolent lord). He lives at his house at Niha. Hara, the head man of the *Seiken-sha*, is a brave man and of determined character, and is famous for his literary accomplishments. He is followed by many students, from the various ken. People living under the jurisdiction of the Kochi-ken recognise only the three men, and ignore the existence of the Kencho authorities, and hold that any matters in the world could be arranged by the wisdom of Kido, the benevolence of Itagaki, and the courage of Hara. A difference of opinion arose between Itagaki and Lieut.-Colonel Kitamura. The cause is not known. The latter tried to collect all the fire-arms and ammunition in the Kochi-ken by Government order and sent what he gathered to Osaka. But the farmers who raised a riot last year have a quantity of arms and ammunition. Three Chinese firms are said to have been discovered in some port sending ammunition to the Kochi-ken. The members of the *Risshi-sha* are increasing every day and month. Quarrels between the police and the members take place daily.

THE DISPARITY BETWEEN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(From the *Osaka Nippon*.)

Lamentation is everywhere heard throughout the country to the effect that nothing can be done to remove the inequality which exists between our imports and exports; and we have repeatedly commented on the subject. We have now been favoured with a comparative table of the values of imports and exports during July 1877, for the entire empire, which is as follows:—

EXPORTS.		yen.	sen.
Dutiable Articles		1,754,762.65	
Articles free of duty		225,914.01	
Articles for use by vessels in harbours		30,368.90	
Total.		2,011,045.56	
IMPORTS.		yen.	sen.
Dutiable Articles		2,501,045.67	
Government dutiable Imports		47,346.10	
Articles bought by the Government		892.20	
Articles free of duty		87,791.82	
Government articles free of duty		13,195.70	
Total.		2,650,271.49	

Further 1,388,330½ yen in gold and silver coin were exported, while only 31,130 yen and 77 sen were brought back to the country.

THE NOBLES' SCHOOL.

The *Choya Shinbun* says:—On the 17th ult. the official opening of the Kuwazoku School at Nishikicho, Tokio, was celebrated in the presence of their Majesties the Mikado and Empress. At 9 o'clock A.M. their Majesties left the palace at Akasaka in carriages, accompanied by their attendants. The Director and other officials of the school, and Government officials between the first and seventh ranks stood in order on the right side of the principal entrance, and a number of nobles on the other. On the arrival of their Majesties, Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya and a few high officials received them at the gate. Their Majesties rested for a short time in an apartment prepared for them and then went to the principal hall, where the Mikado addressed the assembled nobles as follows:—

"Agreeably to our desire, you have established this school and we are now happy to preside at the ceremony of opening it. The Emperor Jinkotei established the Gakushu in Kioto, where instruction was given to his retainers. Now, following his example, we call this school the Gakushu-in, hoping that you will instruct your children as our ancestor would have wished."

Tachibana, Director of the School, here expressed his gratification at the imperial visit. Her Majesty the Empress then spoke thus:—

"In ancient time, the Empress of Sagatei established the Gakukan-in for the children of the Tachibana families. I have been anxious to follow her example, though I cannot pretend to the possession of her virtues. To-day I myself appear in this school, to which the Mikado has given its name. I hope that the students will be instructed better than those of former times."

Their Majesties next visited each room in the school, and gave sake and fish to those assembled. A donation of 1,000 yen was made by the Mikado to the school and one of 500 yen by the Empress. To-day Her Majesty the Empress Dowager visited the school, which will be open to public inspection to-morrow.

THE REVISION OF THE TREATIES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(From the *Kinji-Hiron*.)

No. 3.

The gist of the talk of our slavish controversialists is that "The Japanese empire has no sovereign right of complete jurisdiction the same as foreign countries, and no Japanese can defend themselves from the painful disdain they meet with from foreign residents in our country. Is this not contemptible?" Alas, what do they mean by such words! Have we not put up with foreigners' reproach for our own sake? Our countrymen do not endeavour to obtain equal rights with foreigners, but they are displeased with them for not giving us the same status with other nations in Europe. We are to blame for this. The Japanese empire is really an independent country, and we have an equal position with foreigners in the convention. The convention was drafted by the hands of foreigners, but we have found no partiality on the part of the original writers of the treaties, who did not injure our position as an independent country, to our congratulation. How do we say so? A convention or treaty contains the articles contracted between the sovereign of an independent country and another of equal position. No word of "convention" is used between the sovereign and his tributary, but an order may

be issued; and since we say that the convention was made between such and such two countries, it may be observed that either of them possess an equal right of jurisdiction. Look at the first article of the convention between us and foreigners! This convention is signed by the *Taikun* (Shogun) on one part and by the President of the United States of North America, or by the Emperor or King of such country on the other. Their respective subjects may maintain friendly trade etc. In this treaty the foreigners recognized our independence. In late years, we have entered into a Postal Union and take part in the International Exhibitions held by the Western powers. And we observe no partiality on the part of foreigners; they treat us very politely, in spite of our weak and poor country. No nation in the world should now interfere with our independence.

But in regard to judicial rights and the right of levying duties and taxes, we much wonder at the partial and selfish conduct of foreigners, which destroy our independence. * * * Notwithstanding our desire to revise the convention, foreigners are content with the old one, as it promotes their own benefit and convenience.

TIME FOR A REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(From the *Choya Shinbun* of the 11th October.)

THE insurrectionary disturbances in the South-West were completely suppressed on the 24th September of the 10th year of Meiji, (1877). General tranquility prevails through the empire and we have nothing to trouble us. But suppressed disease may break out from our own negligence; and laziness may cause great calamity. We have not yet quite extinguished the troublesome flame, which is liable again to blaze out in the future. In all troublous times, both ancient and modern, politicians have employed their talents to the utmost to gain popularity, and have administered public affairs with benevolence, according to the general desire of the people. The Government is then not tyrannical. But on the return of peace, politicians utterly change their tactics, and are content with little popularity, and care nothing for the promotion of the people's happiness. They gradually come to use their power and influence selfishly, which at length excites enmity against them and causes disturbances throughout the entire country. Such things may be repeatedly read in history. An ancient sage says that it is easy to establish a thing, but very difficult to maintain it forever in good order. Now what we want to say to the *Daijin* and *Sangi* is this:—"They should not be content with their recent victories; but if they wish to study the wishes of the people, they should administer the government carefully so that none might murmur against the measures taken by the authorities." And this is not a difficult matter to do. It is only necessary to establish a "Minsen-Gi-in," (representative assembly) which we have been waiting for for some years past. If the opportunity now offered of founding such an assembly should be lost, the Government will be open to blame for not having faithfully served the people. The latter will not live long under such a government. So it is as well to have a representative assembly from the present time. * * * If the Government decline to undertake this reform, they will provide a good excuse to discontented parties in future to raise the standard of revolt. It is a serious responsibility for the Government to furnish a justification for treachery by refusing to grant the popular wish.

THE TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA.

(From the *Osaka-Nippo* of the 16th October.)

The treaty of friendship between Great Japan and Great Corea, which contains twelve articles, was agreed upon between Kuroda-Kiyotaka, Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, *Sangi* and *Kaitaku-Chokuwan*, and Inouye-Kaoru, Vice-Envoy Extraordinary, Vice-Minister Plenipotentiary and *Gikuwan*, on the part of Japan, on the 26th of the 2nd month of the 9th year of Meiji, 2536, era Jinnmu; and Shinkiu, *Daihon-kuwan* and *Chiuku-fuji*, and Injinsho, *Tatokufu*, *Fukuso-kuwan*, on the part of Corea on the 2nd day, 2nd month of Heiji, 485, the year of the era of the establishment of the present Korean government. No alteration in it was to be made without the consent of the two interested governments; and from the date of treaty their respective subjects should hold friendly communication. This treaty, sealed by the representatives of both governments, removed all the causes of those difficulties which have repeatedly threatened to break the old and but partially amicable relations between the two countries. This treaty was indeed an important event in the history of Japan, making memorable the 9th year of Meiji (1876).

The treaty of friendship having been definitely agreed upon between the two countries we have nothing to say as to its inadequacy. But the further consideration of it has excited emotions in our mind. The fifth article is more important than any of the others, and, as it shows our generosity and desire to promote the future welfare of Corea, we have given it special attention. This article runs as follows:—

"The two most favourable ports for trade along the coast of the five districts, viz., Kinsetsu, Chinsei, Zenra, Keisho, and Kankio, will be selected as the ports for foreign trade. These places will be opened within twenty months from the 2nd month of the 9th year of Meiji in the Japanese calendar, and the first month of Nedoshi in the Korean calendar."

On the 24th August of the 9th year of Meiji, 2536 era of Jinnmu, and the 6th day of the 7th month of the year Sheishi, or 485 of the founding of Corea, the supplementary articles to the treaty of friendship, and trade regulations were arranged between Miyamoto-Kochi, *Riji-kuwan* and *Daijo* of the Gaimusho, on the part of Japan; and Chokishin, *Koshu-kangyi*, on the Korean part. Each document contains eleven articles, and is supposed to have equal weight with the treaty of friendship. A paragraph in the 3rd clause of the supplement runs thus:—"Japanese residents in Fusan have hitherto been confined to their settlement by a wall and gate, strictly guarded by the Korean authorities. This will be removed, and the new boundary, over which no Japanese residents will be allowed to pass, will be designated and described. The same system will be followed in the other two ports to be opened for trade."

According to what we have mentioned above, the two ports to be opened along the coast of the said five districts, should have been already selected. But we have observed no government notification nor any notice in the newspapers stating when the two ports were opened in Corea. The 10th month of the 10th year of Meiji (1877) is the term of the twenty months, from the 2nd month of the 9th year of Meiji, in which the treaty was agreed upon between the Japanese and Korean Envoys. Thus the period fixed for the opening of the ports is coming to an end, and we newspaper

editors are eager to raise the question of the opening.

Hanabusa of the Gaimusho has left for Corea as Chargé d'Affaires. His business is said to be to negotiate with the Korean Government on this subject. But as the Koreans are uncivilized, difficulties may arise through their stubbornness, and troubles may in consequence be brought upon their country.

Rumour speaks of recent unpleasantness with Corea, which, after being closed to foreign intercourse for many years, has recently entered into foreign relations. We may expect to see excitement in the country in consequence, just as was witnessed in Japan twenty years ago.

Still we are sure that we shall shortly receive good news from Mr. Hanabusa on the matter of the opening of the two ports.

HOW TO MEET EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

(From the *Kinji Hiron* of the 18th October.)

WHEN special troubles occur in any country unusual measures must be resorted to for their suppression, irrespective of existing laws and regulations in force in quiet periods. So, when the Kagoshima men raised the standard of revolt against the Central Government, the latter enrolled thousands of shizoku in the police, and formed them into several divisions, which were distinguished by the name of "newly enlisted troops." They were sent out to the seat of war in the South-West, where with the Imperial body-guards and the provincial garrison troops they served with credit in putting down the insurrection. When the Government first levied troops from among the shizoku our people complained that the authorities were infringing the law for the enrolment of troops. But, as the suppression of the Kagoshima insurgents was too difficult a task for the provincial garrisons alone,—by no means so easy as the stamping out of the Saga, Kumamoto, and Yamaguchi insurrections,—the Government were obliged to adopt special measures to cope with the difficulty.

So it is with regard to other matters. Special financial embarrassments have arisen consequent on the terrible struggle in the South. The money expended solely in the defeat of the rebels in the plains of five provinces, and that which has been consumed in the form of ammunition, attains an enormous total. Further, we want large sums of money for rewards, compensation to the families of the killed and wounded, and to the newly enlisted troops on their disbanding, and for the relief of the poor and houseless in the country devastated by the war. The entire revenues of the Government for one year would not be enough for these demands. Those writers who are distressed because of the difficulties of the present, and desirous of promoting our prosperity in the future, enunciate various schemes: e.g., a foreign loan, a home loan, an increase in the issue of paper money, the levy of new taxes, and a decrease, by special economy, in the annual expenditure of the government. On this subject of finance their opinions have some points of resemblance and some of difference; but, in respect to the establishment of a representative assembly, they are as fully of the same mind as if they had taken counsel together. This should be quite enough to show that representative institutions are generally desired by the people of this land.

All mundane matters have their advantages and their drawbacks. With reference to the

financial schemes propounded above, after careful comparison of the benefits and harm which might accrue from their adoption, we find that in most of them the evil element preponderates. Suppose we raise either a foreign or a domestic loan. The money which we have already borrowed at home and in foreign countries amounts to more than 140,000,000 yen. To this we must add 140,000,000 yen the value of the government bonds given for the pensions of the *kuwazoku* and *shizoku*, and the sum of 15,000,000 yen advanced to the Government by the Nobles' Bank (the Fifteenth National Bank). The total of our indebtedness is thus 303,000,000 yen. Paper money in currency amounts to 94,050,000 yen. From this we may subtract 20,000,000 yen for which a fund of specie is provided, but there is no security to set against the remaining 74,050,000 yen. We should take six years to repay the principal only out of our yearly revenue of 63,000,000 yen. One third of the annual income of the country is absorbed in the mere payment of the interest. How then can our Government raise a new loan?

The excess of our imports causes many millions in gold and silver to disappear from our country year by year, never to come back to Japan. If we do not endeavour promptly to remove such a source of injury to the country, a calamity which will be past all repair will fall upon us in the course of approaching years. If we should raise a foreign loan at this critical time, we should but add to the number of our future difficulties. It would be, perhaps, better to raise a home loan than a foreign one for a part of the sum required. But, again, consider the present condition of the Japanese! Men of all classes complain of their poverty and the dullness of the times; and the cry of "want of money" is everywhere heard throughout the country. So it is not to be wondered at that the development of mines and manufactures makes no progress. It is not advisable either to raise a foreign or a home loan, or to issue additional paper-money, or to levy new taxes. Only one plan which we can commend to the controllers of our finances is to diminish our annual expenditure by strict economy.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE LATE SAIGO TAKAMORI BY YAMAGATA ARIAKI.

(From the *Hochi Shinbun* of the 22nd October.)

We take the following letter from the *Heiji Shinbun*, which says it was addressed to the late Marshal Saigo by General Yamagata, War Minister, on the 24th April last.

I, Yamagata Ariaki, beg to address your Excellency Saigo Takamori with great respect. I am your intimate friend, and I know your mind thoroughly. Since you returned to your birth place in the West, many years have already passed, during which I have had no chance of entering into pleasant conversation with you. But the recollection of you has not left my mind even for a single day; and I did not at all expect that I should meet you again upon the field of battle. On your leaving the East for the West, various rumours were soon spread about as to the condition of the Kagoshima *shizoku*, upon whom eager attention was bestowed. All of these reports said that Saigo was their leader. I did not believe them; but I find now that my opinion was wrong and I have nothing more to say on the subject. I am convinced, however, that you must positively have been obliged against your will to raise the standard of revolt. I know this very well. Your virtue and wis-

dom have caused the Kagoshima *shizoku* to regard you as their father. If you, in such a position, should have desired to raise an army against the government, you would have had no trouble to find a pretext for your conduct, and a good chance to place yourself at the head of troops. Now, I observe, in the manifesto issued by the Satsuma men, that their excuse for raising an army was that they merely wished to ask one or two questions of the government authorities. Do you think this a thing to raise an army for? The Saga rebellion had been totally suppressed on one side, and the insurgents of Kumamoto and Yamaguchi were put down in a few weeks on the other. This has promoted some desire among the *shizoku* throughout the country to follow peaceful pursuits to their own advantage. Is this then a good opportunity for raising the banners of rebellion? With your high talent and ability you could have no difficulty in seeing the exigencies of the times, so I believe that it was not your intention to raise an army against the government. Most of our men speak of you in the following strain:—"Since Saigo retired to the West, all those who are discontented with the government, have become eagerly anxious to witness his rising, and then take his side. They speak evil against the administration of the government from the bottom of their hearts. At length they have provoked Saigo to assume the command of troops destined to fight against the authorities." But I do not believe this. If you want to say anything to the government, it is no trouble to come up to Tokio alone, where you can freely present a memorial. The *shizoku* who were educated by you know nothing of what is right or wrong, and they have no ability to know the requirements of the times, and have become much excited and desirous of taking up arms against the government without any reason. And you could not keep them peaceable, even by your wisdom. When they were asked for a reason for their conduct, they each replied to the same effect, that they would die for the honor of their Saigo. Through this you were moved by their enthusiasm and did not desire to survive them. So you gave up your life for them against your conscience, regardless also of the bad reputation you would leave behind. Alas, how sad it is. I sorrow for you so much because I am your intimate friend. But it is too late to discuss the subject now. Why do you delay to make up your mind? Since the first battle was fought between your and our men, many months have already passed, and hundreds of killed and wounded are daily seen in the field on both sides. Friends fight against friends, and relations against relations. We cannot endure to witness such a strife. Neither party has any enmity against the other. The imperialists were obliged to arm for their own protection; and the Satsuma troops have taken the field in favor of Saigo. You are at the head of men of only one province, and have made a desperate stand for many months against the army of the entire country. Your distinguished name is well known everywhere. Many of your generals, who fought skilfully, have been killed or wounded; and it is now clearly shown that the Satsuma men cannot retrieve their fortunes. And what do they expect in continuing the war? Our men say that though Saigo knows that he cannot restore the fortune of war, he desires to live as long as he can. I, Ariaki, am sorry to hear such a report, and hope that you will soon make up your mind (to die), and so relieve your conscience on one hand and save many lives on the other. If you make up your mind, no battle will follow. Some of our

people know your real intentions as I do. I am obliged to ask you from friendly feelings to make up your mind, and I trust you will consider the gloomy state of my mind on your account. I here put down my pen to let my tears flow, and I cannot collect myself sufficiently to write more. I remain, sir, with respect, etc.

SILK WORMS' EGG CARDS.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 26th Oct.)

Is it only the sale of *cartons* which has caused the falling off in our trade, and obstructed our mercantile and agricultural business? Our readers will acknowledge that the trade this year in *cartons* has been far from satisfactory, as we have shown from day to day. The editor of the *Mai Nichi Shinbun* in Yokohama does not neglect to inform us of the daily condition of the trade in silk-worms' egg cards, which is a great convenience to us.

Lo! Lo! The trade in *cartons* has injured considerably rather than benefited our country, by obstructing the progress of various branches of business. Who will say this is not so if they are acquainted with the trade in this article in Yokohama, during the autumn seasons for the past ten years? The silk-worms' egg cards were once the most prolific source of profit in Japan. Notwithstanding this, we are justified in saying that they are now most injurious to Japan. When the trade with foreigners was dull at the commencement, the card manufacturers were few in number, and they supplied very little that was not required for home consumption. But on receiving a report from Europe some years ago that a disease had destroyed the silk-worms in Italy, they commenced to export to foreign countries. At this time, the Tokugawa Government became anxious to decrease the quantity of silk exported, and endeavoured to limit the number of egg cards manufactured. Then, the foreign Ministers and Consuls in Japan discussed the question, and expressed themselves against the Government policy of interfering with the trade, and so the authorities were obliged to cease their endeavour to limit the number of *cartons*. The price became higher, and the number of manufacturers increased considerably, and large quantities were brought annually to Yokohama. Subsequently, as the supply was above the demand, the price fell very low, and very many of the manufacturers, dealers, and agents became bankrupt. At the foundation of the present Government the authorities determined to put a limit to the production of *cartons*, and issued an order that all the cardboard, necessary for the industry should be supplied by the Finance Department. But this system was again abolished by the interference of foreign officials, and millions of *cartons* were found heaped up in Yokohama without a purchaser. At length the owners and agents set a valuable heap on fire. This loss on the part of our traders occurred in the 7th year of Meiji (1873). In the following year, the manufacturers, who had not forgotten their defeat of the previous year, held meetings and limited the number of cards to 1,500,000; and out of this lot they anticipated exporting one-half, but they were disappointed, as only 200,000 or 300,000 cards were purchased by foreign dealers. Their resolution to limit the number made was again broken in the 9th year of Meiji (1876)

and nearly 1,200,000 cards were brought to Yokohama, a part of which were purchased by foreigners at a low price. Look at the meetings of the native dealers in Yokohama this year! Thousands of cards are stored in each godown; and it has been resolved that 600,000 cards should be thrown into the sea instead of being burned, as was done in 1873. Is this not sad for our merchants who heap loss upon loss year after year?

Those who seek to make large fortunes in a moment are not likely to have their expectations realized. We have heard that a man in Africa once discovered a diamond in a certain mine. All the men, of all classes, in his country, abandoned their respective avocations, and labored in the mines in expectation of finding such another valuable stone, until at length the entire country was ruined. We do not know whether this be true or not, but it seems to be in accordance with reason.

• • • Now, we will give another illustration. In the sea of Tosa, Shikoku, is a large quantity of coral, and during the Tokugawa, rule restrictions were placed upon the people so as to prevent their getting it. On the abolition of the authority of the daimio any person was allowed to seek for coral after obtaining a license. All the fishermen and salt manufacturers, who live along the Southern coast of Tosa, thereupon abandoned their occupations and endeavoured to get coral. Out of a thousand, one may occasionally obtain a quantity and become rich in a moment. Most of those engaged in the pursuit become very poor and bankrupt. It is so with other things. Now if we set a number of cards on fire this year, and throw others into the sea next year, and bury more in the ground the third year, no permanent price can be established. Is it not necessary that some wise regulations should be made with regard to the production and disposal of *cartons*, and so modify the injury done to the country? This is a subject which should interest the learned in our country, and induce them to frame regulations for the prevention of such national injury as results from the present system of doing business in this branch of our industries.

SHORT ANECDOTES.

(From the Japanese.)

YOSHIKI KATO.

Samanoske Yoshiaki Kato was a man of cool courage, and achieved several glorious exploits in the army of Taiko Hideyoshi. He was a great admirer of Chinese porcelain which he purchased from the Chinese merchants at Nagasaki. He set great store by many sets of valuable dishes which he used in the entertainment of special guests. One day it happened that one of his servants broke a valuable dish accidentally, and fearing the anger of his master retired to his house, where he waited in the expectation of a heavy punishment. However, Yoshiaki received the intelligence with a thoughtful expression of countenance, and summoned the servant before him. "Don't be afraid," said Yoshiaki, "I do not intend to forsake a man for so trifling a fault. Now bring me the remaining nine dishes." (Each set consisted of ten dishes.) His order being quickly obeyed, he himself broke each of them into a thousand pieces, and said, "Now, do not suppose that I have done this out of anger. I did it out of sincere consideration for you. If I kept these dishes, the other servants, whenever they handled them in future, would remember what you had done, and your fault

would never be forgotten." After this event, Yoshiaki did not set so much store by precious crockery as he did before.

MITSUNARI ISHIDA.

Taiko Hideyoshi once happened to go into a country temple, where, being very thirsty, he called for a cup of tea. A little page brought him a very large cup, full of tea, not very warm, and Hideyoshi swallowed the contents at one draught to his great satisfaction, and ordered another cup. The page replenished the same cup, but with warmer tea, which Taiko drank slowly. On his calling for a third cup, the boy handed him, this time, a small cup with very hot tea in it. This thoughtfulness pleased Taiko so well that he begged the priest to transfer the page to himself, and took him into his service.

This boy, who afterwards was made a governor, was Jibushoyu Mitsunari Ishida.

When the Yodo river near Kioto overflowed with the heavy rains, Mitsunari, being then Governor of the province, ordered the population to remove all the bags of rice from the Government stores to the banks of the river, and to stop the water with them. When the rains had ceased and the water receded, he issued another order that whoever replaced the bags of rice with bags of earth should be free to take one bag of the former for each one of the latter which he brought. Thereupon the people started to work with a will, and soon substantial dykes were constructed.

After Mitsunari had the castle of Minakuchi bestowed upon him, he was one day called before his master Taiko, and asked if he had any worthy man serving under him. He replied that a man called Sakon Shima, who had lately entered his service, was his best retainer. "I have heard of his gallantry," said Taiko. "but I wonder how he came to serve you, who have not a revenue large enough to pay him sufficiently." "My lord," replied Mitsunari, "the estate granted to me by your lordship is worth 40,000 koku of rice, and I pay him just one half of that." "You are a fine fellow!" exclaimed Taiko. "I have never before heard of a master who made his servant's income equal to his own." Then calling for Sakon he gave him a suit of clothes, urging on him to continue to show fidelity and respect to his master.

THE DEATH OF TAIKO.

Taiko Hideyoshi Toyotomi died at noon on the 18th day of the 8th month of the 3rd year of Keicho, aged sixty-three, and his remains were buried at the Amida hill on Higashi Yama, Kioto. He had composed a poem when his palace at Shuraku was newly built, and having written it on fine paper ordered one of his female attendants to keep it, and be ready to produce it, whenever required. Before his death, he called for it, and took a pen to sign his name to it; but, before he could write, his hand was paralysed, and he died next day. The poem said, "my life is like a drop of dew; and all fame and prosperity are but a dream."

MORE ABOUT TAIKO.

One evening during his expedition to the East, Taiko assembled his generals; and the topic of conversation turned upon military tactics. One of the officers expressed great admiration for the military skill of Shingen Takeda and Kenshin Uyesgi. "O, the Boze," (for they both used to keep their heads shaved,) exclaimed Taiko with contempt. "If the two lived now, I should have had the pleasure to embellish my processions with them; for I

would have had one of them to carry my sword, and the other to hold my red umbrella over my head; but they don't live, which is my misfortune, but their good luck."

When Ujisato Gamô, having been deprived of his fine dominion and removed to Aizu to a much poorer estate, came to see Taiko, perhaps to solicit his favourable consideration, rather than to thank him, Taiko said suddenly, as soon as the other had made his appearance, "I hear you are a very superior penman; pray just copy this book for me." Thus saying, he gave him pen and ink, so that the veteran could have no time to talk of his own affairs.

SANAI OKANO.

Sanai Okano was a servant of Kagekatsu Uyesgi, but he afterwards became a vassal to Hideyuki Gamo, who allotted him an estate of 10,000 koku of rice a year. He was rich, and it was his delight to scatter about his gold and silver coins in one particular room, and sleep among them, which excited the contempt of many. One day, a quarrel having occurred among his neighbours, he went out to interpose between them, leaving the treasure all scattered about his room, and did not come back till next morning. He presented a great deal of money to his former master towards the expenses of his wars; and, shortly before his death, he offered to his young master Tadasato Gamo, a sum of 30,000 rio and a famous sword called Magamuné; 3,000 rio to his master's brother Tadatomo; while he also distributed sums from five to one hundred rio among his numerous friends, and burnt all the receipts he had taken for money.

KIYOMASA'S STUDIES OF THE CONFUCIAN WORKS.

Kiyomasa Kato, the daimio of Kumamoto, and the most distinguished hero of the Korean expedition, while in Osaka, once said to his friend:—"My friend Maeda (the daimio of Kaga) who was fond of learning, one day invited me and others to his house, where we discussed certain passages contained in the Rongo. He said that we must not forget them. I was ignorant then, and could not make out what they meant, but, thank Heaven, I now understand all, and only regret that I cannot discuss the question with my friend who is no more."

During his voyages from Osaka to his own domains he was always found reading the Rongo, marking passages with red ink. Once when he left his table for a short time, his favorite monkey, who had been watching his master's occupation, seized the pen and smeared the pages of the book in all directions. When Kiyomasa came back he only said, smiling, "Oh! you also wish to study the doctrines of the Saint, do you?" and coolly resumed his work.

DANZAEMON BAN.

Ban was a samurai who served Yoshiaki Kato, in whose army he fought many desperate battles; but, having some disagreement with his master, he deserted him, and after fruitless attempts to secure a position under some other daimio, determined to enter a monastery. To that end he became the disciple of a venerable priest called Dairio (large dragon), and changing his name to Tetsugiu (iron ox), begged for food in the streets of Kioto (according to the common practice of the priests) where he was much respected and loved by the people. One day he had to go to a merchant's house with his master to recite prayers. Having failed to appear at the appointed hour, he was severely rebuked by his master. He bowed low, and

said: "Do not be angry with me for coming late, because you ride on the 'large dragon,' while I ride on an 'iron ox.'"

SHIGETSUGU HONDA.

Sukuzaemon Shigetsugu Honda was a man of most intrepid and determined character, but of a very simple and kind disposition, on account of which he was favored and trusted by the Shogun Iyeyasu, who made him a Bugio (or governor) of the capital, together with Goriki and Amano. Many thought that the Shogun was mistaken in giving him so important an office, but he proved to be a very able officer, and the three men were found to be so well suited to their respective employment, that a common song was sung by people, to this effect:—"Goriki is Buddha and Honda is the demon, while Amano is neither the one nor the other." His simplicity was shown when he wrote home to his wife in the country:—"I send you word; do not let Osen (his daughter) and the horses grow thin." Observing once on the road some coolies carrying a huge iron pot, he stopped them, and on inquiry found that the utensil was to be conveyed to Hamatsu by order of the Shogun, who intended to boil criminals in it. He was very angry to hear it, and ordered the coolies to break the unlucky pot on the spot. That done, he said to the officer in charge, "Go and tell our lord, the Shogun, that the ruler of a nation must try to govern his people so well that no punishment shall be needed: therefore I have destroyed this cruel instrument of torture out of my sincere respect to the Shogun." When the Shogun was informed of the courageous conduct of Honda, he called him and thanked him for his good intention.

ETCHU HIRATSUKA.

Etchu Hiratsuka was noted both for his bravery and obstinacy, and Iyeyasu often tried to induce him to enter his service, but Hiratsuka was deaf to his persuasion and said:—"Naifu (the then title of Iyeyasu) is sweet in his promises, but very mean in his performance; so I do not wish to serve such a man." Afterwards he became a retainer of Mitsunari Ishida, the bitter enemy of Iyeyasu, and when Ishida was utterly defeated by Iyeyasu in a battle at Sekigahara, Etchu was captured and brought before the future Shogun, who said, smiling:—"Now my friend, you were not satisfied with my offers, and accepted the more liberal ones of Ishida, but see what you are to-day!" "Do you say that," inquired the undaunted prisoner, "because I am your captive? Why that is only an usual thing for a samurai, when a battle is lost. Do you not remember when you were one in the house of Ota, where you suffered indignity for three years? Besides," continued the captive fiercely, "you have proved a traitor to the sacred will of the late Taiko, whose poor widow and innocent son you have deceived, and wrested from them the power which you now hold. So foul an act as you have committed is what a true samurai should be ashamed, even to think of. Then, how could I think of rendering any service to such a monster? Now you may cut off my head, but you can not shut my mouth!" "A very madman," cried Iyeyasu, rather enraged, "but I had better leave him to undergo the torture of living in this world, rather than kill him on the spot," and he sent him away unpunished. Soon after, being asked why he did not chastise the insolent man, as he deserved, the future Shogun replied:—"Why there is nothing for which he deserves punishment, except his insolence, which I forgive freely; and I like his courage, which will one day, if he lives, be useful to my posterity."

NIPPON NOTES.

THE following judgment passed upon Oyama Tsunayoshi, is published in the *Hochi Shinbun*:—

"Oyama Tsunayoshi, shizoku of the Kagoshima ken:—

"During your service in the Government as Kagoshima Kenrei, you aided Saigo Takamori and others in their treacherous conduct, without regard to the laws of the country, and you mal-treated Nakahara, police sergeant, and others in their projected plan to assassinate Takamori, in your endeavours to aid the Shigakko-to. You received their confessions and published and notified them through the ken, and suffered Saigo to leave Kagoshima at the head of the old soldiers, for the ostensible purpose of asking a question of the Government. Besides, you sent many messengers to every Fu, Ken, and barracks to provoke excitement. You not only ordered your subordinate officials to serve Saigo, but you also gave him about 150,000 yen, which were in the Kencho at that time, and provided rice and other things for him and his men. So you are deprived of your rank of shizoku, and you will suffer decapitation.

THE cholera cases in Tokio were 204 up to 12 m. on the 9th ultimo. Out of these 97 died, 9 became convalescent, and 98 patients are now in Tokio.

ALL the rebel commanders who committed suicide or were killed in the last battle at Iwazaki, were buried in an honourable manner according to their rank in the monastery of Shokomeiji, Kagoshima. Saigo was buried in the centre, and Kirino, two Saigo's, (relatives of the general) Hemmi, Ikegami, and Beppu on his left side, and Murata, Takagi, Gamo, Ogura, Ishidzu, Iwamoto, and twenty-five other distinguished partisans on his right side.

THIRTY of the petty officers of the imperial body-guards, were killed during the war.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA-NO-MIYA arrived at the Shinbashi Station, Tokio, at 10.45 A.M. on the 10th ult. He and his staff rested in the apartments upstairs for a short time, during which Princes Hei-in-no-Miya and Fushimi-no-Miya and the Prince's father called to see him. At 11 o'clock he left the station in a carriage, with Sanjo and Iwakura, and arrived at the Imperial Palace at Akasaka at 11.40, accompanied by the Ministers and Secretaries. He was admitted to the presence of His Majesty the Mikado, who addressed him thus:—"When the Kagoshima insurgents treacherously rose I appointed you to the command of the army of expedition. You have suffered many hardships and been long away from home. Owing to your talent the suppression of the insurrection has been achieved, and I am much delighted." Words to the same effect were addressed by the Mikado to Admirals Kawamura and Ito. Prince Arisugawa went to his home at Nagatamachi at one o'clock.

IT is not known, says the *Hochi Shinbun*, who cut off Saigo's head in the last battle on the 24th September. Murata is said to have been ordered by the commander to do the deed. The place of interment was betrayed by a coolie, and the head when dug up was covered with mud. Admiral Kawamura, who was Saigo's friend, washed and cleaned the ghastly trophy himself.

WHEN the imperialists attacked and stormed the insurgent fort at Iwazaki, Shiroyama, at dawn on the 24th September, the body of a

young woman who had committed suicide was found in the moat surrounding the fort. She held a man's head in her left hand and a dagger in the other, and was dressed in clothes of the finest kind. She is said to have been the eldest daughter of Saigo Takamori.

THE editor of the *Kanayomi Shinbun* has been condemned to a fine of ten yen for having transgressed the law against slander.

PRINCE Higashi-fushimi-no-miya and Lieut.-General Saga returned from the South in the *Nagoya Maru*, which arrived in Yokohama on the 11th ulto. They at once proceeded to Tokio, and were received at the Shinbashi station at 8.30 a.m. Thence they proceeded to the Imperial Palace. Yamagata, war inspector, is at present at Shimonoseki.

SAKATA and Kabayama, the rebel commanders who were captured at Iwazaki, have been decapitated.

THE corpse of the late Governor Oyama, who was beheaded on the 30th Sept., was handed over to Shirata and ten other shizoku of the Kagoshima-ken, residents in Nagasaki, in compliance with a request they had preferred, and was buried decorously by them in the monastery of Kokudaiji.

ON the 11th ult. Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya, Lieut.-Genl. Soga, and the officers of their respective staffs were met at the Shinbashi Station by the Ministers, and proceeded to the Imperial Palace, where they were thanked, in like terms to those addressed to Prince Arisugawa, by His Majesty the Mikado.

OUT of 157 state prisoners, who were brought up from the South in the *Nagoya Maru* and have been condemned to hard labour for periods from five to ten years, 79 have been sent to the Tochigi-ken and 78 to the Ebaragi-ken.

HIS MAJESTY the Mikado has caused to be presented the sum of 1,000 yen to the representatives of the late Governor Kitajima of the Nagasaki Ken. Of this amount 700 yen were applied to defray the funeral expenses.

THE gale on the 11th ultimo wrought some damage in Kyoto and Osaka. The rivers Kamogawa and Ajikawa overflowed, and a silk factory was destroyed in the Yamanashi Ken.

562,000 yen have already been handed to the Kagoshima Kencho officials for the relief of the destitute in that Ken a further seem of 100,000 yen has now been sent from Tokio.

A NOBLE in Tokio has lately received permission to undertake the cutting of a canal from lake Inba in Shimosa, to Cape Choshi in the East and to Yedo Bay in the West. The cost of the work is estimated at 600,000 yen.

THE damages done to the National Exhibition by the gale on the 11th instant, have been completely repaired and the exhibits have been re-arranged in their former order.

ACCORDING to the *Hochi Shinbun*, a railroad is expected to be constructed between Kobe and the harbour of Kushibe in the province of Tanba. At the end of last September the survey was commenced. This work is projected with a view to increase the facility of transport from the Northern provinces of this island and from Yezo.

THE *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* says:—A telegram to the effect that Ikebe Kichijuro (Leader of the Kumamoto insurgents) was killed by policemen at Koriyama in the Kagoshima-ken, was received at the Police Department at about midnight on the 16th ultimo. It has been repeatedly mentioned in the paper that he was one of those killed with Saigo and others at Shiroyama in Kagoshima. Further details will be given if they come to hand.

On the 11th ult. the *Kanagawa*, *Taihei*, *Sumida*, and *Toyoshima Maru* arrived in Shinagawa with troops from the South.

THE sum of 25,000 yen is to be added to the annual expenditures of the Imperial Household Department, for the period of fifteen years.

H. E. ENOMOTO, Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, is expected to arrive in Yokohama in a few days.

YAMADA, of the *Sakigake Shinbun*, has been fined five yen for having transgressed the law against slander.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says:—At 10 o'clock p.m. on the 12th ultimo, the *Toyoshima Maru* of the Mitsu Bishi Company left Kobe for Yedo Bay with troops from the South. When she was off the coast of Kishiu on the following day, her crew observed a boat at a considerable distance. On approaching her they saw that she contained an imperial officer, dressed in uniform, who ordered them to "stop on government business!" The *Toyoshima Maru* stopped her engines, and took the officer on board, when he told the Captain that:—The *Bukoraji*, a vessel belonging to the War Department, which was heavily laden with munitions of war had been lying in Nagasaki harbor. On the suppression of the insurrection she was ordered to return the ammunition to the arsenal, and left Nagasaki for Kobe on the 4th instant. During the passage she met the gale of the 11th ultimo and lost all her masts. The wrecked vessel was then floating off the coast of Owashi, Kishiu, and at a distance of about 7 ri from the place where the *Toyoshima Maru* was stopped. The latter went at once to her relief and brought her safely to the coast of Owashi.

[This must be a native version of the accident to the *Ville de Lille* and the aid rendered her by the *Toyoshima*, of which we had a short account on the 16th ultimo.—Ed. J. G.]

THE *Mainichi Shinbun* says that great reforms, to be wrought within this year, are contemplated in the Government. Further the three fu and thirty-five ken are to be replaced by two fu and six ken.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that no pen can describe the wretched condition of the five provinces, Higo, Hiuga, Satsuma, Osumi and Bungo. The first four have resembled the hells of the Buddhists, filled with fighting and slaughter. Rice-fields and other grounds which should be cultivated, are overgrown with shrubs and weeds; and many houses have been burned. The rebel troops stopped longer in Hiuga than in the other provinces. They have eaten off all the food which was in the possession of the inhabitants, whose utensils of iron, bronze, lead and tin, were forcibly taken away by the insurgents to be melted into missiles. Scarcely a single metal vessel is to be found in all Hiuga. A letter from Kagoshima, dated the 5th instant, says:—"Since the suppression of the rebellion on the 24th September, nothing eventful has occurred and tranquility prevails among the people. Numbers of the shizoku in Ishiu-in in the Kagoshima ken have subscribed together to erect a small temple in honour of Saigo and other rebel leaders.

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has made a donation of 300 yen to the Nobles' School.

THE official opening of the new Government silk factory at Niimachi, Joshu, has taken place, and Their Excellencies Okubo, Okuma, Ito, Matsukata and many others left Tokio were present at the ceremony.

THE *Choya Shinbun* says that a letter has been received from some one in the town of

Koga, in the Ebaragi ken, stating that a congregation who had assembled to hear the preaching of a foreign Christian missionary, were dispersed by the police. A similar occurrence is said to have taken place in the Akita ken.

THE beds of the rivers and canals of Tokio are to be cleaned and altered with a view to the improvement of their navigation. The probable cost of this undertaking is estimated at 500,000 yen.

ISHII SADAYO, a lieutenant of Eto Shimpei, the leader of the Saga rebellion, took refuge in Kagoshima on the suppression of that revolt. There he was protected by the Shigakko-to. During the siege of Kumamoto by the Kagoshima men he distinguished himself as a partisan of Saigo, and throughout the late war escaped falling into the hands of the imperialists. A few days ago he was arrested in Nagasaki.

THE telegraph office at Mayebashi in the Kumagai Ken has now been completed and opened.

AN epidemic disease prevails among the cattle of the Awomori Ken, and hundreds of horses have died.

FOUR policemen are said to have been killed on the spot and twenty-five men injured by the fall, during the gale of the 11th instant, of the buildings formerly occupied by the Educational Department in Tokio and then inhabited by troops and police. Many other casualties are reported from all parts of Tokio.

THE Niigata-Ken was visited by a heavy storm of wind and rain on the 6th ultimo. Immense hail-stones also fell, some of them weighing from 30 to 300 or 400 momme. Much damage has been done in all directions, both in the rice-fields and farm-yards.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* takes from the *Naniwa Shinbun* some disastrous news from Korea. It is said that the Koreans have risen against the Japanese residents in Fusan under the pretext that the latter had gone beyond treaty limits. Eleven of the settlers are said to have been killed by the Koreans, who are further said to have made up their mind to expel the foreigners, and to hold no longer to the terms of the treaty between the two nations. General excitement prevails throughout the country and Mr. Hanabusa, of the Gaimusho, who left Japan for Fusan during last September, has returned without having landed at all.

Ito, of the *Kana Yomiuri Shinbun*, was brought before the Tokio-Saibansho on the 13th ultimo, and condemned to a fine of ten yen for having infringed the law against slander.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* says that 1,234,549 silk-worms' egg cards have been brought to Yokohama up to the 12th ultimo. Of these, 170,392 cards only were sold to foreigners.

Two or three army officers, will shortly leave for Europe, as commissioners from Japan to watch the progress of the war between the Russians and Turks.

OFFICIAL return of the number of visitors to the National Exhibition during the week, ended the 11th ultimo:—

5th October	.. .. .	2,858
6th "	.. .. .	12,783
7th "	.. .. .	2,223
8th "	.. .. .	3,612
9th "	.. .. .	2,461
10th "	.. .. .	996
11th "	.. .. .	831
Total		25,764

H. E. KITAJIMA-HIDETOMO, Governor of the Nagasaki ken, died of cholera on the 10th ultimo.

ADMIRAL Kawamura resumed his duties at the head of the Navy Department on the 13th ultimo.

THE *Jiyu Shinbun* in Nagasaki says:—During a battle between the imperial and insurgent troops, close to Nobeoka in Hiuga, Captain — fell into the hands of the latter. He was repeatedly threatened with a cruel death. The captain had been a friend of Marshal Saigo, and asked to be brought before him, which being made known to Saigo, he ordered the captive to be admitted to his presence. The captain, who had fully made up his mind that he would be put to death appeared calmly before the commander and addressed him as follows:—"I have not seen you for a long time, when I bade you farewell in the East. I do not know your reasons for going to war; but I came down to join in the campaign by order of H. M. the Mikado, and with the full determination to kill you, the arch-rebel." Marshal Saigo laughed at this: and said boastfully:—"Oh you obstinate fellow! You speak out without any fear of consequences! I hope that all the men in the imperial armies are as brave as you are!" It was the time for the midday meal; and a table was set before the commander, who ordered one of his attendants to set another table for the captain. When it was brought, "Captain, pray take a seat and eat with me," said Saigo, "This is the last conversation we shall ever have together." The prisoner hesitated how to answer for a few minutes. The proverb that "a falcon will starve to death rather than eat an ear of wheat or rice," came to his recollection, and he replied:—"Thank you for your kind invitation; but I cannot eat the rice of rebels;" and he took from his pocket, and ate a small quantity of *hoshii* (rice boiled and dried). When Saigo had finished his repast, he asked his captive "Is it true that Kido has died in Kioto?" "Yes, it is true." "Is Ijichi in good health?" "Yes, he is quite well." The next question, which he uttered in a thoughtful manner, was this, "Is H. M. the Mikado stopping in Kioto?" "No, he has returned to the East." Then Saigo continued to the following effect:—"My last desire would be to present my respects to H. M. the Mikado in person; but that I can do so is now most improbable. Heaven will not allow the attainment of my desire. It is a most unfortunate thing for the country that Kido left this world before me." The Marshal shed tears and continued:—"As we should gain nothing by killing you, you may return to the imperial camp." As the captain was taking his leave Kirino-Toshiaki came in, and gave him a passport, by favor of which he passed through the insurgent lines.

On the 16th ult. at 9 o'clock a.m. Major-General Yamagata and Lieut.-General Takashima and many colonels, captains, and officers of lower rank, landed at the Port Admiral's Jetty in Yokohama from the *Kokonoye Maru*, together with two companies of the Imperial body guards. They all proceeded to Tokio by the 10.46 train. H. E. Iwakura and other ministers and high officials, civil and military, received them at the Shinbashi Railway Station, whence they proceeded to the imperial palace, arriving there 0.40 p.m. The Mikado's address to Yamagata and Takashima was substantially the same as that to Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya.

THE Gojo bridge in Kioto is to be rebuilt at a cost of 18,779 yen.

10,133 state criminals were tried in the Special Judicial Courts of Kiushiu up to the 29th September. Of these 9 were beheaded, 17 condemned to hard labour for 10 years, 6 for 7 years, 16 for 5 years, 83 for 3 years, 424 for 2 years, 203 for one year, 107 for 100 days, 2 for 70 days, 2 for 30 days, and 9,197 were deprived of their rank of shizoku; and only 67 were released.

Cholera cases are reported from the Ishikawa Ken (Kaga, Noto, and Echizen.)

While the late Marshal Saigo was in Kagoshima, he used to say, according to the *Hochi Shinbun*, that no soldiers in Japan, except the imperial body-guards, could stand against his men, and that the provincial garrison troops, consisting of men of various classes, would flee on the sound of his cannon. But when his men could not take Kumamoto Castle, which was defended only by soldiers of the latter class, he is said to have confessed his mistake, and to have taken pleasure in admitting that the army as now constituted is able to protect Japan.

THE *Mainichi Shinbun* states:—The *Wakamura Maru* arrived in Yokoska with 1,000 troops from the South during the night of the 22nd ultimo. Out of these, 40 soldiers were found to be suffering from cholera on the occasion of the medical inspection, and seven or eight had died. The vessel anchored off Nojima, Kanazawa, for sake of convenience. The patients were immediately sent to the quarantine hospital at Tomioka. Those who were free from cholera were landed at Kanazawa and arrived in Yokohama overland. The *Tokai Maru*, which arrived in Yokoska with 400 soldiers, is also anchored off Nojima. All the soldiers, except 31 down with cholera, landed and proceeded to Tokio by land.

THE Home Department has sent 5,000 yen to the Nagasaki and Hiogo Ken respectively, and 7,000 yen to the Kanagawa Ken, for the establishment of quarantine hospitals and the relief of destitute cholera patients. The outlay in taking preventive measures in the Fu and Ken was first estimated at 150,000 yen. Owing to the spread of the disease 50,000 yen will have to be added to this sum.

GRAVE disagreements are said to have arisen among the owners and agents for the sale of silk-worms' egg cards. Nakayama and two other leaders of the Shiugi-sho (Assembly of Silk Dealers) have been brought before the Yokohama Saibansho.

A telegram from the South, dated the 23rd ultimo, announces that 236 state prisoners were condemned to hard labour for terms between one and ten years, by the Kiushiu Special Courts, on the 22nd instant.

THE *Osaka Nippo* states that the Government recently paid six million yen to the Mitsui Bishi Company for the hire of their ships during the war with the Kagoshima insurgents.

ON the 23rd ult. the infant Prince Tate-no-Miya was taken to the imperial palace at Akasaka, where their Majesties, the Mikado and Empress, saw him for the first time.

THE *Asama Kuwan*, which was stranded off the coast of Hiuga during last July, has been repaired in the port of Saga. She will shortly sail thence for Nagasaki.

THREE Lieut.-Generals, viz.: Tani, Miyoshi, and Miura, who have returned from the South-West to their respective garrison stations, have been ordered to repair to Tokio.

BARRACKS for the accommodation of a detachment of the Hiroshima garrison troops are to be built in the grounds of the old castle of Kochi in Tosa.

SOME extensive military manoeuvres will shortly be executed on the plain of Narashino in Shimosa.

THE Editor of the *Sendai Shinbun* has been fined twenty yen for infringing the law against slander.

THE *Saikai Shinbun* states that, notwithstanding the strict watch kept by the police, two or three persons are killed every night in the streets of Kagoshima.

KIDO, a distinguished member of the Seikensha, in the Kochi ken, is going to establish a private school in Kochi, and has hired skilled European and Chinese instructors.

THE official returns of cholera cases in Tokio between the 22nd September and the 17th October are as follows:—

Cases	348
Deaths	184
Recovered	21 (?)

THE expenses of representing Japan at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 were first estimated at 150,000 yen. But owing to the large number of articles, in excess of those first provided for, to be sent to France, the sum of 33,240 yen has been added to the original estimate.

ON the 20th ult., at 8.30 A.M., the Mikado left his palace of Akasaka for the Educational Museum at Ueno, where he was received by the Acting Minister of Education and other officials. H. M. the Empress visited the museum this afternoon.

H. E. IWAKURA has made a donation of 1,325 yen to the Nobles' School. The visitors to the building, which was open to public inspection on the 19th ult., were as many as 40,000.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* says:—A certain newspaper states that a number of the Japanese residents in Fusan were killed by the Koreans, who refused to maintain the terms of the treaty of friendship with the Japanese, and that H. E. Hanabusa, Chargé d'Affaires, had delayed his landing in Fusan through these outrages. But, according to a letter now received from that harbour, nothing of the kind has happened; and all is at peace. The Japanese settlers have decided on opening a bazaar in the settlement. Hanabusa and his staff arrived in the *Takao Maru*. One of the crew died from cholera during the passage, and this was the reason that the Envoy did not immediately land.

THE number of visitors to the National Exhibition during the week ended the 19th ult. was 20,387.

THOSE of the Kagoshima insurgents, and their partisans from Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, who have been condemned to various terms of penal servitude, have been distributed among the various Fu and Ken.

BARRACKS for the accommodation of a battalion of soldiers will be built both in Kagoshima and Miyakonojo.

A TELEGRAM from Kagoshima, dated the 17th ultimo, states that epidemic cholera is rapidly spreading in Satsuma; and that a quarantine hospital has been established on the river Shoji. About 150 cases have proved fatal.

THE Finance Department will shortly send 50,000 koku of rice to Kagoshima for the relief of the destitute.

THE burden of a popular song in the Kochi ken is that, if representative institutions are not granted to the country, they will be brought about by bamboo spears. This would seem to show the tenor of public opinion in that ken.

THE *Choya Shinbun* states that ignorant people of the lower classes in Tokio and Yokohama, when seized by cholera, refuse to be taken to hospital, where they say they will certainly be killed for the sake of their livers, which are sold by the authorities, finding the taxes insufficient, to foreigners who pay a high price for them.

THE Government silk factory at Nii-Machi, Joshiu, was opened in the presence of many high officials on the 20th ultimo. All the houses on either side of the village were decorated for the occasion with the national flag and lanterns. The building was commenced in January of the 9th year of Meiji (1876) and completed last month. Its total cost was about 56,000 yen. It covers 5,800 tsubo of ground and lies 5 ri South from the silk factory at Tomioka. The engines and machines, which have been erected under the direction of Mr. F. Marchin (a German), were purchased in England, Germany, and Spain at a cost of 86,000 yen. Sasaki, of the Industrial Section of the Home Department, has been appointed Director of the new factory, where 33 men and 52 women are now employed.

PRINTING-INK of various colours is now manufactured in the Seinikubu (seal-making department) of the Paper-money Section. It is of good quality and is sold at a low price.

THE Kagoshima Kencho is to be rebuilt on the old site at a cost of 12,500 yen.

IN the sixth regiment of the Nagoya garrison troops, who were sent to the South-West, 164 were killed and 439 were wounded.

TWO or three Buddhist priests of the Honganji monastery (the richest in Tokio or indeed in all Japan) have left for Corea to preach there their doctrine.

A TELEGRAM from the Okayama Ken (Bizen) dated the 20th instant, states that, owing to the outbreak of epidemic cholera, a quarantine hospital is to be established.

THE people of the populous village of Nanase in Wakigori, in the same province, are in a state of serious excitement; and five or six hundred peasants have risen against the authorities, and attacked and stormed the police station, where many policemen were wounded.

THE Japanese man-of-war *Moshun-kuwan* arrived in Kobe from Kagoshima on the 21st ultimo, and the *Tabour-kuwan* has left Nagasaki to replace her at Kagoshima.

MANY cases of cholera declared themselves among the crew of the *Takao-Maru*, which left for Corea with Hanabusa, Chief Secretary of the Gaimusho, and his staff. Preventive measures were taken, but effected no good result. None of the passengers landed in Fusan, and the vessel returned to Nagasaki.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that on the 24th ult. the French Minister and his secretaries left Tokio for the extensive drill ground of Narashino, Shimosa, in order to be present at a grand review of the troops from the South.

THREE shizoku, two from Kagoshima and the other from Kochi, were recently arrested in the Kochi-ken, and are to be brought before the Supreme Court in a few days for trial. No reason for their arrest is stated.

THEIR Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager will visit the female normal school in Tokio on or about the 5th instant.

THE *Kumamoto Maru* left Shinagawa the other day for Kiushiu with 12,800 bags of rice on board; for the relief of those who were rendered destitute by the late war; and the *Suminoye Maru* will shortly follow her with more rice.

THE following account of the number of contributors and the sums of money subscribed to the Asylum in the Ueno Gardens is published in the *Hochi Shinbun* :—

Year	Number of contributors.	Sum of money.
6th year of Meiji	32	1,603.17
7th " " "	29	435.02
8th " " "	27	802.61
9th " " "	83	1,047.12
Total	171	3,887.92

AMONG the ignorant people of the lower classes in the capital and the country, the most ridiculous and superstitious rumours are current, some of which run as follows :— The late Marshal Saigo, of the rank of *Sho-saumi*, having found it convenient and pleasant to leave this gloomy and dark world translated himself from Shiroyama, Kagoshima, to the star known as the *Saigo-boshi* (Saigo's star) on the 24th September. There he has determined to kill his foes with the assistance of heaven. So he first ordered the god of the winds to punish those who took up arms against him. The obedient deity wrought much injury both by land and sea on the 11th instant. Then Saigo commanded the god of pestilence to scatter his poison among the imperialists, who opposed the attainment of his wishes. We find a wonderful drawing in the picture shops, representing Saigo, dressed in uniform and sitting on his star, directing a hundred of his deceased braves with a *saihai* (marshal's bâton.) Each of them holds a small axe in his hand, with which he attacks persons, who instantly fall sick. This is an allegory of the prevailing epidemic sent by Saigo to chastise his foes.

IGNORANT fellows in the Chiba-ken, who believe all kinds of idle rumors, have become much excited by the preventive measures against cholera taken by the local authorities.

THE Finance Department has sent 387,655 silver *bu* each of the value of 25 sen, to the mint in Osaka. 200,000 of them have been re-minted into new coin, of one yen each and the remainder into other coins, of the value of 40, 20, 10, and 5 sen respectively. They will shortly be returned to the Finance Department.

ALL the schools, public and private, in Yokohama and the vicinity, which were closed as a precaution against the spread of cholera are re-opened from the 26th ulto.

THE Daijo-kuwan has issued an order to the *Kunsho-kioku* (Department of Decorations) to issue decorations to the Commander-in-chief and generals who served in the late war.

THE *Saikai Shinbun* states that Saigo-Kikujiro, the second son of the late Marshal, who surrendered to the imperialists, was acquitted at his trial before the Kiushiu Special Court, and was at once released from custody.

LIEUT.-GENERAL Tani, late in command of the Kumamoto garrison, has been also appointed to that Kagoshima garrison consisting of two battalions. He will however, remain in Kumamoto castle.

H. E. TERASHIMA, Minister of Foreign affairs, entertained the German Minister at dinner at the Imperial palace of Ohamagoten on the 27th ultimo.

A number of the newly enlisted troops have been formally disbanded in the imperial gardens of Fukiage. Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-miya was present, representing H. M. the Mikado.

THE following table of cases of cholera which declared themselves in the fu and ken between the commencement of September and the 20th October is published in the *Hochi Shinbun* :—

	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Tokio-fu.....	From 14th Sept. to 20th Oct.	529	299
Osaka " " "	" 22nd " " 23rd "	1,064	705
Kioto " " "	" 3rd Oct. " 17th "	26	18
Kanagawa-ken	" 5th Sept. " 20th "	888	443
Nagasaki " "	" 10th " " 20th "	896	385
Kagoshima " "	" 17th " " 19th "	162	69
Chiba " "	" 18th " " 19th "	318	149
Hiogo " "	" 22nd " " 20th "	239	154
Kumamoto " "	" 22nd " " 19th "	1,039	471
Yamanashi " "	" 24th " " 3rd "	7	2
Ebaragi " "	" 26th " " 18th "	36	14
Kaitakushi " "	" 27th " " 13th "	34	26
Miye " "	" 27th " " 16th "	22	9
Wakayama " "	" 28th " " 13th "	19	7
Shidzuoka " "	" 29th " " 18th "	40	22
Sakai " "	" 2nd " " 20th "	88	47
Owake " "	" 2nd Oct. " 18th "	38	15
Fukuoka " "	" 2nd " " 20th "	265	118
Ishikawa " "	" 2nd " " 9th "	8	3
Yamaguchi " "	" 3rd " " 17th "	46	25
Sakitama " "	" 3rd " " 15th "	25	7
Gumba " "	" 3rd " " 17th "	2	0
Shiga " "	" 4th " " 12th "	7	4
Hiroshima " "	" 4th " " 19th "	25	13
Okayama " "	" 6th " " 13th "	15	6
Gifu " "	" 10th " " 18th "	2	1
Kochi " "	" 10th " " 19th "	5	1
Tochigi " "	" 12th " " 15th "	2	0
Soldiers.....	" 19th Sept. " 16th "	1,449	687
Marines and Sailors on board men-of-war.....	" 7th Sept. " 20th "	49	13
Sailors of M.B. M. S. S. Co. " "	" 4th Oct. " 16th "	37	13

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that the imperial gardens of Fukiage will be open to the public every Saturday.

H. E. MR. VON WECKHERLIN, Diplomatic Representative of Holland and other states, Captain Von Wickede, of the German corvette *Elisabeth*, and Captain Brinkley, R.A., have had the honour of an interview with H. M. the Mikado.

A fracas occurred between a number of policemen and some of the Tokio garrison troops at Ichigai, Tokio, on the 28th ultimo. The soldiers attacked the Police Station at Sakamachi, and two policemen were wounded.

THE meeting of silkworms'-egg dealers and agents, which was held at the Town Hall on the 25th ultimo, was brought to a close with the decision that the seventh part of the cartons now in stock are to be destroyed, and the remainder exported.

A silk factory will shortly be established in the Yamagata-ken, and the machinery to be used there is being manufactured by the Public Works Department.

AN application to the Home Department has been made by the Exhibitors in the National Exhibition that on the 3rd instant, being the Mikado's birthday, the exhibition may be opened to the public free. They also propose that it shall be properly lighted and kept open at night.

THE *Nichi-nichi Shinbun* states that 44,648,098 92 yen have been absorbed in the expenses connected with the late war up to the 27th instant.

THE *Fuso Maru* has left for Nagasaki to bring back troops thence and the *Rinjo-kawan* and *Chitose Maru* are expected to leave for Kagoshima immediately for the purpose of transporting troops and munitions to the East.

THE sum of 27,000 yen, to provide for expenses incidental on the trial and support of state prisoners, has been transmitted to the Owake Kencho.

THE Kanagawa Kencho has received a telegram from the Government ordering that the Chinese Envoy and his staff, who are expected to arrive shortly, shall be received with special demonstrations of welcome.

IKEDA KICHIJURO and Ishi Sadayo, leaders of the rebellion, were condemned by the Kiushiu Special Court on the 26th ultimo to decapitation. When Saigo and his men invaded Kagoshima, the first mentioned fell sick and had to stop in the house of a district official of Koriyama, where he determined to commit *barakiri*. But he was advised by his landlord to try to join Saigo at Shiroyama, and failed in his attempt to make his way through the imperial lines.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION of a modification in the treatment to be given to shipwrecked Korean sailors has been made. Thus :—

When Korean subjects are wrecked in Japan and they wish to repair their wrecked vessel, the local officials, where they land, will allow them to repair the damages done. As the expenses have already been contracted to be paid by the Korean Government, the local authorities will render an account of outlay to the Japanese Governor in Fusan (Corea) who will recover from the Government of Torai-fu.

When a vessel is so much damaged that repair is impossible, the local authorities will instruct the owner to sell it, and will give him the money paid for it. If the vessel cannot be sold, it will be broken up and burned in the presence of the owner.

When a Korean vessel is stranded on an island lying at a distance from our mainland, where there is no wood to complete the repairs, and it is impossible to remove it elsewhere for repair, the local authorities will instruct the owner to sell or abandon his wrecked vessel, according to the necessities of the case.

THEIR MAJESTIES the Mikado, the Empress, and the Empress Dowager visited the National Exhibition on the 26th ultimo. The weather was fine. Their Majesties left the palace at Akasaka in carriages at 8 o'clock a.m., with a large suite of attendants. They were escorted by a force of police, and detachments of the imperial body-guards and cavalry. At 9 o'clock the imperial party arrived in the Ueno gardens, and there rested for a short time in a room specially prepared for their accommodation close to the Exhibition buildings. The Mikado, the Empress, and the Empress Dowager, accompanied by T. E. Okubo and Kawase, Director of the Exhibition, visited each hall, where a short explanation of the principal articles exhibited was given by the chief exhibitors. At noon Their Majesties dined in their special room, and afterwards continued their inspection. Military and naval bands were in attendance and played during the day. At 5 p.m. Their Majesties returned to the palace at Akasaka. The houses and shops on either side of their route were decorated with flags and lanterns. Before dawn thousands of men and women, old and young, had assembled in the Ueno gardens, which at night were brilliantly illuminated with lanterns.

SEVERAL more meetings of silk worms' egg cards' owners and agents have been held again in the Town Hall, Honchodori, since the 25th ultimo. Some members of the Tokio Kaigi-kioku, and officials of the Industrial section of the Kanagawa-ken, attended the meetings and heard what was there discussed. It was decided that the seventh part of the present stock should be thrown into the sea. But those who

are prosecuting the chiefs of the Shingi-sho before the Yokohama Saibansho, did not appear at the meetings.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* states that, according to news received from China, Ajosho, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for China, and his suite, are said to have embarked at Shanghai on board the fifth gun-boat of the Chinese Government, and are expected to arrive at the commencement of this month in Yokohama, where preparations for the reception of the Ambassador have been commenced by the Gaimusho.

A LETTER from the south states that between 3,000 and 4,000 soldiers are yet in Kagoshima, where everything is upside down. Two men-of-war and five or six transports of the Mitsu Bishi Company are always anchored in the harbour. A steamer, name unknown, was stranded recently off the island of Sakurashima. No houses have yet been rebuilt in the town, and the inhabitants, who are gradually returning from the island, have erected sheds and live in a poverty-stricken fashion.

THE Daijo-kuwan has issued a notice to the effect that the Loo Choo *Han* is under the jurisdiction of Osaka.

IN honor of the return of the imperialists from the South, and their victories in the civil war, a grand festival will be held in the temple of Shokon-sha, Kudan, Tokio.

THE *Akrono Shinbun* says that H. E. Kawaso, Japanese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy, returned to Japan with his family on the 25th ultimo.

ON the 25th ultimo a man, apparently a peasant, made his way into the imperial palace at Akasaka. He was promptly arrested and taken to the Police Station.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says:—Those silkworms' egg card dealers, who brought the chiefs of the Shingi-sha (guild of carton owners and agents) before the Saibansho, did not appear at those meetings, held in the Town Hall, where it was decided that the seventh part of the cards should be thrown into the sea. They returned to Tokio with all their merchandize, and would seem to have had a secret understanding with an Italian dealer, to whom they are said to have sold their best cards in Tokio at the price of about 18 sen a sheet. The Italian, who purchased about 80 boxes of cartons from them brought them by goods-train to Yokohama during the night of the 29th ultimo, and loaded several vehicles with them at the Railway Station in that place. The spies from the guild, who were sent out in all directions to discover what secret sales were made in contravention of the regulations, saw the foreigner in a jinrikisha, followed by several vehicles loaded with the boxes of cartons. The guild's men stopped the convoy; and assembled round the carts, from which they endeavoured to remove the boxes. The Italian became very angry, and some difficulty appears to have ensued. A body of police arrived on the scene. It was about 11 o'clock at night when all concerned returned to their respective homes. We do not know how the matter will end.

A GRAND pyrotechnic display will take place in the public gardens in Yokohama on the evening of the 3rd instant, that being the Mikado's birth-day.

A TWENTY-SIXTH national bank has been established at Kanazawa, in the Ishikawa Ken.

H. E. SANJO, Prime Minister, has been indisposed and unable to attend to his duties for several days.

By official notification the branch office of the Naval Department at Nagasaki has been declared closed.

THE valuable present of three rolls of Yamato nishiki (brocade) was made by H. M. the Mikado to Captain F. Brinkley, R.A., of the Imperial Naval Department, who had an interview with the sovereign at the Akasaka palace recently.

A GRAND review in honor of the Imperial success in the late civil war is expected to take place on the parade ground of Hibiya, Tokio, before the Mikado, shortly.

DURING the three days ending the 16th ultimo, a grand festival was held at Yamazaki in Kumamoto in honour of the late Colonel Yokura, 68 officers, 130 petty officers, and 542 soldiers, who were killed during the siege of Kumamoto castle by the Kagoshima insurgent troops. There were horse races on the first day, and wrestling matches, feasting, and acrobatic performances on the two others.

THE 3rd instant, being the Mikado's birthday, a banquet will be given in the evening by His Majesty to the *Daijin*, *Sangi*, and Ministers of the various Departments, and the foreign Representatives, at the imperial palace of Ohama.

THIS year 2,700,000 silkworms' egg cards have been manufactured in Japan, and about 1,500,000 have already been sent out to foreign countries. Those of the first class, whose value is about 3 yen each, have been sold for about 1.80, and those remaining will not fetch more than three cents at present. 1,200,000 cartons remain in Yokohama. Of these about 360,000 are expected to be purchased by foreigners, and the remaining 840,000 must be thrown into the sea or set on fire. One Ozawa and another person in the village of Minami Niimura, in the Nagano-ken, have addressed the Kansho-kioku (mercantile section) of the Home Department to the following effect:—"All dealers in cartons in Japan should agree not to sell their merchandize to foreigners at a price less than 2 yen per card. Out of the 1,200,000 cards in Yokohama, 200,000 should be taken by native dealers to foreign countries, where each sheet will bring 2 yen. This makes 400,000 yen. Thus it appears how advantageous it is to sell them in Yokohama at 3 sen each. We are ready to provide 10,000 yen for the freight and other expenses of taking the cartons to foreign countries." No answer has yet been returned to the petition.

Six students of the Kaisei Gakko will shortly be sent to France to follow a collegiate course at the expense of the government.

THE number of visitors to the National Exhibition during the week ended the 26th ultimo was 26,152.

MACHIDA KEIJIRO, second son of the ex-Daimio of Hinga, and one of the partisans of Saigo, was arrested in Kumamoto on the 16th of October.

IIAKODATE.

The German brig *Oceanus* had arrived from Yokohama on the 19th. H.M.S. *Modeste* came in from Mororan on the same day, and left on the 20th for Niigata. Passengers on board were Sir Harry and Lady Parkes, Mr. Aston, Dr. Hue, and Mr. Maries. 21st, British barque *Hilda* arrived from Yokohama: 23rd, *Hedvig* from Shanghai.

A few cases of cholera still continue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

TRAINING NOTES.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—As no one has offered you any notes on the training this autumn meeting, I venture to send you a few, not with the only object of flattering my own vanity, or seeing my own effusions in print, and being suspected or pointed out as an authority or author, but rather with the view of giving your readers something racy to read, knowing that many of them have a taste that way. In doing so I shall avoid if possible all private matters such as "viaducts," &c., which the worthy "Triton," uses to fill up a portion of the *Weekly Mail* with. It certainly seems to be bad taste to advertise private business or grievances, under the guise of "training notes."

As the Yokohama Race Club entries have closed, I shall commence with the cattle there entered, and with the largest stable, viz. "the Tartan." *Hoolet*, and *Lintie* look the picture of health, and the very pink of condition, and have evidently as yet not lost by the absence of their owner and former trainer; and I think will hold their own against all comers at all distances. *Braemar* and *Tullapoosa*, although reported seedy and dicky when training commenced, have come out in their old form and are going very well. *Mavis* looked wretched for a long time, and does not yet appear very gay, but seems to be able to go all right when wanted or properly put to it; and I think will be able easily to beat anything entered for short distances in the Yokohama Race Club. The natives of the stable all look well, and go well, and will not be beaten. Altogether this stable is very strong. Who, with such ponies as *Hoolet*, *Braemar*, and *Lintie*, and their present jockey to guide them, would not be able to run through any programme on any course in the East.

The next and only important stable is that of Mr. John Peel, who has the only pony able to compete with the Tartans. *Bonny Doon* stands alone and unsupported, and I fear will make but a sorry show against them: this pony seems to be still very soft and short of work. *Anandale* ought to be good for "the Hurdles." The half-breed is still a mystery to be solved only when he meets good ponies in a race. This pony should win "the Griffins," as I think his most likely opponent will have been trained to pieces before the race comes off. Mr. R. J.'s *Grey Friar* seems to be quite equal to the "Trial Plate." I scarcely think his struggles will hurt him much; for the trial will not be great, nor any true test of his speed. *Planet* is in good hard form and ought to stay well; but I never thought this a first class pony; and I now think the only score he made was a fluke, even at a stone advantage. *Vandal* is a good sound pony and in fine form: he ought easily to polish off all his own shipmates. Old *Crusader* looks as well as ever, as do his stable companions; but they are not much on the go. As for the Sanjiu-ban and the Dairy ponies which, by the by, are said by "Triton" to have improved under the change of management, I hope the change of air may assist them. At the same time I think the less said about them the better, as I am of opinion they will never hurt anybody's feelings but the owner's. This I think completes the list for the Yokohama Race

Club. I hope they may have a merry meeting.

The "moral" is—*Tartan*.

Uncertain, *Bonny Doon*.

Uncertain, *Vandal*.

This surely ought to be satisfactory to the Yokohama Race Club; but where the sport will come in I fail as yet to observe.

More by and by.

Truly yours,

EQUI INSTAR.

Yokohama, October 23rd, 1877.

HOUSE NUMBERING.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—Of the many reforms necessary in the Settlement of Yokohama and on the Bluff, there are, perhaps, none more urgent (excepting the reduction of ground rent which seem to me excessively high) than a revision in the numbers of the houses. From what I can glean it seems that the lots have been numbered as they were sold. So if Brown purchased a block on one corner of the Bluff to-day, and it were No. 1, and Jones bought an allotment a mile away from Brown to-morrow, that would be No. 2. This necessarily has created much confusion in the numbers, and renders it extremely difficult for a stranger to find any particular house he may desire to.

Now it appears to me that this evil could be very easily remedied by the Kencho, and the numbers so arranged that after No. 1 should come No. 2, and so on according to the positions of the allotments.

Moreover the present is a very suitable time for such an alteration, as I see by circulars that you are making preparations for a Hong List for 1878; and the value of that work would be greatly increased thereby. Trusting that this question will meet with the ventilation it deserves, and that the reform may speedily take place,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JUST ARRIVED.

Yokohama, October 23rd, 1877.

THE FARMERS AND SHOOTING.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Herald* of the 24th inst. there is a letter professing to be written with a view of giving us the native opinion as regards shooting, as practised by foreigners in Japan, or we may perhaps more properly say round and about Yokohama and Tokio, which for thorough anti-foreign sentiments has never been surpassed in the columns of the most hostile to foreigners of the ultra-Japanophile foreign press in this country. "A. G." (by which I mean Anti-Grumbler) has probably never handled a gun in his life; or if he has it was most certainly in pursuit only of the wary sparrow, or cheerful lark, whose residence is generally on those fields of "young wheat, or barley or vegetables" which are injured by sportsmen!!! and their dogs tramping over them.

I have shot for a good many seasons in Japan both in and out of treaty limits, and never yet met with an uncivil word from these farmers who to quote the words of "A. G." look upon foreign "sportsmen as unwelcome intruders and enemies to their interests;" but on the contrary have on many occasions been taken to spots where game was to be found, by these very farmers, who to all

appearance entered heart and soul into the sport, if leaving their crops to look after themselves, and walking four or five miles in company with these "hated sportsmen" for the simple pleasure of the thing, was any test. "A. G." is so thoroughly imbued with an evident hatred of everything foreign, that many of his remarks, though intended no doubt to be satirical, become only childish.

With regard to the amount paid by foreigners for shooting licenses, "A. G." is as badly informed as to that, as he appears to have been in the statements of his regarding the "damage done" "by the sportsmen, their horses, and their dogs in the farmers' fields."

Cock pheasants as a rule are not found calmly basking in the young wheat fields, neither do snipe or woodcock affect growing pea-crops; and I never remember to have yet shot a duck, teal, or goose in a bean-field.

When "A. G." speaks of the damage done by the "horses" of the noble sportsmen, he must be alluding to our Christmas paper hunts, which perhaps may inflict some little damage, but I never yet even saw, though I have seen some wonderful turn-outs in the way of accoutrements for *la chasse*, a mounted gunnist (to use an Americanism) make his appearance.

I have not the least doubt that to a man who has never handled a gun in his life the sentiments and opinions of "A. G." appear right and proper, but to those amongst us who thoroughly enjoy the legitimate pursuit of game, they appear distorted and childish, and perhaps lead us to think more harshly of the petty annoyances and restrictions that we are subject to by being in possession of what is wrongly described, as a "Shooting License," especially when we look back five or six years ago, when we were free to roam anywhere over the country with our dogs and guns, in and out of treaty limits, and when never a word of complaint was heard from these poor farmers whose cause "A. G." has taken in hand so zealously.

We hear a great deal of the wish of the Japanese to learn Western customs, and become a civilized people, and that they are far ahead of the Chinese, their neighbours, in that respect; but such petty annoyances as are put in the way of foreigners desirous of enjoying themselves in a rational way, seem more the ideas of a semi-barbarous nation than one aspiring to be thought civilized. Let "A. G." recommend his government to adopt the more open ideas of China in this matter, from whence we hear no complaints of "trampled crops," or damage of any sort by foreigners when shooting.

I could trespass much longer on your time and space, Mr. Editor, but I think for the present I have said enough.

I am, &c.,

SPORTSMAN.

Yokohama, 26th October, 1877.

"THE ROUND OF THE PAPERS."

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—The real derivation of the word "News" is held by some learned pundits to be from the initial letters of the four points of the compass. Thus:—

N—orth	} = N.E.W.S.
E—ast	
W—est	
S—outh	

That this derivation is the correct one I opine from the fact that intelligence, a synonym oft employed by you journalists,

travels frequently in an orbit, starting from a given point of the compass and thither returning, its circuit being duly made. Or, without actually "boxing," as the mariners have it, all the degrees, it may voyage from one point, say the North, to another, as the South, and straightway return whence it came, as a tennis or racket ball rebounds from the wall it strikes. An instance has recently occurred within my observation. Thus, in an issue of your journal of the 3rd of this current month, I read, after the arrival of "news" by an American mail, that one Valentine Baker, of cavalry and other fame, had been made "Baker Pasha" in the service of the Moslem, with a wage, or screw, of \$10,000 per annum. This same paragraph was given as a matter of local interest in a daily paper of Hongkong subsequently to the time of arrival of yours in that colony. And now, behold, in a Yokohama journal of advertisements, which appears in the morning of each working day, recurs, in similar words, and equally as a matter of general and local import, the self same information. Peradventure, after the return of the next steamboat hence to the Gate of Gold, the dailies of San Francisco will, in their turn, forgetful of what was three months before published in their midst, copy from the *Morning Advertiser* that same item, which will mightily rejoice those who have not yet heard, or have become oblivious, of the astounding fact.

Less improbable events have been brought round afore now, and that within the memory of

Your respectful

and humble servant,

SNEW.

Vane-top, Yedo, October 29th, 1877.

OSAKA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

OCTOBER 23RD, 1877.

THE night before last a batch of prisoners broke out of jail, amongst them being a most noted scoundrel; some have been captured, but the majority are still at large. Their flight was discovered about 8.20 p.m. and the alarm was then given.

A disease has broken out among the cows on the Government Farm, Kioto, and the Japanese think it is cholera.

The cholera epidemic among the people is, I am happy to say, abating here, although the authorities (and very properly too) still continue to enforce strict measures for the prevention of its spread. The college, which was at first to be closed from the 16th till the 27th, will not be re-opened, on account of the cholera, until the 5th November.

To-day the castle was open to visitors and a motley crowd availed themselves of the privilege. I think that nearly the whole of Osaka must have been there. As usual on such occasions, *saké* was freely indulged in, and the consequence was that sundry arrests were made by the guard.

The bodies of Saigo Takamori and over 100 belonging to the Shigakko were buried by the Imperialists on the 24th September in the graveyard of Jokoji, Kagoshima.—*Cosmopolitan Press*.

LAW REPORTS.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., *Consul*.*Monday, 15th October, 1877.*

John W. Price, a colored man, was charged with assaulting the Chief Officer of the British barque *Clifton* with a bottle.

The prisoner pleaded that he committed the assault in self defence.

After hearing the testimony His Honour sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

On leaving the dock the prisoner watched his opportunity; and, taking the Captain of the *Clifton* unawares, struck him a violent blow in the face, completely smashing in his nose.

The prisoner was again brought before His Honour, and received a further sentence of two months' imprisonment.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Act. Law Sec.**Wednesday, October 17th, 1877.*JOHN BRADFIELD *versus* JOHN NORTH.

Mr. Lowder for the plaintiff and Mr. Dickins for the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim is that the defendant entered into an agreement with him to pay the sum of \$3,000 in satisfaction of a promissory note given by one John Thompson, a partner in the defendant's business, to the plaintiff for moneys had and received by the said Thompson and used in the business of the defendant; the advances to Thompson being secured by a bill of sale deemed by the parties to be enforceable against the property of Mr. Thompson.

On the Court sitting Mr. Dickins called the attention of his Honour to the fact that there was no cause of action stated in the petition as required by the rules in the Order in Council. He made application under rule 40 that the defect in the petition be remedied by stating facts which amounted to a cause of action. The learned gentleman then addressed the Court in support of this application, and contended that the wrong party was made the plaintiff and the wrong party the defendant. The proper person to sue, if anybody, for the amount, was John Thompson and not the present plaintiff.

Mr. Lowder maintained that the petition was drawn in accordance with the Order in Council, and referred his Honour to rule 27.

His Honour thought the defendant was too late with his application as it might have been made before. He ruled that it be dismissed.

Mr. Lowder applied for costs in the motion made by Mr. Dickins, which, perhaps, was not a frivolous one, but of such a nature as to justify him in applying for costs.

Mr. Dickins did not see why his client should be mulcted in costs because he was a little late in making the application.

His Honour left the question of costs over for the present.

Mr. Lowder then addressed His Honour and stated the particulars of the claim by Mr. Bradfield of Shanghai, for whom Mr. Talbot was the attorney. In 1876 Mr. Talbot received instructions to dispose of certain property belonging to Mr. Bradfield. Those instructions were conveyed in a letter, the reading of which was objected to by Mr. Dickins. He wished to read a letter;

but Mr. Dickins objected and His Honour sustained the objection. Mr. Lowder explained that his reason for wishing to read the letter was that the Court might the better understand the case. In consequence however of instructions received, Mr. Talbot sold Mr. Bradfield's own one-fourth share of the business to a Mr. Brewer; and then proceeded to negotiate a sale of the promissory note given by Mr. Thompson to Mr. Bradfield for the sum of \$3,341.82 with interest thereon as from the 1 April 1874. The learned gentleman then explained in detail how the business, which was of rather a complicated nature, was terminated. Having concluded his remarks, Mr. Lowder called.

W. H. Talbot, who was sworn and said: I am a public accountant, and attorney for the plaintiff.

Mr. Dickins called for the power of attorney.

His Honour informed Mr. Dickins that he could call for it on cross-examination.

Witness:—In April, 1876, I received instructions from Mr. Bradfield, and in pursuance of those instructions I entered into negotiations for the sale of his part of the business and also with regard to discounting a promissory note. The signature to that promissory note, I think, is Mr. Thompson's. It is similar to signatures to letters I have received from Mr. Thompson. In April I received an offer from Mr. Brewer for the purchase of Mr. Bradfield's quarter share for \$4,000. On receiving this offer I telegraphed to Shanghai, and ultimately sold the share to Mr. Brewer for \$4,000. I informed Mr. North that it was eminently desirable Mr. Bradfield should receive the money due on the promissory note, the business be relieved of the burden of security; Mr. North said he thought so too, and it was arranged that Mr. Thompson and Mr. North should meet, and that meeting took place about the 22nd or 23rd of May 1876 at my office, the result being that North agreed to take over Thompson's liability to Bradfield, to give Thompson credit for a quantity of goods, and to give a sum of money. There was a letter written by Mr. Thompson to Mr. North. I wrote the letter at Mr. North's request and dictation, and saw it signed by Thompson and delivered by him to North. That is a press copy of the letter taken at the time. (Letter put in and read. It was to the effect that Thompson was willing to sell his share of the business to Mr. North on condition that he (North) took over his (Thompson's) liability to Bradfield and gave him \$250.) Previous to 1874 Thompson and Bradfield carried on business as partners as druggists in Yokohama. On the 13th March, 1874, their stock-in-trade was destroyed by fire. Some of the stock was at the hatoba, having been landed for Thompson and Company, and was then transferred to North, Thompson and Co.'s premises. I know this of my own knowledge. The goods handed over to North, Thompson & Co. were paid for in part by me, and in part by North, the latter payments being debited to J. Thompson & Co., in the books of North, Thompson & Co. Bradfield then advanced the sum of \$2,850 as Thomson's share of the capital of the new business. The balance of the account, \$491.82, due from Thompson to Bradfield upon closing the affairs of J. Thompson & Co., and this sum, make up the amount of the promissory note.

Mr. Lowder handed into Court the deed of partnership between North, Bradfield, and Thompson.

Witness:—The amount of the bill of sale was made up of capital and a private account. Bradfield's share was finally transferred to Mr. Brewer on the 31st of May, 1876. That letter was written by Mr. North to me on the 22nd May, 1876. (Letter produced and read, it being to the effect that North had no objection to Mr. Brewer taking over the share of the business, providing he paid a certain amount for Bradfield.) After the meeting on the 23rd May, Mr. North came to me and said he particularly wished to take over Thompson's share, but that he could not afford to pay the whole amount due to Bradfield. I said that Bradfield required money without delay; but if he made a reasonable offer I would telegraph to Shanghai. He offered \$3,000.

Mr. Lowder wished to give evidence on an agreement not reduced to writing.

Mr. Dickins objected.

Mr. Lowder then read a letter from Mr. North to the effect that North would give \$3,000 for Thompson's share, providing he freed him from the liability of Bradfield's interest. That letter was received on the 27th May.

(A letter from Mr. Talbot to Mr. North, dictating terms for the sale of the business to Mr. North was here read and put in.) Mr. North said it was all right. He did not accept the letter in writing.

Mr. Dickins objected to the evidence, alleging that the contract ought to be wholly in writing, or a contract of guarantee, and that evidence outside of the written contract was not admissible.

Mr. Lowder contended that the agreement was not one which should be put in writing under the Statute of Frauds; and produced authority to show that oral evidence under the circumstances could be produced.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of this point and in finding references to it; but ultimately Mr. Dickins conceded one part of the contention and His Honour then made the following.

ORDER.

I think the whole agreement has not been put into writing and that being so, parol evidence is admissible to supply the missing part, unless the contract is one which must be wholly in writing. The letter of the 1st June 1876 is, on the face of it, an incomplete agreement. It adds conditions which do not appear in the letter of the 27th May and the contract would on the face of it be incomplete until those conditions had been accepted.

The question then is, was this an agreement requiring to be in writing? Mr. Dickins says that it is one which must be in writing to satisfy the Statute of Frauds, for it is an agreement to answer for the liability of another person for which that person remains liable, as it is a contract for the sale of chattels for more than £10. It appears to me unnecessary to consider it in the light of such a sale. It appears to me that the agreement sought to be set up is an agreement to take over the liability of another person, and that the liability of that other person should be extinguished. It is certainly hard to reconcile one part of the letter of the 1st of June with such an intention that relating to the transfer of the promissory note, but looking at the whole of the agreement it appears to me that Mr. Thompson's liability was to be extinguished. I shall therefore allow evidence to show whether the new conditions put into the letter of the 1st of June were accepted or not by Mr. North.

Witness:—I saw Mr. North immediately after the letter was sent to him and he said it was all right. I also saw in that night's paper an advertisement announcing that Mr. Thompson's interest in the business ceased from the 1st June (Mr. Lowder handed in the original copy of the advertisement, which was in the handwriting of Mr. North). Between 30th June, 1876, and the commencement of these proceedings I have had other communications with Mr. North constantly. Then about the month of October Mr. Watson, an assistant of Mr. North, called on me with a letter from Mr. North. Mr. North then told me that he was desirous Mr. Watson should have an interest in the business and proposed his taking off the \$3,000, if I had no objection. I said it did not matter to me who paid the \$3,000, but Mr. Watson never came to me about it again. Between the date of the agreement until June this year I did not press Mr. North for payment. The reason I did not press him was because he always said he was doing his utmost to pay, and by pressing him it might have injured his interests. I knew he was unable to pay. The first time Mr. North repudiated the agreement was in June last. He said he did not owe Bradfield a cent and was not going to pay him anything. When I received that answer I consulted counsel. I never had any power to sell Mr. Thompson's share of the business. He never asked me to sell his share. It is not a fact that I repeatedly endeavoured to sell his share, as stated in the answer to the petition.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Thursday, October 18th, 1877.

On the Court resuming this morning Mr. Talbot made a slight correction in his evidence of yesterday and was then

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens:—I am an Average Adjuster as well as an Accountant. The letter concerning the insertion of the advertisement was produced by Mr. Lowder.

Mr. Dickens:—Did you not give instructions to Mr. Lowder to get that letter.

His Honour:—Do not answer that question. I will not allow what passed between counsel and client to be brought in up here.

Witness:—I may have drawn up deeds and charged for them. I did not draw up a single document in connection with a certain insolvent Company.

Mr. Lowder:—I drew those up if you wish to know.

Witness:—I acted as Accountant to the firm of Bradfield and Thompson from 1870 till the time of the fire. At the time of the fire the indebtedness of Mr. Thompson to Mr. Bradfield was a balance of \$400 odd dollars. I think the value of the stock was \$17,000, and it was insured for \$10,000. I forwarded a copy of— to Mr. Thompson with a letter of explanation. The insurance money was paid in March or April and was entered in this account. There were some irregularities in Mr. Thompson's accounts when he was partner, and part of the liability of Mr. Thompson to Mr. Bradfield was due to this. I cannot speak with certainty as to the value of the stock in trade at the commencement of the partnership between Bradfield and Thompson, but there was a cash account of \$5,400. On the day of the fire I saw some goods on the hatoba for Thompson & Co. I paid \$389 on the 6th of April for those goods I believe the goods were on the hatoba either before or immediately after the fire. I did

not see personally the transfer of the goods to the godown of Thompson & Co. The private ledger of the business will show the transfer of the goods to North, Thompson & Co. It is contained in an item of \$1,788.90 paid to J. Thompson & Co. in December. All the goods that arrived before or after the fire that were taken over by the new business were credited to North, Thompson & Co. The private ledger does not contain the details; they are supposed to be in the journal. I should consider those goods were included in that bill of sale. I have read the deed of partnership between North, Thompson & Co. The sum of \$5,700 was paid to Mr. North. About \$4,500 was paid to him immediately after the deed of partnership was drawn up, and the balance on 31st May, 1876. Mr. Bradfield was in fault in the balance not being paid sooner. The present claim is founded on the letter from Mr. North to me and mine to him, and on the verbal agreement also on the 23rd May, and on the subsequent agreement. There are no other agreements upon which I could base my claim unless, perhaps, a letter written by Mr. Thompson to Mr. North. Mr. North's offer was not to purchase Mr. Thompson's share. I do not exactly remember the contents of the letter. The principal object of Mr. North wishing to get Mr. Thompson's share of the business was to have the whole affair in his own hands. I do not think Mr. Bradfield would have taken over Thompson's share without the security being discharged. Mr. North did not directly put forward that his principal object was to get Thompson's share free of incumbrance. If there had been no security Mr. North might have transacted this business personally with Mr. Thompson. I consider the bill of sale to be a security for the payment of \$2,850 paid by Mr. Bradfield to North, Thompson & Co. This sum was paid into the business account. There is an entry in the ledger for \$3,000 cash, credited to Mr. Bradfield; \$1,595.77 for goods supplied; and cash paid by Mr. Bradfield \$1,104. The first payment was made in August, and the goods were transferred in Dec.; the last item was paid in May 1876. I don't think there is any entry in the books showing the arrival of the goods. Mr. Bradfield paid in all \$5,700 and for part of that the bill of sale is security. It was drawn up as security for capital advanced under the old partnership. Between June and December, 1876, I asked Mr. North several times for a settlement, but never attempted to press the matter. Whenever I spoke to Mr. North about it he always acknowledged owing the amount. I don't recollect telling him that I held him responsible under any particular letter or agreement. All this time I was under the impression that the property of North, Thompson & Co. was mortgaged to Mr. Bradfield, and that Mr. North was of the same opinion until June of this year. I do not recollect any particular occasion when I asked Mr. North for a settlement. I don't remember any person being present. I was in constant communication with Mr. North, and therefore cannot recollect any particular date. On the last occasion, in June this year, I told Mr. North I was obliged to have the matter settled. I was keeping Mr. North's accounts up to December, 1876. Mr. North said to me, either in June, July or August, that he owed \$3,000 to Bradfield and wanted money to pay it off. In June this year he said that he did not owe Bradfield a cent. I had told him before that Bradfield was anxious for a settlement.

Recess till 2.30 p.m.

On the Court resuming

The cross-examination of Mr. Talbot was resumed:—The first time Mr. North repudiated his liability to Mr. Bradfield was in June. I can swear positively that between that time and the previous December he never repudiated his liability. At the time of that agreement I had a Power of Attorney from Mr. Thompson, but it was so informal that I returned it to him. When Mr. Watson saw me it was in reference to the purchase of Bradfield's liability. It was not his object to purchase Thompson's share. Had there been no security on Thompson's share I should have declined to negotiate.

Mr. Dickens asked the witness if he wrote a letter to him dated April 1876 in reference to the loan.

Mr. Lowder objected to the question on the ground that it would force the witness to contradict a date which was concealed from him this morning. The learned gentleman produced authority in support of his objection.

His Honour upheld Mr. Dickens.

Witness:—I wrote that letter (letter read). The application to you for a loan was different to the loan mentioned this morning. I do not think that I spoke to you about \$3,000 owing to Bradfield. Those accounts are in my handwriting. No mention is made in them of a bill of sale. They are the accounts of the firm and not private accounts. About the 11th or 12th July this year I wrote a letter to Mr. Thompson asking him to pay the amount of that promissory note to Mr. Bradfield. The substance of the letter was that if it was not settled legal proceedings would be commenced. That promissory note has not been endorsed over by me to Mr. North. The bill of sale produced has not been discharged. Mr. Bradfield had power to prevent Mr. Thompson retiring from the business by virtue of the bill of sale, and by a clause in the articles of partnership. Bradfield's share was sold to Mr. Brewer in May. After the sale Bradfield was no longer a partner in the business. I know of no other document than the bill of sale for preventing Mr. Bradfield from retiring from the firm after the sale to Brewer. Clause 10 in the deed of partnership contains a provision which would have prevented Mr. Bradfield from retiring from the business (clause read.)

Mr. Lowder said to the witness:—This morning you stated that you relied upon the letters of 27th May, and the first June, 1876, and to a previous conversation between yourself and Mr. North, as forming the whole of the agreement upon which this case is based. Have you any explanation to make on that remark?

Mr. Dickens objected to the question.

His Honour upheld the question.

Mr. Lowder:—You may answer now.

Witness:—I was under the impression at the time when Mr. Dickens asked me what I based my claim on, that he referred only to documents. When Mr. Dickens questioned me about the loans I was not aware of the date of the letter sent to him; if I had been I should not have answered his questions as I did.

A. J. Thompson, Chemist, sworn, said:—I am very much opposed to giving evidence in this case. I remember an agreement entered into between me and Mr. North last year. It was in April or May 1876. The agreement was to the effect that Mr. North was to pay to Mr. Talbot the sum due to Mr. Bradfield; and not only that, but Mr. North was to pay me \$250,

and the firm of North, Thompson & Co. was to give me credit for certain goods. I never knew the amount of my liabilities to Bradfield. I was very glad to get rid of them whatever they were. I admit that promissory note, and think I am not now liable to pay it. My liability ceased about one year and nine months ago, April or May 1876. It ceased three months after I came back to Japan. It ceased because Mr. North had made an arrangement with Mr. Talbot, who was attorney for Bradfield and me, and Mr. North agreed to pay the \$3,000. Four of us were present at the meeting. Mr. Talbot made a deed of partnership after the fire that I was not to return to Yokohama, and the firm was to pay me so much per month. The firm did not pay this so I returned to Japan. But of course I could not have anything to do with the firm on my return. I did not sell Mr. North my share of the business in January 1877. I was very ill at that time. First the assistant of North, Thompson & Co. came up and asked me to sign a paper and I said the date was wrong, and could not sign it. He pressed me to sign as it was wanted to be negotiated. I signed it because I was persuaded to, as it was alleged they wanted to transfer the business to some one else.

Mr. Lowder read a letter from North, Thompson & Co. to Mr. Thompson, dated June 19th, 1876, and also a draft.

Witness:—I signed an agreement that I would not set up business as a chemist and druggist in Yokohama under a penalty. (Agreement read and put in.) That account was rendered to me by North, Thompson & Co., and it is right. I am credited for \$3,000 for my share of the business.

To Mr. Dickins:—The agreement made in Mr. Talbot's office was partly written and partly verbal. It was made about 18 months ago. I don't keep a diary. It must have been in March or April 1876. Mr. North signed the agreement in Mr. Talbot's office. The agreement was written by Mr. Talbot. I never saw that document before; it is not the agreement. Neither do I know anything of that letter. That is a copy of the agreement, signed by Mr. North. The verbal agreement took place on the same day. Under that agreement I was to transfer my share to Mr. North. I consider that it was transferred from the date of that signature. Mr. Bradfield did not owe me any money. I was the man who made the money, and he was the man who took it out of the business. I did not examine the items in the account. The accounts were correct. Bradfield was the most honest man I ever dealt with in my life—too honest to live.

Further cross-examination of this witness was adjourned till to-morrow.

A. H. Cole, editor of the *Japan Gazette*, was sworn and said:—It is our custom to publish a Hong List annually. The notice of Messrs. North, Thompson & Co. in 1876 is on page 66. The *Gazette* office got information from Mr. North of the dissolution of his partnership with Mr. Thompson. Alterations made in that paper (the printer's copy of the Hong List) are made from circulars received from different firms. About this time of the year circulars are sent round requesting the people who receive them to furnish certain information and return them. The information in those circulars is transcribed on to a piece of paper like that (the one in Court) which is a page of the old Hong List pasted on a larger piece of paper so as

to leave a margin for alterations. When it is complete it is sent into the printing office as copy, and the Hong List is set from it. Proofs are then pulled and sent into my office where they are corrected with the original copy; then probably carried to be verified by the representatives of the different houses. That arrangement was followed in 1876, and in 1877. This is the copy for 1877. I made the corrections on that slip of paper myself as it happens. I must have got the information from circulars. I know of no other way of getting the information.

To Mr. Dickins:—I cannot swear positively that I got those particulars from Mr. North. I cannot say that I sent the circular to Mr. North. I cannot swear that the proofs were sent to Mr. North.

Mr. North was put into the box to give evidence on this point and having been sworn, said:—I am the defendant in this case. I cannot say whether I sent a corrected circular to the *Japan Gazette* office for the Hong List for 1877. Very probably I received the circular but did not send it back.

To Mr. Lowder:—I don't recollect giving any information for the Hong List in 1876. Part of this paper (a proof of a galley of the Hong List) refers to the members and assistants of my firm. North J. and Brewer P. stand out as partners. The assistants are Hedley J., Watson A. T., Fitzgerald, Maurice. The word "Maurice" is the only alteration here, and that is in my hand writing. That information was supplied for the Hong List for 1877, because Mr. Brewer's name is there. Mr. Thompson's name is omitted.

This concluded the case for the plaintiff. The Court adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Friday, October 19th, 1877.

Mr. Thompson not appearing, testimony was taken as to his having been served with a subpoena to attend this morning.

His Honour ordered a warrant to be issued for Mr. Thompson's arrest.

His Honour asked Mr. Dickins what course he proposed to pursue.

Mr. Dickins:—I suppose we must adjourn.

His Honour:—Then, as it's no use sitting here, suppose we adjourn till the afternoon.

Mr. Lowder:—The witness may come by the half-past nine train, and in that case will be here in a few moments.

His Honour:—Well we will wait a little while, and see if he does turn up.

After waiting some time the Court was about to adjourn when Mr. Thompson arrived.

His Honour:—How is it, Mr. Thompson, you were not here at ten o'clock.

Mr. Thompson:—I could only come by the half-past nine train.

His Honour:—It was your duty to have been here at ten o'clock, you have kept the Court waiting.

Cross-examination of witness resumed:—When I was a partner I was not in the habit of overdrawing my account. That is my signature to that document (a power of attorney in favour of Mr. Talbot.) That power of attorney has never been returned. I had a letter from Mr. Talbot complaining of the power of attorney being informal. Mr. North agreed with me to take over my liabilities, to give me credit for goods, and hand over to me the sum of \$250, but not in writing. If that promissory note was endorsed over to Mr. North I should not consider myself liable to Mr. North and would refuse to pay it or any part of it. That is my signature to that document (a lease of the premises to Bradfield, North and Thompson.) The other signatures look very

much like Bradfield's and North's. I cannot say that my interest in that lease has ever been assigned legally; it has probably been transferred. Between March, 1874, the date of the promissory note becoming due, till June this year, Mr. Bradfield never asked me for payment. I have been asked for payment, first about 18 months ago by Mr. Bradfield's attorney. He threatened me with legal proceedings. Since that time till June this year he did not again apply for payment, but after that he did once by letter. I was not pressed for payment in Mr. Talbot's office, though I was asked for it. Previous to receiving the letter from Mr. Talbot I did not see Mr. Talbot about this subject this year. I remember writing a letter to Mr. North about the 12th July. (Letter read and put in.) The letter from Mr. Talbot was to the effect that the promissory note was due, and unless it was paid legal proceedings would be taken against me. That is my signature to that document (the transfer of Mr. Thompson's share for \$3,000). I repudiate the purport of that document. Between January and the commencement of these proceedings I repudiated the sale to Mr. North verbally repeatedly. Mr. Watson was present on most occasions. I have repudiated it previous to my visit to Mr. Talbot's office in July. I never have been in Mr. Lowder's office. There was not another promissory note between me and Mr. Bradfield.

To Mr. Lowder:—By the word repudiate I mean that I deny having negotiated that transaction. I look upon it as no agreement. If the promissory note was offered to me for payment by Mr. North I should refuse to pay because I consider he purchased my share of the business and my liabilities. The body of that document is in the handwriting of Mr. North. The reason I put my signature to that paper was to oblige Mr. North, in order to enable him to dispose of the business. The reason why I put my name to a document in June 1876, purporting to sell my share of the business and to another document in January, 1877, was that Mr. North might be able to show to Mr. Court that the business belonged to him. I was very sick at the time. At the meeting in Mr. Talbot's office I was not pressed on that occasion to pay the amount of the promissory note.

To His Honour:—I was never paid the \$250. I was not paid because I received goods from North, Thompson & Co. I have received several accounts from North, Thompson & Co., from the time the business was commenced in Tokio. The accounts were never sent in correctly. That document is the nearest approach to a correct statement that I have received. The others were merely invoices. I did not remit a quarter of my receipts monthly to North Thompson & Co.

Mr. Dickins then stated the principal grounds on which he founded his claim. He was forced to say that a greater part of the evidence adduced on the plaintiff's side was incorrect as he was prepared to prove.

The learned gentleman then explained his case, after which the

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

On the Court resuming,

Mr. Dickins further addressed the Court in explanation of his case, and said that Mr. Thompson who enlivened the proceedings yesterday afternoon had been invited to a, perhaps, well-watered tiffin by Mr. Lowder and Mr. Talbot, and his condition was the result.

Mr. Lowder denied the statement *in toto* both on behalf of himself and his client.

Arthur Thos. Watson, sworn, said:—I am an assistant to Mr. North, a chemist and druggist in Yokohama. I remember calling on Mr. Talbot some time last year with regard to taking over Mr. Thompson's share of the business. It was either the latter part of September or first part of October. My object in visiting Mr. Talbot was to try and purchase Mr. Thompson's share, and I informed Mr. Talbot so. Mr. Talbot replied that he had received offers from Mr. North, but as Mr. North had not come up to time he felt he was at liberty to dispose of the share to whom he pleased. My object was not to purchase a promissory note. Mr. Talbot did not offer to sell me a promissory note. Mr. Talbot made some remark about a bill against the effects of North, Thompson & Co. Nothing was said about a promissory note. In the early part of January I saw Mr. Thompson, and also in the latter part of December. I was requested by Mr. North to go and ask him if he could pay the money that was owing to the firm of North, Thompson & Co.; and if not whether he was willing to transfer his share to North, Thompson & Co. He said he had no money, and would sell his share, and if Mr. North would draw up a deed of transfer he would sign it. Mr. Thompson was perfectly sensible though a little sick. A day or two afterwards Mr. North requested me to go with him to witness Mr. Thompson's signature to the transfer. We went. It was about supper time. Mr. North asked him if he was quite willing to make this transfer, and he said, "Yes, certainly," and asked Mr. North if he had brought it with him. Mr. North replied "No, but if you are willing to give it to me now I will draw one out." Mr. North drew one out in pencil. Mr. Thompson read it and said that would do. He then looked about for a pen and ink but none were at hand, and as we were in a hurry to catch the train Mr. North asked him if he would draw up another copy, sign and get it witnessed and send it down. He said he would do so the next day but did not. The next day but one Mr. North went again. I did not go with him then or afterwards. Those are the only times that I saw Mr. Thompson. Neither I nor Mr. North used any persuasion. Thompson was perfectly sober at the time. Mr. North did not tell me the transfer was wanted in order that he might sell the property to somebody else, and I never said so to Mr. Thompson, because if the share was to go to any one else than Mr. North I should have liked to have had it myself. Between January and July 1877, Mr. Thompson never repudiated the contract except once, when he came down one evening in the latter part of June or beginning of July. He came into the dispensary, and said he had had an interview with Mr. Lowder and Mr. Talbot, and said Mr. Lowder wished to see Mr. North. I said to Mr. Thompson:—"You have transferred your share of the business to us." He said, "Yes, I did sign a transfer but that was no good." Mr. North told him that it was very foolish of him to deny it as he had given it with his own free will and consent. He said "I don't know, they say it's no good:"—meaning I presume by they, Mr. Lowder and Mr. Talbot.

To Mr. Lowder:—I called on Mr. Talbot about the purchase of Thompson's share because I understood he had it for sale. About April, 1876, I had heard it said that Mr. North was about to sell the business to Mr. Court. Mr. North did not tell me, neither did Mr.

Court. I did not know that Mr. North at that time wanted to sell his share of the business. Thompson said he was suffering from pleurisy when we visited him in Tokio.

John North, sworn, said:—Previous to March, 1874, I was in partnership with Dr. Dalliston. About March, 1874, Mr. Bradfield proposed to me that we should amalgamate the two businesses. After a deal of negotiation we came to terms. Mr. Bradfield and Mr. Thompson were to find the same amount of capital as myself. The value of my goods amounted to about \$5,700. Mr. Bradfield was to bring in the same amount. Thompson was at this time in England and I suppose Bradfield acted as his agent. The first lot of goods taken over arrived in April, as is shown by the ledger, private journal, and invoice book. One lot was for £13 10s., dated London, Feb. 10th, 1874. Another lot dated 5th Feb., 1874, amounting to £20 14s. 6d. A third lot £46 10s., and also some goods which arrived from Shanghai. All these goods arrived in April, 1874. Mr. Talbot kept the journal and private ledger and those goods are entered in those books. The ledger contains entries of all goods received since the fire. It states here "North, Thompson & Co.'s journal" and is headed "Stock in Trade from 30th March to 31st December, 1874." and all these goods are debited to the new firm. When the new partnership commenced there were no goods on the *hatoba* or being landed that were taken possession of by my firm; or if they were I was not made acquainted with them and never saw them. The dissolution was caused because Bradfield did not pay. I told him that if some money was not paid on account I should consider the partnership had not commenced. This brought Bradfield to Yokohama, and he gave me a cheque for \$3,000. The remainder never was paid until the settlement in May, 1876, when Mr. Brewer took over Bradfield's share when I went into partnership with Bradfield and Thompson. No intimation was given of a bill of sale. I had some correspondence with Mr. Bradfield, but no reference is made in any of them to a bill of sale or promissory note. Nothing is said in them that he had paid Thompson \$2,800. He said he would pay Thompson's money as well as his own at the time of the negotiation of partnership. During the partnership, in Sept. 1874, Bradfield went to England. He came back about September, 1875. He did not observe the conditions of the partnership. I consider that he paid too much for the goods that he bought. Also before he came back to Japan he drew a draft on the firm for \$197 but the money was not used for the firm. When he came back to Yokohama he said that by the time the draft became due he would be able to pay it himself. He did pay the draft but instead of debiting to himself he debited the wholesale house in London. What brought him back to Yokohama was because I thought the sooner I got rid of him the better; so I gave notice of dissolution, either he to buy me out or I him. The reason I wanted to get rid of him was because I thought he was paying too much for the goods, and charging the firm more than he actually paid for them. For instance I sent home an order for 2000 oz. quinine. This was charged 7s. an ounce. On looking at the price list I saw I could buy 100 oz. at the same price, and I considered that in buying 2,000 oz. I ought to get it much cheaper. After his arrival in Yokohama he said he was perfectly willing to buy my share of the business. His management of the business in London was not satisfactory. After his

arrival in Yokohama he expressed a desire to buy me out. I expressed my willingness to sell. The deed of partnership provided that if he came over he could manage the business conjointly with myself. Between the time he arrived from England and December 1871, he abstracted all the cash out of the bank and used it for his own private purposes, that is the reason the business has been in difficulties.

Mr. Lowder thought that all this was irrelevant.

Mr. Dickens contended he had a right to produce such evidence.

His Honour said that he would not allow anything to be adduced simply to throw discredit on the actions of any particular person.

Mr. John North's examination continued:—Bradfield also sent orders home for larger quantities of goods than were absolutely necessary. At the time the bills for these goods became due, Mr. Bradfield returned to Shanghai, and of course left me to get out of the business the best way I could. In March 1876 I was sick and was away from business about three months. At this time Mr. Talbot and Brewer came to the hospital and mooted to me that Mr. Brewer should take over Mr. Bradfield's share. I made the remark that I had no objection, as I would sooner have Mr. Brewer for a partner than Mr. Bradfield. Mr. Talbot told me that he thought he could raise a loan to meet these difficulties. Mr. Brewer became an active member of the firm in March or April, 1876. That is Mr. Brewer's handwriting on those bills. Bradfield returned to Shanghai in February, 1876. During this time Mr. Talbot was accountant to the firm, and made the last balance sheet out in September, 1876. Up to that time Mr. Talbot was acting for the partners of the firm. There was one letter written by Mr. Talbot, but I cannot say that that is the letter or that it was accepted by me, though I think not. About March there were negotiations between me and Talbot. He wanted me to take over Thompson's share in consideration of paying his liabilities. I was to provide Thompson with goods on credit, take over his liabilities, and discharge a bill of sale. Just then Mr. Talbot came to me and said that Bradfield wanted Thompson to sell. He also said that Mr. Bradfield held a bill of sale upon Thompson's share in the business, and as Bradfield wanted money he would have to press for payment. About this time Mr. Brewer proposed to take over Thompson's share, and I said I would prefer to take it over myself.

Mr. Lowder protested against Mr. Dickens prompting the witness.

Mr. Dickens said he was not, and that to say he was, was a falsehood.

His Honour remarked that he could not allow such language, and severely reprimanded Mr. Dickens for using the expression "falsehood," and hoped he would not have to refer to such a matter again.

Mr. Dickens said he would retract the word, but would stick to the sense that Mr. Lowder's was an unjustifiable accusation.

His Honour did not think this was a full retraction, and that to receive it was not compatible with the dignity of the Court.

Mr. Dickens said that he thought the accusation was most unjustifiable, and was more serious than his own expression. However he would confess that the word "falsehood" was improperly used.

His Honour then intimated that he would pass the matter over.

Witness:—On the 27th May I wrote Mr. Talbot a note, stating that I thought I should be safe in offering \$3,000 for Thompson's

share and interest in the business. At this time Mr. Talbot said there was a bill of sale hanging over Mr. Thompson's share of the business. I expressed my surprise and stated that that was the first time I had heard of the existence of the bill of sale. I ought to have stated that previous to this, and while Bradfield was in Yokohama, he flourished a piece of paper in front of me, and said, "See what Thompson owes me," and I saw it was a promissory note for \$3,000. That is not the note. It was written in Bradfield's handwriting, and so far as my knowledge serves me there was no amount mentioned in sterling, but there was a sum of \$3,000 in one of the corners. There was no stamp upon it. The first time I saw that promissory note (the one in Court) was the day before yesterday. Mr. Talbot stated there was a promissory note, but never mentioned anything about that promissory note. He did not produce any promissory note. Before the first of June Mr. Talbot said there was a promissory note and bill of sale, and that before the share was sold the firm would have to liquidate the bill of sale and the promissory note. I understood that it was a promissory note given and secured by a bill of sale. The share was transferred to the firm in January, 1877. Thompson did not carry out his agreement with regard to the goods. It was stipulated that he should pay me a quarter of his receipts every month, but he did not do so. He never asked me to carry out the agreement. After the letter of 27th May there was a meeting in Mr. Talbot's office. There were present Brewer, Thompson, Talbot and myself. I made a conditional offer that if I could get \$3,000 I would take over Thompson's share, as I was anxious to do so on account of the bill of sale hanging over his share. Talbot wrote me a letter and called a short time afterwards and asked me if I had received the letter, and I said I had. That was the letter of the 1st June. I said I had received it all right, but never accepted any responsibility on it. I applied to Mr. Dickens to raise a loan to enable me to purchase the share. He said he thought he could get one, but afterwards said he could not, and I considered my offer was off. I admitted to Mr. Talbot, between June and December, that if I could get any money I would take over the liability. Between June and December I was a proposing purchaser for Thompson's share. The share could only be sold to me. In September, 1876, Mr. Talbot made up an account, but I never accepted it because he had credited Mr. Bradfield with \$3,000. I said nothing to Mr. Talbot afterwards about it, nor he to me. I did not tell him I would not sign it.

Mr. Lowder called for the account. Mr. Dickens said he had it not.

Witness continued:—Between June and December Mr. Talbot spoke to me once or twice about Bradfield's money, and I always made the same remark that if I could get the \$3,000 I was still willing to purchase the share. He said he hoped I would think it over or he would have to sell it to some one else. He never pressed me to purchase a promissory note. I did not promise to purchase any promissory note alone. Mr. Talbot mentioned that there was a promissory note attached to the bill of sale. I went with Mr. Watson to see Mr. Talbot about the purchase of Thompson's share. The first time I saw the bill of sale was in the latter part of November or beginning of December 1876. I made up my mind that I ought to take notice of it and proceeded to negotiate

with Mr. Thompson direct. The reason I went to Mr. Talbot was because he told me there was a lien over Mr. Thompson's share. If I had not been under the impression there was a lien on his share I should have applied to Thompson direct. Before the transfer took place I frequently spoke to Mr. Thompson about his indebtedness to me. He said he had no money to pay me. As I considered there was no lien over his share of the business, I thought I was at perfect liberty to treat direct with him. I went to Yedo in company with Mr. Watson and asked Thompson if he would transfer his share to the firm on account of his indebtedness to it. I also requested him not to do so unless he was perfectly willing, and not to think that I was pressing him to transfer the share to the firm. He made no objection whatever, and I asked him if he would do it that evening, and he said, no, that he would send it down in the morning. He did not do so. I afterwards went to Yedo and found Thompson in bed. He had been sick but was able to attend to his business. I told him what I had come about and asked him to give me this transfer. He said he had no objection, and if I would write it out he would sign it. I wrote it out and Thompson signed it. I then heard no more about this transfer till July, when he came to my place of business and said he had just left Mr. Lowder's office. Previous to this I had received a letter from Thompson saying that Talbot was pressing him for Bradfield's money. He told me that Mr. Lowder wished to see me at his office. I at first made no objection. Thompson said he had been in conversation with Mr. Lowder and that he considered the transfer was not a legal one. I told him that if that was the case I should keep him to the terms of it, and I should not go to Mr. Lowder's office. With regard to a statement made by Mr. Thompson that he was not able to get any money from the firm, I beg to contradict it by written evidence. Those I. O. U.'s are for money lent to him after his arrival in Yokohama, between January and May.

Mr. Lowder objected to the I. O. U.'s being put in.

His Honour thought the I. O. U.'s were not admissible as Mr. Thompson had not seen them.

Mr. Dickens contended that it was impossible to have shown them to Mr. Thompson as it was not known he was going to make such a statement.

His Honour upheld the objection.

Witness:—I lent Thompson \$20 on Jan. 16th, on May 23rd, \$40. As acknowledgment of those loans I got I. O. U.'s and am willing to produce them. Between January and June, 1877, I saw Talbot. I went to his office about some business and he spoke to me about Bradfield's money, and I told him I was under the impression I should not have to pay it. I told him I had nothing to do with money owing to Bradfield. He asked me what I meant, and I told him I was not liable. He said he knew what I was referring to, viz., the bill of sale. I said, "partly I am." He said, "If you think that bill of sale was no security you are mistaken. The best advice has been obtained from England, and it is still held that the bill of sale over the share is good." No promissory note has been endorsed to me by Mr. Talbot. No bill of sale has been discharged over Thompson's share. Mr. Thompson's share in the leasehold has never been assigned to me. When I contemplated purchasing the share I understood it carried the lease with it.

Some accounts having been put in by Mr. Dickens, the examination in chief of this witness was brought to a close, and the Court adjourned till Wednesday, 24th, at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, October 24th, 1877.

To-day Mr. Dickens said he had a few more questions to put to Mr. North.

Mr. Lowder asked if this was not an unusual course of procedure?

His Honour said that it was generally considered that when an advocate closed his case he was not entitled to open it again. But under some circumstances it was admitted.

Mr. Dickens mentioned that he had forgotten to question the witness on one particular point on the last hearing, and that his questions to-day would not be contradictory to the evidence given.

Under these circumstances Mr. Lowder had no objection.

Mr. John North to Mr. Dickens:—My position was embarrassed in 1876 through Thompson, and I wrote to Mr. Talbot asking him to endeavour to procure me a loan. (Letter read, mentioning the amounts required, one of which was \$3,500.) The \$3,500 was \$3,000 for Mr. Gardner and the \$500 for other purposes. After that date, 24th June, I did not make any request to Mr. Talbot to procure me a loan, though I mentioned I should be glad to have \$3,000 on loan if he could procure it. I wanted that \$3,000 for the purpose of taking over Mr. Thompson's share and relieve the business of the bill of sale which I understood hung over it. I never intended to take over Mr. Thompson's debt, unless so far as the bill of sale over the business.

To His Honour:—I don't think I said that to anybody.

To Mr. Dickens:—I saw Mr. Talbot frequently in September, and he sometimes asked me about Mr. Bradfield's money, and I said I should be very glad to take it over if I could. The accounts in September were drawn up in September. Mr. Bradfield was put in as a creditor for \$3,000. I did not accept that account, but I said nothing to Mr. Talbot about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowder:—Those books are the private ledger, invoice book and journal. There is no cash book in Court. (Cash book sent for.) In April 1874, I did not go to the hatoba myself to see if there were any goods there. For all I know there may have been goods there belonging to the old firm which were taken over by the new firm, but nothing was said to me about it. On folio 31 and 32 in the invoice book the invoice there represents goods originally sent to the old firm. There is a note of the arrival of the goods upon it in my writing. The date is May 25th, 1874.

Mr. Lowder asked the witness if on page 2 in the journal there was an entry of £76.18s. corresponding with the invoice produced?

Mr. Dickens objected, but finally withdrew his objection.

Witness resumed:—Yes, I recognise that.

Mr. Dickens:—I admit that these goods were taken over by the firm.

Mr. Lowder:—Then that is all I want.

Witness:—Dr. Dalliston died in January 1875, I think. I was indebted to him for about \$12,000, but I have paid part of that back. I owe his estate about \$5,000. His executor was Mr. Kirby. Mr. Kirby never actually pressed me, but he said he should like to have the affair settled. I don't remem-

ber writing a letter to Bradfield in 1876 stating that Kirby was pressing me. That letter is in my handwriting. (Letter read and reference was made in it to Mr. Kirby pressing for money). What I call actually pressing me is taking me right into Court. That letter is also in my handwriting. (Letter dated March 8th, 1876, read.) A paragraph in it stated that he (witness) had been visited by Mr. Dickens, who said he was willing to take a mortgage on the property, the mortgage to be made out on demand. Another letter dated May 27th, 1876, was put in, the substance of which was that Bradfield had ordered a large quantity of goods, and Mr. North could not see what he had done so far, and told him that the \$1,300 owing to him would have to stand over. He thought a loan could be obtained from a friend.)

Witness resumed:—I don't recollect now who that friend was. I know I was trying to borrow money but cannot recollect who from.

Mr. Dickens:—The witness has already answered that question.

His Honour:—Now Mr. Dickens, I think that your interruption requires an explanation—stand up please.

Mr. Dickens:—What for?

His Honour:—I am about to address you.

Mr. Dickens:—(Standing up.) Oh!

His Honour then denounced Mr. Dickens' practice of interrupting a witness when he was going on straightforwardly.

Mr. Dickens thought that he was justified in doing so in the present instance in order to save time.

His Honour said he did not wish to impute any motive, but the impression left on his mind was that the witness would not now trouble himself to remember.

Witness:—I do not recollect who I applied to. It may have been to Mr. Dickens and it may have been someone else. I can give no name except Mr. Dickens. I gave Dr. Dalliston a bill of sale over my share in North, Thompson & Co., but it was not registered. I did not until lately take legal advice about the validity of that bill of sale. I mean by "lately," this year; the month I cannot say. I frequently see Mr. Dickens and cannot say at which consultation it was. I went to the Consulate to see the bill of sale in the latter part of 1876, because it occurred to me that Mr. Thompson could not have given a valid bill of sale over the business; or if it existed that it must refer to the old business. With Mr. Brewer I took the advice of Mr. Litchfield as to the validity of that bill of sale some time during the summer of this year. I was at this time requested by Mr. Dickens to pay the amount owing to Dr. Dalliston. He was repeatedly asking me for a bill of sale, up to the date of the bill of sale being signed. There is a bill of sale made out in favour of Mr. Dickens. I was frequently requested by Mr. Dickens to liquidate the debt owing to Dr. Dalliston. I endeavoured to sell my share of the partnership to pay that debt among other things. The person to whom I endeavoured to sell my share was Mr. Court. I did not inform Mr. Watson that I was endeavouring to sell to Mr. Court as I did not think it worth while. Mr. Watson was afterwards annoyed that I did not tell him. I told Mr. Thompson that I was endeavouring to sell my share to Mr. Court. In the latter part of 1876 Mr. Court asked me if I had anything to do with Mr. Thompson's business. I said:—"No, not exactly to do with it: he is merely acting as our agent." He said that the reason he asked was because Thompson had offered to sell his share.

I said:—"If you are in the market I will sell you mine." Mr. Court told me that he was in treaty with Thompson for his share, and the next time I went to Yedo I asked Thompson if it was true, and told him that I had suggested to Mr. Court to buy mine. The negotiations with Mr. Court were broken off because he could not find the money. Mr. Court went through the books, and he came upon the statement about Thompson having sold his share to me. He said he would like to have that matter settled as he saw there was some difficulty about it. I told him I did not think there was any cause for alarm, as the bill of sale had nothing to do with my business. The negotiations with Court extended to January, 1877. I don't remember mentioning to Thompson that Court had raised an objection on account of the bill of sale. I had sent Thompson accounts regularly every quarter. I don't remember crediting him with \$3,000 before that account dated 30th June, 1877. The reason I did not credit Thompson with the \$3,000 before that was because I did not wish to mix the two accounts up. On the 30th June, 1877, I included it in the account because he owed me money for goods, and I owed him \$3,000 for his share. Before I started Thompson in Yedo, I had obtained business premises myself and been to some expense in fitting them up, and afterwards debited Mr. Thompson with those expenses. The value of Thompson's share in my business in May 1876 to an outsider would be about \$4,000. I don't remember an account made out prior to this by Mr. Talbot showing the value of the share. I agreed to purchase it for \$3,000. In December, 1876, Thompson was indebted to me for over \$2,000. Those are some of the accounts rendered to Mr. Thompson in Yedo. I charged him upon the goods I supplied him 50 per cent on cost, I think. The item in that account of \$296 to cash account before purchase was for money I had laid out and money supplied. The words "before purchase" mean cash advanced before the purchase of those goods. The goods were supplied to him on "order or return" and he was at liberty to return them at the end of six months. That account is dated June 20th, 1876, and of course I should know before the end of six months that he had purchased the goods. It stated in the agreement that if at the end of six months he could not pay me a quarter of his receipts monthly, and if, at the end of six months, I found the business was not paying or he was unable to pay me any cash, I was at liberty to take the goods back. That does not refer to the purchase of Mr. Thompson's share. That is an account current rendered to Mr. Thompson on January 31st, 1877. Those are quarterly invoices. In the account current on January 31st, 1877, I did not credit Thompson with \$3,000 as I did not wish to mix up the accounts. The item of \$296 referred to is accounted for by \$40 entered in February 16th, 1876; \$16 March 6th, 1876; \$13 on 17th March.

Some I. O. U.'s were called for by Mr. Lowder and put into Court, after which there was a

Recess till 2 p.m.

On the Court resuming at 2 p.m. the cross-examination of Mr. North was continued.

Mr. North:—I have not been able to account for the \$296. The only way I can account for it is, that in making out the statement I found it did not tally with Mr. Talbot's. I found Mr. Talbot's amount in the

private ledger to be larger than mine, and presuming Mr. Talbot to be correct I thought the difference would be in cash advanced to Mr. Thompson and not put down. Mr. Thompson never before said the account was incorrect.

Mr. Lowder:—Can you show Mr. Talbot's account in the private ledger.

Witness:—Yes, here it is. There is a difference in the gross account. The two accounts ought to show a difference of \$296.

Mr. Lowder:—Can you show me a total which disagrees with that particular total?

Witness:—I cannot looking at the book casually.

Mr. Lowder:—Can you point out to me the two totals you refer to?

Witness:—No, it would take too long.

Mr. Lowder:—Oh, never mind if it takes a week.

Witness:—I cannot do it now. I have looked over my cash book and cannot account for the \$296.

Mr. Lowder:—Just look over those I. O. U.'s. Three of them are dated and three are not.

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Lowder:—In whose handwriting are they?

Witness:—In Mr. Thompson's.

Mr. Lowder:—Look at them again please.

Witness:—The dates are in my handwriting; and the corresponding amounts will be found in the rough cash book. Here is one, "J. Thompson \$40;" another, J. Thompson \$20."

Mr. Lowder:—Will you point out in the cash book the remainder of those I. O. U.'s?

Witness:—Yes, if you will give me the book and let me look through it.

Mr. Lowder:—Certainly, I wish you to look at it.

Witness:—Here is one for \$40; and another \$16 dated 26th February, but paid on 6th March. I suppose it was not presented before and that is why it was not paid when dated.

Mr. Lowder:—We are getting on rapidly with the I. O. U.'s, and I do not see why we cannot arrive at the \$290.

Witness:—I can't find any more entries of the I. O. U.'s. I don't remember the date when I affixed the date to those I. O. U.'s. It must have been done at the time. I cannot recall any particular reason for affixing a date to those two I. O. U.'s. I have not seen them since until the present case was brought on from the day they were dated. I produced them in order to contradict a statement made by Mr. Thompson. I knew when Mr. Thompson made his statement that I had some I. O. U.'s belonging to him in my safe. Those dates do not recall to my memory anything connected with the circumstances under which they were signed. I should not have let Thompson have money without taking an I. O. U. On all occasions I may not have taken I. O. U.'s from him when I advanced him money.

Mr. Lowder:—Here are five I. O. U.'s to two of which the dates are affixed in your handwriting, while the others have no dates. Now can you tell me how it was you came to put a date to those particular two and not to the others?

Witness:—I cannot. That letter was written in reply to Mr. Talbot's letter of 23rd August 1876. The money referred to was not Thompson's. I did not refer in a letter to Mr. Bradfield that I was about to purchase Thompson's share and that payment of the money owing to him (Bradfield) would have to be put off. That letter is in my

handwriting. There is no mention of any purchase there. (Mr. Lowder read a portion to the Court, in which reference was made to the purchase of Thompson's share.) In January 1877, when Thompson signed the transfer, I did not tell him the value of his share. The value would not have been much more than I paid. Mr. Thompson signed a transfer in October to save the expense of making up the books again. The transfer on that occasion was to North Thompson & Co. The previous transfer in June was to me personally: it was made out in my own name. After the 23rd May, 1876, Mr. Thompson was never consulted in matters relating to the partnership.

I am acquainted with the value of quinine, and wish to modify my former statement about Mr. Bradfield having bought 2,000 oz. It should have been 1,000 oz. I gave that as an instance of Mr. Bradfield's over-charging. I am still under the impression that he over-charged, though the price varies from day to day. But at that time I remember the prices were firm. I did not mention to Mr. Bradfield when we entered into partnership that there was a bill of sale hanging over my share in favour of Dr. Dalliston. There was no necessity, as he was cognisant of it before. I might have mentioned it to him some time previously. I can prove that Bradfield abstracted all the cash out of the Bank and used it for his private purposes.

Mr. Lowder:—You made a statement of a serious nature against my client and I now give you further opportunity of retracting or of proving it.

Witness:—In December he drew \$1,256.54, and there is no entry in the cash book. At the time of his leaving the firm he had only \$1,100 coming to him, the difference he must have abstracted from the business. If he had not, there would have been \$4,000 due to him. Anyhow, I was saving the money to pay a particular creditor at the end of the year, and when I came to pay it I found there were only \$28 in the Bank, the rest having been abstracted and not used for business purposes. I complain about his having drawn out the amount of his money paid into the business.

To Mr. Dickins:—I did not put the pencil marks on the I. O. U.'s after Mr. Thompson made his statement. Mr. Bradfield, in his correspondence, did not ask me to take over any liabilities. He has not even spoken about it. I had confidence in Mr. Talbot because I was under the impression he was acting for me as well as for Mr. Bradfield and Mr. Thompson.

To His Honour:—No promissory note was mentioned to me until the return of Mr. Bradfield from England in September 1875. No mention was made afterwards unless it was in the negotiations this year. I never knew of another promissory note for \$3,341 until I saw it in this Court. I read the letter from Mr. Talbot dated June 1st. I might have thought that the amount of \$341 over the \$3,000 was for interest. Mr. Talbot stated the value of the share was 4,000 and some odd dollars. I offered \$3,000 because I did not think it worth any more. The reason why I advertised Mr. Thompson out on the first of June, was because I was anxious to get rid of him and I should have purchased the share had it not been for the bill of sale. The advertisement was sent in consequence of a verbal agreement between Thompson and myself; and I was under the impression that he was shortly going out. I was labouring then under the impression that a bill of sale was hanging over my property and I was anxious to get hold of his

share to relieve myself of the liability; and I really thought that I could get the \$3,000. If the bill of sale attaches itself to my business even now I am willing to pay it. When I was not able to purchase his share, he was of course a partner. I found out in December that the bill of sale did not hold good. On finding that out I did not tell Mr. Talbot until the interview with Mr. Talbot, when I stated that I did not think I should have to pay. I had two interviews with Mr. Talbot.

Mr. Talbot was put in the box and said: Mr. North came to me in the early part of January with reference to the sale of his half-share to Mr. Court. I then pointed out to Mr. North that it was a great mistake to sell for a sum of money barely sufficient to pay his debts and his passage home. He replied that he was at his wit's end for money, and that he was daily pressed for payment of a bill of sale to Dr. Dalliston, and he was afraid proceedings would be taken under that bill of sale. I said that there was no danger, but if there was, Bradfield's bill of sale being registered might prevent a sacrifice of the business. Mr. North then replied that he did not think Bradfield's bill of sale was a good one. I then said I don't know what makes you think so, but I have taken advice in England. Mr. North then said that he thought Bradfield was too sharp to be put out with a piece of waste paper. Nothing was said of North's liability to Bradfield.

Mr. North said:—I must contradict Mr. Talbot. I said I did not think I should have to pay the amount of \$3,000. He said I know that you are referring to the bill of sale, but we have had the best advice in England, and they all say the bill of sale holds good. It was not about Mr. Court that I went to Mr. Talbot. His name was brought up casually.

Mr. Talbot:—Mr. North said he thought that Bradfield's bill of sale was no good. He did not say that he would not have to pay it.

Mr. North:—I saw very little of Mr. Talbot between January and June; and I do not remember the meeting he refers to in June. During that time Talbot may have asked me to pay Bradfield's money. I don't remember what answer I gave him. I only remember the answer I gave him in the early part of the year. I did not think it was necessary for me to go and tell Talbot about my arrangement with Thompson, especially as Talbot had kept things back from me. He did not tell me of the existence of the bill of sale. I did not find out the purport of the bill of sale until December.

This concluded the evidence.

Mr. Dickins then rose and addressed the Court, remarking at the commencement of his speech that he thought his opening remarks had been found to be justifiable, and that what he had said would be proved had been proved. He then went into the merits of the case, contending that there never was any agreement between Mr. North and Mr. Talbot relative to the disposal of Thompson's share of the business, as all the evidence, both documentary and verbal, went to show. Mr. Talbot, the learned gentleman asserted, was a person well acquainted with the requirements of the law in such cases, yet, and that was the strongest evidence of all on the point, Mr. Talbot had not a line of writing in substantiation of the assertion on his part; nor, indeed, did he succeed in getting Mr. North to agree to anything in the presence of a third party. The agreement, if there was any, was said to be partly verbal and partly written; and the conduct of Mr. North was said to be such that he

acknowledged the debt all through. No doubt there had been some agreement contemplated between Mr. North and Mr. Thompson, but not with Mr. Talbot. Therefore if any person at all was eligible to sue Mr. North, it was Thompson and not Talbot. And even if there had been such an agreement it was evident that it had never been carried out as the \$250, which it was alleged North had to pay Thompson, was never paid; and the strongest proof existing that no such agreement had been made, was, that Thompson had borrowed money from North, for which he gave I. O. U.'s, and which it was not likely he would have done, had Mr. North been owing him \$250. Another proof of the non-existence of such agreement between the parties was the fact that there was no written assignment of the leasehold of the premises of Thompson's share. Mr. Dickins then went into the circumstances which resulted in Mr. Thompson being advertised out of the business before he had transferred his share to North, explaining that at that time Thompson was contemplating selling his share of the business, and there were private reasons why Mr. North should have been anxious to get rid of Mr. Thompson, which it was hardly necessary for him to go into. The learned gentlemen then commented on the correspondence which had passed between the parties and to Mr. North's endeavours to get the \$3,000 for the purchase of Thompson's share; and the power which Talbot possessed to sell Thompson's share of the business, and summarised Mr. Talbot's evidence at length. After which, as it was five o'clock, and it was found impossible to conclude to-day,

The further arguments of Counsel were postponed until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Thursday, October 25th, 1877.

This morning Mr. Dickins took up the thread of his argument where he left off yesterday, and at some length harangued the Court on the question of the promissory note of \$3,000, dwelling strongly on the circumstance of Mr. Talbot threatening Mr. Thompson with legal proceedings if the note was not taken up, and arguing that Mr. Talbot, as attorney for Mr. Bradfield, could still sue Mr. Thompson for the amount of the note for \$3,000, and that the liability of Thompson had been looked upon as existing, and, so far as anything that was before the Court showed, it still existed. In support of his numerous contentions, the learned gentlemen cited various cases; and then he went into the question of the existence of two promissory notes, remarking that Mr. North's evidence on that point was directly contradictory to that of Mr. Talbot's, and should at least be considered as valuable. North had stated that the promissory note flourished before his eyes was different in many respects to the promissory note in Court. In the former there was no mention of sterling, neither were there any figures in sterling, and it was also in a different handwriting to the note in Court. The learned gentleman then made comparisons of the evidence adduced before the Court, and stated concisely what was Mr. North's position before the Court, concluding a very lengthy address by asking that the counter-claim and the principal claim be decided in his favour.

It being noon when the learned gentleman concluded his remarks,

The Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

On the Court resuming its sitting, Mr. Dickins being absent,

Mr. Lowder addressed His Honour on behalf of his client's case, opening his remarks by saying that, he would pay his absent learned friend the compliment to say that he had made the best of a bad case, and he had expected that yesterday afternoon Mr. Dickins would have thrown up his brief; and he had half expected this morning that His Honour would not require him, (Mr. Lowder) to deliver an address. However, as neither of those events had transpired, it was his duty to make some remarks. The learned gentleman then introduced to His Honour's notice some of the correspondence which had taken place between Mr. Talbot and Mr. North, alleging that the contents of one of the letters was quite sufficient for him to base his case upon. He then referred to what he characterized the "ingenious cross-examination" of Mr. Talbot, more especially with regard to a letter the date of which had been intentionally kept from Mr. Talbot. A slight reference was made to the aspersions by Mr. North on the character of Mr. Bradfield, and then to the substance of the letter of 22nd May, signed by Mr. Thompson and by Mr. North, in which an arrangement was made by consent for Brewer to take over Bradfield's share of the business; and the learned gentlemen also contended that Brewer could not have been considered a partner until the 31st May, 1876. The only reason why Mr. Talbot had not pressed Mr. North before was on account of North being hard up for money, and because Talbot firmly believed that he acknowledged the debt, and therefore did not wish to put him to serious inconvenience. It had also been stated that North was anxious to get Thompson's share before the agreement took place; and this was probably true as he had various reasons for acting as he did. It was admitted by North that Thompson's share of the business was valued at \$4,000, and North succeeded in getting it for \$3,000; moreover he had got Thompson to take over all the expenses he had been to in Tokio, and had induced him to purchase \$2,000 worth of goods at a profit of 50 per cent. The circumstance of Mr. Thompson signing over his share of the business in 1876 in favour of North, and that, according to Thompson's evidence, he had been induced to do it thinking that it was merely a matter of form and of no consequence, was then commented upon. Mr. Lowder minutely summarized the evidence on this point, showing the contradictory statements of the parties, and argued that Mr. Thompson's evidence was to be believed; and he could not see why Thompson should have signed over his share in January 1877 after having signed it over to North in the previous June. He maintained, also, that it was a matter of impossibility for North to have seen the minute particulars he had described respecting the promissory note which he had been shown and which, according to his own statement, was only "flourished before his face." It was clearly shown from Mr. North's evidence that he entered into an agreement for the purchase of the promissory note, as he had stated that Talbot had told him that no arrangement could be arrived at unless he purchased the promissory note. The validity of the bill of sale was then brought forward by the learned counsel, and he maintained that if the defendant intended to base his case upon the circumstance of the invalidity of the bill of sale, it should have been mentioned in the pleadings. But this was not done; and it was evident that, until recently, both plain-

tiff and defendant had looked upon the bill of sale as valid. In support of the contention that the invalidity of the bill of sale should have been referred to in the pleadings, Mr. Lowder cited several cases. So far as he was able to understand the contention of the other side, it was maintained that, because the contract was not signed within thirty days, it fell to the ground. Chitty on contracts was referred to as contradictory of this kind of argument. He then referred to his learned friend's statement that Mr. Talbot had acted in favour of Bradfield by sacrificing the interests of Mr. North and Mr. Thompson, which accusation the learned gentleman clearly pointed out had not the slightest foundation, and showed how Bradfield was actually a loser of over \$1,200 through the action of Mr. Talbot, and that the only parties who had really made anything by the transaction were North and Thompson. With a few more remarks Mr. Lowder brought his arguments to a close.

His Honour then announced that he would reserve judgment.

COPELAND AND WEIGAND vs. E. LEWIS.

This was a judgment summons for \$24.

Evan Lewis was sworn and said that judgment had been given against him privately, and he objected at the time to the amount claimed, as he had never had the beer. The case was heard by Mr. Russell Robertson. He meant by a "private hearing" that it was not heard in Court. The plaintiffs had found their beer-seller guilty of signing chits for beer which had not been had, and that was defendant's reason for not having paid his bill. The original judgment was for \$43, and out of that he had paid \$23.

His Honour said that it was perfectly competent for him to send the defendant to gaol, but he would give him another chance of paying, and would adjourn the case till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Friday, October 26th, 1877.

N. G. STONE vs. ROBERT JAFFREY.

This was a claim for \$60.50, balance due on the proceeds of the sale of some racing ponies.

Mr. Kirkwood appeared for the plaintiff, and announced that his client was ill in bed and not able to attend. He said there were two issues in the case, one a point of law, which, if decided against him would necessitate his asking for an adjournment.

The learned gentleman then explained to His Honour the circumstances which had given rise to the present action. It appears from his remarks, that there was a racing pony partnership between the plaintiff and defendant. At that time the plaintiff was manager of the Cliff Dairy, and defendant was engaged under him. From certain circumstances the defendant was dismissed from the plaintiff's employ; and after that, for the first time, the defendant laid claim to the sole ownership of the most valuable pony. The plaintiff was naturally surprised at this claim, and demanded from the defendant a settlement of the racing pony partnership. After this the defendant waived his right to the sole claim of the pony in question; and it was arranged the ponies should be sold and the proceeds divided, after deducting \$25 for livery, keep, &c. Various letters passed between the counsel of each party, and ultimately the defendant sent in a claim for

over \$100 for expenses. This was not agreed to, and a proposal to refer the matter to an arbitrator falling to the ground, the present proceedings were instituted.

Mr. Jaffrey, who was present, remarked that if the question of the dispute about the racing pony was to be gone into, he would desire that the case be postponed until his counsel, Mr. Ness, could be present.

His Honour said he would do so if the defendant thought it was to his interests to have the case adjourned, and thus go to the expense of the adjournment and of counsel appearing on the day of trial.

Mr. Kirkwood proposed to put in certain letters and allow the case to be decided on the contents of those letters.

To this proposal Mr. Jaffrey finally consented, and admitted that there was a correspondence between Mr. Kirkwood and Mr. Ness and also admitted the letters.

Mr. Kirkwood then put in a letter showing the amount of the livery expenses charged. The next letter was written without prejudice, in reply to a verbal communication, by Mr. Kirkwood to Mr. Ness, dated September 27th. The next letter was one from Mr. Ness to Mr. Kirkwood dated 28th. After the receipt of that letter an advertisement was inserted in the papers announcing the sale of the ponies, and the ponies were sold on the 2nd October, the net proceeds, amounting to \$284.27, were handed to Mr. Ness. Mr. Kirkwood wrote on the 3rd October to Mr. Ness, demanding half the proceeds of the sale less the \$25 as agreed upon. After tiffin on the 4th, Mr. Kirkwood sent to Mr. Ness a withdrawal of the suit then pending against the defendant, and Mr. Ness returned it immediately by the bearer with his consent.

Mr. Jaffrey was not prepared to consent to the contents of this document, as he had not seen it before.

His Honour then asked Mr. Kirkwood what he proposed to do under the circumstances, as he was not prepared to go on with the case by the admission of only half of the documentary evidence.

Mr. Jaffrey then read a statement which he had prepared, and in which he distinctly denied that he, or any one for him, made an agreement that Mr. Stone was only to bear the sum of \$25 of the partnership expenses attached to the keep of the ponies, and did not see why he should be called upon to pay more than half of the costs, more especially as he had given up, in order to avoid litigation, his right to be the sole owner of the best pony.

Mr. Kirkwood was then put in the box and swore to the receipt of the letter from Mr. Ness, acknowledging the withdrawal of the original suit.

On the 5th of October Mr. Ness sent another letter to Mr. Kirkwood admitting that he had made a mistake in the accounts, and after that another amended account was received from Mr. Ness, and it was on this last amended account that Mr. Kirkwood made his present claim. And he contended that his communication to Mr. Ness, agreeing to the receipt of half the proceeds of the sale less \$25 for expenses had been accepted, as no answer was returned and the ponies were advertised for sale that night. He did not dispute that a larger sum than \$50 had been paid by the defendant for the keep of the ponies, but argued that it was the defendant's own fault, as he had no right in the first instance to take away the ponies from the Cliff Dairy and put them in a livery stable.

This was the substance of the case and upon it His Honour rendered the following

JUDGMENT.

I think the admission and evidence before the Court show an agreement to compromise the original action on the basis of the plaintiff receiving the half of the net proceeds less \$25 as his share of the livery expenses. The original action had been settled on that basis, and the agreement must be upheld. There will therefore be a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum claimed, \$60.50, with \$25 costs, payable as usual within ten days.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. PIERRET Esq. Consul

Messrs. DEVEZE AND CONIL Assessors.

Saturday, October 13th, 1877.

HYVER *versus* LABASTIE AND TESSIER.

J. P. HYVER, a storekeeper of Nagasaki prosecutes Mademoiselle Marcelline Labastie for breach of trust; and claims an order of the Court that she shall restore to him two houses, alleged to be his property, situated at Sagaramatzu, Nagasaki, and possession of which she has retained by force. He also proceeds against Célestin Teissier, on a criminal charge of having assaulted and threatened him.

Mr. Charles Michel appeared for the plaintiff. Mademoiselle Labastie was represented by Mr. Montague Kirkwood, barrister-at-law; and Teissier by Monsieur Houseal.

This case has several elements of a sensational character. The female defendant had nine or ten years ago accompanied the plaintiff from France, and then and since then lived with him, and served him as barmaid when he kept a hotel in Nagasaki. There she, last year, met and became intimate with a young man named Tessier, who was engaged as cook in the hotel, and for whom in one of the pleadings she is described as having *éprouvé une folle passion*. During the absence of Mr. Hyver in Vladivostock last year Tessier was taken into the house, and Mr. Hyver was upon one occasion ejected from the premises. Tessier was accused of having upon more than one occasion threatened the life of Hyver in the "Oriental Hotel," one of the houses in possession of which the plaintiff claims to be reinstated. The case was first heard before Mr. Marcus Flowers, Vice-Consul for France at Nagasaki, and afterwards removed to this court for final trial.

The depositions taken at Nagasaki having been read by the *greffier*, Mr. Charles Michel addressed the Court for his client. He detailed the business history of Mr. Hyver during the past few years, and showed that after having lost a considerable sum of money in a speculation in shoes, he, acting on the counsels of Mdlle. La Bastie, executed a deed in the early part of 1876, stated to have been for their mutual benefit, transferring the property to her, and some time afterwards went away for a time to Vladivostock, where he made some money. On his return he found that Tessier had supplanted him in the affections of his mistress. An unhappy life was led for some time. At the end of one quarrel he was turned out of the house, and the hotel was closed. There was a temporary reconciliation, lasting only three days, during which the hotel was again opened, to be shut by the woman, while Hyver was laid up with rheu-

matism. Having sundry goods, and wishing for a house to live in, he was weak enough to sign an agreement to lease the smaller of the two houses, at a rent of \$25 per month from his former mistress, whence he was ejected afterwards by order of the Vice-Consul. On several occasions afterwards he claimed from La Bastie his clothes which were left in the hotel, and even these were denied him. Counsel now claimed restitution of the houses and other property, and asked for the punishment of La Bastie and her lover. He based his claim for restitution on the ground that the deed of transfer was not valid, having been according to French law improperly executed. His complaint against Tessier was that he had struck him and on two occasions threatened to injure him, once with a knife and once with a peel.

Two letters of complaint sent by Hyver to the Consul, were read, and then

Mr. Kirkwood addressed the Court stating his client's case. Hyver had brought her hither from France. She had lived with him for nine years, and during that period looked after his interests without wages. At the end of 1875 he had promised to marry her, and the necessary documents were procured; but he broke his promise, transferring however the two houses to her, and saying before he left for Vladivostock to endeavour to make some money, that in any case she would be provided for, and his creditors could not touch the provision he had made. On his return from Vladivostock, seeing how things were between Madlle. La Bastie and her new lover, he wished to regain possession of what he had given her. (Several documents were put in, among others the transfer certified by Mr. Hodges, the then Acting Vice-Consul, and a certificate by the constable of the Court that Hyver had, in his presence, had his furniture and effects handed over to him by La Bastie.) The learned counsel held that the transfer was meant to be *bona fide*, and cited in support of his view that Hyver had written to La Bastie, agreeing to take the second house as her tenant (letter put in), and that the lady had paid the insurance on the hotel building &c. He produced written testimony from the Vice-Consul at Nagasaki as to the general good conduct of Madlle. La Bastie while in charge of the hotel.

Mr. Michel commenced to reply, but Mr. Hyver took the words out of his mouth, and himself addressed the Court. He asked for the production of a single account signed by La Bastie as proprietress of the hotel; but was rather taken aback when a copy of a *Cosmopolitan Press*, issued in May 1876, was produced by Mr. Kirkwood, in which, in the report of a suit heard before the Vice-Consul for France, wherein he (Hyver) was defendant, he is said to have pleaded that he was not proprietor of the "Oriental Hotel." Having recovered a little from his embarrassment, he said something about having some acquaintance with the proprietor of the *Cosmopolitan Press* (*il est un peu de mes amis*) and proceeded to plead that little attention should be paid to newspaper reports, as "those people" (*ces gens*) wrote pretty much what they liked. He concluded with the remarkable assertion (probably unequalled of its kind for gratuitous impertinence) and which elsewhere would certainly have called for the reproof it deserved, for its irrelevancy at least if not for its libellous falsehood, that people connected with newspapers were all a sort of swindlers (*un genre de chevaliers d'industrie*).

The case was adjourned till Tuesday at 10 A.M., the Court promising Mr. Michel,

who said that it would be hard on the Nagasaki witnesses if they were detained after the departure of Wednesday's steamer, to endeavour to bring the case to a conclusion on the next day of hearing.

Tuesday, October 16th, 1877.

The hearing was resumed to-day from the 13th instant.

Mr. Michel addressed the Court in behalf of his client, asking that an order be made for the restitution of the property, on the ground that the transfer was illegal, as by the French law it should have been executed before a notary public.

Mr. Kirkwood replied at some length, urging that the suit be dismissed. He argued that the transfer should be held binding, in equity, as it had been intended to be, and would never have been disputed but for the change in the relations of the parties. If the intention of Hyver was to place the property beyond the reach of his creditors, he had in that respect acted in bad faith, and the Court should not aid him to break his contract. If the transfer were to be set aside, it should be in favor of the creditors and not of Hyver. Counsel asked that the Court should order, if the transfer were found invalid, to compel the plaintiff to execute a valid one. Supposing however the case to go in favor of the plaintiff, he asked that there should be an adjustment of the property, that what was Mlle. Labastie's and what his should be settled, and that the money paid by the lady for insurance, rent, &c., should be returned to her. He referred to the accusation of ingratitude brought against his client and held that under the code it was not applicable to invalidate the contract. With reference to the criminal charge he asked that the case should be dismissed, as of the two parties, if there was culpability, Hyver was the more culpable.

Mr. Houseal addressed the Court on behalf of his client Tessier. He put in some notices, said to be defamatory, and to have been signed by Hyver. Teissier had been engaged as cook and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of every one, and when Hyver returned from Vladivostock, he asked for his wages, and could not get them all. His contract was renewed by Mlle. Labastie who was in charge of the hotel. Counsel asked that the charges brought against his client be dismissed, on the ground that he had already been discharged by the French Vice Consul at Nagasaki, that the defamatory notices posted by Hyver in Nagasaki were sufficient to excuse any threats made, and that the proceedings taken against him were improper.

Mr. Videau, a restaurateur at Shanghai, who happened to be in Yokohama, was called as being able to give some important information on the subject of the transfer. He was examined, but merely stated that he had seen a notice in a Nagasaki paper bearing the name of Hyver, and asserting that he had no interest in the "Oriental Hotel," which would be conducted by Mademoiselle Labastie.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned until 2.30 P.M., to allow Mr. Kirkwood time to summarise and send in the conclusions to be drawn from his argument.

On the re-assembling of the Court,

The Consul, before going on with the case, wished to ask some questions of the female defendant, to whom he submitted the accounts put in by the plaintiff for expenses incurred

by him in bringing her to Japan, and in her maintenance during the ten years she has been with him. There were two accounts, one of which was composed of details of expenses such as the purchase of the bungalow 28 at Nagasaki, expenses for ground-rent, a gardener, &c., passage from Europe, sundry sums laid out before the voyage, and board at Bordeaux and Nagasaki. The other was for ten years board at the rate of twenty dollars per month, \$2,400, and other sums for toilet and pocket money, making the total of this bill \$3,070.

Mdlle. Labastie was then questioned by, and replied to, the Court as follows:—

Did Mr. Hyver, when he was turned out of the hotel, leave any furniture?

None, seeing that he had taken all his things away in the presence of the Consular constable.

Did Hyver on his return from Vladivostok pay the debts of the hotel incurred during his absence?

No. I paid them myself with the money taken in the business.

Why did you transfer the property in the hotel to Tessier?

Because I wished to open a hotel myself and wished to be entirely beyond the reach of Mr. Hyver, who when he was in the hotel threw things out of the window, and in all directions, some of them striking myself.

Mr. Hyver here addressed the Court, with reference to the argument of Mr. Kirkwood, denying among other things that he had any creditors; and, with reference to the statements of Mr. Houséal as to his misconduct, rebutting them. He expressly wished for a small chain, a family *souvenir*, in the possession of Mdlle. Labastie.

At the request of the Court Mr. Kirkwood read the argument which he had put in.

In answer to a question by the Court why Hyver had transferred the property to Labastie, he replied that he was on a sick-bed, and that at the instance of Labastie he made the transfer, she saying that, if he died, his mother would dispute his will (which had been made out in favor of his mistress.)

Mr. Michel and Mr. Houséal on behalf of their client addressed the Court briefly, and

The Consul then announced that judgment would be given on Wednesday, the 24th instant. Meanwhile as the parties interested were all represented by Counsel, they were at liberty to return to Nagasaki.

Wednesday, 24th October, 1877.

The Court, which was adjourned on the 16th instant, sat again this morning, and delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

The Consular Court of France in Japan, after having heard the parties in their demands, depositions, and conclusions:

After having deliberated according to law, judging publicly and in first instance:

As regards the complaints of Hyver:—

Seeing that Miss Labastie states that by the deed of the 4th January, 1876, Hyver made a gift to her of two houses situated at Nagasaki, 42-A, Sagaramatzu, which she herself subsequently gave to Teissier:

Seeing that the deed of the 4th January, 1876, is only a simple transfer, which was not preceded by the deed of gift which Miss Labastie says was made in her favor: that, in any case, the deed above mentioned can only be considered as being itself a deed of gift:

That, agreeably to articles 931 and 932 of the *Code Civil*, every deed of gift should be

executed before a notary, in the ordinary way of contracts: that it is specially necessary that it should be drawn up in express terms and authentic form:

Seeing that the deed of the 4th January, 1876, has nothing whatever of the character required by the law regulating deeds of gift:

Seeing that the transfer made by Miss Labastie to Teissier is full of irregularities, aggravated by the inability of the said Labastie, who could not, and should not have, disposed of a thing in which she had no right of property:

That further, as regards third parties, the registration of deeds of gift is necessary, and that all deeds of gift of real property, that is to say of property which can be mortgaged, are subject to registration (Art. 939 of the *Code Civil*):

Seeing that the deed of the 24th October, 1876, by which Miss Labastie transferred to Tessier the said property, No. 42-A, is null for the same reason as is that of the 4th January:

As regards the indemnities claimed by Hyver from the defendants:—

Seeing that it has been made out that before his departure for Vladivostok and during his absence from Nagasaki, Hyver did, of his own free will, voluntarily and without any conditions recognised and accepted, leave to Miss Labastie the entire control of his real property and his hotel:

That in resuming, on his return from Vladivostok, the control of his establishment, Hyver tacitly approved the management of Miss Labastie, because he made no complaint on that subject before the proper persons:

Seeing that he has been unable to prove that Miss Labastie improperly detained any clothes, goods, or objects belonging to him: that on the contrary it has been shown, by the depositions of the constable of the English Consulate at Nagasaki, that, on leaving the hotel, he took away all that belonged to him:

Relative to the claims made by Miss Labastie:—

Seeing that the female defendant, having had during a certain time the entire direction of the Oriental Hotel and of the property No. 42 A without control, and without having to give any account to the actual proprietor, she should quite naturally bear the expenses to which this establishment was subject in the same way as she has had part in the profits of the business:

Seeing that it is settled by a rule of law that damages should always be calculated upon the injury wrought or the loss sustained:

That if, during the whole time of cohabitation with Labastie, Hyver did not give her any fixed salary, a course to which he was not compelled, seeing they had made no agreement on this subject, it is nevertheless sufficiently clear that he never ceased during all that time to provide for all her needs:

That, without entering into the details of all the sums that Hyver says he paid for Labastie, who does not acknowledge the whole of them, it is proved that, among others, Hyver paid the price of the passage of the defendant, and further made, in 1874, the transfer to her of a house in Nagasaki known as No. 28-B, a transfer which like the others is irregular in form, but the validity of which the plaintiff has acknowledged before the Court, his intention having always been and being to give this real property irrevocably to Labastie, as her own absolutely and without reserve, a fact of which the Court has taken note:

That even if the contradictory assertions of the two parties should be admitted by the

Court, yet they do not tally with their depositions:

Considering that the Court possesses the means necessary to form an opinion on this subject:

As regards Teissier:—

Putting on one side the question of insulting language, threats, and violence, which the Court has not to consider, seeing that the affair has been already decided at Nagasaki:

Seeing that the same reasons which render null the transfer made by Hyver to Miss Labastie, make *a fortiori* null and void the transfer executed on the 24th October, 1876, to Teissier by Miss Labastie of the property No. 42-A, Sagaramatzu:

For these reasons,

Finds that the transfer authorized by Hyver on the 4th January, 1876, and registered the same day at the English Consulate at Nagasaki in the name of Miss Labastie is null and void:

That the transfer of the same property made in the same form on the 24th October, 1876, by Miss Labastie to Teissier is also null and void:

Orders that the said real property, together with the furniture which forms the actual furniture of the hotel, as well as the title deeds of the property, shall be immediately returned to Hyver:

Dismisses the claims put in by Hyver against Miss Labastie as regards the payment of rent of the said real property, and other sums, whether for alleged profits made by her or for the detention of furniture:

Dismisses the claims of Miss Labastie upon Hyver both for damages and on other grounds whatsoever:

Also dismisses the claims preferred by Teissier against Hyver:

Orders that the present judgment be provisionally executed, notwithstanding opposition or appeal, and without conditions:

Condemns the parties, each in a third and altogether, to pay the costs of the suit.

Before H. PIERRET, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. A. HARMAND AND C. JUBIN *Assessors*.

Tuesday, October 23rd, 1877.

L. KNIFFLER & Co. vs. THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

Mr. G. Reddelien appeared for his firm, the plaintiffs. The Messageries Maritimes Company was defended by Mr. F. V. Dickins.

The claim was for \$296, money value of damage alleged to have been done through the negligence of the Company's servants to a portion of a shipment of 33 bales of cloth consigned to the defendants, by the M. M. Steamer *Sindh* which left Marseilles, where the goods were shipped, at the close of July last. The damage was said to have been done by rain-water in Hongkong where the cloth was transhipped to the *Tunais*, in which latter vessel it arrived here.

A survey signed by Mr. Francke, Surveyor appointed by the German Consulate who inspected the goods on their arrival testifying to the damage sustained, was read, as was the complaint of the plaintiffs, and the correspondence between them and the Messageries Maritimes Company.

Mr. Dickins then addressed the Court for the defence. He held that the plaintiff had put in no testimony to prove that the negligence of the Company's servants was the cause of the damage, and that the *onus* of proof lay with them. Mr. Francke's survey only showed the condition the goods were in and not how they came into it. The bill of

lading says nothing of the condition in which the bales were shipped. The plaintiffs should prove the intrinsic value of the goods: they had only given their value on the spot. He denied that the captain or other servants of the Company could be proved guilty of negligence, and urged that the presumption was in favor of the damage having been caused by perils of the sea. There was nothing to show that it arose from rain-water.

Mr. Reddelien replied, testifying to the condition in which he received the goods. When the shipment was landed his Chinaman came to him and told him that most of them were wet. He went to the Custom House, and found that nearly all the bales were very wet on the outside. As his firm were themselves insurers of the goods he had them taken to his godown, and had a surveyor appointed. When the bales were opened but few were found to be damp on the inside. Hence he argued that they had been wet by rain water. He could not say where the damage was done. It might have been at Hongkong or Saigon.

The Court retired for a short time, and, returning, gave the following

JUDGMENT.

The Court, after having heard the parties in their assertions and explanations, and after having deliberated thereon in accordance with the law, judging publicly and in last instance:

Seeing that the claim of plaintiff is not based upon any fact which he can prove, and only reposes upon his personal opinion, as he asserts himself:

Seeing that the survey he caused to be held was made in a manner contrary to established rules, and without any verification by the other side:

That under the circumstances the claim being made upon a French company, the survey should have been asked for at the right time, and ordered by the French Consulate:

For these reasons,

Dismisses the claim of Kniffer & Co., and orders them to pay the costs of Court.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON Esq., Acting-Consul-General.

Saturday, October 13th, 1877.

J. R. ANGLIN vs. NORMAN WIARD.

This case, in which the plaintiff claims the sum of \$129.35 for printing done, and subscription to the *Japan Gazette*, was heard before Mr. Denison, on the 17th September last, when His Honour notified that he would reserve judgment. Not being satisfied, however, with the evidence, Mr. Denison gave notice to the litigants that a further hearing would take place to-day.

On the Court assembling, Mr. Wiard addressed His Honour, and said that he was of the opinion that the plaintiff had no right in the Court as he had finished his case. If His Honour was not satisfied with his, Mr. Wiard's, defence he was willing to give a further statement; but he required time.

Mr. Anglin expressed his willingness that the case should be proceeded with.

His Honour said he would like to have more evidence on the distribution of the 500 copies originally printed; the distribution

of the 80 copies wrongly printed; and also with regard to the original copy from which the book was printed, as well as the usual prices for such work, and the custom in regard to proof reading.

Mr. Wiard declined to give any further testimony on these points, and said he preferred that judgment should be given on the evidence already taken.

His Honour finally agreed to give judgment, without taking further testimony, on Monday next.

Monday, October 15th, 1877.

The Court this afternoon delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff claims the sum of \$129.65, as balance of account for work done and material supplied. The defendant denies indebtedness.

The original claim of plaintiff against defendant was for \$279.65 and defendant having paid \$150 on account, the balance of \$129.65 still remains unpaid.

All the items of the claim are admitted as correct by the defendant, with the exception of two, viz: "500 books, 28 pages \$158" and "100 books, (extra heavy paper) \$42."

It appears from the evidence that the plaintiff printed certain books for, and delivered them to, the defendant, and also that defendant never returned them to plaintiff, and further that defendant made two payments to the plaintiff amounting to \$150.00 on account of the general claim without at the time expressly disclaiming liability on account of the two items above named. It also appears that when defendant made the last payment there was less than the amount of these two items due the plaintiff.

These facts, in the absence of sufficient evidence to the contrary, raise the presumption that the work done was reasonably satisfactory, and also an implied admission on the part of the defendant that the amount charged therefor was reasonable and just.

Therefore, without going further into the merits of the case, I feel compelled to allow the plaintiffs claim.

The Judgment of the Court is that the plaintiff have and recover of and from the defendant the sum of \$129.65 and costs of Court.

IN H. I. G. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE Esq., Consul.

Messrs. WM. PARDON } Assessors.
and E. SCHMIDT }

Saturday, October 20th, 1877.

SHIMEMURA KIMBEI vs. BUSCH, SCHRAUB & Co.

The plaintiff, a Japanese subject, claims from the defendants the sum of \$1,804.97, alleged to be the amount of a loan, with interest from the time the loan was contracted.

The defendants plead not indebted. That the value of the loan has been returned to plaintiffs in the shape of goods.

After hearing some testimony, the Court found that it was absolutely necessary to obtain the evidence of certain witnesses, some of whom are in Kobe and one in Berlin, before the case could be gone on with. The depositions of the witnesses in Kobe and Berlin will be taken and forwarded to the Court here, and then the case will be brought on for further hearing, which can hardly come on for six months time.

Before E. ZAPPE Esq., Consul,

AND TWO Assessors.

Saturday, October 13th, 1877.

T. W. F. Holm was brought up on the remanded charge of embezzling certain monies the property of his employers, Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand.

On the Court assembling to-day the defendant was examined with regard to the sale of beer on board the German frigate *Elisabeth*. He confessed that he had sold, in all, beer to the value of \$568.50, for which he had been paid. Out of this he had paid Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand the sum of \$392.40, and had embezzled the remainder \$176.10.

Two Stewards from the *Elisabeth* were examined as to the quantity of beer they had purchased from Holm, after which, the accused was asked if he had anything further to say.

He said no. He had kept the money but with no intention of embezzling it, as it was his intention to have returned it in a few weeks.

The Court then found the accused guilty of continuous embezzlement, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and to pay the costs of the trial.

IN THE SPANISH CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. DE OJEDA, Acting Consul.

Monday, October 15th, 1877.

PAGDON vs. PEDRO AVRIEL.

This was a claim brought for the recovery of the sum of \$30, money advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant for the purpose of embarking sailors. Defendant did not give the money to the men, hence the present action.

Mr. Pagdon did not appear, so His Honour ordered the case to be struck out.

Pedro Avriel, the defendant in the last suit, a native of Manila, was then charged with having embezzled the sum of \$75 from Peter Claussen. It appears that on the 27th September the prisoner went to Mr. Claussen and asked him to advance \$75, and he would give as security certain notes. He had to obtain a number of sailors for Mr. Pagdon, and was to receive some money from him with which he proposed to pay back the amount he now asked for. The result was that he got the money. But instead of getting the men for Mr. Pagdon he began drinking. He went to a gambling house and proceeded from there to another house of disrepute, where he remained all night, and in the morning woke up and found all his money gone. He got frightened and did not know what to do for the best. However, he tried to hide himself and went on board the *Carl Ludwig* and remained there. Subsequently it came to Mr. Claussen's ears that Pedro had made away with the money and had absconded. He at once applied to the Spanish Consulate for a warrant, and when that was obtained set about hunting up the delinquent, and finally found him secreted on board the *Carl Ludwig*. Claussen then gave him in charge of the police, and the prisoner was brought before the Consul and remanded to gaol. After this the parties endeavoured to arrange the matter; and for this purpose the prisoner was brought before the Court to-day. Mr. Claussen expressed his willingness to accept the sum of \$25 in

four days, and the balance in monthly instalments of \$25. This the prisoner agreed to, and so was discharged from custody, and relieved from the probability of being sent to Manila to undergo a lengthy term of imprisonment.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Friday, October 12th, 1877.

H. GRAUERT (as agent for the German ship *Madagascar*) vs. MIYAZAKI HAMPEI.

This was a claim for \$2,800. It appears that the defendant and others chartered from the plaintiff the German vessel *Madagascar* to proceed with general cargo to Hakodate, and from there to proceed to Shanghai with a cargo of seaweed, but they did not carry out the charter-party.

The hearing was resumed this morning from the 26th July.

After waiting some time for the defendant to put in an appearance, the case was commenced.

His Honour told Mr. Grauert that if he had anything to say in addition to what had already been stated, he was at liberty to say it.

Mr. Grauert replied to His Honour by saying that at the last sitting of the Court in this case, Jiu Saburo had not spoken the truth, so he had brought a witness who would refute Saburo's statements.

Robert Bleifuss was then examined, and said that he was in the employ of the plaintiff. Jiu Saburo came to the office, after the case had been given into the hands of the Court, and asked upon what terms the plaintiff would be willing to cancel the charter, thus showing that all the parties concerned knew of the existence of the charter. There was no interpreter in the office at the time the defendant called, none being necessary, he, witness, having sufficient knowledge of the Japanese language to carry on the conversation.

Mr. Grauert informed His Honour that the case was a serious one as affecting agents and shippers. If Japanese were allowed to run round and take charters and throw them up just when they thought proper, the inconvenience and loss, not only to persons here, but to owners of vessels in Europe, would be incalculable. There was no doubt but that the defendant wanted to ignore the existence of the charter owing to some difficulty which had occurred between him and the *Boving Sailor*, but which had nothing whatever to do with the case at issue.

After some evidence from Japanese had been taken, the hearing was adjourned.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Saturday, October 27th, 1877.

Reg. ats. ALI HASSAL, Fireman, S. S. *Malacca*, vs. WILLIAM EIDMANN, Second Engineer, S. S. *Malacca*.

Ali Hassal states:—I was in the Engine-room yesterday, and was told by the Fourth Engineer to do some work. I refused, and the Fourth Engineer complained to the Second Engineer who came and struck me.

Accused states:—Yesterday morning I heard some noise going on in the Engine-room. I met the Fourth Engineer who com-

plained of complainant's behaviour. I asked complainant why he would not do what he was told: he was impudent. I told him to desist, but he still continued. He was stooping down and I gave him a slap on the side of the head with the flat of my hand.

John Roach, Fourth Engineer of the *Malacca*, sworn:—Complainant was working with me yesterday morning, and would not do as he was wanted. I reported him to the Second Engineer. The Second Engineer came round and gave complainant orders. The man refused to obey them. I then said to the Second Engineer, "you can see for yourself." He then went forward to complainant, gave him a slap on the head, and told him to go away.

Case dismissed with a caution.

Monday, October 29th, 1877.

Arthur Bell, Nadal Dubrici, Robert White, William Taylor, Robert Edmunds, and Ake Ridderbjelke, seamen belonging to the British barque *Naworth*, were charged with being absent from that vessel without leave.

On the 25th the accused came on shore to lodge a complaint against the Captain, and, according to the evidence, had not been on board since.

The accused admitted the charge and

His Honour sentenced them to one week's imprisonment.

Joseph William Graham, master of the British barque *Clifton*, was charged by the shipping master, J. J. Ensle, with contravening Section 149, par. 2 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and contravening Section 166 of the said Act.

Mr. J. J. Ensle was sworn and stated that the articles of agreement of the *Clifton* do not set forth the number of men who are engaged as sailors; further, that a copy of the articles had not been made accessible to the crew.

The defendant stated that he knew of no law requiring that the number of men engaged as sailors should be stated; also, that the articles were handed to him by his Consul at Antwerp, and he understood them to be in order, as they were handed to him without comment. He confessed that he had not exposed a copy of the articles of agreement on board.

Fined £1 for failing to keep a copy of agreement accessible to the crew.

Tuesday, October 30th, 1877.

J. M. Patterson, an engineer employed on the *Massilia*, was charged with being drunk and assaulting a police officer.

Police Constable Schultz deposed to a Japanese policeman coming to him for assistance. He went and found the accused lying asleep in the road. He arrested and took him to the police station.

Takahashi, a Japanese police officer, said that the accused had struck a Japanese and cut a gash in his head two inches in length. He was arrested by some Japanese police, and tied, but at his request his hands were untied and he then assaulted two or three of the police. He also drew a knife and struck one of the men on the head.

Gonda, another Japanese policeman, said that at two o'clock this morning, from information received, he went to the house of a Japanese and saw the master with blood streaming from his head. He arrested the prisoner and took him to the Takashima-cho police station. An interpreter was brought, but the prisoner refused to say anything,

and demanded to be sent to the foreign police station. Takahashi gave orders for him to be taken to the police station. On the way he requested to have his hands untied, and this request was complied with, whereupon he assaulted the witness, striking him on the head and tearing his uniform, and then ran away. As there was a cut on the hat he presumed the prisoner had used a knife. Witness caught prisoner by the legs and wrestled with him, and after that he, Patterson, went to sleep.

The prisoner had no questions to ask, but stoutly denied having used a knife. He stated that he was assaulted by the Japanese first. His ship was at Shinagawa and he came here to see some friends who were going away by the French Mail steamer. He swore most strongly that he never used a knife, and "surely his word was worth as much as that of a heathen Japanese."

Fined \$5 and costs or ten day's imprisonment.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON Esq., Acting Consul-General.

Tuesday, October 30th, 1877.

In re F. V. DICKINS vs. A. DUNN.

The defendant in this case applied for permission to have a new trial on the grounds that, under section 76 of the United States Consular Court Regulations, the proceedings of the Court were irregular; as by law the Court should have been constituted of assessors as well as His Honour, which was not done. 2nd.—That the evidence showed that Mr. Dunn employed Mr. Dickens to attend to his cause against the Japanese in the Saibansho, Tokio, agreeing to pay him the sum of \$500 and disbursements on the final settlement of the cause in that Court. Mr. Dunn maintained that two letters which had been produced on the trial stated emphatically that Mr. Dickens was employed to prosecute the case of Dunn vs. Oil Company to a final issue in the Shihosho. He further contended that Mr. Dickens never made a new petition to the Joto Saibansho, a new Court which had been established during the trial of Mr. Dunn's case against the Oil Company, as had been stated in the judgment rendered by Mr. Denison; but, on the contrary, the petition was sent by the United States Consulate, and was only amended by Mr. Dickens. Mr. Dunn's cause was still pending before the Shihosho, and it was shown by correspondence that Mr. Dickens had withdrawn from it. Another ground for making the application for a new trial was that an error had been made in the judgment as \$10 more had been given than was claimed by Mr. Dickens.

Mr. Dickens objected to a new trial being granted, as no written notice of the defendant's intention to move for a new trial had been given within the time appointed by the Rules of the Court; and the requirements of rules 76, 77 and 78, not having been complied with.

The main question before the Court was relative to the notice of new trial not having been given within the time required by the law.

However, His Honour announced that he would consider the application, and defer his decision for the present.

Thursday, November 1st, 1877.

In re F. V. DICKINS vs. A. C. DUNN.

In the matter of a motion for a new trial filed by the defendant, judgment was rendered in this case by the Consul-General, sitting without assessors, on August 24th 1877. On the 1st September, 1877, the defendant filed a notice of his intention to move for a new trial, and on the 8th of the same month he filed the statement and affidavit required by Sec. 77 and 78 Consular Court Regulations. These papers were served on the plaintiff, and on the 27th September he filed a motion to the effect that the motion of the defendant be disallowed with costs for the reason: "No written notice of the defendant's intention to move for a new trial having been given within the time appointed by the Rules of this Court, as that within which after rendition of the judgment in the said cause such written notice should have been given and the requirements of Rules 77 and 78 thus and otherwise not having been complied with."

The only question at present before the Court is whether the Court has the right to entertain a motion for a new trial, when said motion or a notice of the intention to file such motion, is not filed within the time appointed by the Court Regulations.

"The Regulations for the Consular Courts, of the U. S. of America in Japan" provide Sec. 78th:—"The party intending to move for a new trial shall give written notice of the same as follows. When the action has been tried by a Consul sitting with Assessors, within five days after the rendition of the judgment, and within two days after judgment when tried by the Consul alone." So far as a new trial is concerned, therefore, the judgment became final and absolute upon the expiration of the time within which a notice of the defendant's intention to move for a new trial should have been filed, and this Court is powerless to deprive the plaintiff of the right he has secured by the neglect or default of the defendant, and is equally powerless to relieve the defendant from the effect of the limitations above quoted.

The motion of the plaintiff is granted, and the motion of the defendant is disallowed with costs.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL AT SHANGHAI.

Before the Hon. G. WILEY WELLS, Consul-General.
Shanghai, October 22nd, 1877.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST VICE-CONSUL BRADFORD.

The Court was crowded this morning, chiefly with American citizens, to hear a charge against O. B. Bradford, Vice Consul-General and late United States Postal Agent, of abstracting from the mail a letter addressed by Dr. Macgowan, of Shanghai, to General Myers in San Francisco.

Dr. McCartee acted as Clerk of the Court. The prisoner was brought into Court by the Marshal at a few minutes past ten, and was given a seat in front of the Bench.

Mr. Wells—Mr. Bradford, stand up.
Prisoner having risen, Mr. Wells read the following:

IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL.

UNITED STATES v. OLIVER B. BRADFORD.

Before the subscriber, a United States Consul-General acting Judicially within and for the Empire of China, personally appeared D. J. Macgowan, M. D., who being duly sworn deposes and says, that on or about January 1st 1877, Oliver B. Bradford, being then and there a citizen of the United States of America, and being then and there an acting United States Postal Agent and Deputy United States, Postal Agent at Shanghai, China, and having then and there charge of the United States Mails did then and there unlawfully take from and out of the aforesaid United States Mail,

a letter which was included to be carried by the aforesaid as mail lately deposited by the said D. J. Macgowan, M. D., aforesaid addressed to General W. Myers, San Francisco, California, United States of America, and did then and there unlawfully open said letter with intent and design then and there to obstruct the correspondence of the aforesaid D. J. Macgowan, M. D. and General W. Myers, and did with the further intent and design open the aforesaid letter for the purpose then and there to pry into the business and secrets of the aforesaid Macgowan and Myers contrary to the form of the Statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

D. J. MACGOWAN, M. D.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of October 1877.

G. W. WELLS,

United States Consul-General Acting Judicially.

To this charge, what have you to say; are you guilty?

Prisoner—Not guilty. I never knew of any such letter; I never knew that Dr. Macgowan had addressed a letter to General Myers; and I am not aware that I ever saw such a letter.

Mr. Wells—Are you ready for the hearing?

Prisoner—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Wells—I wish the reporters to note that he pleads not guilty; and that he says he knows nothing of such a letter, never saw such a letter, and never had such a letter in his possession.

Prisoner—Will you allow me to correct your last remark. A letter of that kind may have passed through my hands, and therefore have been in my possession, and I have known nothing about it.

Dr. Macgowan was then called and sworn.

Mr. Wells—State whether or not you are the party that signed the foregoing affidavit making the charge against the prisoner.

Witness (having examined the affidavit)—Yes, that is my signature.

Mr. Wells—It states that you, sometime in January of this year, addressed a letter to General Myers, of the United States Army, in San Francisco. Is that true?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Wells—Were did you mail it?

Witness—In this Consulate; in the United States Post Office.

Mr. Wells—Have you seen it since?

Witness—No.

Mr. Wells—Or know of any reference to it?

Witness—No.

Mr. Wells—Examine that (handing document) and state what that is?

Witness (having examined the document)—It is a copy of the letter I addressed to General Myers of the United States Army in San Francisco.

Mr. Wells—Is it full and complete?

Witness (having read the document)—To the best of my knowledge it is correct; though there may be some verbal differences I cannot recollect.

Mr. Wells—Why was it mailed?

Witness—It was mailed for the purpose of being carried by the United States mail.

Wells—Was it stamped and sealed?

Witness—Yes, it was.

Prisoner—I do not know that I have any question to ask.

Mr. Coffey, a Consular official, was then called and sworn.

Mr. Wells—Examine that document (produced) and state whose handwriting it is.

Witness (having examined the document)—It is Mr. Bradford's handwriting.

Mr. Wells—What is it?

Witness—It begins "Private, Shanghai, Jan.—The last mail made the American —"

Mr. Wells—Whom is it signed by?

Witness—It is signed "M.," and above this signature "most truly yours, D. J. Macgowan."

Mr. Wells (to prisoner)—Do you wish to ask any question?

Prisoner—No.

Dr. McCartee was then called and sworn.

Mr. Wells—Examine that (handing document), and state whose handwriting that is?

Witness—I believe it to be the handwriting of Mr. Bradford.

Mr. Wells—How is it signed?

Witness—"D. J. Macgowan."

Mr. Wells—What does it purport to be?

Witness—It says "Private, Shanghai, Jan. 1877. To General —" (Some name is written in telegraphic characters.) "Dear Sir,—The last mail made the American residents at

Shanghai acquainted with a most scurrilous attack on Consul-General Myers," &c. (The remainder of the letter, which was about three foolscap pages, was not read.)

Mr. Wells—I will ask Dr. Macgowan one other question—Was the letter addressed to General Myers by you addressed in telegraphic characters?

Dr. Macgowan—No; I omitted to mention that. With that exception the document appears to be a correct copy.

Mr. Wells—I believe that is all the evidence to be brought before me. (To prisoner): Have you any evidence?

Prisoner—I can explain that (the document spoken to as being in his handwriting).

Mr. Wells—I can hear any statement you wish to make, but I cannot swear you. I wish to allow you, as this is a criminal proceeding, every privilege known to the law and you may make any explanations.

Prisoner—Then I will make a statement. I can account to you for that paper.

Mr. Wells—I must tell you that any statement you may make may be used against you.

Prisoner—About the end of March 1877, a letter of which the document (referred to as being in his hand writing) is a copy, came into my hands; and I made this copy of it. I supposed, when making the copy of the letter, that the original had been addressed to Mr. Myers, who had been Consul-General here. This is the first intimation I have had that it belonged to General Myers of San Francisco.

Mr. Wells—To whom is your copy addressed? Is it not addressed San Francisco?

Prisoner—Yes. There were two letters: this and another; and I simply made a copy of it. I presumed that the letter had been to San Francisco, or else had not been out of Shanghai. They belonged to Mr. Myers and I found them on his desk, and I made this, which is a copy of one, and another which is the copy of the other, which I believe you have. There would have been time for the original to have gone to San Francisco and to have come back to Shanghai.

Mr. Wells—Mailed in January, it could have arrived back in March?

Prisoner—It was given time. But as to opening any letter, I never did so; and never saw the letter till the end of March. That is the explanation I have to give as to this.

Mr. Wells—If I understand you, you say you never had seen the letter which passed between Dr. Macgowan and General Myers, nor any letter of the kind; nor had you one in your possession. Is that so?

Prisoner—I mean not on the 1st of January. I understood you to say that I had come into possession of the letter of which this document purports to be a copy, on the first of January; whereas I never saw it till the end of March. Now I see it is addressed to General Myers, San Francisco.

Mr. Wells—Why did you use telegraphic characters?

Prisoner—I am in the habit of using them occasionally. It is my handwriting, and I can tell you to within two or three days of the time I made the copy. It was the time the investigation was going on between Mr. Seward and Mr. Myers.

Mr. Wells—I have no doubt of that. Have you the original letter?

Prisoner—No.

Mr. Wells—What did you do with it?

Prisoner—Put it on the desk where it was found. I do not know where it is. The first I saw of the letter was in March. I do not know where it came from, except that it was on Mr. Myers' desk. But as to taking it out of the mail or anything of the kind, I am above it, and I deny positively that I did so.

Mr. Wells—The Court would say, since you make this statement, that it is a fact known to the Court, to yourself, and the public, that it is next to an impossibility for the letter to have gone to San Francisco and to have been returned so as to have been in Shanghai in March for you to copy.

Prisoner—I can give an explanation.

Mr. Wells—I will hear it.

Prisoner—These are the facts in explanation. I have nothing to conceal about it. I made the copy from the letter, from an open letter which I found.

Mr. Wells—The law under which the charge is brought is section 3891 and 3892 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and is as follows:—

Sec. 3891. Any person employed in any department of the postal service, who shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters intrusted to him, or which was intended to be conveyed by mail, or carried or delivered by any mail-carrier, mail-messenger, route-

agent, letter-carrier, or other person employed in any department of the postal service, or forwarded through or delivered from any post-office or branch post-office established by authority of the Postmaster-General; or who shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, although it does not contain any security for or assurance relating to money or other thing of value, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both.

Sec. 3892. Any person who shall take any letter, postal card, or packet, although it does not contain any article of value or evidence thereof, out of a post-office or branch post-office, or from a letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any post-office or branch post-office or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier, before it has been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy the same, shall, for every such offence, be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one year, or by both.

Mr. Wells.—The Court, in coming to a consideration of your explanation and of the charge, is obliged to state that this matter deeply pains him. In all the official positions he has occupied, in all the circumstances under which he has ever been placed, he has never found one which surrounded him with so many embarrassments as this seems to present. Not that I am in doubt in regard to your guilt. I am as well satisfied of your guilt of having opened this letter as if I had seen you do it. Had I a doubt, did a reasonable doubt linger in my mind, I should give you the benefit of that doubt. But all the circumstances conspire to point to you as having that curiosity which, with your zeal, carried you beyond the law. You have seen fit, as an officer entrusted with the responsibility of seeing after the mail of the United States at this place—the mail, that means whereby merchants convey their secrets to their fellow merchants throughout the commercial world and by which family secrets are conveyed,—you, an officer, have seen fit to invade that sanctuary, violate your oath of office, descend to the mean offence of prying into the secrets of others, to satisfy your curiosity, by opening a letter. The evidence is that the letter was mailed here and sealed; and it is impossible to account for your copying it on any another hypothesis than that you opened it; notwithstanding you say you copied it after it was returned from San Francisco. At first you said you never saw such a letter; but after the copy is produced and your handwriting identified, you say you found it on Mr. Myers' desk, it having had time to go to San Francisco and be returned. Both explanations are lame excuses to avoid the penalties you have incurred. And while I say that it is painful to me to be thus obliged to address you, and compelled to visit upon you the penalty which the law commands, yet I will not shirk the responsibility that rests upon me. You have violated the law, as shown by the evidence produced, and it becomes my duty to pass sentence upon you for that offence.

Prisoner.—May I speak, Sir? Do you propose to pass sentence now?

Mr. Wells.—Yes, unless you have something further to say. If so, I will hear you.

Prisoner.—Well, I think my word is as good as the accuser's or any evidence which has been afforded. I adhere to my statement that I never saw the letter until about the end of March 1877. Where it had been in the meantime I do not know. It may have been to San Francisco. There was time for it to have gone and returned. That I could tell by looking at the dates of the departures and the arrivals of the mails. The letter was found on Mr. Myers' desk, and I took a copy of it for Mr. Seward. But I would like to be put on oath.

Mr. Wells.—I shall not put you on oath. The law of the United States does not allow that. It does allow you, and you may make any statement you may wish, but as I have said, it may be used against you. If you wish the sentence to be deferred for a few days, the court will postpone it, to afford you every reasonable opportunity to vindicate yourself. I ask then, do you wish for a postponement? Yet the court feels constrained to say that with your statement before him—having heard the explanation you have made,—there is not, Sir, a shadow of doubt on his mind as to your guilt. That a letter was addressed to Gen. W. Myers, San Francisco, was mailed here, stamped and sealed; that you had charge of the Post Office, and that there is found in your possession, in your own

handwriting, an exact copy of it, there is no question. If, as you say in your explanation, you found the letter somewhere, that does not excuse you; for it was addressed to General Myers at San Francisco. It was placed in the Post Office, you were the Post Master, it was your duty to forward letters, and to see that they were not tampered with; in fact if it had been open you would have had no right under the law to even take it out and read it, much less make copies for use.

Prisoner.—I did copy the letter. The way it came into my hands was, as I have said, that I saw it on Mr. Myers' desk at the end of March; it was near the 27th of March. The letter was in an envelope unsealed. If I had taken the letter out of the envelope or the mail, I would just as soon say so. I am not afraid of the penalty of the law at all. Had I in any way tampered with the letter, I would confess it. My reputation in Shanghai is a pretty good one, I hope; and I do not think that any one man in Shanghai would believe that I did as I am accused of doing. I have nothing to conceal. If I took the letter out of the mail, I would say so like a man and an officer of the United States, as I have been here for a number of years; and you would respect me the more for it. The explanation that I give as to how the letter came into my hands is the God's truth. I never heard of the letter before March, nearly the 27th of March. I never knew it was in existence. To my recollection, I never saw a letter addressed in Dr. Macgowan's handwriting to General Myers in San Francisco. I didn't know anything about it whatever; and as to having one way or other, by implication or otherwise, taken the letter out of the mail, I did not do so. That I am not guilty I call my God to witness.

Mr. Wells.—Any mail deposited in this building to be forwarded is in a United States Post Office to all intents and purposes.

Prisoner.—I understand, Sir, whether the mail was in my hands or in those of another. My statement is not in the least affected by it. There is no evidence that the letter ever came into my hands in January. The evidence that it came into my hands is that given by myself. That there was time for the letter to have gone to San Francisco and be returned by about the 27th of March no person will, I think, deny; there was plenty of time providing the mail left about the first of January. It may have been sent by the person to whom it was addressed to Mr. Myers, who was Consul-General here, by whom it was left on his desk, with various other papers and letters, public and personal. On going to get an official document one evening, I saw this letter and made the copy.

Mr. Wells.—In other words, if I understand you, you admit that you abstracted a letter from the private drawer of the Consul General and copied it. Is that so? You must take one or the other alternative. If you abstracted a letter from the Consul General, and copied it for purposes of your own, or took it and copied it somewhere else, you did a very reprehensible act.

Prisoner.—Yes, Sir; the desk in the other office. The letter was lying there, and that was where I copied it. Those are the facts in relation to it. I had no interest of my own to serve. Things were in a very peculiar state of affairs at the Consulate then.

Mr. Wells.—Mr. Bradford: The Court would be glad if you could give an excuse such as, to its mind, would justify it in discharging and releasing you. But with every latitude I can give you, and after hearing every statement you have made—some of which conflict with your former statements—it has no doubt as to your guilt. Whether as you say you abstracted the letter somewhere, (that in fact you stole the letter from the Consul-General's desk), and copied it for your own motives, or whether, as is said, you took the letter from the United States mail, it will make no difference unless you can prove that the letter came into your possession legally. The evidence is, that there was a letter mailed here, stamped and sealed, addressed to General Myers;—that is positively sworn to; there is no doubt or question about that; neither is there that a copy is found in your possession, in your handwriting, of that identical letter; no one denies that. How, when, or where you obtained the original, no one but you and your God knows; the presumption of law is that it being in your possession as Postmaster, and no one else having access to the mails except through you, not even the Consul-General, that you opened it and made the copy. And I beg to remark that had anyone else,—an ordinary clerk, a Chinaman, or an ignorant man—been guilty of your conduct, the offence

would not have appeared to the Court so heinous as it does in your case. The fact of a man holding such a position as yours, a responsible person such as you were,—one enjoying every power, who indeed has sat on this Bench where I am sitting, and exercised the judicial powers of this office, who had the custody and control of the mail,—such a person having committed the offence demands immediate and severe punishment. Under all these circumstances, and the evidence before me, I feel that I should not discharge my duty if I did not enforce the law. Had I a doubt, I would give you the benefit of it; and while I do not doubt your standing in the community, so far as the outside world may know, and that it was of a high character; yet I am compelled and constrained to say that facts and circumstances, of which I will not speak, are known to me which confirm your guilt as proved here on the stand. I should feel I had been remiss in my duty if I did not inflict the penalty of the law; yet I am willing that you should have time to consider the matter and to give you a re-hearing. I am willing now to wait until some future day before passing sentence if you do so desire; but I have expressed to you my conviction, and it will take evidence of a positive character beyond what you have urged to remove the impressions, in fact the proof, which to my mind "is as strong as Holy writ." Are you ready to be sentenced now?

Prisoner.—No, I would prefer to wait.

Mr. Wells.—For how many days?

Prisoner.—I should like three or four weeks.

Mr. Wells.—I will not give an unreasonable length of time; I will not favour or impede justice. Other matters are pending. I will take the case for Saturday week.

Prisoner.—Will you allow me to speak to you privately a moment?

Mr. Wells.—Yes, Sir, in this place.

(Prisoner then went on to the bench and conversed with Mr. Wells for a few moments, and returned to his place.)

Mr. Wells.—Mr. Bradford, are you ready for sentence?

Prisoner.—Yes.

Mr. Wells.—Stand up. (Prisoner stood up). Mr. Bradford, you have been found guilty, after a hearing of the testimony in your presence, of having opened and extracted a letter from the United States mail for the purpose of obstructing the correspondence between the parties named and of prying into the secrets thereof. In passing sentence I can only refer to what I have already said; but I will add that I wish "that this cup could pass from me." Your position here with me has been that of a subordinate and one I would prefer to have continued had you been found worthy. But you have not; you have followed the devices of your own heart; you have forgotten God and His commandments; you have violated the law; you have prostituted your office. The Court does not wish to harrow your feelings by saying another word which would pain you; and so without referring to the matter further, the Court will sentence you to pay a fine of \$250 and costs, and imprison you in the jail of this Consulate for twenty days, without hard labour, and stand committed until the fine is paid.

Prisoner was then committed to the charge of the marshal and the Court adjourned.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. PIERRET, Esq., Consul.

Tuesday, October 30th, 1877.

PILLON vs. MICHEL.

This is a claim arising out of the liquidation of the estate of Messrs. Maigre & Co. Plaintiff sues defendant, the liquidator, for \$100, rent, for January, 1877, of No. 174, of which plaintiff is proprietor. He alleges that defendant, neglecting to credit him with that sum, is responsible to him for it. He further claims \$36.86, interest for five months at one per cent per month (as by agreement) upon a sum of \$737.33, and prefers another account for \$40 for two months' rent, which Mr. Boudou, a partner in the firm of Maigre & Co., refused to pay him for the occupation by his utensils of his property, and for which he held Mr. Michel responsible. The total of his claim is thus \$176.86.

Both parties appeared personally.

Mr. Pillon's complaint having been read, and he having stated his case,

Mr. Michel said that the matter in no way concerned him, and asked that the suit of Pillon be dismissed, and he be condemned to pay the costs. As for the \$100 claimed for rent, he had credited Pillon's account with what that person had told him was due, and in any case, now that the estate was liquidated, and its accounts were closed, it was too late for plaintiff to put in any claim against it. He produced receipts for the two months' rent claimed. He positively affirmed that Pillon's claim had not been made upon him before the estate was finally liquidated.

Mr. Pillon denied this, *in toto*, and said that he had repeatedly made demands for payment upon Mr. Michel. The last time he applied to this gentleman for settlement he was turned out of his office.

Mr. Michel said that this was quite true, and that if the same offence were again offered him by Mr. Pillon he would do as he did before. The plaintiff told him that, of all the business which passed through his hands, some of the proceeds stuck to his fingers. He (defendant) insisted that it was unnecessary to enter into the details of the liquidation of the estate of Maigre & Co., as this claim was brought too late. Mr. Boudou, late of the liquidated firm, was present with Pillon when accounts were adjusted.

After some discussion the Court, having heard that Boudou was at work on board one of the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes, adjourned the case until this afternoon, to allow time to procure his attendance as a witness if possible.

On the Court resuming Mr. Boudou was examined. He testified that in an interview which took place between Messrs. Pillon and Michel and himself, the former had spoken of the omission to credit him with \$100 rent for January.

The Court announced that judgment would be delivered on Saturday next, the 3rd inst., at 10 A.M.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARQUE "MERSE."

COURT OF INQUIRY.

FINDING OF THE COURT

After three quarters of an hour, the Court delivered the following:—

1.—We find that the British bark *Merse* of London, official No. 13,777, 629 tons, left Hongkong on the 29th ulto. bound to Newchwang, in ballast, and that at about 11 p.m. on the 2nd instant, the vessel struck on the N. W. corner of the Pratas Shoal, where she was abandoned on the 11th inst.

2.—We find that the weather was fine, but, from the absence of the sun, the position of the ship at noon on the 2nd inst. and subsequent to that hour was uncertain.

3.—We are of opinion that the master, Robert Robertson, No. of whose certificate of competency in 33,015, acted imprudently in trying to pass to windward of a well known dangerous part in the China Sea.

4.—We find that whilst the ship was on the reef the master for nine days did his best to get her afloat again, but without success; but we consider that, although there was no apparent prospect of getting the vessel off the reef, it would have been better had the master remained by the ship until she had begun to sustain such damage as would have put it beyond doubt that she could not be floated.

5.—We are of opinion that the master, Robert Robertson, was guilty of an error of judgment, but we do not think it sufficient to necessitate the suspension of his certificate.

Given under our hands at Hongkong this 23rd October, 1877.

C. MAY, First Police Magistrate.

H. G. THOMSETT, Harbour-Master.

H. H. NELSON, Unofficial Magistrate.

ROBERT MCMURDO, Marine Surveyor.

E. SHREWSBURY, Commander, *Cilurnum*.

—*Hongkong Daily Press*, Oct. 24.

H I O G O.

One would have thought that the recent collision near Sumiyoshi—the extent of the injuries from which have not yet been ascertained—would at least have had the effect of making the line safe for some time to come. It is therefore scarcely credible, had we not the statement on the authority of an eyewitness, that a special train arrived down from Osaka on Wednesday evening last, at about 6.30—only some ten minutes in advance of the regular train—and had no tail lights whatever! Had the special been obliged to stop for any reason between the stations, or had, by any mischance, part of the train become detached and left on the rails, it requires no special acuteness to see what an excellent trap would have been ready set for the driver of the following train. The recklessness of the proceeding would be astonishing under any circumstances, but considering what has only recently happened, we have scarcely words wherewith to characterise it. As the railway drifts more and more into native hands, are we to have the old list of catastrophes which used to occur to the wretched little Osaka steamers repeated on land?—*Hiogo News*.

An unwonted scurrying about of the native police early on Wednesday morning first drew our attention to the fact that something out of the common must have occurred. About the usual number of different stories were passing from mouth to mouth, all that was actually known appearing to be that something very serious had occurred in a native hotel near the Concession, that a local search was being made for somebody, and that bodies of men had been despatched towards Ohno and up the hill roads. We have since ascertained the facts of the case to be that the native detectives had discovered that on Tuesday night one of the most notorious scoundrels in Japan had taken lodging at a hotel in one of the wide streets leading up from the Native Bund, and early on Wednesday morning two of their number went to the place to arrest him, and finding him in bed, at once seized him, for the purpose of tying him up. But whether from their bungling or his own personal powers, he succeeded in drawing a sword from under his bed, and so severely wounded both men that he was able to jump from the first-floor window into the street. A hue and cry was immediately raised, but he made good his escape. He was afterwards tracked to Sumiyoshi, but there, for the present, all trace of him has been lost. We do not know all the particulars of his career, but we are informed that he has already twice escaped from custody in Hiogo, once in Tokio and once in Yokohama, and that he has already shot one policeman, to say nothing of the persons he has injured. Lately he has been going round the country in the disguise of a pedlar of tortoiseshell

hair pins and such things as are in demand at fairs. Knowing the desperate character they had to deal with, it is surprising to us that the police authorities did not send ten men to arrest him instead of two.—*Idem*.

A few days ago there was another soldier-police row. A soldier, who had apparently been concealing more strong liquor about his person than he could conveniently carry, was taken to the station house by the police, whereafter a number of his comrades made a regular attack on the place, in order to release him. They used their side arms, and several policemen were injured, but ultimately three of the soldiers were taken into custody. We shall very likely never hear what is done with the rioters, as by Japanese law they are punishable by the military authorities only.—*Idem*.

We hear that the Japanese are foretelling that some serious elemental disturbance, such as a tidal wave, is to be looked for between the 15th and 19th of next month. We do not know on what they base their calculation, but it is noteworthy that between the 15th and 17th the earth passes through what we believe is called the meteoric belt.—*Idem*.

From the *Osaka Nippo*:—

On the night of the 16th ult. it was telegraphed that the police at the branch station in Koriyamago, Kagoshima Ken, had killed Ikenobe, a rebel leader.

A man who has returned from Kagoshima gives the following report: The bamboos which were used in making the stockades are now used in the erection of the official buildings. In Kagoshima workmen are very busy. Kucho and Kocho have been chosen anew.

A man more feared than Saigo and Kirino was Itsumi Jurota. When the Imperialists were defeated by the insurgents the latter were commanded by Itsumi on horseback, so that when the Imperialists heard that the rebels were commanded by Itsumi, they hesitated to march, thinking that as he was in command the rebels were not to be defeated. Itsumi formerly held the position of a Captain in the Imperial Guard, when it was not known that he had skill in fighting, but it is well known now. The above is reported to have been said by an officer of the army.

A man has said that when Saigo was in Shiroyama, five tall students who resembled him asked for an interview with him and said that now they were surrounded by the Eastern army in ten or twenty rows of fences; that the said army was very watchful; that they (the rebels) were now only 500 or 600 and besides were short of ammunition and provisions, the latter of which they would in a few days have none. "If," said they, "our teacher, we are now defeated, make your escape and renew your attempt; we, five men, will die for you. If your body be not discovered by the Eastern army, you will be searched for by them. We are as you and our countenances resemble yours. Victory and defeat are the lot of the soldier, and we have thought that if defeated we would have to die for you, so when we took up arms last February, we wounded our left arms like yours." They then shewed their wound and the leaders praised them. Saigo said to them that his life must now end and that he did not desire those heroes should die for him personally, but only that they should die, fighting bravely. Thus has Saigo become popular.

A military officer, refreshing himself with "a cup" and smiling, remarked that the days of the month which end with "4" have been unfortunate for the rebels, for on the 14th of March the Imperialists relieved Kumamoto, on the 24th of July took Miyakonojo, on the 24th of August Nobeoka, while on the 24th September Saigo and others were killed.

The merchants of Satsuma and Osumi used to trade to Loo Choo, but since the outbreak of the rebellion their visits have ceased, and the Loochooans, being short of commodities, have lately gone up to Osaka. They chiefly buy tea worth about yen 10 per picul.

Mr. Sumitomo, a celebrated copper merchant, sent some copper some time ago to Corea, where it was well sold, and it is said that a further consignment will be shipped in a few days.

OSAKA.

(From the "Hiogo News" Correspondent.)

Tuesday, October 23rd.

The cholera epidemic appears to be decreasing. On the 15th instant it reached its culminating point, the deaths on that occasion, for the 24 hours ending at noon, having been, according to the official returns, 98. Since then they have pretty regularly decreased. Yesterday's returns were as follows:—

New cases, 64; deaths 24
Old cases, 324; " 17

These 41 deaths make up the grand total of fatal cases since the commencement of the outbreak, to 799, the total number of cases being 1,180, and of those returned as cured only 57. This fell disease would appear to run riot in some districts, whilst others pass through the ordeal unscathed. The neighbourhood of Naka-no-shima is so healthy that the Osaka Fu School which is there situated, remains open, although all the other public schools are closed. As, however, the boys come from all parts of the city, the healthiness of the school's neighbourhood can hardly be deemed a good and sufficient reason for keeping it open. On the other hand the Adjikawa road seems to be a particularly deadly locality. On Sunday I noticed no less than six of the ominous yellow paper notices between the Kuji-bashi and the foreign cemetery, a distance of something more than half a mile.

Amongst the best known of those lately deceased is Mr. Mise, the principal Dutch interpreter at the Osaka hospital. This was a gentleman in whom many Dutchmen took considerable interest. When a mere lad of 17, some three and twenty years ago, he incurred the anger of the government at Nagasaki for having given certain information to a well-known foreign botanist,—he was then a gardener I believe,—and for this he was put into prison and kept there for two or three years. Japanese prisons were then, and perhaps are still, often damp and deadly dungeons, and the result was that poor Mise, when his foreign friends had succeeded in getting the Prince of Tosa to intercede with the Bakufu on his behalf, had had his bodily and, to some extent, his mental health permanently injured. Hence it was that he succumbed to a not very severe attack of choleraic diarrhoea. He was married to a grand-daughter of one of his foreign friends of those barbarous times.

THE "SAIKIO MARU" IN A TYPHOON.

The M. B. Co.'s steamer *Saikio Maru*, Captain Vroom, which arrived Oct. 18 with Japan mails, experienced a typhoon on her way from Yokohama to Kobe. She left Yokohama on the afternoon of the 10th inst.—same day that we experienced a gale here—with a S. E. wind, the weather cloudy, and the barometer registering 39.26. All went well until the following morning, when there were indications of bad weather; and in the forenoon the wind was blowing an E.S.E. gale with an increasing sea, and the barometer had fallen to 29.85. At noon the gale increased, and a heavy sea striking the ship caused the engines to stop. The vessel heeled over to starboard and the sea broke over her. The passengers were ordered below; and when a portion of the cargo had been removed the vessel righted. A typhoon was now blowing with great fury, and continued for about five hours. The vessel laboured heavily and shipped large quantities of water, but rode out the storm admirably, sustaining comparatively little damage considering the strength of the gale. But both her paddle boxes, the butcher's shop, cook house, the "boys" rooms, and other similar internal arrangements were damaged, and a quantity of stores and clothing was washed away. Her hull was not injured, and she was not delayed by the damage. The lowest reading of the barometer was 29.2, which was at 2 p.m., when the wind had hauled to S.S.W.; and an hour later the wind moderated and the sun afterwards appeared. The worst was now over, but a strong S.W. gale continued all night. Kobe was reached at 3 a.m. on the 12th, and thence to Shanghai the vessel had light winds and pleasant weather. The gale, although of short duration, is spoken of by the Captain as the most violent one he has experienced during his eleven years' career on the coast, and a passenger who has spent nearly all his life on Chinese waters represented it as "most fearful."

Captain Vroom reports of the typhoon as follows:—Oct. 10th, cast off from the buoy at Yokohama at 4 p.m., wind S.E., barometer 30.26, cloudy weather. Cleared Cape Sagami at 6.30 p.m., wind N.W., raining and very dark, barometer 30.15. At 11.30 p.m. passed Rock Island, wind E., raining, sea smooth, at 3.30 a.m., Oct. 11th, bore Omay Saki light abeam, wind E.S.E., barometer 30. At 9.30 a.m. thick and rainy weather with increasing gale. When 95 miles from Rock Island, hauled ship away from the land; barometer 29.85, falling rapidly, with suddenly increasing sea from S.S.W. At 11 a.m. the ship's position was 17 miles E.S.E. from Cape Shima. Hauled fore staysail down, and slowed engines; ship's head to sea heading south. At noon wind S.E., blowing a furious gale, with terrible sea from S.E. A heavy sea struck the ship, which caused the engines to stop on their centre for a while, the ship at the same time falling off in the trough of the sea, heeling over considerably to the starboard. Shifted cargo to right ship, seas coming all over her. Ordered all passengers down below and in the after steerage. At 1 p.m. barometer 29.16, wind S. S. E., fearful typhoon. At 1.30 p.m. got up 20-lbs. of steam. Took advantage of a lull in the squalls and brought the ship on her starboard tack, heading south and doing well, but labouring very heavily. At 2 p.m. gale breaking, barometer 29.2, fearful squalls, wind hauling S. S. W., shipping heavy seas

on the main deck. At 3 p.m. gale broken and sun coming through; wind S. W., moderating, barometer 29.25. Sea terrible and ship sending bows clean under. At 3.30 p.m. moderating fast; barometer 29.35; wind S.W., heavy gale; ship heading S.W. At 4 p.m. clearing; sighted the land, bearing N.N.W. about 12 miles, and ship was brought on her course. Had strong gale all night from S. W. by W. with heavy sea on from S.E. and S.W. Rounded Miwa Misaki at 3 a.m. on the 12th, and arrived at Kobe at 2 p.m. same day.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

CHINESE MOURNING.

When we speak of "going into mourning," we do not generally think of more subtle distinctions at the furthest than "deep" mourning or "half mourning." No doubt, if our history were ransacked, interesting details would be forthcoming of the distinctions which obtained in olden times. At present there seems a decided tendency, not only to ignore grades and degrees, but to avoid, as far as possible, consistently with the age's view of decency, the trammels of mourning altogether. Amongst the middle classes of England, ponderous hearses, mutes, hat-bands, gloves, scarfs, crape, hatchments, &c., are rapidly giving way to plain hearses, private carriages, and an unobtrusive band round the hat, though at court, possibly, there may be strictly regulated sumptuary rules to be observed, according to the rank and distinction of the deceased. Among the Chinese, however, there is no such tendency, and the ancient rules as to mourning remain as vigorous as ever. A Frenchman, M. Mercier, has recently published a book upon the lugubrious subject of this paper, in which we are told that the colour adopted in Japan is, and anciently in Spain was, white; that China is represented by yellow; and that other countries have made use of black or brown in giving outward expression to the regretful recollections of their friends. Like most announcements made in Europe bearing upon Chinese manners and customs, this is inaccurate, perhaps not entirely so, but certainly to the extent of misleading. It may be interesting to some to know more upon this subject, and we therefore propose to enter upon the matter in detail.

There are five degrees of mourning in China; respectively, the "Cut Sackcloth"; the "Year's Clothes"; the "Greater Duty"; the "Lesser Duty"; and the "Hemp Cloth"; representing periods of Three Years, One Year, Nine Months, Five Months, and Three Months; and these five go by the generic name of the "Five Clothes." The three years mourning is only worn for husbands, and for fathers and mothers of the following descriptions; namely, own fathers; adoptive fathers of the same surname, who have adopted a junior agnate to be heir; and adoptive fathers who have adopted a stranger from similar or other motives. The mothers run over a much more complicated gamut. Own mothers, whether concubines or wives; the mother-in-law, being the wife of the man of whose concubine the person wearing mourning is the son; * the step-mother, being the maiden-wife married by the wearer's father after the death of the

* Note:—Here we may observe that, contrary to the statement which we have previously made elsewhere, it is possible, though unusual, for a man to have two legitimate wives, (*Tung shih*); for, if his first wife be barren, or invalid, or willing, he may have a second, or even a third. A case of two wives, the first of whom is sick, has come to the writer's knowledge.

first wife; [and here we may mention that there can be no legitimate child by a concubine unless the man has first been married, such child being a "wild child" or bastard]; the step-mother, being concubine of the man whose son's concubine-mother is dead, and who has directed another concubine to act towards the child as own mother; and adoptive mothers, being the wives of adoptive fathers as above described.

The three years is stated to represent the period during which the child was suckled at the breast. The "cut sackcloth" is so called from its being made without stitches, or, at all events, without more than are absolutely necessary to keep the clothes together. Anciently, this appears to have been simply a strip of sackcloth worn across the breast. The three years' mourning is, in practice, completed the day after the expiration of the second anniversary of the death of the deceased, although, in theory, it should be continued for another year. [Perhaps this practice may be accounted for by the curious method of computing time now in vogue amongst the Chinese, (a topic which we hope to discuss in due course), as an instance of which a child, born on the last day of the year, is considered two years old the next day: thus many Chinese are in reality from one to two years younger than they say, and Europeans *vice versa*; notwithstanding this they frequently keep the anniversary of their birth, which however is always held by them to be one year in advance of our computation, because they date their birth from conception, and consider themselves to have lived from ten months to a year in the womb.] As soon as ever the death of one of the above described parents takes place or is heard of, the mourner changes the black silken point or plait at the end of his *queue* for a white one, and, similarly, the black twisted silk knob on the crown of his every-day cap for a white knob. The "cut sackcloth" is only worn for one hundred days, but the white button and tassel are worn during the whole three years, or, as is generally the case, during the whole two years and a day. But, in addition to this period of three years deep mourning, there are other periods of respectively one year, one hundred days, sixty days, and forty-nine days, which are distinguished as follows. During the year succeeding the three deep years a yellow tip and a yellow knob are worn, the white ones having been burnt at the altar of the mourned ancestor; during the one hundred days period, blue tips and knobs are similarly substituted, and, during the two remaining periods, blue tips and knobs are still worn. It might be thought that as "two years and a day" is considered a fair construction of "three years," so, two days might be considered an equally reasonable view of one year, *quare tota lex ridicula est*; but, in accordance, with the English maxim that no legal interpretation can ever be allowed to lead to an absurd result, the common sense of the Chinese nation declines to establish an analogy between the two cases. Thus it may be said that the first class of mourning extends in practice over a period of about three years and a half. Unless a special dispensation is granted by the Emperor, officers must retire from their posts during three years, and in no case can they remain during the hundred days succeeding the death, or the news received of the death, of a parent. Numerous officials now in high office may be adduced as examples. For instance, the present Viceroy of Foo kien has been in retirement since 1874, shortly after he had

been appointed Acting Viceroy at Nanking. The present Viceroy at Ch'eng Tu has also spent a season of retirement since he occupied the post of Governor of Shan Tung. Li Tsung-hi, who replaced Ho Ching at Nanking also emerged from a three years' retirement at his native village in Sz Ch'uan. During the whole of the five sub-periods of the first class mourning, no red can be worn, and unpretending grays are affected. Families with money invariably possess a private temple or "ancestral shrine," whither they resort on proper occasions to sacrifice or burn incense to their ancestors' memory. These occasions are six or seven during the year, i.e., on the 15th of the 1st moon; on the 3rd of the 3rd moon; at the Dragon Festival in the 5th moon; at the festival of the 7th moon; at that of mid-autumn; and at the end of the year. In addition to these they visit the shrine, (*tso chi*), on the anniversaries of the birth, (*sheng chi*), and death, (*sz chi*) of the ancestor. If the family has never been wealthy enough to have built a segregated shrine, a private one is put up in the posterior court of the mansion, (*hon t'ing*), which goes by the name of (*kung p'o t'ing*). The mourning for a husband is still more severe, for the wife should never wear any gay colours at all, even when the full terms of mourning have expired.

The one year's mourning is worn for grandfathers and grandmothers, when the cap-knob and tail-tip are yellow. It is also worn for their natural father or mother by sons who have been adopted by their uncles; sons given to a man in adoption by the man's sister or brother must be distinguished from absolute strangers given in adoption, which latter often find it difficult to obtain a place in the adoption ancestral hall. In fact there is a popular saying, "the adopted son [meaning a stranger] can't get into the ancestral shrine." It will be observed that the son given in adoption by a sister-widow to a brother, is also a stranger in surname, yet the agnatic kinship transmitted through his mother counts in his favour here, and places him in a better situation than a pure stranger. One year's mourning should be worn by husbands for wives, whether first or second; but among the non-official classes, this is frequently neglected. For concubines there is no mourning prescribed unless there are children by her, when she should be mourned for three months (the 5th class), but this also is neglected. Brothers and sister should mourn a year for their brothers, but it is customary only to mourn if the deceased be the elder. Unmarried sisters should be mourned for one year; married, for nine months, but this seems to be generally dispensed with also. It may here be mentioned that brothers and sisters by the same father are of the whole blood. Uterine brothers and sisters are of no relation to each other whatever, and could therefore marry as far as the law goes, though in practice this never occurs. Indeed, as will be seen later on, it is considered disgraceful for a woman to marry again, and certain penalties are visited on families allowing it. A generic term for re-marry is "renew the bow-string" (*sü, hien*), but a term specially applied to re-marrying a maiden, as distinguished from a widow, is "filling up the [vacant] room," (*l'ien fang*). One year's mourning is also worn by the sons of wives or concubines for other concubine-consorts of their father. As before stated, the own son of such a woman wears mourning for three years. One year's mourning is, further, prescribed to be worn by a son for his mother, being his father's ex-wife, who has been sent back to her father's family,

owing to incompatibility of temper. However a good son would generally wear the full period of three years' mourning in such a case. One year's mourning is also worn for the unmarried sisters of a father. Nine months' mourning is worn for own brothers' wives, for first consins, (being father's own brother's children), for unmarried own sisters, and for married aunts (being father's sisters.)

Five months' mourning is prescribed for great grandfathers and great grandmothers, (though 100 days is generally substituted in practice); for married own sisters (ignored in practice); for the wives of cousins, (which cousins are sons of the father's brother); for great-uncles, (being brothers of the paternal grandfather), and their wives; for the sons of such great-uncles, and their wives; for second cousins (being grandsons of the grandfather's brother); for female second cousins of the same kind, if unmarried; for the wives of the above-mentioned first cousins; for the unmarried female first-cousins' of the father; and for the grandfather's unmarried sisters. The lowest grade of mourning is worn for great-great grandfathers, (in practice however 49 days), which are not so very uncommon in rural districts; for concubines with children, (in practice ignored); for female married second cousins of the class above-described; for the wives of male second cousins; for the brothers of paternal great grandfathers; for great uncles (being the sons of the last); and for third cousins, (being the sons of the last again); also for male cousins, being the great-grandsons of the father's grandfather's brother; and for the same degree of cousins-female, if unmarried; for the married female first cousins of the father, and for the grandfather's married sisters. Three months' mourning is also prescribed for the sons of a widow-mother who has married again, and who is considered to have lost her feeling of right, although she has some claim in consideration of her care in bringing the child up.

The wives of third cousins are not entitled to have mourning worn in their honour, nor, of course, are any cousins or their wives in any further degree, nor is the step-mother, married when a widow, by the father, entitled to mourning at the hands of her step-son. Not only does the sumptuary law of the present dynasty prescribe no mourning to be worn by the step-son in honour of such a woman, but neither her second husband, nor her step-son, nor her own son born of her second husband, having official rank, can petition the Emperor for a patent of nobility. Incidentally we may mention here that the wives of all the officers belonging to the nine ranks, are entitled, on petition to the Emperor, to one of seven grades of female titles, of which we may speak in detail hereafter. The ancestral tablets are invariably headed either with the words "Bearing the Imperial Ch'ing [Tartar Dynasty] Patent of—," where the deceased is an official, or an official's wife, or with the words "Waiting for a patent from the Imperial Ch'ing," where no rank has as yet been obtained.

No mourning whatever is worn for relations by marriages, nor for any lineal descendants, nor for any one in a lower agnatic degree. It may also be added that an agnate given in adoption to an agnate in a higher degree reduces his periods of mourning one degree for any one who dies, and for whom he would otherwise have worn mourning previous to adoption.

Corrections and notes upon this subject will be of interest.

I. J. K.

—Foochow Herald,

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NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Mr. J. M. KELLY and Mr. ARTHUR WALSH under the style of KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai, and KELLY & Co, Yokohama, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

WITH reference to the above I have admitted Mr. THOMAS BROWN, as a partner, and notify that the business of KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai, and KELLY & Co., Yokohama, will be carried on by us under the same names.

Mr. E. A. SARGENT will sign our Yokohama firm.

ARTHUR WALSH.

Yokohama, Oct. 20th, 1877. 1w.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13, Am. barq. *Willard Mudgett*, Dickie, 850, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
Oct. 15, Brit. str. *Benarty*, Potter, 1,150, from London, General, to H. Ahrens & Co.
Oct. 15, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Smith, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Oct. 15, U. S. gun-boat *Monocacy*, Comd. Fyffe, 1,370 from a cruise.
Oct. 15, Brit. barq. *Kedar*, Johnson, 532, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
Oct. 16, H. B. M.'s surveying vessel *Sylvia*, Comd. Hoskyn, 877 tons, from Odawara Bay.
Oct. 16, Jap. str. *Akitsu-shima-Maru*, Ward, 1,751, from Kosing-kotan, Saghalien, via Hako late, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 16, Jap. str. *Kokonoye-Maru*, Hussey, 1,825, from Kobe, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 16, Jap. str. *Toyoshima-Maru*, Hubbard, 946, from Kobe, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 16, Ger. ship *G. W. Wapius*, Diedrichsen, 538, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
Oct. 16, Brit. schr. *Almatia*, Blanchard, 236, from Hakodate, General, to Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
Oct. 18, H. M. gun-boat *Kestrel*, Comd. Theobald, 592, from Kobe.
Oct. 18, Jap. str. *Kiushiu Maru*, Hay, 690 tons, from Kobe, troops, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 19, Am. barq. *Annie W. Weston*, Winsor, 740 tons, put back, Rice, to Fischer & Co.
Oct. 19, Jap. str. *Hiroshima Maru*, Burdis, 1,870 tons, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Oct. 20th, Brit. Bk. *Kingdom of Sweden*, Smith, 780 tons, from London, General, to Gutschow & Co.
Oct. 20, Jap. str. *Hiogo-Maru*, Christensen, 896, from Kagoshima, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 21, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
Oct. 21, French corvette *La Clocheterie*, Captain Riennier, from Kobe.
Oct. 22, Ger. schr. *Friedrich*, Hoyer, 298, from Hakodate, General, to Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
Oct. 22, Ger. schr. *Augusta Reimers*, Hagenberg, 207, from Takow, Sugar, to H. Grauert.
Oct. 22, Brit. schr. *Tori*, Williams, 55, from Kurile Islands, Skins, to Captain.
Oct. 23, Brit. bark *Naworth*, Williams, 350, from Antwerp, General, to E. Moulron.
Oct. 23, Am. schr. *Julia A. Brown*, Nickerson, 450, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Cornes & Co.
Oct. 25, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Swain, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 26, Ger. schr. *Lotte*, Haskorl, 25, from Kurile Islands, Ballast, to Captain.
Oct. 27, Ger. frigate *Elisabeth*, Capt. Von Wickede, 2,150 tons, 21 guns, from a cruise.
Oct. 28, Frch. str. *Tanais*, De la Marcelle, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
Oct. 29, Am. ship *Messenger*, Gilkey, 950, from Hakodate, Fish and Sea Weed, to Order.
Oct. 30, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Oct. 31, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Tanner, 5,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13, Brit. 3-m. schr. *Ching-too*, Paikie, 304, for Kobe, General, despatched by Carroll & Co.
Oct. 13, Brit. barq. *Hilda*, Oberg, 306, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
Oct. 13, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
Oct. 16, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Briscoe, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
Oct. 16, Ger. frigate *Elisabeth*, Captain Von Wickede, 2,150 tons, 22-guns, for a Cruise.
Oct. 18, Jap. str. *Akitsu-shima-Maru*, Ward, 1,751, for Kobe, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 18, Ger. barq. *Friedrich Perthes*, Walter, 447 tons, seeking, despatched by Captain.
Oct. 19, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 20, Ger. brig. *Carl Ludwig*, Petersen, 233 tons, for Dunedin, Tea, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.
Oct. 21, H. B. M.'s surveying vessel *Sylvia*, Capt. Aldrich, 877 tons, for a Cruise.
Oct. 22, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
Oct. 22, Jap. str. *Akitsu-shima-Maru*, Ward, 1,752, for Kobe, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 23, Frch. str. *Volga*, Rolland, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
Oct. 23, Brit. str. *Glennearn*, Gasson, 1,270, for New York, via Kobe and China ports, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Oct. 25, Ger. barq. *Ta-lee*, Bruhn, 342, for Cheefoo, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
Oct. 25, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdis, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 27, Jap. str. *Sumida-Maru*, Gorloch, 896, for Nagasaki, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 28, Brit. str. *Benarty*, Potter, 1,120, for New York, via Kobe and China ports, General, despatched by H. Ahrens & Co.
Oct. 29, Ger. barq. *Christine*, Weldfang, 510, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
Oct. 29, French corvette *La Clocheterie*, Captain Reynier, 1,990 tons, for a Cruise.
Oct. 29, Brit. barq. *Kedar*, Johnson, 550, for Puget Sound, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
Oct. 30, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Smith, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
Oct. 30, Brit. barq. *Clifton*, Graham, 351, for San Francisco, Tea, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
Oct. 30, Jap. str. *Suminoye-Maru*, Nye, 1,320, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Oct. 31, Ger. 3-m. schr. *Friedrich*, Hoyer, 350, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by H. Grauert.
Oct. 31, Dan. ship *Doris Brodersen*, Nielson, 647, for Hongkong, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Oct. 31, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Swain, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 2, Am. schr. *Almatia*, Blanchard, 236, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
Nov. 2, Am. barq. *Cremona*, Gove, 650, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—Lieut. A. K. Bayler, u.s.n., Lieut. Tallcott, u.s.n., Paymaster Barton, u.s.n., Messrs. E. Deacon, Geo. Hamilton, Jos. Taylor, White, F. Schmidt, Leonard, Edmund; and 4 Europeans in the steerage.
Per Brit. str. *Malacca* from Hongkong:—Comm. Aldrich, R.N., Surgeon J. Wood, R.N., Messrs. H. James, J. B. Haggitt, J. M'Gibbon, J. Graham, Chokichi; and 1 Chinese in the steerage.
Per Brit. str. *Bombay* for Hongkong:—Surgeon Greany, R.N., Lieut. Coker, R.A., Messrs. Cruickshank, Hall and Beer; and 4 Chinese on deck.
Per Jap. str. *Akitsu-shima-Maru* from Kosing-kotan, Saghalien, via Hakodate:—Messrs. Pardun and Evers.
Per Ger. ship *G. W. Wapius* from Newcastle, N.S.W.:—Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge and daughter.
Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Lieut. J. D. Bolles, u.s.n., Messrs. Aldrich, O. Smith, Captain Kleinmann, W. F. Milton, Joseph, Mrs. Cobden, Mrs. Bell, 15 Japanese gentlemen and 1 lady in the Cabin; and 2 Chinese and 367 Japanese in the Steerage.
Per Jap. str. *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—H. Ex. Shatchkoff, Miss M. E. Gouldy, Mr. Dinck, Mrs. Taylor and family, Mr. Landseil, Miss McLean, Mr. Tracy, Miss Pie, Mr. F. Dury, Dr. Hill, R.N., Mr. H. Anson, Mr. McGerrow, Mr. and Mrs. Edmd. Sharp, Mr. Churchill, Dr. Barry, Mr. Tessier,

Miss Labasie, Miss Frothingham, Messrs. Duplaquer, Farmer, W. Smith, and 18 Japanese in the Cabin.

Per Brit. str. *Oceanic* from San Francisco: Mr. de la Camp, Miss Grace Winter, Mr. E. Cavalieri, Mr. and Mrs. Flower and maid, Mrs. Fletcher and son, Mr. M. V. de Maeyer, Mr. J. L. Flood, Mr. Jackson McKenty and niece, Dr. Stillman, Mr. M. de Bavie, Mrs. C. Holcomb, Mrs. Lex, son and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Knox, Mr. E. J. Fraser, Mr. F. B. Mills; and 1 European, and 4 Chinese in Steerage. For Hongkong: 653 Chinese in Steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Volga*, for Hongkong:—Messrs. Massazza, Viganò, Rionardi, Martinetti, Bossolo, Andreasi, Imberti, Fondra, Maurer, Tonunja, Gerosa, Barucca, Vivet, Vallet, Lusseau, Le Biwetel, Flock, Valentine, Conture, Decugis, J. Caillens and infant, Rouvier.

Per Brit. str. *Glennearn* for New York, via Kobe and China ports:—Mrs. Smith and family, Messrs. J. G. Austin, W. Crake, G. Crake, Main, and Orth.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. Pitman, Taylor, Ellis, Spahn, Cameron, Bloom, Strome, Ronald, Campbell, Dinck, Kennedy, Nicoll, Fuller and 65 Japanese in the cabin; 4 Europeans, 391 Japanese, and 3 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Holcombe, Dr. Gottburg, Mr. and Mrs. Miyazaki, Mrs. Hirose, Messrs. Kostilef, Yano, Ullman, Ono, Otani, Matsui, Ikeda, Ohara, Watanabe, Hasegawa, Ishii, Toyasu, Yokoyama, Joseph, Burchard, Ah Ching, Yebayashi, Taneguichi, Ikeda, Jr. Kuwabara, Takehisa, Takagi, Koro, and Brenschedt.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais* from Marseilles:—Miss Smith, Messrs. Amano and Mourrier. From Hongkong: Mr. Cullen.

Per Brit. str. *Benarty* for Kobe:—Messrs. J. Goddard, E. de San, J. Winkeler, Groenwort, Nishinomiya, and Sado; and 8 Japanese in steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Professo, Vanek, Messrs. Vanek, Jun., Wran; and 10 Chinese.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Messrs. H. Oishe, S. Muramatsu; and 4 Chinese on deck.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lex, Messrs. Dousdebès, Cameron, Davidson, Hy. Gribble, H. Kniffier, and 19 Japanese in the Cabin.

REPORTS.

The *Willard Mudgett* reports a rather stormy passage. Had a strong gale on the 10th.

The *Benarty* experienced rough weather all the way from Singapore. Had 14 days' passage.

The Brit. barque *Kedar* reports:—Light and variable winds to the Equator; afterwards rain and calms up to 15° North, westerly winds prevailing till arrival.

The British steamer *Oceanic* reports:—Left San Francisco on the 29th September. Experienced very fine weather and smooth sea, the entire trip.

The Ger. schr. *Augusta Reimers* reports:—First part of the passage fine; had a severe gale on the 10th and 11th when in lat. 29-30 N., 129-20 E., wind at N.E., but sustained no damage.

The Ger. schr. *Friedrich* reports:—Thick rainy weather throughout the passage. Sailed from Hakodate on the 17th Sept.

The Brit. schr. *Tori* reports:—Changeable wind and weather, rainy and thick at times.

The *Kingdom of Sweden* reports having left London May 26th; the Downs May 3th. Had westerly winds in Channel, June 1st; hard gale of wind of Start Point, from the south-westward. June 5th signalled ship *Wylo*, for Shanghai, in 28° N., 23° W. Crossed the Equator July 8th, in 29° W.; meridian of the Cape in 43° S., August 4th. Sighted St. Paul's Island August 17th. Anchored at Anjer September 2nd. Passed through Gaspar Straits September 5th; between Natuna and Anambas Islands September 12th. Experienced light variable winds from S.W. to S.E. until September 17th, in 12° N., 113° E., where took N.E. winds, very light. October 3rd sighted southern end of Formosa, beating against fresh N.E. wind to 27° N., 124° E., October 10th, when hard gale of wind from N., force 10, barometer falling from 30.16 to 29.80, and wind shifted to N.N.W., and moderating at noon on the 11th to 25° N., 127° E. Passed through Linschoten Islands, Oct. 12th. Sighted Cape Muroto Oct. 14th: had light N.E. winds and fine weather up the coast. Boarded by pilot off Rock Light, October 15th. Anchored in Kaneda Bay, Oct. 19th.

The American schooner *Julia A. Brown*, Wickerson, reports:—Left Newcastle, N.S.W., on the 13th September. Had East to S. E. winds to the equator, which we crossed fifteen days after sailing. Had twelve days doldrums. Made Rook Island on the 22nd instant, took pilot on board; and arrived at 3 P.M. this day (23rd) thirty-eight days from Newcastle, N.S.W.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

The dullness which we have noted in this market in several preceding issues continues, Cotton Yarns being the only staple wherein there is any approach to activity. For 16-25 there is a slightly improved demand. Some business also has been done in T-Cloths. Trade in Woollens is stagnant. Metals—A slight improvement, some quantity of manufactured iron having been sold. The barques *Kingdom of Sweden* from London, and *Naworth* from Antwerp, both with general cargo, have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex steamer *Indus* and *Kashgar* from London, *Anchises* and *Deucalion* from Liverpool, *Amasone* from Marseilles, and *Egeria* from Hamburg is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.		
COTTON PIECE GOODS.				
G. E. Grey Shirtings— 7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece. 8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. " 8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. " 9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. " G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. " T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. " Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. " Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. " Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. " Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb. Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece. Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. " Taffachelass 12 yds. 43 in. "	\$1.40 to 1.80 1.80 to 2.20 1.57½ to 2.25 2.05 to 2.50 2.20 to 2.40 1.10 to 1.60 2.40 to 2.65 1.60 to 2.25 0.11½ to 0.13½ 0.72½ to 0.85 7.00 to 7.70 0.78 to 0.80 1.80 to 2.25	Small business. Quiet.		
COTTON YARN.				
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul. Nos. 28 to 32 " Nos. 38 to 42 " Indian No. 20 "	28.50 to 31.25 33.00 to 35.00 36.00 to 39.50 29.00 to 29.50		Some business in 28/32 and 16/24.	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.				
Camlets, 88 (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece. Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. " Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 31 in. " do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. " Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. " Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard. do. (Figured) " Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in.... .. " Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in.... .. " Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in.... .. " Union, 54 in. to 56 in.... .. " Italian, 32 in. " Blankets, 7 lb. per lb. 11.00 to 12.00 4.25 to 5.25 5.00 to 6.80 5.50 to 6.75 0.16½ to 0.18 0.80 to 1.50 0.50 to 0.60 0.60 to 0.75 0.50 to 0.85 0.23½ to 0.30 0.40 to 0.44			Nominal. Small business. Dull. Quiet. Little business.
METALS AND SUNDRIES.				
Iron, Flat and Round per picul. do. Nail-rod " do. Hoop " do. Pig " Lead " Quicksilver " Coal per ton. Kerosine Oil (10 gallon cases) per case. Sugar, Jim pah. 1 per picul. do. Khib pah. 2 " do. Kok fah. 3 " do. Kung fun. 4 " do. Formosa (bags) " do. (baskets) " do. Amoy Brown "	2.60 to 3.80 2.60 to 3.40 1.50 to 1.80 3.20 to 3.30 8.00 to 8.25 7.30 to 7.80 6.80 to 7.00 6.25 to 6.75 4.40 to 4.50 4.00 to 4.20 3.80 to 4.20		More doing. 	

EXCHANGE.

Rates have gradually declined since our last and close weak. A fair amount of business has been done, principally in Silk Bills. The demand for Bank Paper has not been large.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....	3s. 11½d.
" " do. ....Sight.....	3s. 10½d.
" " Credits .....6 months' sight.....	4s. 0½d.
" " Documents 6 do.	4s. 0½d.
" " Continental 6 do.	4s. 0½d.
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....	5.00
" " do. ....Sight.....	4.87½
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....	5.10
" " Documents 6 do.	5.10

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....	73
" " Private.....10 days' sight.....	73½
" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....	½ per cent.
" " Private.....10 days' sight.....	1½ per cent. dia.
" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....	94½
" " Private.....30 days' sight.....	96½
" NEW YORK.—Bank, Sight.....	94
" " Private.....30 days' sight.....	96

Gold Yen, 390. Silver Yen, 401½. Kinsatz, 416½.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—Our last issue was dated 12th ult. The slight decline then noted was soon regained, and an active business continued, but without further advance, as supplies came in freely and were more than equal to the demand. On the receipt, however, of telegrams from the European market, showing that a portion of the late advance had been lost, there was a complete change on this side, and large quantities of Silk not inspected were for one reason or another immediately rejected.

This acting on a largely increased stock in native hands, at once caused holders to give way, and we have to note a decline of \$40 to \$50 per picul from the top point of October, at which decline a moderate business is being done.

Settlements during the period under review amount to close on 3,000 bales; arrivals amounting to 7,800 bales, leaving an unsold stock in the market estimated at 3,500 bales.

Shipments to date are 8,747 bales against 15,358 bales same period last year; divided as following:—

	1877/8.	1876/7.
England.....	bales 4,695	bales 7,091
France.....	" 2,360	" 7,160
Italy.....	" 530	" 613
United States.....	" 287	" 16
Total.....	bales 8,072	bales 14,880

SILK WORMS' EGG CARDS.—Production has been immensely in excess of demand; and, though final arrangements are not concluded, it is pretty certain that upwards of half a million cartons will be destroyed by the natives.

Arrivals are about 1½ million of cards: purchases to date about 600,000 at from 20 cents upwards.

The *City of Peking* has been detained until the 5th instant, and is expected to take a large number of cards.

TEA.—Operations in tea have been only moderate, settlements since date of last issue per *Gaelic* on the 18th ulto. amounting to 6,200 piculs.

The demand continues on low grades which command far higher prices, in comparison with Good Medium Teas than they are entitled to, considering their low undesirable quality in cup. Fine grades are for the moment slightly easier, but stocks of these are small, and supplies for the season of these classes likely to be limited.

The *Cremona* for New York had despatch to-day, leaving the *Willard Mudgett* on the berth for same destination. Rates of freight nominally £2 for sailing craft.

RICE.—The export business has fallen off considerably. The *Doris Brodersen*, which left on the 21st ult., took 9,000 piculs to Hongkong. The cargo of the *Annie W. Weston*, put back after damage sustained in the typhoon of the 11th ult., will be sold as sea-damaged.

DESCRIPTION.	PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK:—		
Mayebashi { Hanks 1 to 2	\$ 550 to 570	Market closes firm.
and " 2½	520 to 540	
Shinshiu " 3	490 to 510	
" 3½ to 4, &c.	470 to 480	
Oshius, Best to medium	440 to 460	
Hamatsakis " "	510 to 530	
Kakeda " extra	440 to 460	
	550 to 620	
TEA:—		
Common... ..	\$ 10 to 11	
Good Common	12 to 14	
Medium	15 to 17	
Good Medium	18 to 21	
Fine	22 to 24	
Finest	27 to 30	
Choice	33 and upwards.	
SUNDRIES:—		
Awabi	\$24.00 to 33.00 per picul	
Beche-de-mer	27.50 to 39.00 "	
Bees'-wax	41.00 to 45.00 "	
Camphor	18.50 to 19.50 "	
China Root	2.50 to 3.00 "	
Coals, Japanese... ..	4.75 to 7.75 per ton.	
Copper	23.00 to 23.75 per picul.	
Cuttle Fish	13.00 to 14.00 "	
Gall Nuts	8.50 to 9.25 "	
Ginseng (70 & 80 pcs. per catty)	1.55 to 1.65 per catty.	
" (100 & 120 " ")	1.25 to 1.40 "	
Isinglass	24.00 to 25.50 per picul.	
Mushrooms	38.00 to 40.00 "	
Rapeseed Oil	12.00 to 12.50 "	
Rice	1.80 to 1.85 "	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	3.00 to 3.50 "	
" Brown	— " "	
" Large green	2.40 to 2.50 "	
Sharks' Fins	25.00 to 35.00 "	
Sulphur	1.75 to 1.85 "	
Tobacco, Common	7.50 to 9.50 "	
Vegetable-wax	13.00 to 14.00 "	

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
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Per O. & O. Str. "Oceanic."

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

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BIRTH.

On the 13th inst., at No. 85, Bluff, the wife of
E. H. E. MANLEY, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At the Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 24th ultimo,
JOHN TAYLOR, Kobe, to Alicia Mary, eldest daughter of the late Captain RICHARD KIRBY, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

DEATHS.

On the 5th instant, at the Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus, 86, Bluff, Yokohama, SISTER ST. DONATIEU, aged 81 years.

On the 23rd instant, at Nagasaki, Mr. A. KASSBURG, aged 89.

Summary.

OUR last MAIL SUMMARY was dated the 2nd instant, for despatch by the P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, which left for San Francisco on the morning of the 5th instant. Since then we have received the following mails:—

Per P. M. China, S. Fr'sco, 11 Oct. arrd. 8 Nov.
" M. M. Volga, M'seilles, 23 Sept. " 10 Nov.
" O. & O. Belgic, S. Fr'sco, 23 Oct. " 13 Nov.
" P. & O. Malacca, London, 28 Sept. " 15 Nov.

And despatched the following:—

Per M. M. Tybre, for Marseilles..... 6 Nov.
" P. & O. Sunda, for Hongkong.....13 Nov.

LATEST telegraphic advices from London are to the 16th instant.

THE third instant was the Mikado's birthday; and in Yokohama at least was celebrated with more than the usual festivity and rejoicing. A general holiday was observed not only in the public offices, but the consulates, and, for the first time on a

similar anniversary, by the foreign banks. The festive leisure of foreigners was, however, rather interfered with by the postponement of the American mail by P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, which should have sailed on the morning of that day (Saturday); but did not leave until the 5th (Monday). The holiday, however, passed off very pleasantly. A native pyrotechnist, residing in Yokohama, with a view, as he announced, to the ultimate purchase of his wares by foreigners, made a grand display of both day and night fireworks. At night-fall the Town Hall and the native town generally were brilliantly illuminated. A banquet was given by the Governor to the Consuls and some foreign naval officers in Yokohama, while the Foreign Ministers were entertained in Tokio at the palace of Ohamagoten.

CHOLERA may safely be asserted now to have disappeared with the arrival of cooler weather. No new cases have been reported in this town or neighbourhood for some time past. Although the epidemic has been very far from severe, yet it has spread far and wide throughout the empire, as cases have occurred in nearly all the provinces. In Yokohama and the vicinity the total of deaths has been under six hundred. Probably the most numerous cases have occurred among the soldiery returning from the war. The authorities have taken the greatest possible pains, by quarantine and other precautions observed in reference to the vessels used as transports, and by providing medical attendance and quarters for those affected, to prevent the spread of infection. In fact, the Central Government and the local officials have proved themselves quite equal to the emergency of pestilence, scarcely less dangerous than that of war, and have battled with and conquered it.

In spite of the many rumours which have from time to time been made current by the native press, Shimadzu Hisamitsu, the Satsuma chieftain, has not arrived in Tokio. Possibly he sees no reason to visit the capital, where the ways of those in power are not as his ways, nor their thoughts his thoughts; and, glad as the Mikado's advisers would beto have him near them, and so to be in possession of some kind of guarantee for his loyalty, they do not care to enforce his attendance. After all, his neutrality during the civil war was, if not a proof of his good will to those in office, at least a token that he had no intention to make or meddle for or against them. Whether he pass the rest of his days in Tokio or in Satsuma, his influence in the country at large or even in his own province can never be much more than a memory, or at best a name. He is the last link between the past and the future history of Japan, a standing but ineffectual protest against the abolition of feudality, and the progress of innovation.

THE first annual report of the Agricultural College at Sapporo has been published by order of H. E. Knroda Kataoka, Colonial Minister, by which it appears that the institution is in a flourishing condition. "A notice of the pamphlet will be found within.

AN inquest has been held before H. B. M. Consul at Hiogo, into the circumstances attending the accident on the Kobe-Kioto line of railway on the 1st ultimo, which resulted, nearly a month after, in the death of an Englishman named Haines, the driver of the engine of one of the trains. The verdict was to the effect that death was caused by the accident, but that there was no evidence to show through whose fault that occurred. Complaints were made that testimony which might have been, was not, adduced.

SEVERAL of the native journals are occupied with the discussion of the questions of the revision of the treaties, and the elimination of the extra-territoriality clause therefrom. They also insist upon the right of this nation to regulate its own customs' tariff. It might be to the advantage of all those interested if the treaties were revised; but the time for the concession to Japanese Courts of jurisdiction over foreigners has not yet arrived.

THE American steamer *Courier*, last from Hakodate, reports that, at about the end of August, an abandoned steamer had been observed by natives drifting off the coast of Okhotsh. No clue has so far been found as to what vessel this may have been.

A VOLCANO of great height, probably Plutcheoski, is reported to have burst into eruption in lower Kamtchatka.

MARSHAL Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, and other officers engaged in the late civil war, have been fêted and decorated by H. M. the Mikado.

MUCH brisker business has been done in the silk market. That for silk-worms' egg cards may be considered closed. A very large surplus of cartons is left in the hands of the native dealers, and can be put to no possible use. At meetings of those interested it was resolved to throw a quantity into the sea.

THE Autumn meetings of the Yokohama Race Club and Amateur Athletic Association have been held. That of the Yokohama Racing Association will take place next week.

THE Chinese Ambassador to Japan, whose probable arrival was announced for early this month has not yet appeared. It is said, now, that his vessel will first touch at Hiogo, where extensive preparations have been made for his reception.

VICE ADMIRAL HILLYAR, C.B., R.N., has arrived in Hongkong, and assumed the command of the British squadron in these waters, superseding Vice Admiral Ryder, who returns home.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE work by Mr. Justice Story on the law of bailments has been translated into Japanese. There are more important works than this that should be brought within the reach of the natives. The Japanese are a nation of readers: they think the less. The missionary says; "translate the Bible:" the lawyer would give the preference to Chitty: the doctor, in his saner moments, might clamour for the popular Galen or Aesculapius: we have heard the gourmand say that a translation of a good cookery book would work more civilization than all other works that were ever printed. But, regarding the welfare and progress of this country as of the utmost importance at the present time, there is one work which would be beneficial, above all others, for the lessons it teaches:—"Lives of Engineers," by S. SMILES. What can biographies teach? it may be asked. The answer in this case is ready. A man must learn to walk before he attempts to run. These biographies will teach the Japanese a lesson that they must learn sooner or later, we say it in all sincerity and not captiously. They ran before they had learnt to walk; they have run into railways, steamboats, and Remingtons before they have learned to walk. They have not a road of internal communication to supply a grand trunk railway, or to connect with the freighting of a steamer. There is not a road in the country over which a laden waggon can travel. Over the boasted Tokaido a wain could crawl only in the finest of weather. In bad weather Tokio has to trust to its communication by sea-board for its provisions.

It is not for study by the official that we wish this work of Mr. SMILES' to be translated: it is for the perusal of all people throughout the length and breadth of the land. From the life of Telford the engineer they would learn a good lesson in "self help." A careful study of that life would teach them the value of good roads in facilitating the transport of merchandize, of the necessity of many roads for the spreading of intelligence, and of the comforts of civilization: it would teach them, too, the value of private enterprise in promoting the undertaking. If once convinced of the value of internal communication, if they once discern the necessity there is for it in their own country, they will not await the direction of authority; but will put their shoulders to the wheel and start the coach themselves. The proverb of the horse at the drinking-trough, finds an applicability to the forced march of civilization. Improved carts, coaches, and carriages may be bought by a paternal government, but they are useless to the people without good roads on which to use them. The story of Telford and the roads he made, will enable them to compare England as it was 100 years ago with Japan at the present day, will help them to trace the strides that England made to wealth in fifty years, until good roads and canals were insufficient to transport the produce of the mines and looms, and railways grew to supply the still increasing want. They will read the story of Scotland during the same period, and what was done for her. England, it is true, had at that time some manufactures established, and some mines at work, and the owners required a market for their wares, and a means of obtaining the necessities of life in return. In Scotland it was different: the road-makers were the pioneers of civilization. In the Lowlands agriculture was at a standstill, manufactures there were none. In the Highlands it was

worse. After the rebellion of 1745 the Highlanders were no longer allowed to supply their larder in the old way, by stealing their neighbours' cattle: reiving had been suppressed; but no trade was taught in return. The country was too poor to make its own roads, but a fund was applicable to the purpose derived from the revenues of the forfeited estates, which had belonged to the lords and gentlemen attainted for their share in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Grants from these funds were prudently made, and great results followed the operations of twenty years in the Highlands. "Agriculture made rapid progress. The use of carts became practicable and manure was no longer carried to the field on women's backs. Sloth and idleness gradually disappeared before the energy, activity, and industry which were called into life by the improved communications. Better built cottages took the place of the old mud biggins, with holes in their roofs to let out the smoke. The pigs and cattle were treated to a separate table. The dunghill was turned to the outside of the house."

In the Lowlands, as Mr. SMILES says, "What do we find now? Prædial slavery abolished: heritable jurisdictions at an end: the face of the country entirely changed: its agriculture acknowledged to be the first in the world: its mines and fisheries productive in the highest degree: its banking a model of efficiency and public usefulness: its roads equal to the best roads in England or in Europe. The people are active and energetic alike in education, in trade, in manufactures, in construction, in invention. Watt's invention of the steam-engine, and Symington's invention of the steamboat proved a source of wealth and power, not only to their own country, but to the world at large: while Telford by his roads bound England and Scotland, before separated, firmly into one, and rendered the union a source of wealth and strength to both."

Great and important lessons are to be learned by people and rulers, and are well worth the study now, when a serious rebellion is happily suppressed, and it is necessary to ameliorate the condition, and to conciliate the affections of a people lately disaffected. But above all must be borne in mind that this is not the work of a day, but of years. Let the government remember that their part is not so much to do, as to see that what is done is well done.

SAPPORO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.*

THE work before us opens with the report of DR. WILLIAM S. CLARK, President of the above Institution, to H. E. KURODA KIYOTAKA, Minister of the Colonial Department.

The history of the college is briefly this. In the autumn of 1875, the plan of the buildings having been approved by Mr. KURODA, the Japanese Minister at Washington was requested to secure the services of a president and two professors. The Massachusetts Agricultural College having been chosen as the model of the new institution, the officers required were selected from among those connected with the former. The services of the president of the American college were lent by the trustees in order to the organization of the Japanese establishment, and he chose as his assistants two of his graduates. They arrived in Yezo on the 31st of July, 1876, and, on the 14th of August following, the institu-

tion having then been completed, was opened ceremoniously by Mr. KURODA in person.

From that time all has gone on swimmingly, the officers being busily engaged, and the pupils zealous and attentive. A short sketch of how the former have employed their time, and most certainly they have not been idle, will prove interesting; and we will let Professor CLARK tell it in his own words:—

In addition to their regular prescribed duties in the recitation room the officers of the college have very cheerfully done whatever they could to advance the interests of the department. Professor Penhallow has spent much time in the tannery, assisting in perfecting the process for converting deerskins into glove and chamois leather, and with good results. He has also prepared plans for a new tannery, and assisted in properly locating it. The drawings and specifications for the new chemical laboratory and its fixtures have also been furnished by him, as well as the sketches of the elevation and interior of the model barn for this report. Besides this he has zealously collected specimens of silk, wool, flax, hemp and other fibres and subjected them to a thorough study with his powerful microscope. Upon the structure of these he has written for this report an introductory essay, which will be followed by other articles as circumstances may permit in years to come.

Professor Wheeler has performed a large amount of valuable work as an engineer under very difficult circumstances on account of the season. In December he surveyed the routes for the enlargement and straightening of the canal from Sapporo to Shinoro. He spent most of the winter vacation, in January, in locating a new highway between Sapporo and Otarunai, and he also located a railroad between the same points. For all the above-named improvements he furnished detailed estimates of the cost of construction and elaborate reports with maps; and also instituted a comparison of these routes with the proposed railroad to Mororan. His general views on the various plans suggested are appended to this report. He also surveyed and prepared a map of the college farm and determined the levels required for the locations of drains.

He furnished the plans and specifications for the model barn, for a soldier-farmers' house and for a weather station. He also held numerous consultations with officers of the Department, and made drawings for the construction of a machine for testing the strength of materials, a sled, a pump and a snow-plow. Experiments were also instituted by him to determine the value of various clays for brick-making. But perhaps nothing he has done is more important than the establishment of a weather station with a full set of instruments, and the careful observation of meteorological phenomena, which he has undertaken. His report upon the subject appended to this, will be found to contain much valuable information in regard to the method of taking such observations, and their importance to the country. His recommendation that another station be established on the north-east coast is worthy the attention of Your Excellency.

Besides the management and control of the college and English school, the President has given two hours of instruction daily, chiefly in agriculture, structural, physiological and descriptive botany, human anatomy and the laws of health and morality. He has also been constantly occupied in directing the improvements carried on at the college farm, including the details of construction of the model barn, and has conferred repeatedly with officers from Nanaye in regard to the planting of forest trees and general farm management. He has also made excursions for the examination of coal beds, fisheries, stone quarries, coniferous forests for the manufacture of tar and turpentine, maples for the production of maple sugar, and wild mulberry groves with reference to the best mode of pruning and treating them for the feeding of silk-worms. The general subject of planting, preserving and utilizing forest trees in Hokkaido is now under his consideration with a view to the preparation and enforcement of a suitable code of laws relating to forestry.

A sketch of the farm buildings from the West or front side of the College Square is given in a frontispiece to the work. The structures are described as of wood, and, though "not above criticism, neat and convenient." They are located in the Northern portion of the city, and comprise lecture rooms, library,

* First annual report of Sapporo Agricultural College, 1877. Tokio; published by the Kaitakushi.

chemical laboratory and dormitories. The absence of chimneys is very conspicuous in the view, and is alluded to by the Professor, who ascribes it to the "Southern origin of the builders." He does not say so; but, presumably, the rooms are heated by the primitive *hibachi*. We are told that, probably as a compensation, they are very well lighted and ventilated. The author is of opinion that excellent quarries might be opened in the mountains West and South of Sapporo and that it cannot be long before "the present shiftless practice of erecting houses and other buildings, without either cellars or chimneys, upon wooden foundations will be abandoned, and the rocks applied to their legitimate uses."

The college farm lies north of the capitol grounds, and contains two hundred and fifty acres. Of these about one hundred acres consist of most admirable tillage land in perfect condition. Last year it produced fine crops of hergrass, clover, wheat, barley, oats, rice, beans, Indian corn, Chinese indigo, potatoes, flax and hemp. About one hundred acres of wild land of excellent quality are devoted to pasturage, and the remaining fifty acres are covered with timber. Within less than one hundred feet from the barn, a substantial structure, of which a view is given, and which is described in detail, flows a clear stream, ten feet wide, which never freezes.

After the farm had been surveyed and stocked, seed imported, necessary vehicles, machines, and implements furnished at once or ordered from America, and lines for new dividing fences run, a fence surrounding the farm was built by contract. Dr. CLARK says it is admirably suited to a country where timber is plentiful and the ground soft, while for swampy lands it can hardly be surpassed. He describes it as follows:—

Oak stakes, six feet long for the upland, and six and a half for the meadows, were sharpened and set one foot apart on the line. They were then driven into the earth with heavy mauls so as to stand four feet high. The stakes are six inches wide, and two or three inches thick, and firmly secured at the top to long strips of oak, which are three or four inches in diameter and overlapped at the ends so as to form one continuous rail. Every stake is fastened to the rail by a loop of a grape or other vine about three quarters of an inch in diameter, long pieces of vine being wound back and forth as far as they will reach, and the ends being firmly fixed so as to prevent unwinding. The vines were made more pliable by placing the coils as they were brought from the forest upon fires built for the purpose. As soon as they became hot the sap in the green wood was converted into steam and softened the woody fibre. The contractor furnished all the materials and put up this fence in a most satisfactory style for thirteen and a half cents per ken, which is equal to about thirty-seven cents per rod. The total amount required to enclose the farm and pasture was more than three miles.

The Professor gives some useful hints on the breeding of cattle, horses, and sheep, and wisely concludes that in the present condition of the Japanese people, the breeding of large horses is not likely to be profitable on account of the limited demand. Oxen can be employed here for farm work much more economically than horses. Sheep may be profitably bred in great numbers by the department as soon as fine sweet grasses can be grown for pasturage and hay. As he says, in regard to swine, the most important thing to be done is to persuade the farmers that it will pay to keep them; and he advises that some intelligent person shall be sent into the villages to explain the advantages to be derived from the various domestic animals, and to distribute breeding stock on favorable terms among the farmers.

The most important portion of Dr. CLARK'S report is that which relates to the cultivation

of beet sugar, which he holds is peculiarly adapted to the present wants and condition of Hokkaido. Soil, climate, cheapness of labor and fuel, abundance of running water, the ease with which lime (indispensable in the defecation of the juice) can be procured, the desirability even of having a cheap and palatable refuse in a place where stock-raising has been commenced, all seem to point to the success of the enterprise if inaugurated. The experiment is more than under consideration. Beet seed of the best sorts has been procured, and careful experiments will be made by Professors BROOKS and PENHALLAW in regard to the quantity and quality of the roots produced on the college farm during the ensuing season. If the subject should receive immediate attention, it would be possible to get a factory into complete running order in September, 1878.

The pamphlet contains, besides the necessary but dry statistical information of the officers and students in the college, its rules and regulations, the books in the library &c., a register of meteorological observations, reports "on transportation routes between Sapporo and tide water" by Professor WILLIAM WHEELER, and on "textile fibres" by Professor D. P. PENHALLAW, both containing information which will be very valuable in the future development of communication in Hokkaido, and of some of its textile resources.

In concluding our notice we are happy to congratulate the Government upon the apparent success and evident promise of their praiseworthy undertaking, and to compliment the Professors employed upon the thoroughness and energy with which their work appears to have been done.

THE MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY.

SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, was indeed a festival day for the Japanese. The weather was delightfully fine, setting at nought the lowering threats of the day before. Punctually at six o'clock, the pyrotechnic artillery of Mr. Hirayama Jinta, whose satellites, it may be presumed, were watching the signs of the times with some eagerness and more anxiety, roared salute to the morn, with voice so loud as to awake most sleepers for many miles around. This was a signal that the weather was likely to be sufficiently fine to warrant the display, which, atmospheric fates being favorable, Hirayama had promised to the public in honor of his sovereign. His ordnance, consisting of five fire-work mortars, strongly bound with bamboo, and showing their mouths some four feet from the ground in which they were planted perpendicularly, was mounted in the Swamp gardens, whence issued the roar aforesaid, followed at short intervals by two others, and each of the three announcing, and being caused by, the hurling into the air of a bomb, whence issued according to programme, after another explosion between earth and sky, 1. "thunder and dark clouds"; 2, "a yellow dragon in white and black clouds"; and 3. "a shower of several dozen of handkerchiefs."

Rising before sun-rise—the veriest laggards with the sun—the Japanese in Homura and its neighborhood, in Benten, Honcho Dori, and all other streets in that locality, commenced the pleasant task of decorating the outside of their houses; and soon each thoroughfare presented a vista of flags and banners. All the Japanese men-of-war were hung with flags, and most of the ship-

ping in harbor were covered with bunting. At noon salutes were fired from the men-of-war, and the Kanagawa fort; while the stillness of the air allowed the booming of the cannon at Shinagawa to be distinguished easily from the echoes provoked by the guns at Yokohama. And then the welkin was undisturbed for a few brief hours, until, indeed, Mr. Hirayama Jinta, the enterprising pyrotechnist in whose display the interest of the day centred, recommenced his detonations which were really a *feu de joie*, in the Public Gardens in the Swamp. The cricket ground had been thrown open to a few by those who hold it; and the sparse groups which dotted it contrasted in a striking manner with the dense crowds thronging the Gardens and their surrounding neighborhood. The day fireworks were a pleasant surprise to every spectator, foreign or native. They were wonders of pyrotechnic art: and some of them might have been the creation of one or more of the geni of Arabian legend. A bomb or a rocket is shot into the air, and from it issues a dragon, or a fish, or an imperial flag, or a cock and hen pursuing and pursued, a Chinese tiger, showers of chrysanthemums and maple leaves, &c. Great treat of all, a loud report: something like a bale of dry goods mounting into the empyrean: an explosion in space: the liberation there of a big bundle of Japanese umbrellas—two dozen according to the bill—which fall, and opening as they fall, then descend gently, a veritable shower of parachutes, which are eagerly hunted after and disputed for when they come within hand-reach by the joyous crowd below. Some of the devices were carried some distance by the light breeze on which they floated. The fish, a gorgeous but flimsy creature of silk, all but fell into a European-occupied compound on the Eastern Bluff. It fluttered in suspense, escaped the hands stretched out to grasp it, was caught by the wind and dived downwards into the midst of a gathering of expectant natives below. The flag was caught by a person who hurried off with it, and soon had it floating in triumph over his godown. The tiger, harmless as Bottom's lion, swooped upon a crowd, who not only dismembered, but went far to resolve to its constituent atoms the carcass of the beast of prey. They were as eager to have a bit of him, as, according to Jules Gérard, the Arab women of Algeria were to obtain a mouthful of the heart of a slain lion for their offspring. So continuous was the discharge of these day fire works that the twenty-nine pieces announced to be displayed between 3.30 and 5.30 p.m. had been finished more than half an hour in advance of the latter time.

At half past six, by which time it was already dark, the show of night fireworks opened with a pyrotechnic representation of the Mikado's crest, the first of series of sixty pieces, whose display lasted till nearly midnight. Magnificent as this show was, it had not so much variety as was possessed by that given in daylight. Imagination had to be drawn upon frequently to find a similarity between the fire-work and its description in the bill; but whether viewed from near or far, from the Bluff or from the gardens themselves, whether the fiery glow drifted by the spectator like a gauze of sparks, or fell around him like a Danae shower, the effect was more than fine, and was witnessed with wonder by strangers, and enthusiastically applauded by natives. Mr. Hirayama Jinta, of No. 68, Otamachi, has merited the thanks of the whole community for the very considerable share contributed by him to a common fund of

enjoyment; and it is to be hoped that he will reap the only substantial reward he is said to covet, a plethora of orders from foreigners for his wondrous wares. His display of the 3rd of November was a magnificent advertisement. He has, however, to be congratulated upon the kindness of the clerk of the weather, who provided him with conditions of atmosphere and temperature, which were altered considerably for the worse on the English Guy Fawkes day. The murkiness and raininess and general unpleasantness of our fifth of November did not matter, however, as there was no commemoration of gunpowder plot in this part of the world. It is very questionable whether many British subjects even remembered the day: it is almost past doubt that their loyalty or love of old customs did not take them to Otamachi, and to an investment in some of Hirayama's apparatus.

As usual, the universal good humour, so often mentioned and always so evident, of a Japanese crowd, prevented jostling. There were no accidents, except one or two to the fireworks. One of these which failed might have been lethal to some one, but its flight and fall were otherwise ordered. A big rocket with its heavy internal charge, undigested and undispersed, fell ponderous in the midst of a group of natives in the garden. The "thud" produced by its contact with the turf was quite loud enough to prove that if a skull had been there, it would have had the same fate as that of the cranium of the old philosopher, whose resplendent baldness suggested the idea of a stone to that very rational eagle which had a tortoise to crack.

At night-fall the native town was gaily illuminated; and all the Machi Gaisho's outer rows of gas jets were put into blaze. Within that, for the nonce, really festal hall, a banquet was given by the Governor to the consuls, some naval officers and other guests. One foreign house and grounds on the Bluff, situated on lots Nos. 16 and 17, were so brilliantly lighted as to afford a very pleasing spectacle from the town. Men-of-war in harbor threw up rockets, which, if they had not suffered by comparison must have been pronounced very fine.

THE Mikado's birthday was celebrated with the customary festivities in Tokio. Public buildings were profusely decorated; and the streets were gay with flags bearing the national emblem. A review was held on the Parade Ground opposite the site of the Gaimusho; but the attendance of spectators was small. Ueno, according to common report—we cannot certainly say according to official announcement—was to have been illuminated; but, when our correspondent went there at eight o'clock, not a lantern was to be seen. The diplomatic body, the heads of departments, some naval officers and a few unofficial guests were invited to a reception at the Ohama-goten, where refreshments were provided, and a fine display of fireworks was given on the lawn.

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING.

First Day—Wednesday, 7th November.

More admirable weather for out-door sports could not be desired than that experienced on this the opening day of the Autumn Meeting of the Yokohama Race Club. Not a cloud

floated on the breeze; and the bracing air was rendered pleasant and exhilarating by the warm rays of the sun.

The entries for the races were anything but large, three only having entered for the opening race of the day, while at the last Spring Meeting no less than eight ponies came to the post for the first race. In fact there were no large fields during the day. The biggest number of ponies which faced the starter was six for the Autumn Plate. The stand was prettily decorated; and we observed an evident improvement in the situation of the Judge's box, which has been removed to the inside of the Grand Stand compound, undoubtedly making the Judge's task more easy than it has been hitherto. The attendance was only moderately good for such lovely weather, in itself sufficient to entice pleasure seekers into open air. The Band of the Tennessee was present, and enlivened the proceedings, as it has done before, with a choice selection of music.

1.—THE TRIAL PLATE.

For China Ponies that have never won a flat race here up to date of entry. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Once round.

Mr Osborn's <i>Grey Friar</i>	10st 5lbs... 1
Mr Steven's <i>Satisfaction</i>	10st 5lbs... 2
Mr Fritz's <i>Wilhelm Tell</i>	10st 5lbs... 0

This was a hollow race for the commencement of the meeting, as the favourite was the only pony in anything like condition, *Satisfaction* having a soft appearance, and *Wilhelm Tell* looking as if more work and less food would give him a better stride and more wind. The *Grey Friar* went off with the lead, and before a quarter of a mile had been covered established a lead of fifty yards, which he maintained all the way round, and won hard held. In the back stretch, *Satisfaction* ran into second place which he kept, *Wilhelm Tell* finishing some 150 yards in the rear. Time, 2 m. 19½ sec.

2.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.

A sweepstake with \$50 added. For Japan Ponies, *bona fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$10. Five Furlongs.

Mr J. Peel's <i>Ichu Roku</i>	10st 6lbs... 1
Mr Fritz's <i>Fleur de Lys</i>	10st 4lbs... 2

Kuazoku, the third pony entered did not run. According to a critic in the *Advertiser* this morning the black pony was to carry off this event, but in this he was mistaken, as his prophesies will probably be again before the day is over. *Ichu Roku* got rather the better of the start, but suffered his competitor to get and keep on even terms until after passing the trees, when the switch of the black's tail was evidence of punishment and distress. Down the straight the gray came away and won in a canter. Time 1 m. 23½ sec.

3.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$250. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. One mile and a half. To be won at two consecutive meetings by the same stable.

Mr Morrison's <i>Tallapoosa</i>	10st 8lbs... 1
Mr Fritz's <i>Don Carlos</i> ,	10st 5lbs... 2

There were six entries (four tartans) for the Challenge Cup; but *Don Carlos* was the only pony to compete against Mr. Morrison's *Tallapoosa*, and of course he had not the remotest chance. Mr. Marlborough had his work to do to keep his pony back sufficiently to make a show of a race, as can easily be observed from the time, 3 m. 50 sec. Digitized

4.—THE CATHAY CUP.

For China Ponies; winners of two or more races under one mile last Spring, 10 lbs. extra; winner of one race under one mile last Spring, 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Half a mile.

Mr Osborn's <i>Grey Friar</i>	10st 5lbs... 1
Mr Mason's <i>Liddesdale</i>	10st 11lbs... 2
Mr Morrison's <i>Mavis</i>	10st 8lbs... 3
Mr Savile Stuart's <i>Not Proven</i>	10st 8lbs... 0

The hitherto champion half-mile racer met his match to-day in Mr. Osborn's *Grey Friar* and Mr. Mason's *Liddesdale*. The latter was very fractious at the post, and lost several lengths in starting. The *Friar* cut out the running at a great pace with *Mavis* on his quarters, and *Liddesdale* rapidly overhauling both, leading *Mavis* into the straight but failed to catch the fleet little *Friar* who won by some three lengths in the very good time of 61 seconds. The result of this event upset the calculations of the *Advertiser's* tipster this morning.

Faust was declared by his rider, but, on account of said declaration not being made in writing, the pony was not allowed to run. Although his rider was duly weighed out, and the pony ready to start, no word was aid until the other ponies had gone to the post.

5.—THE BRITANNIA CUP.

For China Ponies; winners of six races in Yokohama in 1876 and 1877 excluded; winners of three or more races, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. One mile.

Mr J. Peel's <i>Bonny Doon</i>	10st 8lbs... 1
Mr Morrison's <i>Hoolet</i>	10st 8lbs... 2

This race was a match between the two clippers *Bonny Doon* and *Hoolet*; and public favour was about equally divided between the pair. *Bonny Doon* looks much better than he did last spring, and proved by his running that condition is everything in a race. He made the running at the start, and put a couple of lengths between him and the grey on ascending the hill; but in the back stretch *Hoolet* recovered so far as to reach the girths of his competitor, and this position was maintained until after the trees were reached, when it became evident the grey was beaten. *Bonny Doon* came away down the straight, and won by two lengths. Time 2 m. 10 sec.

6.—THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP.

For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Morrison's <i>Braemar</i>	10st 8lbs... 1
Mr Savile's <i>Crusader</i>	10st 5lbs... 2
Mr Morrison's <i>Lintie</i>	10st 2lbs... 3

This was decidedly the best contested race of the day. Mr. Morrison declared to win with *Braemar*. The start was very good, *Crusader* cutting out the running with *Lintie* forcing him. At the three furlongs *Braemar* ran up and challenged the leader, and a splendid neck and neck race ensued between the pair, and *Lintie* fell a couple of lengths in the rear. Down the straight the trio rattled without any change, but on nearing home *Lintie*, his rider probably fearing *Crusader* would prove too much for *Braemar*, came with a rush, but he was not wanted, as fifty yards from home Mr. Abbott put his pony's head in front of the old veteran, and won by a neck, *Lintie* a length behind. Time, 1 m. 39½ sec.

7.—THE AUTUMN PLATE.

For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 2, 10lbs. extra; Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr J. Peel's <i>Annandale</i>	10st 6lbs... 1
Mr Morrison's <i>Distemper</i>	10st 6lbs... 2
Mr Marlborough's <i>Typhoon</i>	10st 2lbs... 3
Mr Fritz's <i>Fleur de Lys</i>	10st 4lbs... 0
Mr Morrison's <i>Disinfectant</i> } (late <i>Crescent</i>) }	10st 2lbs... 0
Mr Pringle's <i>Planet</i>	10st 6lbs... 0

This race was a great take in for the knowing ones, who had it booked for *Typhoon* or *Distemper* as a certainty. However a race is never lost till it is won. *Distemper* ran the grey very closely, but could not pass him; *Typhoon* a good third. Time 1 min. 43 secs.

8.—THE CLUB CUP.

A sweepstake with \$50 added. For China Ponies that have run as Griffins in Japan last Spring; winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr Mason's <i>Liddesdale</i>	10st 11lbs... 1
Mr Savile Stuart's <i>Talisman</i>	10st 5lbs... 2
Mr Stevens' <i>Satisfaction</i>	10st 5lbs... 0
Mr Fritz's <i>Don Carlos</i>	10st 5lbs... 0

Out of this lot *Talisman* was thought most of, but soon after starting *Liddesdale* went to the front, and soon established a strong lead; though in the back stretch *Talisman* began to look dangerous, and on entering the straight it looked as if he would win. Mr. Urquhart, however, contrived to land *Liddesdale* a winner by a neck. Time 3 minutes.

Second Day—Thursday, 8th November.

The weather on the second was as favourable as on the first day; and the visitors were rather more numerous. The band of the *Tennessee* was again in attendance. Mr. Foote who had charge of the catering department within the enclosure, had neglected nothing for the accommodation of his guests.

1.—THE CELESTIAL CUP.

Value, \$150. Presented. For China Ponies. All winners of two races in Japan excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Once round.

Mr P. Kell's <i>Vandal</i>	10st 5lbs... 1
Mr Savile Stuart's <i>Not Proven</i>	10st 8lbs... 2
Mr Fritz's <i>Wilhelm Tell</i>	10st 5lbs... 0

Three ponies went for this event, and as they walked round the saddling paddock *Vandal* and *Not Proven* were eagerly scrutinized; but the representative of the Devonshire stable had most of public favour. In condition he is much better than last spring, and shows it in pace. The start was a very good one, *Not Proven* having a slight lead. *Vandal*, however, soon ran him level, and on ascending the hill put a slight gap between him and the white pony, which the latter filled up in the back stretch only to be almost immediately left further behind than he had previously been; and this time he failed to lessen it, the grey winning by several lengths, *Wilhelm Tell* nowhere. On the winner entering the saddling paddock, his owner and rider received the hearty congratulations of many friends, showing plainly that the win was a popular one. Time 2 m. 17½ sec.

2.—THE MITSU BISHI CHALLENGE CUP.

Value, \$200. Presented by the Mitsu Bishi Company. For Japan Ponies. To be won at two consecutive meetings by the same stable. To be held in the meantime by the last owner. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Once round and a distance. (Last winner, Mr. Don Carlos' *Kickapoo*.)

Mr Morrison's <i>Distemper</i>	10st 6lbs... 1
Mr Pringle's <i>Planet</i>	10st 6lbs... 2
Mr J. Peel's <i>Ichu Roku</i>	10st 6lbs... 3
Mr Marlborough's <i>Typhoon</i>	10st 2lbs... 0
Mr J. Peel's <i>Annandale</i>	10st 6lbs... 0

All the entries turned out for this race, and each pony had his admirers, and the race itself was such as to make up somewhat for the hollow events of yesterday. In passing the Stand *Planet* was first, *Annandale* second, *Typhoon* third, *Ichu Roku* fourth and *Distemper* last. Down the hollow they closed up a little, and going up the rise *Annandale* challenged the black. *Distemper* ran into fourth and then third place, but had to give way in the back stretch to *Typhoon* who ran up close to the leaders. In passing the trees the cherry colours was still seen first with *Annandale* at his girths, and all the others closing up. The straight was entered without any material change except that all the ponies were close together; but in the run in the awkward going but enduring *Distemper* was put under the lash and ran up to the leader, who, however, held his own until fifty yards from the post, when the tartan pony showed in front by a neck, *Ichu Roku* a splendid fourth and the others well up. The race was very exciting for the last half mile. Time 2 m. 41 sec.

3.—THE COMMUNITY CUP.

Value, \$200. For all Ponies; Japan, 10st., China, 11st. Winners at the meeting, 7lbs. extra. Entrance, \$5. Five furlongs. To be won at two consecutive meetings by the same stable.

Mr Morrison's <i>Braemar</i>	11st 7lbs... 1
Mr Mason's <i>Liddesdale</i>	11st 7lbs... 2
Mr Morrison's <i>Mavis</i>	11st 0lbs... 3
Mr Savile Stuart's <i>Talisman</i>	11st 0lbs... 0

Mavis was evidently sent for this event to force the running, and he did it admirably. The start was a flying and good one, *Liddesdale* showing first in front, but *Mavis* soon ran up to him and put him to his best speed, *Braemar* being third. On entering the straight *Braemar* came with a rush, passed his stable companion, and challenged the grey leading. For some distance the pair raced together, but on nearing home the "tartan" was set going and won by over two lengths. Time 1 m. 20½ sec.

4.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.

For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Half a mile.

Mr Fritz's <i>Fleur de Lys</i>	10st 4lbs... 1
Mr Mason's <i>Silverspring</i>	10st 8lbs... 2
Mr Stevens' <i>Exile</i>	10st 4lbs... 3

Fleur de Lys showed in front at the start but was soon overhauled by *Exile*, and the two raced together until entering the straight, when the latter lost his chance by running to the outside rails. *Fleur de Lys* also ran wide; and the chestnut, who had been left in the rear took advantage of this circumstance, put on all speed, and endeavoured to wrest the lead from the black. However, this was not to be, as *Fleur de Lys* recovered from his crooked running, and scored a win by a couple of lengths. Time 65½ secs.

5.—THE VISITORS' CUP.

For China Ponies. Winners in Japan in 1877 of any race under a mile excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr J. Peel's <i>Bonny Doon</i>	10st 8lbs... 1
Mr Morrison's <i>Tallapoosa</i>	10st 8lbs... 2
Mr Fritz's <i>Faust</i>	10st 5lbs... 3

The Visitors' Cup proved a gift for Mr. Peel's pony. The start was very good, as, indeed, the starting all through has been, *Bonny Doon* almost immediately going to the front. At the three furlongs *Tallapoosa* put his best leg forward and strove to pass the brown; but his effort proved futile, as *Bonny Doon* came away and won in a canter. *Faust* ran better than his appearance would have led one to suppose, and if he ever comes out in anything like the pink of condition, should make a name for himself. He does not lack pluck and seems to be good tempered. Time 1 m. 38 sec.

6.—THE OWNERS' CUP:

For China Ponies; non-starters and winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Once round.

Mr Morrison's <i>Lintie</i>	10st 2lbs... 1
Mr Savile's <i>Crusader</i>	10st 5lbs... 2

Out of eleven entries two only came to the post, and the tartan pony went away with the lead and was never after collared, winning by a little over a length. Time, 2 m. 16½ sec.

7.—THE LOTTERY CUP.

For Japan Ponies; non-starters and winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Five furlongs.

Mr Stevens' <i>Exile</i>	10st 4lbs... 1
Mr Pringle's <i>Planet</i>	10st 6lbs... 2
Mr Morrison's <i>Disinfectant</i>	10st 2lbs... 0
Mr Marlborough's <i>Typhoon</i>	10st 2lbs... 0

This event was as well contested as any race of the day, *Planet*, who really deserves to score a win, being beaten on the post by *Exile*. The race rested between the two from first to last, and the rider of *Exile* was deservedly complimented on the clever way in which he brought his pony past the post, Time, 1 m. 21½ sec.

8.—THE CHINA CRITERION STAKES.

First Pony, \$100. Second Pony, \$25. For China Ponies. A forced entry for all Ponies that have run at this meeting. Winners of one race 10lbs., of two races 14lbs. extra. Ponies that have run twice and have not been placed allowed 7lbs. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr Morrison's <i>Hoolet</i>	10st 8lbs... 1
Mr Savile Stuart's <i>Not Proven</i>	10st 8lbs... 2
Mr Savile Stuart's <i>Talisman</i>	10st 5lbs... 3
Mr Fritz's <i>Wilhelm Tell</i>	10st 5lbs... 0
Mr Fritz's <i>Don Carlos</i>	10st 5lbs... 0

Five ponies came to the post, but it was well known that if there was to be any contest it would be for second place, and not for first, as there could be no question about *Hoolet* winning. *Not Proven* went away at a rapid pace, and on passing the stand was some fifteen or twenty lengths ahead of *Hoolet*, *Talisman* third. Mr. Savile Stuart's pony kept this lead until entering the straight, when *Hoolet* crept up and won easily. Time, 2 min. 59 sec.

9.—THE NIPPON CRITERION STAKES.

First Pony, \$100. Second Pony, \$25. For Japan Ponies. A forced entry for all Ponies that have run at this meeting. Winners of one race 7lbs., winners of two

racers 10lbs. extra. Ponies that have run twice and have not been placed allowed 5lbs. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$6. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Morrison's *Distemper* 10st 6lbs... 1
Mr Pringle's *Planet* 10st 6lbs... 2
Mr J. Peel's *Ichi Roku* 10st 6lbs... 3

Silverspring was to have started for this event but his owner was late in declaring him. The running was made by *Planet* and *Ichi Roku* until the trees were reached when the tartan pony spurted, went to the front and was not afterwards collared. Time, 1m. 42sec.

Third Day—Friday, 9th November.

The third and last day of the Yokohama Race Club meeting was every whit as favourable as its precursors; and the attendance on the course was about the same as yesterday. The intervals between the races were again enlivened by the performance of the band of the *Tennessee*.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE.

Value, \$75. For all Ponies; over six hurdles; China Ponies, 10st. 7lbs.; Japan Ponies 10st. Entrance, \$5. Once round and a distance.

Mr Mason's *Liddesdale* 10st 7lbs... 1
Mr J. Peel's *Annandale* 10st 0lbs... 2
Mr Stevens' *Satisfaction* 10st 7lbs... 3
Col. Forrester's *Doncaster* 10st 7lbs... 0

It does not often happen that such a splendid contest for the hurdles takes place as the hurdle race to-day. After one false start the lot got away on pretty equal terms, *Annandale* and *Satisfaction* taking the first jump together, with *Doncaster* directly after. *Liddesdale* got over, though awkwardly, and lost several lengths, which, however, he made up very quickly, and in the dip succeeded in depriving *Satisfaction* of the lead. The pair took the next hurdle together, after which the grey put on more speed. At the three furlongs *Annandale*, who had been lying last, put on a spurt, passed *Doncaster*, and gained on the leaders, who were still taking their jumps almost together without a baulk. At length the last hurdle was reached with *Liddesdale* first, *Satisfaction* a length behind, and *Annandale* on his quarter. *Satisfaction* knocked down his hurdle, and *Annandale* ran through the gap, passed him, challenged the winner and a desperate struggle ensued to the post, *Liddesdale* winning by the barest trifle in 2 m. 43 secs.

2.—THE MERCHANTS' CUP.

A handicap for all China Pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, \$5. Compulsory. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. One mile and a quarter.

Mr Morrison's *Hoolet* 11st 4lbs... 1
Mr J. Peel's *Bonny Doon* 11st 10lbs... 2
Mr P. Kells' *Vandal* 10st 8lbs... 3
Mr Savile's *Crusader* 10st 7lbs... 0

Notwithstanding *Bonny Doon* having to carry top weight he started as first favourite, *Hoolet* ranking second in public estimation, while *Vandal* had many friends. The quartette got away to a beautiful start, the brown cutting out the running with *Hoolet* forcing him. On passing the stand the first pair were several lengths in front of *Crusader*, *Vandal* fourth. Down the dip no change took place, but, on ascending the hill, the weight began to tell on *Bonny Doon*; and in the back stretch the white pony was a length in front. Here *Vandal* made a rush,

passed *Crusader*, but struggled in vain to overhaul the leaders. At the trees it looked very much like *Bonny Doon's* race, as he had run level with *Hoolet*, and in this position the pair entered the straight, with *Vandal* pursuing them at the top of his speed a few lengths behind. Whip and spur, spur and whip, was the order, and the white pony again showed to the fore, this time not to be overhauled, though the brown made one more effort a hundred yards from home, but weight told and the game little pony had to succumb to the pony he beat on the first day. The handicapping for this race gave general satisfaction. Time 2 m. 47½ sec.

Vandal was sold before running for this race for \$300.

3.—THE NIPPON HANDICAP.

A handicap for all Japan Pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, \$5. Compulsory. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. Once round.

Mr J. Peel's *Ichi Roku* 10st 7lbs... 1
Mr Morrison's *Distemper* 10st 12lb... 2
Mr Pringle's *Planet* 10st 7lbs... 3
Mr Stevens' *Exile* 10st 3lbs... 0
Mr Fritz's *Fleur de Lys* 10st 0lb... 0

Distemper and *Planet* were the favourites for this race. The latter took the lead at the start, but going up the hill was overhauled by *Distemper*, and after a severe struggle was deprived of it by the "tartan" pony who was raced from the start to the finish. The straight was entered with *Distemper* some three lengths ahead of *Planet* and *Ichi Roku*, when the latter was seen to come with a rush, and eventually he defeated the "tartan" pony by two lengths. *Planet* an indifferent third. Time 2 m. 19½ secs.

4.—THE SCURRY STAKES.

For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Three furlongs.

Mr Morrison's *Braemar* 10st 8lbs... 1
Mr Savile Stuart's *Talisman* 10st 5lbs... 2
Mr Fritz's *Faust* 10st 5lbs... 3
Mr J. Peel's *Ichi Roku* 10st 6lbs... 0

After one false start the lot got away with *Braemar* in front and *Ichi Roku* last. This pony got off badly and then ran very wide, but was not far behind at the finish. *Braemar* was never reached by any of his competitors, and won in 46 seconds.

5.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION PLATE.

For all beaten China Ponies at the meeting; weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

Mr Savile Stuart's *Not Proven* 10st 8lbs... 1
Mr Savile Stuart's *Talisman* 10st 5lbs... 2
Mr Fritz's *Don Carlos* 10st 5lbs... 3

Mr. Savile Stuart declared best to win. *Talisman* led off at a great pace followed at a respectable distance by *Don Carlos*, *Not Proven* running a waiting race, till the straight was reached, when he took second place, and a few lengths from home went to the front, winning easily. Time 2 m. 44½.

6.—THE SOLACE CUP.

For all beaten Japan Ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Five furlongs.

Mr Morrison's *Disinfectant* 10st 2lbs... 1
Mr Pringle's *Planet* 10st 6lbs... 2
Mr Mason's *Silverspring* 10st 8lbs... 3

This was a very good race between the two black ponies, the "tartan" winning by a couple of lengths. Time 1 m. 22½ sec.

7.—THE SAYONARA STAKES.

A handicap for all Ponies. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing, when entries will be received. Winner of No. 2 (third day) excluded. Winner of the Nippon Handicap, 7lbs. extra. Winner of any other race after publication of the handicap, 3lbs. extra. Entrance, \$10. Once round.

Mr Morrison's *Braemar* 11st 6lbs... 1
Mr P. Kells' *Vandal* 10st 12lbs... 2
Mr Osborn's *Grey Friar* 11st 0lbs... 3
Mr Morrison's *Lintie* 11st 4lbs... 0
Mr Mason's *Liddesdale* 10st 12lbs... 0
Mr Savile's *Crusader* 10st 12lbs... 0

Six ponies came to the post for the Sayonara Stakes. After one false start the lot got away moderately well, *Liddesdale* getting the worst of it. *Braemar* took up the running, but *Grey Friar* soon deprived him of it. *Vandal* lay last until half way round, when he was set going and ran through his ponies but could not overhaul *Braemar* who had deprived the *Friar* of his leading position. Time 2 m. 15 sec.

8.—BETTOES' RACE.

CHINA PONIES.—Minimum weight 100 lbs. Once round.

Not Proven 1
Lintie 2
Faust 3
Grey Friar 0
Don Carlos 0
Wilhelm Tell 0
Talisman 0

Time 2.18½.

9.—BETTOES' RACE.

JAPAN PONIES.—Minimum weight 100 lbs. Five furlongs.

Disinfectant 1
Planet 2
Silverspring 3

Time 1m. 31sec.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. OF YOKOHAMA.

AUTUMN MEETING.

Tuesday, November 14th, 1877.

Owing to the inappropriate departures of mails and other causes, this meeting had not only to be postponed from the date originally fixed, but two days' sports had to be crowded into one. The weather was far from agreeable, a strong breeze, laden with dust, having set in from the South-West in the forenoon, and continuing during the day. However, the attendance of spectators was fairly good in the enclosure, and, as usual, outside the rails numbers of Japanese assembled to witness the competition. The very serviceable band of the *Tennessee*, thanks to the good-nature of the Admiral, Captain, and officers, was on the ground, and played during the intervals between the sports.

1.—100 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP.

Two Prizes. 1st Prize, "Chaa-sze's Cup."

1ST HEAT.

T. L. Boag 15 yards 1
R. Ward 10 " 0
C. P. Hall 6 " 0
A. T. Watson Scratch 0

Boag won this easily in $10\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

2ND HEAT.

Wm. Platt	12 yards	1
F. Walker	2 "	0
E. F. Kilby	6 "	0
H. J. Gorman	8 "	0

This event fell to Platt in $10\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

3RD HEAT.

H. Vincent	15 yards	1
A. J. Smith	11 "	2
R. Nègre	15 "	} 3
A. J. Clode	10 "	

2.—THROWING AT WICKETS.

One Prize.

Out of 36 throws the wicket was only taken once by C. P. Hall.

3.—150 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP.

Two Prizes. 1st Prize, "Ito Cup."

1ST HEAT.

C. P. Hall	12 yards	1
R. Nègre	15 "	2

Won easily by Hall. Time $15\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

2ND HEAT.

A. T. Watson	Scratch	} 1
F. Walker	3 yards	
W. Platt	10 "	

This was a splendid race, resulting in a dead heat between Watson and Walker, while Platt was only a foot behind. Time $15\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

3RD HEAT.

R. Ward	11 yards	1
E. F. Kilby	10 "	0

This was won by Ward in 16 seconds.

4.—GRIFFINS' RACE. 440 YARDS FLAT.

Open to Competitors who have never won a Race at a previous meeting of this Association. One Prize. Presented.

H. A. Vincent	1
T. R. H. McClatchie	2
T. L. Boag	0

Vincent got away with the lead and kept it all the way round, winning by a few yards in 62 seconds, McClatchie second.

5.—100 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP.

For Boys under 12 years of age. Entrance Free. Three Prizes. Presented.

1st heat won by Willie Vincent.
2nd " " Eddie Brooke.
3rd " " Von Hemert.
4th " " Arthur Edwards.

6.—440 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP.

Two Prizes. 1st Prize, "Spectators' Cup." Presented.

Nègre	1
Gorman	2
C. P. Hall	3
E. F. Kilby	0
J. J. Dare	0
A. J. Clode	0
Ward	0

Seven started, and got away on very even terms. The limit man ran very steadily, and was never headed, doing his distance in 58 seconds, 5 yards ahead of Gorman, who came in 5 or 6 yards ahead of C. P. Hall.

At the bottom of the stretch Ward spurred past his men, but putting it on too soon tailed off again at the top of the home stretch, when Gorman took up the running, and if he had put it on sooner, would no doubt have won, as he finished very strong. C. P. Hall might have reversed positions had he not left it till too late.

7.—THROWING THE HAMMER, 16 LBS.:

HANDICAP.

One Prize.

A. J. Smith	5 feet	1
R. Ward	8 "	2
H. J. Gorman	8 "	3

Smith won this with a throw of 88 feet 4 inches including his handicap, Ward being second with a throw of 85 feet 8 inches including his handicap.

8.—HURDLE RACE. 120 YARDS OVER TEN FLIGHTS: HANDICAP.

Two Prizes.

T. R. H. McClatchie	10 yards	1
T. Charlesworth	10 "	2
Watson	6 "	3
A. J. Smith	Scratch	0

This was a very good race and was won by McClatchie who took his leaps splendidly, Charlesworth a good second with Watson well up. Time 20 secs.

9.—LONG JUMP: HANDICAP.

One Prize.

A. J. Smith	2 feet	1
T. Charlesworth	18 inches	2
J. Hall	Scratch	3
A. T. Watson	"	0

Smith won this with a jump of 19 feet 3 inches, including his handicap. Charlesworth 19 ft. including his handicap, and Hall 18 ft. 9 in. from scratch.

10.—HALF MILE FLAT: HANDICAP.

Two Prizes. 1st Prize, "The Clerks' Cup."

F. Walker	Scratch	1
A. T. Watson	10 yards	2
A. J. Clode	80 "	0
Ward	15 "	0

Four started for this, and they all went very slowly, maintaining their positions for the first lap. After passing the winning post the limit man was seen to come back to his men, and at the top of the home stretch pulled himself together and for about 20 yards came down well, but Walker here put on one of the finest spurts we have seen on this ground, and with a rush passed all his men, and won easily in 2m. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., Watson a bad second, while Ward and Clode shut up about 60 yards from the tape.

11.—FINAL HEAT. 100 YARDS FLAT.

Platt	1
Boag	} 2
Vincent	

This was a capital race, resulting in a win for Platt by about six inches, Boag and Vincent running a dead heat. Time 10 seconds.

12.—HOP, STEP, AND JUMP: HANDICAP.

One Prize.

J. Hall	Scratch	1
T. Charlesworth	3 feet	2
T. L. Boag	8 "	0

Hall won, clearing 40 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches from scratch, Charlesworth clearing 40 feet 3 inches including his handicap.

13.—FINAL HEAT. 150 YARDS FLAT.

Walker	1
Hall	2
Ward	3
Watson	0

Walker came up well at the finish, and won a well contested race from Hall by about a foot in $15\frac{1}{4}$ seconds.

14.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

One Prize.

J. Hall	Scratch	1
A. J. Clode	2 yards	0
H. A. Vincent	10 "	0
H. J. Gorman	2 "	0
W. Platt	5 "	0
G. Hamilton	2 feet	0

This was won by J. Hall with a throw of 97 yards 2 feet, none of the others being near him.

15.—LADIES' PURSE. 600 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP.

Open to Members of the Association only. One Prize—"The Purse."

E. F. Kilby	Scratch	1
T. R. H. McClatchie	"	2
C. P. Hall	"	3
F. Walker behind scratch	60 yards	0
H. A. Vincent	12 yards	0
A. J. Smith	Scratch	0
A. T. Watson behind scratch	70 yards	0
J. J. Dare behind scratch	60 yds.	0
R. Nègre	12 "	0

The Ladies' Purse fell to Kilby after a good race with McClatchie, Hall being third. After the race the purse was presented to the fortunate winner, who replied as well as his exhausted wind would allow him; and then three cheers were given for the fair donor.

16.—HIGH JUMP: HANDICAP.

One Prize.

FINAL HEAT: 100 YARDS FLAT.

DEAD HEAT.

Vincent	1
Boag	2

Boag and Vincent, who ran a dead heat in the final heat of the 100 yards for second place, now contested for the second prize. Vincent won by five yards.

18.—ONE MILE FLAT: HANDICAP.

Two Prizes. 1st Prize, "Merchants' Cup."

F. Walker	Scratch	1
A. J. Clode	180 yards	2
T. R. H. McClatchie	150 "	0
A. J. Smith	200 "	0
A. T. Watson	40 "	0

After the first lap, Watson retired into the dressing-room. After the second Mr. McClatchie and Smith retired, leaving Clode and Walker to finish. Passing the dressing room the third time, Clode looked wistfully at it, but went past to the 300 yards' post and stopped, and let Walker pass him. Clode was then prevailed upon to proceed, and ran and walked in. Walker's time 5 m. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

19.—100 YARDS: (BOY'S RACE. FINAL HEAT.)

Vincent	1
Edwards	2
Brooke	3

Little Vincent soon shook off his competitors and won with plenty to spare.

20.—POLE JUMP: HANDICAP.

G. Charlesworth	6 inches	1
A. J. Smith	Scratch	2

The jumping was very good, Charlesworth with his handicap being a good match for Smith, eventually winning with a leap of 8 feet 1 inch, which, with his handicap, made 8 feet 7 inches. Smith cleared 8 feet 6 inches, and then had the bar put up to nine feet, which he failed to clear.

21.—CONSOLATION. ONCE ROUND.

For all who have started, but not won a prize at this meeting. One Prize. Presented by the winners at this meeting.

Ward	1
Gorman	0
Dare	0

This was an easy win for Ward, Dare only running as far as the dressing room, and Gorman giving in soon after.

22.—STEEPLE CHASE: HANDICAP.

Three Prizes. 1st Prize, Double-barrelled Gun. Presented by Lieut. Fagan, R.M.L.I.

H. J. Gorman	1
E. F. Kilby	2
R. Ward	0

Only three faced the starter for this event, Gorman coming to the water-jump first, which he cleared in good style. Kilby and Ward took the water like ducks, but soon scrambled on the bank and made tracks after Gorman. Clambering up the hill, the competitors tailed off, reaching the top at somewhat lengthy intervals, Gorman still keeping a strong lead. Ward lost his way somehow, and came down the wrong way. Gorman cleared the second water-jump, and also took the third jump, and then, finding his competitors had not made their appearance, subsided into a walk, and clambered up and down the next hill coming to the last water leap in 13 m. 38 secs.

As Messrs. Hamilton and J. J. Dare had laid the paper for this event, they accompanied the field to see that all went the course.

ON THE REVISION OF THE TREATIES.

No. 4.

(From the *Kinji Hiron* of the 28th Oct.)

We have already in our last issue fully given our explanations of what we think the reasons why the empire of Japan has not forfeited its power as an independent country, and why the convention should be ended. It is indeed great credit for a country to have equal jurisdiction with foreign countries. But if one power has not irresponsible judicial control in its own boundaries, and right of levying such taxes and duties as it may please, its equal sovereign rights are of no value to it. So it is just to say that, as long as these two rights, that of judicial control, and of irresponsible taxation, are withheld, its independence exists only in name.

Every independent country has its own codes. Any man, living permanently or temporarily in such country must obey its laws. (Foreign Ministers, Legation Grounds and men-of-war only can claim extra-territorial jurisdiction.) As our readers are aware of this latter matter, which is familiar to all who know international law, it is unnecessary to say more on that subject. But in regard to the question of jurisdiction generally over foreign residents, which is the most important concern to all parties to our international treaties, we think it advisable to express an opinion.

If justice is badly administered, injury is done to the people, freedom is impossible, and no security for life or property exists. As our treaties with foreign countries have been unjustly arranged, the laws of our land cannot control any foreign residents. This is a perversion of justice. The convention provides that foreigners, "who may commit any crime against Japanese subjects or subjects of any other

nation shall be brought before the Consular Courts of their own nation, and judged according to the laws of their country; and that Japanese subjects who may commit any crime against foreigners shall be brought before the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese laws."

Foreigners in Japan have often acted unlawfully against our people, who have brought them before their own authorities; who both investigated the charges and executed judgment with partiality. We have several times observed the bias of their judgments, as our countrymen well know. But we are obliged to put up with such judgments as are rendered. Is this not indeed lamentable?

Contrary to the practice which prevails in Japan our subjects in any foreign countries are compelled to obey the laws of that country; so, if a Japanese acted illegally in England, he would be arrested by the British authorities, and examined and sentenced in their Courts. This is not only the case with Japanese. People of the French, American, and other nations are treated in a like way, just as Englishmen in those countries must obey their laws, thus maintaining the equality of international rights. But it is not so with our country. Foreigners rule themselves here to their own advantage on the one hand, and bring our people in their countries under their own laws on the other. It is only right and reasonable that so long as foreigners in Japan do not obey our laws, we should not be subject to their laws in their lands. An article in our treaty with China says: "As the laws of the two countries, (Japan and China) differ, the subjects of each shall be under the jurisdiction of their own laws &c. &c." This is not quite as it should be; but is in no way injurious to the rights of either as a sovereign power. We should much like to see this adduced to other foreign governments. Our people in foreign countries should not be subject to their laws. If they do wrong, they should be handed over to our officials; and no foreign tribunal should interfere in their trial and sentence.

If foreigners obstinately oppose our desire for a revision of the conventions with the Western powers, we shall be obliged to do as they do. Some may say:—"Your opinions are right as far as regards the conventions at the present time; but, considering the epoch at which the treaties were made between us and foreigners, our laws were too severe for the latter to be subject to; and even our own countrymen, who were accustomed to live under such an oppressive form of government, could sometimes not endure them. If free people, living under such a government as a limited monarchy, heard of the severity of our punishments, they would tremble with fear, and we could not oblige them to be subject to our laws. The treaty with Corea, which was completed last year, also contains an extraterritoriality clause. A convention between civilized and uncivilized nations must necessarily contain such an article for the protection of the former." This is partly right. But a great difference exists between the Tokugawa government in the year of Ansei (1853) and the Mikado's government in the 10th year of Meiji (1877), when the use of torture has been abolished both in criminal and civil processes. Appeal is allowed, and judgment must be given on the evidence. What excuse is there now for the fear of foreigners to be subject to our laws? In other parts of the world they would not have a word to reply to us. So we say that as long as foreigners, residing in our country, are not subject to our laws, so long Japanese, residing in their countries, should not submit to their

laws. In commencing the work of revision of the treaties with foreign countries, our first object must be what we have said above; and the second to secure that each person shall submit to the laws of the country in which he lives. So long as our judicial rights are not accorded to us, so long also shall we be deprived of our right of levying taxes and duties on goods coming from the foreigner. We will continue this subject in a future issue.

SILK-WORMS' EGG CARDS.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 2nd Nov.)

Our readers will acknowledge the sad and unsatisfactory condition this year of the trade in *cartons* in Yokohama, to which we have already alluded in our paper. What is the idea of our readers? As we stated in our paper on the 26th ultimo, (in an article which was translated in the *Japan Gazette* of the 30th October) numbers of the collectors of silk-worms' egg cards have become bankrupt and have reason to assert that the manufacture of *cartons* has injured other branches of mercantile business. Such an unsatisfactory state of trade was caused partly by the desire of the card dealers to make a large fortune in a moment, and to recover their losses of previous years; but the annual defeat of their enterprise was also in part, and indeed nearly altogether, brought about by the folly of the manufacturers and dealers, who take no heed of how to make their trade progressive. How inconsiderate is their conduct.

Our dealers have been totally beaten in this trade of cards from year to year. What measures they have taken to recover their losses have been of no sort of benefit to them; but have on the contrary augmented their misfortunes, for they strive to fight their way out of a position of disaster without considering the origin of their misfortune. At present, it has been decided at their meeting in Yokohama that, following the former bad precedent of destroying numbers of *cartons* by fire, a certain number shall be thrown into the sea this year. This decision was formed without due consideration of what would be beneficial and what a loss in connection with their merchandize. So before the oiled ink of the stamps which they had affixed to their convention was dry, a new question arose among them and their agreement was broken. They are again free to sell their cards at any price they can get. In view of the present depressed condition of this commerce which goes from worse to worse year by year, it is important for the authorities to consider whether they will, by enactment limit the number of *cartons* to be manufactured each year or will leave the manufacturers free to produce what they please and so hasten their own ruin. Secret aid given the dealers in no way advances their trade. Some years past the government interfered, and set a limit on the number of cards to be manufactured. But this measure was soon subverted by foreigners, and people were again allowed to manufacture any number they chose. Rumour has it that, when a million of *cartons* were set on fire on the Umechi (Swamp) Yokohama, in the 7th year of Meiji (1873), the government paid a large amount of money to compensate the owners for their loss. We have no evidence to make us sure that the rumour is true; but neither can it be proved untrue. Since the 8th year of Meiji (1874) rules were agreed to among the manufacturers, with whom the government still interfered more or less. In the season of the following year, three large merchants in Tokio and Yokohama came to the generous

resolution to lend money to the owners of *cartons*, in order to keep up a proper price in spite of foreign dealers. This is said to have been sanctioned by the government who are further asserted to have advanced the money for the loan. This seems to be true. So, indeed! The government would appear to have no regard for the prosperity or decline of business in *cartons*; yet the authorities aid the dealers secretly and indirectly in their business: Thus manufacturers and their agents become careless of dulness in their trade relying as they do upon government aid. The favour shown them by the government is the cause of the stagnation of their commerce.

As we have said above, the annual trade in *cartons* not only produces no profit, but even injures many branches of other business. It might even be best to prohibit the export of *cartons* altogether. The producers of this merchandise are well skilled in the manufacture of silk, which has much more importance and brings far greater benefit to Japan. No foreigners could oblige our government to permit the export of cards, so long as we are an independent nation; and the Italian dealers could not send a fleet of war vessels to Yokohama. But if trade with treaty countries should be injured by the prohibition, the government have only to purchase the *cartons*, or to receive them in payment of taxes, and then to send a certain number of them to the Western powers. In this case, foreigners could find no cause to murmur against the government. But to those people who say that the government cannot prohibit by law the export of *cartons*, and that the authorities have no right to purchase them and send them to Europe, we reply that it is equally wrong to interfere in the business by aid, direct or indirect. Government help is at present all that the dealers have to rely upon. What say our learned men about this?

HOW TO MEET EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

(From the *Kinji Hiron* of the 3rd November.)

We argued in our issue No. 87, that when extraordinary difficulties in regard to national finance occur, special measures must be resorted to for their removal, irrespective of existing laws and regulations. (A translation of the article referred to was published in the *Japan Gazette* of the 20th October under the above heading.) According to present circumstances, raising a domestic or foreign loan, the increase of paper money, and the impost of new taxes and duties, would cause much more injury, comparatively, to the country than they would produce benefit. And we go so far as to say that the establishment of a representative assembly, now the thing most popularly desired, might perhaps effect no good. "How?" say you. "Do you not wish for a representative assembly?" This is not our meaning. What we have said above means only that we must perfect some system wherewith we may be able to cope with financial difficulties, without considering whether the government found such an assembly or not.

What is that system? It is only one of extraordinary economy. In a country, whose productions and manufactures are progressive and prosperous, and monetary embarrassment occurs after a long war at home or abroad, it is unnecessary to endeavour to become free from it by economy. This is because productions, manufactures, and other important industries, are sufficient to indemnify the loss in the course of a few years. We will cite an example. In 1870 the Prussians besieged Paris,

and the French paid 5,000,000,000 francs as the price of a treaty of peace. Besides, they had expended an extraordinary sum of money during the war. Since the reign of Louis XVI, several civil wars have raged in France, and the national debt was increased from year to year. Notwithstanding this, troops were sent out to foreign countries to take the field while civil strife continued at home. Great must have been the financial difficulties of the nation. But, at the present time, France is one of the wealthiest countries in the world. According to what we have recently heard, one bank in France possesses a capital of 757,000,000 francs. No other bank in the world has such a large capital. The debt of the country, after protracted struggles at home and abroad, amounted to 7,000,000,000 francs; but wise measures have been adopted to repay this gradually, and it may not be a very difficult matter to liquidate it all in a few years. What has caused the release of France from her financial troubles? Simply and solely fertility in production and progressive manufactures on the one side, and the industry and energy of the French people on the other.

Turning now to the present position of our own countrymen, we ask:—do they possess sufficient energy to remove the difficulties, in the way of a successful financial policy, arising from the war, by making their productions and manufactures progressive and prosperous like those of the French? Silk-worms' egg cards, which were once in the first class of our industries, made a great advance by the industry of their producers and the protection of the Government. But others have not improved at all; and though the Government should induce our people to devote all their attention to manufactures and arts, yet no good result would be wrought within ten years. So, taking into account the condition both of our countrymen and country at present, we find, as we have said, that the best way to refill the empty treasury is simply to practise an extraordinary economy. We can think of no other means whereby to recoup recent expenditure.

What do we mean by the said economy? Merely to endeavour to forego the use of imports, as much as possible. Men and women of high and low class are anxious to adopt the customs and manners of Western nations. Everything in common use—houses, dresses, and furniture—is imported. A man is going to furnish a room. He hangs up maps from England. He dresses in clothes of the American style, and puts on a hat from France, and shoes from Russia. And so it is with women, who dress in European style. Men and women of higher rank than those of the middle classes love foreign customs and use imported wares. Having heard that the Chinese Legation in London, which has recently been built, is constructed altogether in Chinese style, we felt real emotion; and we even believe that some of our own people could have sympathized with us.

The great discrepancy between exports and imports has, of course, its origin for the most part in the unsatisfactory condition of our productions and manufactures. But the peculiar character of our people, who are fond of novelties, and who use imports through the entire country, has partially increased the deficiency of exports. If we were to employ only the most important of foreign things, such as books and machinery, the value of imports would not exceed that of exports. Some person may say that Japanese wares are not so convenient as foreign ones. He is quite right; but will he prefer the comfort of one man to the welfare of the whole country? Will he choose a temporary convenience at the expense

of embarrassment for hundreds of years? It is very agreeable to us to eat foreign cooked dishes from a table, and to drink foreign liquors while seated in a chair. But these comforts will soon cause much injury to trade, and bring indirectly destitution upon the country. The *andon* (Japanese lamp) is not so luminous as a foreign lamp, and the *kasa* of oil paper is more inconvenient than a European umbrella. These Japanese articles are indeed very inconvenient. But such inconveniences will bring about an equality between the exports and imports after a number of years. It is no sign of civilization to build palaces and houses in British style, and to dress in clothes of American fashion, as long as we do not shake off that slavish and low nature, which is the most famous production of Eastern countries. To do thus is to be like a man who covers his dirty body with brocade. Such a one would only make foreigners laugh at him.

Now, as we desire that our people shall not make use of imported goods, we earnestly hope that the government authorities will set the example. If they would use no foreign articles, other people would soon imitate them, because it is the character of our countrymen always to follow the example given by those in power.

Our writers have repeatedly argued that splendid constructions should not be built at present; and there is no necessity for us to dwell on the subject here. But when we are obliged to build such important edifices as Government offices and schools, they should be constructed in Japanese style, and furnished with Japanese furniture. It is quite unnecessary to attempt to surprise visitors to the country by magnificent buildings. Thus, a great reduction in the demand for foreign articles will conduce to equality between exports and imports; and the amount of 8,350,000 yen, which has poured out annually into foreign countries during the past eight years, will remain at home. All the expenses incurred in the suppression of the recent Kagoshima insurrection, which we estimate at 63,000,000 yen (the national income for one year), will thus be defrayed within ten years. Besides this the Government should act with special economy in all respects, and encourage their people to improve native productions and manufactures. Would they do so, difficulties of finance would not be a source of much trouble to them after a few years' time.

COMPARISON BETWEEN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 7th Nov.)

The table of exports from and imports to the ports in Japan for the year between 1st July of the 9th and 30th June of the 10th year of Meiji, has been compiled and published by the taxation section of the Finance Department, according to annual custom. Those who read the table can easily see what was the extent of exports and imports for the 9th year of Meiji. As we noticed in our supplement on the 2nd instant, the value of exports for the said year amounted to yen 27,503,457.73.8, and that of the imports to yen 25,121,899.88.2. The former exceeded the latter by yen 2,381,559.85.5. This was the actual profit, produced by trade. When the silk trade was in a prosperous condition, and the price was high, during June and July last year, we supposed that the value of the exports that year would exceed the imports by a considerable sum, which would be enough to make up for the loss which we have suffered from year to year. But, according to the table, the

exports last year exceeded only by one-tenth the imports. Last year the exports were extraordinarily large, while imports were of the average value. Even in such a case, the exports not exceeding by more than one-tenth the imports, how can we thereby make up the deficiency of a year in which the imports may be extravagantly large? From this we are able to judge that foreign articles, imported yearly, are too numerous. According to the reports of the Kansho-kioku, (Board of Trade) published since July last exports were of the value of 2,034,348.21.1 yen during that month, and the imports 2,637,075.80.0 yen. The exports, during the following month, were 1,704,499.83.4 yen and the imports 2,547,533.10.3 yen. Thus imports, during two months only, exceeded by 1,445,760.85.8 yen the value of the articles sent out of the country. We do not yet know the comparative values of the exports and imports for September and October. But, judging by the returns for July and August, we have a right to suppose that the imports, during the four months, July, August, September, and October, amounted to 2,381,559 yen, more than our productions during all the twelve months of last year. If this be right, the value of imports for the current year (from July of the 10th to June of the 11th year of Meiji) will greatly exceed the exports.

Fortunately for us, the crop of silk was very small in Europe last year, and that alone caused our exports to exceed the imports. If such had not been the case we should certainly have suffered much in trade, because, out of the entire value (27,503,457 yen) of the exports last year, silk figured for 14,016,039 yen, or more than half the total amount, including the value of cotton and other threads. Of the other exports tea was worth 5,013,410 yen, *carbons* reached 1,902,270 yen, awabi, sea-weed and other sundries 1,219,028 yen, copper and other metals 428,113 yen, mushrooms 327,864 yen, medicines 224,783 yen, (of which ginseng 19,249 yen) wax 222,100 yen, coals 185,724 yen, crude camphor 176,706 yen, lacquered things 154,032 yen, tobacco 141,732 yen, and fans 127,151 yen. About 150 kinds of goods altogether were exported.

The most valuable of the imports are as under:—Cotton cloth (muslin, &c., &c.) 6,074,143 yen, cotton yarn, 4,155,665 yen, woollen cloth 3,794,433 yen, sugar 2,839,531 yen, flannel &c. 633,106 yen, iron 648,041 yen, kerosine oil 386,515 yen, watches and clocks 291,589 yen, liquors 260,605 yen, medicines 248,249 yen, silks 163,477 yen, blankets 163,445 yen, meal 117,362 yen. About 420 kinds of merchandize in all are imported.

Thus it may be seen that the value of the cotton yarn and two or three other things imported, equals our export of silk; and our readers must acknowledge the deficiency between the exports and imports, from this comparison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE than one of our readers may probably be interested in some news direct from Acheen, in Sumatra, where war between the Dutch and the Acheenese is still waging. By last mail we received, from a correspondent on board one of the transports chartered by the Dutch Government, a letter from which we extract the following:—

At Samalangan we have been lying for nearly a month with a number of troops on board. A fleet of 17 ships, including 10 men-of-war arrived here on the 10th; and after shelling the woods lining the beach for

several hours, about 1,000 soldiers landed or rather were capsized on the beach, there being a heavy sea. They met no opposition that day. The woods lining the beach extend inland about 300 yards, and, beyond, you find a fine open plain. On this plain the troops encamped for the night, close to the wood. About midnight we were all roused by yelling, and shouting, and the rapid firing of rifles. Daylight brought the news that the Dutch had been surprised in their bivouac by the Acheenese, who jumped by hundreds into the camp. I could not find out how many were killed, but I observed that it took nearly all day to bury the dead. The Dutch then retreated to the beach and intrenched themselves behind trees which they cut down. Since that time there has not been very great progress made.

Samalangan is the place whence nearly all the fighting men are drawn for the Acheenese.

As the gunboats were shelling the coast, I noticed a number of Acheenese sitting on the beach. They were evidently marked by one gunboat, as she threw a large shell, which burst immediately over their heads. I watched them particularly through the glass, but not a soul of them stirred an inch. There is no mistake, they really are brave fellows, and, were they armed as well as the Dutch, I am afraid that the latter would have to fight with redoubled energy.

WE are given to understand that the Government have decided to grant a site on which to erect a foreign hospital for infectious diseases. The terms on which the concession is made do not seem to have yet been definitely settled; but the probable location of the new building will be near that occupied by the kerosene godown at Nakamura.

At 2.15 A.M. on the 31st ultimo there was a smart shock of earthquake which lasted about twenty-five seconds.

SOME gentlemen have started a subscription list in aid of the funds of the General Hospital, and we are glad to see their scheme, which is an excellently devised one, well supported. They propose to collect from all residents willing to pay the small monthly contribution of fifty cents, a sum which, while very lightly felt by individual subscribers, will, from the number of contributions already promised, secure a fair revenue to the most useful of our local institutions.

AN inquest has been held at Hiogo on the body of George Haines, the locomotive engineer who died on the 27th from the injuries received, in the collision of the 1st ultimo, on the Hiogo-Osaka Railway. The Jury returned a verdict that deceased "came to his death through injuries received in the late Railway accident on the night of the 1st October, but through whose fault the accident was caused no evidence has been brought before them to shew."

THE American Steamer *Courier* left Yokohama on the 16th June last for Petropaulovski and parts of the Okhotsk Sea. On the *Courier* arriving at the port of Okhotsk, on or about September 1st, the natives reported having seen a steamer a day or two before about fifteen miles to the north. She had been abandoned by her crew and was drifting on her beam ends: the mainmast was broken, though her funnel was standing. The side ports were open, so that it was quite possible to see through the ship: the boats were all gone, the

surmise being that the crew had left in them. A few days after this had been reported to the Captain of the *Courier*, a party of natives, among whom was one European, arrived at Okhotsk, from a place called Yamskay, about 250 miles further north. The European turned out to be a German, a trader in furs &c., who reported that he had seen a steamer, some ten days before it was seen by the natives at Okhotsk, off Yamskay, and his description tallied in every particular with the account given by the natives of Okhotsk. The supposition is that the steamer had met with heavy weather and been abandoned in the Pacific, and drifted to where she was seen: otherwise it is difficult to account for her being in that latitude, as it is a most unusual part for steamers to be in. Had a sailing vessel been in question, it might reasonably have been supposed to be a whaler. The *Courier* left that part of the world without having ascertained any further particulars concerning this ocean wanderer; but, doubtless, further tidings concerning her will come to hand unless she went to the bottom in some heavy weather which occurred shortly after she was seen. From the direction in which she was drifting, it is possible she might bring up on the North end of Sakhalin, or on the coast of the mainland South of Okhotsk.

A CART-LOAD of empty bottles, champagne and other, with labels in a perfect state of preservation, was observed crossing the Maedabashi recently, bound no doubt to the store of one of those numerous marine store-dealers who dwell on the Creek side. What becomes of the numerous wine and beer bottles emptied and discarded by foreigners might be worth inquiring. It is far from improbable that those whose labels are bright and clean may be refilled, recorked, and recapsuled in Tokio, whence they may find their way to the retail stores of Homura and the Homura Road. Of course no foreign resident every buys wine or beer, or spirits in these regions (this is sarcastic); but it would be a pity that the guileless native who is fostering foreign tastes should have to drink mere locally concocted beverage while he thinks he is quaffing Moët et Chandon, Chambertin, Clos Vougeot, Bass, or Hennessy. In the cause of those "who are ready to perish," of the would be refined native who may be poisoned while honestly and religiously endeavouring to rise to a higher state by the cultivation of his palate, we implore those who empty bottles to complete a good work by defacing the labels. In this we are but repeating a request which in many instances is made by the labels themselves.

ON the arrival of the steamer *Dragon* at Vladivostok, about three weeks ago, the master reported that during the voyage from Nagasaki to that port, the chief engineer was missing; and it was supposed that he had jumped overboard. An enquiry was held on the *Dragon* arriving at Hakodate, there being no English Consul at Vladivostok, and from the statements of the master and the owner it was concluded that the man jumped overboard while in a condition of temporary insanity.

PART of the sea-damaged rice ex *Annie W. Weston* was sold on the 6th instant, at public auction by Mr. F. A. Cope and Mr. H. Becker, and realized better prices than were anticipated. The worst lots fetched from 77½ to 85 cents per bag, and the least damaged from \$1.15 to \$1.61.

A GENTLEMAN recently returned from the coast of Kamtchatka, says that a violent eruption of a volcano* which he estimates at about 18,000 feet high, in the neighbourhood of lower Kamtchatka, has taken place. The ground vibrated, off and on, for a period of four days. Under the foot of the mountain is a village containing about 500 inhabitants, but whether they have sustained any serious injury by the convulsion is not known by our informant.

In re IWASAKI YATARO v. CAPTAIN P. H. COLOMB, R.N., the hearing of a motion for striking out the cause from the hearing list was, on the 6th instant, upon the application of Mr. Dickins for the defendant, and with the consent of Mr. Ness for the plaintiff, adjourned *sine die*; and the hearing of the cause, which had been fixed for the 13th instant, was, upon the application of Mr. Ness, postponed until 1st April, 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

[We have received the subjoined letter with request to publish it. Ed. J. G.]

U. S. Steamer *Alert*, 3rd Rate.
Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 8th, 1877.

To the citizens and the Ship's Company of the *Tennessee*, and to all whom it may concern.

Messrs.:—Perhaps some of your many readers would like to know of the little boat race, which took place between the gigs of the U. S. flag ship *Tennessee* and this vessel at Hakodate, in the latter part of last September.

Very likely the public have been deceived by the way it has been represented to them, by the men of the big ship *Tennessee*, who have had a month to circulate their own version of the affair without contradiction. Knowing from past affairs, in and about this port, that the *Tennessees* considered themselves (A. No. 1) and unconquerable, we had the audacity (so to speak) to challenge them to a passage of oars, this giving them the right to name the day, length, and shape of course.

When we (*Alerts*) challenged them, the coxswain of the big junk asked what sort of a man was steering our boat. We answered him, "a German." This seemed to tickle him, for he said, "that's just the man I want, for I can outwit him, for he is only a lubber."

And this same man, that made these remarks about one of the *Alerts*, that never done him, or his shipmates an injury, has the audacity to say he acts on the square, which shows how far the same man goes on the square. He, the *Tennessee's* coxswain, immediately showed us square 1st. The course was laid out in a triangle. One of his great points lies in turning a sharp corner, and he supposed our Dutchman (coxswain) did not know a corner from a barrel of sour-kraut. That is where he made a mistake (on square 1st) for at the start both boats were pretty even, until they came close to the light-ship, when the coxswain of our ship let the *Tennessees* go ahead about a boat's length. Then we shot in between the *Tennessee's* gig and the light-ship. When the coxswain of the big ship saw he was outwitted in his own game, he sung out, "A foul!" But it wouldn't go down; for the

judges said, "Go ahead, there is no foul!" So both boats kept on their course. So at square 2nd, or at the second turning point, a dingey was anchored head and stern, with a boy to tend the line: that is to say, when our boat came up to this boat, the boy hauled the dingey up, thereby making two boats' lengths more for us to pull before we rounded her. As soon as we rounded her, the boy let go all the slack line, and ran to the other end of the boat and hauled in on the other line, thereby giving the *Tennessees* a gain of a length and giving her a straight course to our ship.

I here give you a diagram* of the course between the two boats.

This boy was well drilled, and carried out his part of the programme faithfully, but unfortunately we were so far ahead, that square 2nd, availed them naught. Our boat came in twenty seconds before they had the pleasure to pass the winning line. Now as their squares have proved useless, they can think of nothing else but to claim a foul at the first turning point. How absurd after continuing a race to the close, and after the judges had decided in our favor, and that there was no foul. And after all their squares! Poor boys!

They spend their time in writing gingerbread poetry to abuse and ridicule us.

The trip to Hakodate for them was to escape a contagion. Seems to us they received something which makes them feel worse than a spell of sickness.

Since the *Tennessee's* coxswain goes by the appellation of "Tail Block," we will give ourselves the cognomen of

"LEADING BLOCK."

THE Hiogo News of the 31st October has some comments upon the secrecy with which the inquiry instituted by Japanese officials into the accident which occurred on the 1st of that month on the Hiogo-Kobe line has been conducted. It complains, further, that no light has been thrown upon the occurrence by the Coroner's inquest held on the body of Haines, the engine-driver whose death resulted from the accident. "No witness appears to have been summoned, and putting aside the medical testimony and the identification, the only witness examined was Mr. Page, Traffic Manager of the line, and if he had anything to tell he did not tell it." Several assertions have been made, but none appear to have been authenticated, as to the deceased having started without orders, an imputation which he repeatedly denied before his death; about the other drivers being imperfectly instructed as to the special trains they might expect to meet; and other instances of neglect which would appear to point to mismanagement somewhere. Among the witnesses, whose attendance one would think might have been easily procured and whose testimony was very necessary, were the locomotive superintendent, and the driver of the ordinary train from Osaka, which followed Haines' train at an interval of only ten minutes, and who, it was said, being ordered at Nishinomiya to proceed, refused, thereby escaping running into the wreck, only because he happened to know that the engine drawing the up train which was due had not passed him. Our contemporary concludes thus:—

"Under the circumstances the jury could do nothing but what they did—return an open verdict that the man was killed by an accident on the railway, how caused there was no evidence before them to shew. The Jury were very much dissatisfied, and though we believe that

in English law an inquest cannot be re-opened for further evidence, an investigation can be held before a magistrate—in this case presumably the consul—to make enquiry concerning the circumstances. This may very probably be demanded, and we most sincerely hope that such may be the case, both for the sake of clearing away any shadow which it may be sought to fling upon the dead man's memory, and for the protection of other British subjects engaged in the Railway Service."

THE barracks at Gofuka Bashi, where were stationed the Tokio chindai, and Dai San battalions, have been destroyed by fire, caused by an accident to a lamp.

MR. Von Weckerlin, Minister for the Netherlands, has returned to Europe. During his absence he will be represented at the Court of the Mikado by H. E. Sir Harry S. Parkes.

THE body of the late Sister St. Donation was committed to the earth on the 7th inst. with the imposing ceremonies of her creed. The funeral procession was a modest but touching one. Two priests preceded the hearse, which was followed by the sisters of the convent of the Holy Infant Jesus. After them trooped a crowd of the children to whose care and education the latter years of the brief life of the deceased had been devoted, and who will mourn their teacher and friend with a sorrow none the less sincere that it is felt by childish hearts, which as yet have known no poignant griefs.

If cholera cannot be pronounced altogether extinct in Yokohama, yet it is so rapidly diminishing that it bids fair soon to be nothing more than an unpleasant memory.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *N. O. Daily News* says that Mr. Lay, who has been experimenting at Taku with his torpedoes before some Chinese officials, is about to take his invention to Japan for further experiments, as the Chinese Government do not intend to purchase it. The Lay torpedo is described as "an iron 'cigar shaped' boat, submerged some four-fifths of its diameter below the surface of the water. It is about 2 feet in diameter and 24 feet long. The motive power is carbonic acid gas, confined at a pressure of 6,000 lbs. to the square inch: it is stopped, steered, and fired, by an electric current which communicates with the torpedo by means of a triple cable payed out behind it." It has "travelled through the water at the rate of about nine knots an hour, and seemed well under control except at a certain time when the steering gear evidently became faulty. It carries a charge of 100 lbs. of dynamite, or any other explosive selected. The operator steers it by means of two short sighting poles carrying flags, placed on its deck or upper part."

THE 7th inst. was an unusually gala day in Tokio. Besides the balloon ascents in the presence of the Emperor at the Kaigunsho, the meeting of the annual Shokonsha horse-races was held at Kudan.

The fact that the Emperor would be present at the Kaigunsho attracted, from early morning a vast concourse of people, on and around the parade ground. It was intended to have sent up two balloons—one inflated with coal-gas, and the other with hydrogen—and for several days beforehand the most complete preparations had been made under the direction of the naval authorities. The Emperor arrived on the scene at half-past ten, and proceeded to take his place, not in the Imperial

* There are about fourteen volcanoes in the peninsula, the most remarkable of which, Plutcheoski, is 16,000 feet high. This mountain recently only emitted smoke and embers; but in former times, eruptions used to take place every seven or eight years. Probably it is now once more in eruption, and is the volcano seen by the gentleman who brings us this intelligence.

* Impossible to reproduce it here.

stand which had been erected for him on the ground itself, but in the reception room over the portico of the college. The proceedings commenced with an attempted ascent of the balloon filled with coal-gas. This, however, proved a failure, owing to the rending of the balloon itself. The efforts of the authorities were next directed to the remaining balloon, inflated with hydrogen, and resulted in an entire success. The balloon, attached to a rope, rose to a height of about two hundred yards, and drifted gradually away to the north. After having been kept there for some time, allowing the Emperor and the assembled people to have a fine view of it, the rope was cut and the balloon sailed away and was soon lost to sight. The proceedings then terminated, and at three o'clock nothing more was left of the immense throng of an hour before, but a few coolies bearing away the debris of the stands, and the children carrying off the flowers from the garlands which had decorated them.

The proceedings of this, the first day at the Shokonsha temple were precisely the same, with the exception of the absence of fire-works, as on previous occasions, and they are so well known to our readers that we need not make further mention of them.

THE Australian telegraph line is out of order. Communication between Banjoewang and Port Darwin is interrupted.

PROFESSOR Wm. Wheeler's suggestion, contained in his meteorological report appended to the First Annual Report of Sapporo Agricultural College, which we had the pleasure to review the other day, that a station for observations be established at some point near the extreme Eastern or North-Eastern coast, deserves commendation. Some time since we had occasion to notice a remark, emanating, we believe, from Mr. Joyner, on the peculiar facilities afforded by this country for simultaneous meteorological and seismic observations, with a view to investigating into what connection exists between atmospheric influences and terrestrial perturbations. We think we are right in stating that the Government are in possession already of several valuable and complete sets of instruments. Mr. Wheeler says that a duplicate set belonging to the Kaitakushi is now in Sapporo. The selection of suitable sites for observatories should, one would think, be a matter of comparatively little difficulty.

THE same writer says:—"Connected with a fertile soil, abundant forests of valuable timber, and extensive mineral resources, there could be no better advertisement to invite enterprising settlers and capitalists to Yesso, than the assurance of a climate favorable to the highest excellence of her future agriculture, and promising pleasant, healthful, homes to all her people." This is quite true, and there appears to be ample ground for the belief that the natural resources of the fertile and beautiful island of Hokkaido are as rich as they are, hitherto, undeveloped. The setting on foot, and starting from a substantial basis, of large and remunerative private enterprises, whether mining, manufacturing, agricultural or pastoral, demands extensive capital; and it is needless to say that much private unemployed capital is not to be found in Japan. Hence, the most politic course to be pursued by the Government would be to invite and encourage in every possible way the introduction of money, to be employed in industrial pursuits, from abroad. Circumstances and reasons, the gravity of which we can fully understand and make every proper allowance for, have, so far, prevented their adoption of a policy which they

must see would be to the ultimate benefit, both social and commercial, of the whole country. When the richly timbered, and pastoral districts of Yesso, when its mines and other resources, are open to development by foreign enterprise backed by foreign gold, then that island may safely look forward to a prosperous future. We are afraid that without external assistance its prosperity will be rather remote.

THE season of fires in the capital may now be said to have fairly commenced. Only the other day we had to record a conflagration in the barracks at Gofuku-bashi, and now again the news comes to us of another, and a more serious one in its results, to the inhabitants of the district destroyed.

On the 9th instant, at 7 p. m., a fire broke out in an oil-shop at Shinagawa. The weather was perfectly calm at the time, yet notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, who were quickly on the spot, the flames spread rapidly; nor could they be got under before some two hundred and fifty houses, covering a distance of about two *cho*, had been burnt to the ground.

The conflagration was caused, as is so often now the case, by an accident to a kerosine lamp. Many houses of public resort were among those destroyed, and, as these usually contain a large number of inmates, the suffering entailed will be far greater than results from fires in any ordinary quarter of the city.

It is stated that an old man and a child were burnt to death.

WE have received, what we are sorry to say is, an imperfect copy of the Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Imperial Mint, Osaka, Japan, for the year ending 30th June, 1877. The complete pamphlet only contains twenty-five pages; and the very heart, pages 11 to 18 inclusive, have been omitted by some accident or negligence apparently in the binding of the copy sent to us.

THE silk market has again recovered in a very perceptible manner, and a rise of thirty dollars has taken place during the past three days in the various kinds and qualities. Transactions have been very considerable since the commencement of the week, and have reached the figure of 1,900 Japanese bales.

In silk-worms' egg cards some further purchases have been made; but, nevertheless, we may consider the market nearly closed. The native journals say that the throwing into the sea of a certain quantity of those seven-tenths of the entire production which were condemned to destruction has commenced; but there seems to be an evident unwillingness on the part of many holders thus to sacrifice their goods.—*Echo du Japon*

AT Mr. Becker's recent auction of real estate, No. 23 Bluff fetched \$2,050, and No. 219A Bluff was knocked down at \$950.

WE have received a letter, bearing the signature "Fair Play," with whose proposition that the acquittal in H. B. M.'s Court of the Malay Suliman, charged with stabbing a shipmate and fellow countryman, was right and proper we quite coincide. There was the strongest moral presumption of the guilt of the accused; but not one jot or tittle of evidence on which a conviction could be based. The strongest point against the accused was the "motive" for the act, which, as the learned judge pointed out, Suliman himself supplied, when he admitted that he and the prosecutor had had a quarrel on shore, in the course of which the latter had stabbed him, on

account of a woman. Direct evidence there was none but the word of the prosecutor, which was as directly contradicted by the accused. The weapon with which the wound was inflicted was not found, either on the person of the accused, near the spot where the stabbing occurred, or elsewhere; and there were no blood stains nor traces of a struggle upon his body or his clothes. His attempt to gain the shore immediately after the wounding occurred was certainly suggestive of his guilt; but all the evidence against him amounts to nothing but strong presumption; and that, by our law, is wisely allowed to have no control over the disposal of a man's life or liberty. The innocence of men found guilty and executed on the strongest circumstantial evidence has ere now been established, when too late, to the lifelong sorrow of the juries who convicted and the judges who sentenced them. As regards Suliman, we were astonished not that he was acquitted; but that the jury wasted time in debating on the form of their verdict. This, however, arose, probably, from the nationality of one of the jurors, and his ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that English jurisprudence, again wisely, allows no mean between the guilt and innocence of the accused, no baneful compromise like that conveyed in the dubious verdict of "not proven." Probably, had the accused been an Englishman, or one who understood English, or even one to whom the terrors of the law could have been intelligibly explained, his narrow escape, in spite of the damning probability, not merely of his having struck a blow which has disabled a comrade for life, but also of his being in intent a murderer, would have been explained to him by Mr. Wilkinson as due, not to any want of moral probability of his guilt, but simply to his good fortune in that there was not sufficient evidence to convict him. No jury in the world could have found that Malay guilty on the testimony adduced.

THE answer to the second question propounded by "Fair Play" is evident, British law was the only law to which Suliman was amenable. He was borne on the articles of the *Sunda*, on board of which vessel his offence was committed, and was as much justiciable by H. M.'s Court here under the extraterritorial jurisdiction provision of the treaties, as if the crime with which he was charged had been perpetrated at sea or actually on British soil. As for the case of the unfortunate girl who was tried in the same Court for an offence on board the *Annie W. Weston*, an American vessel, in *Japanese waters*, the question of jurisdiction was carefully gone into at the time. The girl was, in the first instance, a British subject; and, next, she was not borne on the ship's articles. Under ordinary circumstances she would have been justiciable by the Courts of the country in whose waters the *Annie W. Weston* lay. As it was the extraterritorial arrangement made her amenable to foreign jurisdiction, either British or American, Why she was tried in H. B. M.'s Court was fully explained by the Acting Law Secretary in his decision on a motion made by her counsel that she was not justiciable by that authority. The remainder of Fair Play's letter demands no extended comment. There are wise reasons why every foreigner in Japan should be under the protection of some foreign Consul; and to provide for this it becomes the duty of the Consuls to endeavour, as far as they can, to establish the nationality of every alien enjoying the hospitality of the open ports, the regulations governing the settlement of which he is bound to respect.

On the night of the 11th instant, the second mate of the *Shinagawa Maru*, while in a state of intoxication, fell over the English hatoba into the sea, where he would have stood a fair chance of drowning but for the courageous conduct of a Japanese *sendo* who, at the peril of his own life, jumped into the water and rescued him. It might be thought that the officer would be grateful to his rescuer; but no, instead of returning him thanks he began to abuse him for not saving his hat, and afterwards became very violent, whereupon he was arrested and taken to the police station; but on his representing that his ship was to sail at 4 a.m. he was taken on board and so escaped the punishment he might have received at the hands of his Consul.

ALL the sea-damaged rice ex *Annie W. Weston* has now been sold at auction by Mr. H. Becker and Mr. F. A. Cope. The five thousand bags sold on the 10th averaged \$2.55 per bag; and the balance, 4,450 bags, disposed of on the 12th instant, realized prices of from \$2.76 to \$2.79 per bag.

We are sorry to have again to record riotous conduct of Russian men-of-war's men during their liberty on shore. On Friday night, the 9th inst., three men belonging to one of the Russian war ships went into a drinking saloon, called for supper and numerous drinks, and then refused to pay for their refreshments. The proprietor sent for the police, and Constable Schultz, with a Japanese constable, went to arrest the men. They at once showed fight, snatched the staff from the native officer and attacked Schultz. Finding the Russians were too much for him the constable sent to the station for aid, and Constable Hazel was sent to his assistance. The men by this time had got into a boat, and were trying to get off to their vessel, but were turned back by the police boat. Constable Hazel says that he sprung into their sampan, followed by Schultz, and both were instantly attacked by the sailors with large sticks, Schultz being knocked out of the boat into the water. After much difficulty the men were arrested and taken to the police station, when it was found that a couple of them had received some contusions, which they said were inflicted by the police, who, however, deny using more force than was necessary to effect capture. Word was sent to the Russian Consul, who immediately went to the station and ordered two of the prisoners to be sent on board, and the other to be brought before him on Saturday, which was accordingly done; and, by his order, the man was then sent on board.

ANOTHER fracas occurred on the evening of the 11th instant, in Benten Dori. From the statement of a Japanese it appears that he was sitting quietly in his house when he heard a noise at the door, and, on opening it, was struck by a Russian with a hard stone, weighing about a pound, just below the left temple, inflicting a severe wound. Almost at the same time a row occurred in a native drinking house close by, and the police were again sent for. Serjeant Loxton and a constable immediately repaired to the scene of disturbance, and proceeded to arrest the offenders, which was not accomplished without much difficulty; and in the scuffle one of the Russians got some skin knocked off his nose. We are given to understand that the Russian Consul complains of the ill-treatment the men received, both on Friday and last night, at the hands of the police. With him, we deprecate all unnecessary ill-treatment of men by the police who arrest them; but

it must be remembered that these officers have a duty to perform to the public, and are themselves liable to sustain serious injury at the hands of men whom they attempt to apprehend, and at times are obliged to protect themselves with the staves which are given them for that purpose. No resident, of no matter what position, should endeavour to intimidate, in the future discharge of their duty, the few men who have the sole charge of maintaining peace among foreigners in our settlement. The sailors arrested were brought before Mr. Pelican on the 11th and 12th instant, and ordered to be sent on board their vessel.

THE *China Mail* of the 27th October makes a rather ludicrous—though probably the person most concerned will not think so—mistake, in ascribing to Mr. Chas. Michel, and reprehending him for, the impertinence of Mr. Hyver of Nagasaki in a recent case, in which the latter was plaintiff, heard before the French Consul in this port.

THE same paper in its issue of the 29th ult., in alluding with regret to the recent death from cholera of Captain Mortimer O'Sullivan, says of the deceased:—"Capt. O'Sullivan will be remembered by many as one of the old China hands—whose ranks, by the way, are becoming sadly thinned and irregular—who are wont to discourse with warmth about the lively days of the old opium schooners. He was one of the young and active spirits on the China Coast about thirty years since, and up to within the last few years he was employed in command of vessels trading between Hong-kong and various ports of the outside world. To Japan he found his way a few years ago, and up to the time of his last illness he was engaged in one capacity or other in the Hydrographic Department. He died, after a week's illness, of cholera."

THE manoeuvres at Narashino having been brought to a conclusion the troops engaged returned to Tokio on the 12th inst.

THE cholera epidemic seems to have bid Yokohama and its neighbourhood farewell for this season. The total number of deaths among Japanese, reported officially in the town and the vicinity, were something less than six hundred between the 6th September and the 8th instant.

At 3.45 p.m. on the 13th inst. a sudden and smart shock of earthquake was felt.

COMPARISONS are not always odious; and one recently drawn by the *H. K. Daily Press* between the action of two Governments, is neat; and, while certainly complimentary to the one, might be instructive to the other. "In how different a light does the action of the two appear; the one tenderly solicitous for the welfare of its subjects in provinces recently in arms: the other giving, for it, generous relief to the famine stricken inhabitants of a province, but leaving it to be distributed by officials who appear to have no bowels of compassion, and whose strongest instinct is acquisitiveness." The writer of these words has been struck by the generous conduct of the Ministry of Japan, in making arrangements for the purchase, from those who may hold them, of the valueless notes issued by the insurgent commander during the late civil war. This he compares with the, also laudable, grant of 400,000 taels made by the Central Government at Peking in aid of those who are suffering from famine in the distressed province of Shansi. Decidedly, it is not the

gift he finds fault with, but the manner in which it is to be distributed. He does not, however, while lamenting that it should pass through the fingers of rapacious officials, suggest what other hands should distribute it. But he does disclose a terrible state of things, and one from which all those who have any regard for this land may be thankful that it is, and probably now ever must be, free. He shows a populace shivering with cold and afraid to accept a covering: famishing with hunger and yet shrinking back from the bread offered by its rulers. "When a former grant was made, the people in many places were unwilling to avail themselves of the offer, and even in some cases paid for exemption from the necessity of receiving the Imperial bounty. The local officers to whom the grant was entrusted for distribution, told the people that the sums were a loan to be repaid with interest on the first good year; and the poor people were unwilling to be debtors to such creditors." "Could curses kill as doth the mandrake's groan," who would not curse and extirpate monsters who fatten upon the misery of those they should cherish? They are worse than ghouls; for these only rifle the tombs and eat the festering corpses of the dead. The others tap and drink like wine, to their own repletion, the thin blood of those who starve, yet live and suffer.

SINCE the end of the brief Japanese occupation of Formosa, that island has been specially favored by the attention of its Chinese rulers, who seem to be prodigal in their benevolence towards it, if lavishing gifts of goods which they care not to employ themselves affords any trustworthy criterion of good will. China, for herself, does not appear to be very partial to telegraphs. Li Hung Chang, who is, after all a cautious sort of conservative innovator, or innovating conservative, has the credit of having caused to be constructed, more for his own amusement than for any national good purpose, the first line laid in the Celestial Empire. It was a nice little toy for a very shrewd and well grown baby to play with, and connected the Viceroy's yamen with the arsenal at Tientsin, spanning a distance of three or possibly nearly four miles of intervening space! Nothing has come of this enterprise, and the towns of the Middle Kingdom are as far, apparently, from being joined by electric wire as they were two years ago, before His Excellency's little experiment. With Formosa, however, it is a different matter. Presumably "Feng-shui" is not there to be dreaded. A line of telegraph, thus the second in fact, but the first of any practical utility, laid in Chinese territory, now connects Taiwan-foo and Takao. It is said to have been inspired by H. E. Ting jih Chang; but, possibly, Li Hung Chang may have had something to do with the innovation, especially as the line is worked by students from the Torpedo College at Tientsin. Ting Futai is evidently anxious for the prosperity of the island whose affairs he now directs, and is also anxious to consolidate Chinese dominion there. A good railway between Taiwan-foo and the port would certainly be useful, and would probably tend more than any other work to the promotion of mining undertakings; but, as has been shown by the foreign newspapers in Shanghai, the idea of removing the Woosung railway to Formosa is one of the maddest projects that could ever have entered the brain of a bedlamite. One writer goes heavily, ploddingly, labouriously, to work, to prove that the little engines of China's experimental railway, now, alas, a memory only, are not adapted to

move a heavy mineral traffic up and down steep gradients, and that first and second class carriages are a trifle too expensive, and not quite suited for the conveyance of ores. He succeeds in demonstrating, as a proposition, what might have been taken as an axiom, that the only part of the to be transported railway which will be of the least use when it gets to its new destination, is the rails. Even these, he wails, are not heavy enough to bear for long the traffic which he presupposes will pass over them. What a world this is! Some people will never be contented!

ON THE RIFLE RANGE.

The committee of the Amateur Athletic Association of Yokohama are to be congratulated on the way in which their late Autumn Meeting was carried out. A very long programme, for an afternoon, was got through most creditably: every event was commenced almost on the stroke of the time announced for it to come off; there were no awkward pauses; and, except for those events which required more leisure than impatient lookers-on are willing to give, everything went merrily. The fields might have been larger, and the competition keener, and consequently better time made; but, where the same men meet so often in the several flat races, it is not to be wondered at that their time is none of the best. A man must be A 1, who runs three times in one afternoon, meeting fresh men each time, and does all three distances satisfactorily. Suppose that a man wins his heat in a 100 yards' race, and, before the final heat is run off, wishes to run either a quarter of a mile, or half a mile, where he meets a competitor who has trained for one of these races. If he runs the race out, to make any show in the final heat for the 100 yards, he must be very good indeed. We have seen such men here, but not often. We should like to see the youngsters, if they will pardon the expression, train next meeting for one event, and to win that. This will not necessitate their remaining inactive during the rest of the programme, for they can pick out something else which will not interfere with the event they mean to win. If this were attempted we should see some very good scores. At present the half-mile is done in 2 m. 23½ secs., but what can be expected when the winner toes the mark some half dozen times during the afternoon, meeting men who have already competed three or four times, and, as at last meeting, who compete twice and thrice after. Naturally the time was bad. The handicappers are, however, somewhat to blame in this. The long odds they give are really well meant to bring those entered together at the finish; but who ever heard of 8 feet being given to a man for a "Hop, Step and Jump!" or 15 yards in a 100, or 150 yards' race, to a sprint runner!! or one hurdle in 10 flights to a hurdle-jumper!!! Still, the result of the handicapping was in some cases very good, but we think there should be a limit to the concessions at least in short spurts. More than ten yards should not be granted in 100; or twelve in 150; and three feet is a big distance for any man to give another in a Hop, Step and Jump. Limiting the handicap in the two flat races, would knock out two or three men, but then they would make all the better show in longer distances.

In the Griffins' race we were glad to see Vincent first at the tape, and expect him to show up next time, if he will train for it, very well in the 100 yards, as he showed much

more form and better gait in that, when he made a dead heat for second place, than he did in the quarter-mile.

Nègre's win for the Spectator's Prize was also merited, as he worked during training very hard; and if he would put himself in the hands of a trainer for next Spring, he ought to prove very formidable at the "quarter." Looking at the competitors throwing the hammer, it was long odds on the Tokio men, but none of them had the knack, or neatness of Smith. The hurdle race was well contested; and, had Charlesworth known his ground better, he would undoubtedly have won it. J. Hall ought to have pulled off the Long Jump; but he seemed not at all up to the form of his last performances in Yokohama. We are surprised that the cricket ball was thrown no further than 97 yards 2 feet, considering the favourable wind that was blowing during the trial. The Ladies' Purse was cleverly won by the Hon. Sec., and the new style of regulating this event, which is always the race of the day, gave general satisfaction. Formerly it was an ordinary handicap flat race; but this time the committee decided to penalise all former winners heavily, and the scheme worked very well, bringing the largest field (as this race always should do) of the meeting, to compete for its most honorable token. There will never be wanting men to take the post of Honorary Secretary; for we believe, everyone who has been the Honorary Secretary of this Association has won the Ladies' Purse. The Pole Jump brought out two good jumpers; and as their styles differed, it was difficult beforehand to place the winner. Charlesworth eventually won it, getting over very cleverly. We would like to see more entries for this. Surely there must be more than one pole jumper among us. Pole jumping is one of the prettiest of gymnastic exercises. The Steeple-Chase wound up the day's Sports, and afforded the usual fun at the water jump. Two questions, in conclusion. Why do not all the men who go in for such work as cricket, base-ball, foot-ball, rowing, shooting, &c. put in an appearance at our Athletic meetings? Where are all the new comers?

NIPPON NOTES.

The civil cases, heard before the Tokio Saibansho during October, were 282 in number. The money paid for bail amounted only to 79½ yen.

THE *Saikai Shinbun* says:—On the outbreak of the insurrectionary disturbances in the South-West our countrymen fixed their attention upon the condition of the Kochiken. Nothing extraordinary has, however, happened there, and all is quiet. Koike, the Governor, is a popular man. He recently dismissed all the Kencho officials, being local shizoku, who were connected with any private societies in the ken, and has filled their places with people whom he summoned from Tokio. This has provoked some discontent among the local shizoku.

Two of Saigo's lieutenants, namely Goto and Sakata, who surrendered, have been brought to trial before the Special Saibansho at Nagasaki and condemned to be beheaded.

IMPERIAL messengers have been sent to the five chief garrisons in Japan to inquire after the health of the officers and soldiers, who were engaged in the late war. Horikawa, *Jiju*, has gone to Sendai; Higashizono, *Jiju*, to Nagoya and Osaka; and Tomikoji, *Jiju*, to Hiroshima and Kumamoto.

The *Osaka Nippo* states that at about 7 o'clock p.m. on the 26th ultimo, about 180 convicts in the prison, each of whom was condemned to hard labour for a term between five and ten years, rose simultaneously and endeavoured to force their way out. A fire-bell was hastily struck by a watchman to attract the attention of the police. About 300 policemen ran immediately to the prison, and prevented the offenders from escaping. One corner of the prison was broken through; but none of the convicts could make their way out. It was 12 o'clock when the offenders abandoned their attempt. It is said that boiling water was pumped into the jail to restore quiet among them.

Four or five cases of cholera are reported to have occurred among the convicts in the prison at Tobe.

THE Abbot of the Honganji monastery recently received a present of a nest of three gold cups from the Daijo-kuwan, as a recognition of his goodness in having subscribed 10,000 yen to the relief of the poor of Kumamoto.

THE *Saikio Maru* brought back about 100 policemen from the South. They landed at Yokohama and returned to Tokio.

A TELEGRAM from Nagasaki states that on the 30th ultimo 127 state criminals were condemned by the Special Kinshin Saibansho to hard labour for terms varying from one to seven years.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* says that a draft of the amended newspaper regulations has been drawn up, and submitted to the Gen-ro-in for consideration. The improved regulations are expected to come into force about March next year.

2,650 officers and soldiers of the second division, consisting of Osaka garrison troops, were killed or wounded in the late war up to the 15th April, the date on which the imperial army entered Kumamoto victorious.

THE following tables of imports and exports from the open ports of Japan, during August 1877, and of duty paid thereon, are published by the Okurasho.

	EXPORTS.	
	value.	Duty collected by custom houses.
Dutiable articles.	25,593,187.45.2	855,108.45.4
Articles free of duty...	1,506,395.34.6	
Articles used by vessels in harbours. ...	404,450.34.0	
Total...	27,504,033.13.8	
Re-imports ...	575.40.0	
Grand total...	27,503,457.73.8	855,108.45.4
	IMPORTS.	
	value.	Duty collected by custom houses.
Dutiable articles.	24,051,719.57.2	1,068,092.97.3
Go'ment dutiable articles ...	673,451.09.0	31,565.63.3
Articles bought by Go'ment ...	9,143.00.0	457.15.0
Articles free of duty ...	711,653.85.6	
Go'ment articles free of duty ...	34,655.59.0	
Total ...	25,480,623.10.8	
Re-exports. ...	358,725.22.5	
Grand total ...	25,121,897.88.3	1,100,115.75.6
Thus, the exports for that month exceeded imports by 2,381,559.85.5 yen.		
Treasure exported ..	7,395,305.31.6	
„ imported ..	7,977,598.02.5	

On the 2nd instant His Majesty the Mikado in person bestowed decorations on Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya and eight officers of the War, Navy and other departments, viz., General Yamagata, War Minister, General Kuroda, President of the Agricultural Department, Admiral Kawamura, and Okubo, Home Minister, Oki, Judicial Minister, Terashima, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ito, Minister of the Public Works Department. H. M. the Mikado addressed Marshal Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya as follows:—

"The *Kotai* of the Japanese Empire, whose rule has come down in one uninterrupted line for thousands of years, under the protection of heaven, promotes you, Prince Taruhito, Commander-in-chief, and President of the Gen-ro-in, holding the rank of *Nihon*, and having the decoration of the first class, to the rank of *Daijun-i* of the era of Meiji, and gives you the decoration of *Kikukwa-Daijusho*. You may command the reverence and special privileges belonging to that rank."

The patent whence this was read bears the imperial signature.

Similar addresses were made by the Mikado to the Generals and Ministers, who received the decoration of *Asahi-Daijusho*.

THE M. B. M. S. S. *Chitose Maru* sailed for the Bonin islands on the 7th instant.

On the 21st ultimo, three of the Kumamoto shizoku were beheaded by sentence of the Kiushiu Special Saibansho at Kumamoto; and twenty-eight others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment between one and five years.

THE *Chikuba-kuwan*, Japanese man-of-war, will leave for Australia at the commencement of next month.

MR. GREEVEN, of the Industrial section of the Home Department, who has superintended the building of the silk factory at Niimachi, Joshu, recently opened, on the expiry of his engagement with the Japanese Government has received from the Home Minister a present of 300 gold yen. Then a sum of 100 yen has been given to Mr. F. Marchin, of the same section, who set up the machinery in the factory.

It is rumored, says the *Mai Nichi Shinbun*, that the foreign residents of Tsukiji settlement in Tokio have been accorded permission to live, if they please, in the Japanese quarters of Shintomicho, Otomicho, Irifuncho, Odawaracho, Hon-Hachobori and Kobikicho.

On the 26th ultimo Ikebe and Ishie, lieutenants of Saigo, were beheaded at Kumamoto.

KOIKE, Governor of the Kochi Ken, arrived in Tokio on the 3rd instant.

THE branch of the War Office which was established in Osaka after the outbreak of the civil war, was closed on the 31st ultimo.

On the 6th inst. H. M. the Mikado, on visiting Marshal Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, presented him with a sum of money and a roll of white chirimen (crape). To His Highness' father, Takahito, the emperor also gave money and a roll of yamato-nishiki (brocade) and to the Prince's son two rolls of chirimen, one red and the other purple.

THE *Choya Shinbun* says:—A few days ago the native steamer *Maidzuru Maru* left the coast of Higo with a number of wounded imperialists. She encountered a strong wind; and the passengers were landed at Mogi in Higo. She proceeded to Nagasaki, where she was chartered to take ammunition to Kokura in Buzen. But, a few minutes before she was to leave Nagasaki, she took fire, and was blown to pieces by the ignition of her cargo of powder. No lives were lost.

CAPTAIN Shinno (Imperial army) a Kagoshima shizoku, was deprived of his rank on the 1st instant, it having been discovered that he had aided Saigo against the Government.

THE number of visitors to the National Exhibition during the week ended the 2nd instant was 24,801.

THE Japanese man-of-war *Nisshin Kuwan* will shortly leave for Kagoshima.

BARRACKS of a capacity to lodge one battalion of infantry have been built at the foot of Shiroyama, Kagoshima.

CHOLERA has rapidly declined in Tokio. Only eight cases were reported from dawn of the 6th to dawn of the 9th instant, and no deaths are reported among either old or new cases.

H. E. SANJO has organized a meeting to be held once a month, on the 16th, by *kuwazoku*. It will be called the *Konshinkai* (friendly assembly.)

A BANKRUPT will in future not be eligible for any government appointment.

DECORATIONS will shortly be bestowed upon army and navy officers.

It is rumored that, on the closing of the National Exhibition at Ueno, a Tokio Exhibition will be opened at Tatsunokuchi, Tokio.

ONE of the three men-of-war, ordered by the Japanese Government in England, having been called the *Fuso Maru*, the steamer of that name belonging to the M. B. M. S. S. Co. will in future be known as the *Tagonoura Maru*.

THE shizoku of Yonezawa, ex-retainers of the ex-Daimio Aidzu, formed a company and commenced to establish a silk factory in Yonezawa during last year. The buildings were recently completed, and the machinery, brought from abroad, was set going. This establishment is expected in the course of a few years to produce silk as excellent as that of Tomioka, in Joshu. The factory is well organized both as regards its working capital and rules.

On the morning of the 8th, at 9 o'clock, General Prince Higashi-fushimi-no-Miya left the imperial palace at Akasaka for the drill ground of Narashino, in order to preside at the approaching review in place of H. M. the Mikado. General Saigo accompanied His Highness.

THE following account of the sentences passed upon, and acquittals of, state prisoners brought before the Kiushiu Special Saibansho up to the 31st of last month, is published in the *Saikai Shinbun*:—

Decapitation...	20
Hard labour for 10 years	28
" " 7 " "	10
" " 5 " "	86
" " 3 " "	248
" " 2 " "	946
" " 1 year	353
" " 110 days	118
" " 70 " "	2
" " 30 " "	2
Deprived of shizoku's rank	107
Public exposure	1
Fined	20
Discharged	33,918
Found innocent	295
Total	3,8154

THE Editor of the *Osaka Nippo* has been brought to trial before the Osaka Saibansho, and sentenced to 30 days imprisonment for having violated the 4th article of the law against slander.

On the 9th H. M. the Mikado gave a splendid banquet at his palace of Akasaka to Marshal Prince Arisugawa-no-miya and one hundred and seventeen army and navy officers, who were engaged in the late war in the South-West.

On the same day Captain Du Bousquet and Rev. G. F. Verbeck of the Gen-ro-iu, were honoured with an interview with the Mikado, on the expiration of their respective terms of engagement by the Government. H. M. the Mikado addressed them each thus:—

"During many years you have industriously transacted important business for our Government. Now we, being informed of the expiry of the term of your engagement, commend you greatly for your meritorious service."

LIEUT. GENERALS Yamada, Miura, Tani, Nodzu, Soga, Miyoshi, Oyama, Kawaji, and Takashima, and Vice-Admirals Ito and Akamatsu have been elevated to the second class of the order of merit; and the decoration of that class "*Asashi-Yukosho*," or Rising Sun, has been given to each of them.

SMALL pox is reported to be prevalent in the Hiroshima-Ken.

A TEMPLE costing 100,000 yen will shortly be built at Shibuya, Tokio, in honour of *Daijin-gu*, an ancestor of the Mikado.

SINCE the establishment of the Imperial Mint at Osaka in the 3rd year of Meiji (1870) to June this year, the following gold, silver, and copper coins have been minted:—

		Yen	Sen
Gold,	20 yen	142,700	00
"	10 "	18,708,380	00
"	5 "	28,280,980	00
"	2 "	1,766,964	00
"	1 "	12,036,772	00
Silver, Trade	yen	2,587,862	00
"	1 "	4,767,230	00
"	50 sen	4,001,483	50
"	20 "	4,835,940	60
"	10 "	4,886,251	50
"	5 "	1,660,495	10
Copper,	2 "	1,463,045	60
"	1 "	1,180,799	56
"	1/2 "	357,616	30
"	1 " ren...	10,698	30
Total		86,597,218	56

THE number of visitors to the National Exhibition during the week ending the 9th instant was 37,850.

THE *Tagonoura Maru* of the M. B. M. S. S. Co. arrived in Yokohama with 489 policemen from Kagoshima on the 11th instant.

EARLY in the 11th year of Meiji (1878) a National Industrial Exhibition will be opened at the Public Gardens of Matsuyama in the Ehime Ken, Iyo.

On the 22nd instant, a banquet will probably be given at the Ohama-goten, by Messrs. Sanjo and Iwakura, to officers who were engaged in the war in the South-West.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says that no cholera patients are now under treatment in the hospital for infectious diseases at Ota, which will shortly be set on fire.

ACCORDING to an investigation made at the Kagoshima Kencho on the 25th September, the insurgents who were raised in Satsuma and Osumi only numbered 23,388. Of these 271 were officers, 1,831 petty officers, 165 medical men and 15,600 soldiers. 2,741 officers and soldiers were killed in the field, and 2,711 are missing. The number of the Higo and Hiuga insurgents, who followed Saigo, is not yet known.

On the 10th instant a meeting of dealers in silkworms' egg cards was held in the upper story of the Machigaisho, Honcho-dori.

THE returns of casualties among the police forces who were killed during the Kagoshima insurrection are as follows:—93 officers, 23 policemen of the 1st class, 106 of the 2nd class, 237 of the 3rd class, 163 of the 4th class, 87 attendants and 18 coolies: in all 727.

WAS IT, OR WAS IT NOT, CHOLERA?

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—Returning to Yokohama, my attention has been called to the letter of "Observer" in the *Herald*, evidently written by a warm friend, but his friendship borders on indiscretion, since the communication places me in a position of seeming antagonism to Dr. Eldridge, whereas I have the highest respect for the doctor, personally and professionally.

The wisest of medicos make strange blunders, simply because medicine ever has and ever will be experimental. A curious case illustrates this tendency to professional blunders, occurring in the practice of one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the United States, the late Valentine Mott. He diagnosed a case *thirty years ago* as *peritonitis*, and said the patient "could not live a week"! Two other physicians, also eminent, called in consultation, agreed with Dr. Mott. I dined with the *peritonitis* gentleman last year in China, an eminent merchant, and in full possession of all his faculties, body, and mind.

Another case. A great physician and surgeon, a man, too, with an extended European reputation, was consulted by a relative of mine fifteen years ago in New York. He diagnosed the disease as *albuminuria*, and gave my friend about one year to "shuffle off this mortal coil." Fifteen years have passed away and the sick man still lives, and has apparently as much vitality to-day as Turkey in her magnificent fight with Russia.

Dr. Eldridge, a physician in the front rank of his profession in Japan, simply made a mistake. He has been very earnest in stamping out cholera in Yokohama, and his suggestions about the prevention and treatment of the disease, as published in the papers when the disease first appeared, were admirable.

The doctor, however, erred in not consulting me before he wrote that unfortunate note, stating, as Secretary of the Board of Health, that John Gorman died of cholera. He also erred in not accepting my proposition for a *post-mortem*, as the thorough examination of the *cadaver* would have settled the question. I was placed in a false position through this course of the doctor's, but owing to healthy and prompt action the steamer was not "quarantined for five days." The Governor of the Kanagawa-ken and the Postmaster-General Mayesima adjusted their official difference, and the *Nagoya-Maru* proceeded quietly to Shanghai with colors flying *yorashi*.

I may be permitted here to thank Dr. Tripler, a physician as eminent and skilful as Dr. Eldridge, who fully sustained my view of the case, after making a most searching examination without the slightest reference to my own theory.

A thoroughly trained medical man, well up in physiology and versed also in the often obscure study of the human face, can detect disease often, without feeling the pulse, looking at the tongue or applying either auscultation or percussion. If the patient is threatened with *mania a potu*, does it not disclose itself as well by the sodden visage, bleared eye, as by the tremulous condition of the muscles? If the patient is too devoted to Venus and is threatened with that horrible disease "softening of the brain," can you not tell from the wanton eye, the peculiar shape of the jaw, and the lascivious arching of the lips, as well as by any other, so called, medical symptoms? So will the glutton disclose himself to the observant physician, and so on, *ad infinitum*. The pulse and skin and secretions are merely aids, and often mere threads in diagnosis.

Gorman's case bears on the above theory: for months I knew the man was running down. I suspected organic disease of the heart, and possibly *Morbus Brightii*, yet I had no right to force medicine on him, and when I questioned him, the reply was always, "all right." His blood was unquestionably poisoned by excess of alcohol, and so he died; but *cholera did not kill him*.

This *Nagoya Maru* cholera scare, however, gave the Yokohama people a fruitful subject for discussion. I heard of it everywhere; on the Bund, at the Hatoba, at both the Clubs; at those fruitful hot-beds of gossip, all over the world, the barber-shops; and at the historic tea-house of "Black-eyed Susan," on the Tokaido.

In conclusion I beg to tender to Dr. Eldridge my sincere regrets that my unknown and evidently warm-hearted friend published the "Observer" letter. Although I thank "Observer," I ask him not to take up the pen again, unless I request it. With an experience of twenty years of a journalist, I am quite able to defend myself, and sign my name in full.

G. H. COLTON SALTER, M.D.

Y. U. Club, Nov. 12th, 1877.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—The courteous and learned communication of Dr. G. H. Colton Salter, Surgeon of the *Nagoya Maru*, published in your issue of last evening, calls for some notice from me. This notice shall consist chiefly in a bare statement of facts.

On being called to see Gorman, I received from the other officers of the ship a distinct history of preceding choleraic diarrhoea, together with as perfect a description of the collapse stage of cholera as could be expected from non-professional men. The patient was dead when I arrived; the appearance of the body might have resulted from cholera, or from certain other diseases; several signs were, however, present, which, taken together with the history of the case, afforded fair presumptive evidence as to cause of death: notable among these was the fact that the bladder contained not one drop of urine, a point which will be appreciated by medical men as of great importance.

Taking the history of a severe antecedent diarrhoea—of the finding of the man in a condition of apparent collapse, after a night spent without medical attendance—the condition of the body, especially in reference to the absence of urine, together with the fact of the undoubted existence of cholera both in this port and in that from which the ship had come, I felt it my imperative duty to state, both verbally and in writing, that Gorman's death was *probably* due to cholera, and to recommend that the ordinary precautions be taken without delay. A conversation with Dr. Salter, held later in the day, only confirmed me in the opinion that the case was one of cholera, as I received from him a clear history of choleraic diarrhoea,—a history which was frankly repeated by Dr. Salter upon the certificate of death furnished to the U. S. Consul. Another fact, not without its bearing in the case of Gorman, is, that at the time of the death upon the *Nagoya Maru*, Dr. Goertz and myself were in attendance upon a man who came as passenger by that ship, who landed, suffering from unmistakably choleraic disease, so severe that he has narrowly escaped with life.

Against the positive evidence as to cause of death, which is given above, I find nothing but a vague suspicion, on the part of Dr.

Salter, that Gorman was suffering from heart disease, or Bright's disease of the kidneys. Perhaps the man did suffer from these troubles: possibly he died from the former; but there is not an atom of positive evidence that such was the case. That Gorman, as stated by Dr. Salter, declined treatment at his hands for these suspected troubles, is perhaps ascribable to the fact that, during a considerable period, Gorman had been in the habit of consulting me when he found himself in need of medical advice. I must say that I never saw reason to suspect the existence of either of the diseases mentioned by Dr. Salter, though since reading the wondrous instances of professional blundering cited by the doctor, it has struck me that the man Gorman may have suffered from "peritonitis albuminuria" and "softening of the brain" without my having detected it.

There is undoubtedly, however, some foundation for the assertion that Gorman was injured by the excessive use of alcohol, and was, consequently, in a condition eminently predisposing to the attack of any epidemic disease.

The precautions which I recommended in the case were, that the bedding should be destroyed promptly, and the room of the deceased fumigated. Detention of the ship in quarantine was not urged, or even mentioned by me, simply because I was not consulted in the matter; though I think that stringent measures would have been perfectly justifiable under the circumstances.

I am not aware that I placed any obstacle in the way of a *post mortem*. At 2.45 p.m. on the day of the death, Dr. Salter stated to me that he "should have liked to have had my assistance in an examination of the body;" but as he coupled this remark with the statement that the funeral was to take place at 3 p.m., I replied that there was hardly time, and that I was satisfied as to the cause of death. I should gladly have assisted at a *post mortem* had it appeared to have been seriously contemplated; but it in no way fell to me to demand such an examination. Had the positions of myself and Dr. Salter been reversed, however, I should certainly have requested from the U. S. Consul permission for an autopsy. I confess I am at a loss to understand in what consisted the "searching investigation" of the case, which is stated to have been made by the "eminent and skilful" professional friend of Dr. Salter. A *post mortem* certainly was not made. I cannot even learn that the almost crucial test of an investigation of the condition of the bladder was employed by any other than myself. It appears to me that the "searching investigation," which has enabled Drs. Salter, Tripler, or "Observer," to decide so promptly that Gorman's case was not one of cholera, is on a par with the equally "searching investigation" that enabled one of these gentlemen to assert that the case of the lamented Dr. Massais was not cholera, though the industrious propagator of this report had not had the courtesy to see, or even to call to inquire after his suffering colleague: that consigned to the cholera ward of the General Hospital a patient suffering from slight rheumatic fever; and that enabled two cases of death and burial at sea, days before the arrival of the ship in port, to be reported as "undoubtedly cases of Asiatic cholera," though no medical evidence whatever was available.

To briefly resume,—a case having certainly a suspicious history, and, as certainly, suspicious symptoms, occurred under circumstances specially favouring the infection of others. I saw this case, and, stating that the man *apparently* died of cholera, recommended that precautions be taken. Dr. Salter, feeling—I think unnecessarily in view of the well-known

treacherous nature of choleraic disease—that he might be accused of neglect of duty, is anxious to avail himself of every doubt in the matter. The motive of any other professional man in connecting himself with the case, it is difficult to imagine.

In concluding, I beg leave to call attention to the subjoined copies of the certificates of death given by Dr. Salter and myself: to apologise to the public for having been drawn into a newspaper controversy upon professional topics: to remind them that this controversy was forced upon me; and to decline peremptorily any further discussion of the subject:—

“Yokohama, Oct. 16, 1877.

“I hereby certify that John Gorman, said to be a citizen of the United States, died very suddenly on the *Nagoya Maru* this morning. The symptoms were somewhat obscure. I had been treating him for choleraic diarrhoea, and he was apparently in a convalescent state yesterday afternoon at 5.30. There was no diarrhoea, no fever; he had passed his urine freely, had partaken of a substantial breakfast, and proposed to return to work to-day. Under the circumstances I do not feel justified in stating that John Gorman died of cholera, but prefer to state that he died very suddenly, the cause unknown, but supposed to be disease of the heart.

“(Signed) G. H. COLTON SALTER, M.D.,
“Physician of the *Nagoya Maru*.”

“H. W. DENISON, Esq., Acting Consul General.

“SIR,—I beg leave to report that one Gorman, an American citizen, died this morning on board of the *Nagoya Maru*, apparently from cholera.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

“(Signed) STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.

“Oct. 16th.”

I am, Sir, respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.

Yokohama, Nov. 14th, 1877.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—When a professional gentleman enters the lists of epistolary controversy, it is at least expected that he should be consistent in his statements and logical in his reasoning, and should observe the ordinary rules of composition applicable to the language in which he writes. To expect from all men compliance with the rules of etiquette, by the observance of which a pretence at least of cordiality is preserved among individuals, is perhaps to hope for too much.

Dr. Eldridge, in replying to the letter on the *Nagoya Maru* case, which had been drawn from Dr. Salter by the enthusiasm of “*Observer*,” has thought proper to accuse me of ill-feeling, or rather the want of feeling, towards one of my late colleagues, and of professional incompetency in regard to two cases therein referred to.

Before defending myself, I will notice briefly one or two points in Dr. Eldridge's letter. Starting with the acknowledgement that the history of Gorman's case, as given by unprofessional men, combined with his observations on the body after death, afforded only fair presumptive evidence of the cause of death, he proceeds to expand it into positive for the purpose of casting a slur on the reputation of Dr. Salter. Even were the application of the “crucial test” alleged, which it is not, as a reason for his springing from presumption to positiveness, it would not be sufficient, for his “crucial test,” so valuable in cases of collapse, does not apply to a patient who never was in the stage of collapse, and was walking about his room the morning of his death.

As to the charges alleged against myself. Being seriously anxious about the state of health of Dr. Massais, I was watching the

progress of his disease, and was constantly in communication with one of the gentlemen attending upon him. It is true that I did not see him, but this was attributable to the fact that I was not requested to do so, and knowing that Dr. Eldridge was in charge of the case, I did not choose to expose myself to a chance of again experiencing Dr. Eldridge's treatment, according to his notion of etiquette, especially, being aware that he opposed almost resentfully any suggestions or inquiries in any case which he had stamped as cholera;—one sample only is necessary, that afforded on his own showing, by his treatment of Dr. Salter in Gorman's case.

As to the cases on board of the *Annie W. Weston*, I formed my judgment of the causes of death of the two men who died at sea upon the statements made to me by her captain, of the symptoms related, and to the occurrence on board previous to sailing, these being my only means of forming an opinion of the causes of death. I reported these as probable cases of cholera, and not, as is alleged by Dr. Eldridge, as “undoubtedly cases of cholera.”

The man Schroom was removed to the Hospital at the express desire of the master of the *Annie W. Weston*, who refused to allow him to remain longer on board, and he was sent to the hospital against my advice and wishes; furthermore, the certificate I gave on his admission was not one of cholera, but as a doubtful case—and I challenge Dr. Eldridge to produce the records of the Y. G. Hospital and prove otherwise. (For further information upon this subject, see Captain Winsor's letter.)

The grounds for Dr. Eldridge's attack upon me are as shallow as any which could be brought forward by the most petulant opponent; and if the secretary of the Board of Health cannot compose a statement more in accordance with facts, it is not to be wondered at that the Japanese officials and the public of Yokohama have ceased to place much reliance on his diagnosis of cholera.

I am, yours very respectfully,

T. H. TRIPLER, M.D.

Yokohama, November 14th, 1877.

Barque *Annie W. Weston*,
Yokohama, Nov. 14, 1877.

In regard to Wm. Schroom, one of my seamen, I beg to state as follows:—On the forenoon of Oct. 29th he was attacked with vomiting, purging, and pains in his stomach. I became alarmed at his condition, which was intensified by the fact that I had already lost two of my ship's company with, what I believe to be, true cholera.

Dr. Tripler, my medical attendant, “did not” pronounce it to be a case of cholera, but, as I was anxious to preserve the health of my ship's company from all possible danger, I determined to run no risks, and insisted on the man being removed to the hospital immediately, which was done, “not” upon Dr. Tripler's advice, but my orders.

(Signed) H. O. WINSOR,
Master of *Annie W. Weston*.

On the 2nd instant Mr. Yamamoto, editor of the *Nippo*, received the following sentence: You have published an opinion about the different ways in which similar sentences of imprisonment were carried out and have said that such differences heretofore existed or will exist in future. You have published these things which have regard to official duties, and have discredited officials, as is provided for in the 4th article of Zamboritsu. For this offence you are sentenced to imprisonment for 30 days.

It is said that a French man-of-war will survey the coasts of the Inland Sea.

LAW REPORTS.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON Esq., Acting
Consul-General.

Friday, November 2nd, 1877.

In re J. R. ANGLIN vs. NORMAN WIARD.

Judgment in this case was rendered in favour of the plaintiff on the 15th of October, and on the 18th the defendant filed a motion for a new trial. Notice of this motion was served on the plaintiff, who filed an objection to a rehearing of the case, on the ground that the defendant had not complied with the Rules of the Court, by which the defendant, to entitle him to a rehearing of the case, should have filed a motion for a new trial within two days from the rendition of the judgment.

The hearing of the motions took place this morning, and His Honour reserved his decision.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. PIERRET, Esq., Consul.
Messrs. BLAKEWAY and GERARD, Assessors.

Tuesday, November 6th, 1877.

PILLON vs. MICHEL.

This is a claim arising out of the liquidation of the estate of Messrs. Maigre & Co. Plaintiff sues defendant, the liquidator, for \$100, rent, for January, 1877, of No. 174, of which plaintiff is proprietor. He alleges that defendant, neglecting to credit him with that sum, is responsible to him for it. He further claims \$36.86, interest for five months at one per cent per month (as by agreement) upon a sum of \$737.33, and prefers another account for \$40 for two months' rent, which Mr. Boudou, a partner in the firm of Maigre & Co., refused to pay him for the occupation by his utensils of his property, and for which he held Mr. Michel responsible. The total of his claim is thus \$176.86.

Both parties appeared personally.

The case was adjourned, on the 30th ult., until this morning for decision.

JUDGMENT.

The Court having heard the parties in their demands, pleadings, and explanations, after having deliberated thereon conformably to law, judging publicly and in first instance: Seeing that it results from the inspection of the ledger of Maigre & Co. that the rent for the month of January has been duly entered in the accounts of the said firm:

That, in fact, the claim of Pillon, including rent of the property No. 174 to the 31st December, attained the sum of \$1,200, and that his debt was \$562.67, leaving the sum of \$637.33 to his credit: that adding to this the \$100 claimed by Pillon for the month of January makes a total of \$737.33, but that from this the sum of \$44 has to be deducted, the amount of a bill which Pillon acknowledges to have received on account of Michel, and to have paid over to Favre-Brandt, leaving a total credit on the 1st February of \$693.33, while he was credited with \$703.35 at the time of the division, showing a difference of \$10 in favor of Pillon:

Seeing that, from this, the latter has no right to claim rent for January:

As regards interest at 10 per cent. whereof Pillon claims payment from the liquidation:— Seeing that he does not produce any documentary evidence in support of his claim,

and that, in consequence, the demand put forward by him cannot be admitted:

As regards the sum of \$40 claimed by the plaintiff for rent of the workshop during the months of July and August:

Seeing that he does not support his claim by any contract stipulating that the rent should be paid to him by the firm in liquidation: that it is, further, impossible to admit that the firm should have undertaken to pay such a rent for a place simply employed for the purpose of keeping machinery, which in any other place might have been stored at much less expense:

For these reasons,

Dismisses the claim of Pillon, and orders him to pay the costs.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, Nov. 5th, 1877.

Arthur Bell, Nadal Dubrici, Robert White, Alex. Ridderbjellie, William Taylor and Robert Edmunds, seamen of the British barque *Naworth*, were charged by the master with refusal of duty.

On October 29th the accused were sentenced to one week's imprisonment for being absent from the ship without leave. To-day, their term of imprisonment having expired, they were taken on board the *Naworth* by the Police, and, on being requested to turn to, one and all refused, but assigned no reason for refusing.

In answer to a question put by His Honour all the accused said they would never do any more work on board the *Naworth*, and thereupon were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour—to be sent on board should the ship leave before the expiration of their term of imprisonment.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Act. Law Sec., and the following Jury, viz.:—Messrs. H. McGregor; J. W. Sutherland; Ed. Marcus; S. K. Dinsdale; and W. T. Austen.

Friday, November 9th, 1877.

REGINA versus SURIMAN, a Malay.

The prisoner was charged with feloniously wounding one Ketchell, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm on the 11th of August, 1877.

Mr. J. J. Ensle, Barrister-at-law, First Assistant, H. B. M.'s Court, acted as Crown Prosecutor.

Mr. Bishop acted as Malay interpreter.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Ketchell was brought into Court with the assistance of two coolies, he being unable to walk without aid.

None of the five gentlemen of the jury having been challenged, the rest who had been summoned were discharged.

Mr. Ensle then addressed His Honour and the gentlemen of the jury, stating the case for the prosecution, which was, briefly, based upon the evidence adduced in the preliminary examination on the 30th August last.

Dr. S. Eldridge was then sworn and stated that he was attached to the General Hospital. He knew Ketchell, who was received into the Hospital in August suffering from a wound which had been inflicted by a knife or some other sharp instrument, the situation being on the right side of the spine, opposite the eighth dorsal vertebra. The direction of the wound, as far as could be judged at the time he was seen, was at the right side

of the sufferer, nearly upon a horizontal line, inward and forward, that is towards the centre of the body and forward. The wound itself was apparently trifling, but the remoter effects were exceedingly grave, as could be seen from the condition of the man, as there was total paralysis of the whole of the right leg; this paralysis having existed with very slight improvement to the present time. The medical history of the case directed the connection of the paralysis with the stab wound; and the most careful examination failed to reveal any other injury, or any condition of disease which would account for this symptom. After the most careful consideration and consultation of several of their medical colleagues, the Hospital surgeons were compelled to conclude that the paralysis was due to a slight wound of the spinal cord, inflicted by the point of the wounding instrument.

Ketchell, a Javanese, was warned and said that he was formerly a seaman of the S. S. *Sunda* and was now an inmate of the General Hospital. He was suffering from a stab in the back. About 9 o'clock on the 12th day of the month he went to get a little water. He felt a blow, fell down, and cried out, "serang, senang, "I am stabbed by Suriman!" He was conveyed below. The doctor arrived about ten o'clock, stitched up the wound, and he, Kitchell, went to sleep.

To the Crown Prosecutor.—I was on board the *Sunda* when I was stabbed: it was then ten minutes to nine at night. I was at the pump close by the passengers' lamp. This particular lamp was close to the pump, and it was by its light that I recognized the person who stabbed me. The prisoner is that person.

In reply to the Court, prisoner said he had no question to ask of the witness: he would make a counter-statement.

Percy William Case, chief officer of the steamer *Sunda* was sworn. He said:—I was on board the vessel on 12th August last between half-past eight and ten o'clock. I was sitting on the quarter-deck and heard some one call out. I went forward, and found Ketchell laying on deck with a wound in his back. There were several other people there before me. I gave orders to have the wound bandaged up, and asked who had inflicted it. Another officer came from aft, and told me a man had gone down the ladder and got into a boat, which was going towards the shore. I saw the boat, ordered it back, and prisoner came out of it. I put him in irons and kept him on the quarter-deck until the police arrived.

To the jury:—I had heard that the two men had been fighting during the day on shore. I have not been able to find out that any one saw the stabbing. When prisoner came out of the boat I found no sharp-edged weapons nor blood stains on him. I do not know whether the prosecutor was sober at the time he came on board; or whether the prisoner was. The latter when he came out of the boat did not appear to be intoxicated. As far as I can find out no one saw the accused go away from the prosecutor. He was not seen till he got into the boat. No knife was found. I could get no answer, in the confusion, to my question, "who had stabbed the man?" The lamp referred to in the evidence was below the hatchway, and would show upward. It was a dark night. The galley light was not far away. The light was such that by it I think I could have distinguished any one I knew.

To the Court:—Dr. Eakin first attended the prisoner. He has gone to England.

The prisoner was searched for a weapon. No search was made elsewhere.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner had no witnesses to call.

He made a statement in defence to the following effect:—

The prosecutor and myself were on shore together. The prosecutor stabbed me in the face and back. It was on account of a woman, who preferred me to the other man. He stabbed me on shore on Sunday. At two o'clock that day I returned on board. The prosecutor returned at six, as I have heard. After he came I wanted to go back on shore to see the woman. I was going; but was stopped by the mate. I heard, then, that the prosecutor had been stabbed. I knew nothing about it. I was put in irons and taken to the jail.

His Honor then proceeded to charge the jury. He briefly summed up the evidence, and left it to the jury whether they had sufficient to convict. If they had, the question of intent would have to be considered. In the eye of the law a man's intentions could only be known by his acts. It was for the jury to decide, in the event of finding that the prosecutor had been wounded by the prisoner, by what intent he was actuated; whether to do grievous bodily harm, in which case they would return a verdict of feloniously wounding, or whether, though he did stab, yet had no intent to injure the prosecutor, in which case they would find him guilty of a misdemeanour.

After some deliberation the foreman of the jury stated that they wished to return a verdict of "not proven."

His Honor declined to receive that verdict, which is not permissible by English law, which he explained to the jury, desiring them to return a verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty."

The jury wished to ask the prosecutor whether any one was present at the time of the stabbing but himself and prisoner.

The question was put by the Court and elicited a negative reply.

The jury then wished to return a verdict to the effect that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner, and so that he should have the benefit of the doubt and be declared "not guilty."

Of course such a verdict as this could not be received. After some further deliberation, a verdict of "not guilty" was ultimately returned, and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Assessors:—Lieut. ARTHUR HAVERGAL, R. N. H. M. S. *Sylvia*, and Mr. H. T. WILLIAMS, master of the British schooner *Beatrice*.

Tuesday, November 13th, 1877.

This was a Naval Court of enquiry into the cause of the continual refusal of duty by several men on board the British barque *Naworth*.

A Redderbjelke sworn said: I went on board the *Naworth* on the second of May this year. There was heavy weather on or about the 30th of June, and I was sent aloft to grease down the mast. This was after I had been disrated from the position of mate. The reason why I was disrated was because the Captain said I was incompetent. One night the Captain told me that if the wind altered right abaft, I should alter the course two points so as to get the wind on the other side. This I did and hauled the fore braces first instead of the main braces, as I considered it did not matter which was done first in

that instance; and when the Captain came on deck he said, "why the — do you haul the fore braces before the main? You understand nothing." Another time, it was after twelve, one night when I had had the watch from eight till twelve, the wind shifted so that I had to haul round the braces for another tack, and when that was done I asked the boatswain if, as the yards were trimmed and nothing left but the staysails to haul over, he could not manage himself with his watch, so that I could let my watch go below. He said he could do very well. I told my watch to go below and went myself, there being so little wind that there was nothing to be afraid of. At 4 o'clock I came up to take my next watch, and the boatswain told me that the jib was split during his watch. The Captain asked me if any of the sails were made fast. I said, yes, and told him which, and amongst them mentioned the jib. The Captain said "yes that is through your — carelessness. You don't know anything and I would not put my sea-boots under your charge;" and called me an old —. I told him it was not my fault the jib was split as it was not done during my watch. The Captain then said:—"The first thing you do is to pack up your things and go in the fore-castle." That was all that was said at that time. As the Captain said no more I took no notice of what passed. Another time the ship was lying without answering her helm, there being so little wind; and just before the Captain came on deck there came a little breeze. The ship was lying E. by N. while the course was S. by W. The wind that came was about W.N.W. The ship had been lying on the starboard tack before and I had to trim the yards. I had the main yards square and let them stop, so as to get headway on the ship so that she would answer her helm; and as soon as the ship answered her helm she came round till the wind was right abaft. The Captain came on deck and said "you — fool, do you believe you can get the ship to luff by keeping the main-yard square?" The wind was a little on the starboard side when I gave the command to haul the port main-brace and lay out the spanker. I think that my action was perfectly justifiable under the circumstances, and that the Captain had no right to call me names. I could not haul the port main-braces until the wind was abaft. Then, another time, when there was very little wind, and the ship was lying on the starboard tack. On the weather side there was lightning as well as on the lee side. All sails were set. The Captain came on deck and said, "why the — do you not take in the spanker?" I did not answer. He then said:—"If the wind was to come from the other side it would be necessary to have the spanker in." As I did not expect the wind from the lee side, I did not take the spanker in, and told the Captain that was my reason. He said, "you don't understand anything about the ship." He then asked me who was on the look out. I answered "White," which was wrong, and I afterwards told the Captain that it was Tom Lane. He said "so you don't know who is on the look-out, and never did, and have not been forward to see the look-out was at his place. You can go into your room. I will keep the watch myself." I said, "all right, sir," and went down. When I had been down a little while the Captain came down and said, "well, I can't get rid of you before we get into Yokohama, and I'm — if I keep you lying in your bunk, so you can go and take the watch." I went up, and took the watch and nothing more

was said then. Another time, in the morning watch, as soon as it was daylight I commenced repairing an old jib to send out instead of a better one; and this repairing took up the time till a quarter to eight, when the better jib was got in and I put out the old one. The Captain at eight o'clock came on deck and, said "why the — dont you haul those weather braces tight, and stretch out the stay-sail halyards. I answered, "I have had no time, sir, because I have been repairing the old jib. The Captain said, "you did not commence the jib at 4 o'clock so that you had plenty of time to tighten the braces before." I told him that it was dark before that time, and, besides, the crew were having their coffee. He said:—"As you can't keep the braces and halyards trimmed, I'll find some one else to do that, and you can go in the fore-castle." As I thought that quite sufficient, I took the log book into the cabin to the Captain and said "here is the log-book if you want to send me in the fore-castle." The book was made up then till date. The Captain said:—"All right, then, but I did not intend to send you forward; but as you are so smart you can just go there." I said, "well I might have misunderstood you, sir, and if you did not mean to send me forward I'll stop aft." "No, no," he replied, "you can just go now, and I'll make you suffer for it before I leave you." I gathered up my things, and went into the fore-castle, leaving my books and some other small things in the room where I had been. Afterwards I got the things I had left behind, except some English books which the Captain had in his cabin, and a map of London which I could not find; and the Captain said that it was not amongst the books he had, and it was afterwards found in the boatswain's chest. Some few days after I was sent forward, I was sent to grease the top-masts; and every week was sent to do the same; and once during heavy weather, the ship rolling heavily and it raining, I went and greased the top-gallant and royal masts and afterwards the mizzen-mast, and before I went I said, "I'll not be answerable if I go overboard." The man, Thomas Lane, cried out to me to be careful and the Captain said "never mind," swearing. "He came with me and can't grease down the masts. If he don't do it well I will punish him." I am not afraid to go to any part of the ship, and can hold as fast as any person, and work; but in such weather as was then, scarcely any body could do that work with greasy hands, and only the single back ropes of the top gallant masts to hold on to, and I considered my life was in danger. After that, when it was required, I had to do the worst jobs that could be found me—taking coals for the steward, hauling water for the steward, and once, when the ship was running with her bows under, I was set to scrub the white paint on the fore-castle head. I cannot recollect every instance when I was put to such work; and the names I was called, but I was several times called "fraud," "impostor," "blood-sucker," "s— of a b—" and so forth. At last one of my legs got very bad, swelling very much from above the knee to the ankle. While I was in that condition I felt I could not go aloft and said so to Thomas Lane, who said, "well there is nothing to do on deck, you can go below," and I went below till I was called by the Captain to show my leg. I did so, and he laughed, and made fun of it, together with the boatswain, James Brown, which I did not like. I had then to take the wheel, and stood there the whole watch. The following morning I did not go at eight o'clock to take the wheel,

as my leg was so bad I could scarce stand by. The Captain called me aft and said that my leg was not bad and that I was like any other g— d— lubber. (Here the witness gave more evidence of a like nature.) You borrowed the books from me. I will swear that you used all the bad language. I cannot say myself whether I am qualified to act as mate. When you called me down into your cabin and asked me what ill-treatment I had had from you, I said it would all be forgotten if you would give me my discharge. You said that I was going about getting my discharge the wrong way, and that I should have asked before we came into harbor.

To an assessor:—The Captain had given me no general orders as to what I should or should not do when on deck. The Captain ordered me aloft to grease the mast in bad weather—through Thomas Lane, I think—but I heard the Captain's order. I received orders either direct from the Captain, or through Thomas Lane, the acting boatswain.

Arthur Bell, able seaman of the *Naworth* was next sworn. He stated:—I have to complain of threatening language, and "evidences" of bad treatment from the day we left Antwerp. The first assault the Captain tried with me, we were in 60 South of the line, wind blowing very strong. This was in June, and the water was breaking over the bows. I had no oil-skin at the time, and used a blanket as a substitute. When the vessel is on a wind, it is impossible to keep a look out on the fore-castle head—you'd be washed off—so I relieved the other watch on the galley. I had no covering on my head, and was blinking with the water in my eyes. The Captain said I was asleep. He jumped on top of the galley, threw me on to the deck, jumped on me, punched me, kicked me, and struck me severely about the head and face, saying he would kick my guts out and murder me. No one else saw it. I felt the effects of the assault for a week, and could not go about my work as before. I used no bad language, and did not attempt to lift my hand in defence. He threw my blanket overboard, and I had no other covering but a sheet till I arrived in Yokohama. From that day to 13th August I experienced nothing but a dog's treatment. The 13th August was Sunday. I had the watch at the wheel from 4 in the morning till 6. When I was relieved I requested my shipmate to let me know if was wanted on deck, as I was going down the after hatch to get two or three yards of condemned canvas. The after-hatch has no fastening on: it is a booby hatch, and every one on board was in the habit of going down it for canvas, seizings, and such like. I had scarcely got inside the hatch, when I heard the noise of cases adrift in the hold. Instead of going for the canvas I went to see what the noise was. There was a space between the beams and the cargo about the length of a man. I found one case swaying to and fro, and came up and told the acting boatswain, Lane, in charge of the deck. He told the carpenter, who entered the hatchway, but did not stop to see where the cargo was loose; but subsequently told the Captain that I had been shifting cargo with intent to broach it. (Here witness made a statement about the carpenter telling the men forward on several occasions that there was grog stowed where it could easily be got at.) About 2 o'clock the Captain came forward where I was mending a lamp, and asked me what I had been doing down the after hatch in the morning. I told him I had gone for canvas. Without waiting for my answer he watched a

hammer I had been using, struck me between the eyes with his left hand, and was in the act of striking me with the hammer, when another able seaman interfered. The Captain turned to him and said he would smash his head or kill him. However, the Captain dropped the hammer, and what with kicking me, and striking me with his fist, left me bruised and bleeding so that I could hardly move. He kicked the breath out of my body. The dog-watch from 6 to 8 was my wheel again. He came and said, "so you thought you was going to broach cargo, did you? I will teach you what the *Naworth* is before you leave her, and then give you three months in Yokohama." He used intimidating language to me in entering the port of Yokohama, before the pilot.

To the master.—You struck me more than twice on the voyage. You often used bad words to me. I was lying down on the galley when on the look-out, because it was impossible to stand up. You had hold of the hammer before the other man pulled you off me. You used all the bad language I have said you used.

To an assessor.—I am suffering from the effects of the ill-treatment I received to this day, and am now under doctor's treatment. All the crew saw how my face was bruised and swollen. I think no one heard the Captain threaten me at the wheel. When I went down the after hatch, I went to the case adrift before I reported it to the officer of the watch. I was lying down on top of the galley, rolled up in my blanket, when I was keeping the look-out.

Here the Court was adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

After the recess

William Taylor was sworn and said: Soon after I joined the ship at Antwerp the master asked for a sail which was found in the bunk which I occupied in the fore-castle. It happened to be cut, and I knew nothing about it. I said I had nothing to do with it. The sail was taken out of the bunk just as it was when I first went there. The Captain called me a b—— liar and said he would knock my head off. I persisted in my statement. The master has used bad expressions to me throughout the voyage. The fore-castle is not in a fit state to live in, and is very leaky. Just as we were arriving in Yokohama I and the boatswain, and two or three more, were hauling the cable out of the chain locker on deck when the captain was talking to the pilot. He said "look at the son's of—— they have all got the sulks to-day." He came to the edge of the poop two or three times and used bad language towards us. I turned round and resented the language. With that the Captain came and struck me, hitting me several times. I attempted to strike him back, but the pilot prevented me. The Captain went to the poop again and said he would knock it out of us before he had done with us. I said "you would if you were allowed," and with that the Captain came at me again and hit me several times. Edmonds, who was down the after hatch, hearing the row, came on deck and seeing who the row was with went to the Captain and said, "don't strike that man." The Captain said "you son of a b——h I will strike you too" That affair passed off. After the anchor was down the Captain went to another barque called the *Clifton* belonging to the same owner. After we had finished the day's work there were no anchor watches picked out, and we all turned in. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the boatswain came and called me out and told

me to fetch the riding light down. I went to the galley to light it and was called to the after hatch by the boatswain, who was having some words, and the Captain came to me and said "you b——w——you'll stand up and fight me will you! What have you got to say for yourself?" I said nothing. With that he struck me in the mouth, splitting both lips, and knocked me down on the deck and kicked and thumped me with his fists. He then left me saying: "you b—— I'll have it out of you yet." That was all that night. Next morning I worked up till breakfast time, and then asked to see the Consul. He said, "you won't see the Consul until I like. I've something else for you to do." I then went into the fore-castle and refused to do any more work until I had seen the Consul. In the afternoon the mate came down, and asked where the meat was, and said, "you'll live on bread and water for the future while you're doing nothing." He went on deck and threw the meat overboard. On the passage out we were put on short allowance of water, and for about a month we had no soup, and had to go without dinner every other day. We were refused permission to save rain-water for ourselves.

To Mr. Williams, master of the *Naworth*.—You accused me of having cut the sail, and when I denied it you called me a b—— liar. We were put on short allowance of water when ten or twelve days out from Banka Straits. You struck me on two or three occasions on the same day. You have not used bad language to me as much as you have to others.

To the Court. — There was no measure on board; there was a bottle that he called a quart and which was no quart. The other men saw the measure. When we were put on short allowance we got two quarts a day. I believe the tanks were short. We had been three months and a half out from our last port when we were put on short allowance of water. Up till then we had our allowance of water measured out with a bucket.

Robert White, sworn, said:—On or about the 30th July I was at the wheel, and the master was below, and the boatswain was forward. There was a squall, and seeing no one coming aft I kept the ship away a couple of points. The Captain came on deck, and saw her a couple of points off and said, "you son of a b——, who authorised you to keep the ship off?" and then struck me in the mouth, cutting my lip. The boatswain, Brown, came aft at the time and saw him do it. Brown said "don't keep the ship away again or the g——d— spars will go over the side." Ever since I joined the ship until the day we came in here the Captain has used bad language to me. One morning when I was at the wheel Brown, the boatswain, struck me, saying "you son of a——, if you don't clear out of this when we get to Yokohama I'll knock the face off you." He struck me again, I think in September. I was looking on the sheet, and he said I did not know what I was about, and knocked my head against the house. Another time I was ordered to the wheel and went down the fore-castle to put on a jacket. When I came on deck the boatswain said, "g——d—you, you've been smoking." I asked how could I be smoking when the Captain had stopped my tobacco? He then struck me several times.

To Mr. Williams:—I shipped as able seaman.

To the Court:—I was disgraced from an able seaman to ordinary seaman. The Captain told me I did not know my work. About a month after I shipped I was disgraced. The

Captain found fault with me on one occasion, but on no other occasion did the master or the boatswain find fault with me. Brown was on deck on the occasion when I kept the ship away two points. I kept the ship off the wind without orders from the officer of the watch.

James Brown, boatswain, sworn, said:—I have only to complain about the crew. I have never struck the boy White. There are only two men in the ship who know their work.

To Mr. Williams.—I have never seen you strike White.

To Court.—I saw the Captain strike Taylor the afternoon we arrived here. I have heard the crew growling amongst themselves against the Captain. White's statement about keeping the ship away is quite correct. The mate is not qualified to do his duty on board a sailing ship as chief officer. On the occasion referred to by the mate, I told him to go below as I could do better without him. The jib was set when I came on deck. I took it in about 20 minutes to four o'clock. I took in the jib because there were two seams split. The jib was split in my watch. I never heard the Captain use bad language to the mate. He told him that he ought to do this and do that. The master always gave me instructions when on watch, and also the instructions I was to pass on to the next watch. I was allowed to take in small sails without reference to the master; anything below the royals. The master and I have had a few words, but he never called me out of my name. On the occasion mentioned by Taylor the Captain came on board, and went to my room and asked who had the watch. I said there was no watch set, and he said that there ought to be. With that I went forward and sung out down the fore-castle. Somebody answered. Says I "you had better 'chalk your watches.'" It was Taylor who answered me. It was his watch. I said, "fetch down the riding light, and I'll light it." So I went down in the room and lit the lamp. Taylor and the Captain had some words, but I don't know what about. I put up the light. I heard Taylor say, "when I get on shore I'll be as good as my master." I did not notice that Taylor had been hit then. I knew that he had been hit in the afternoon. My room is aft, in the cabin. I heard no more until I came to the top of the cabin stairs. I asked the Captain what was the matter, but he made me no answer. The Captain was standing against the carpenter's house when I came on deck. Taylor had gone forward then. I was below about ten minutes. I was never aware that we were on short allowance of water. Pretty often when I came on deck to relieve the watch I found the sails not trimmed. I had nothing to do with serving out the water. We had never less than three quarts of water so far as I am aware of.

Robert Edmonds, sworn, said:—From the time we joined the ship we were on our bare allowance of water. The cook said that he had just enough for cooking purposes. We had two quarts for drinking amongst six. We could never spare any out of that. The first Sunday we were out we got three parts of a bucket between six of us. There is very little accommodation for saving rain water. We had very little rain until we got to the tropics—on the line. We had not an opportunity of washing any clothes or ourselves either. We had a good deal of rain on the line but nothing to save it with. The only thing we had was a small butt used for keeping the deep-sea lead line. We got all our clothes washed here, I heard the boatswain ask

the Captain if he could fill the tanks up; and he said, no, he was not going to put any rain water in the tanks. We went on in the usual way until we got to Anjer Point: the tanks were nearly empty then. We had light winds coming through the Straits of Sunda; had to bring up one night off Anjer, and got under way next morning, and proceeded on the passage. About ten or twelve days after we left Anjer we were put on short allowance of water. I call anything under three quarts short allowance. I believe they measured it aft with a bottle first, and then the water was put in a bucket. That bucket was marked and kept for that purpose, but we always measured the water when it came forward and found that it was a good deal short. We had not sufficient for cooking, and had to go without pea soup for nearly a month. During the whole of that time we were becalmed and had to stand at the wheel on short allowance of water without any kind of awning, which made us feel the want of water the more. I and some more went and slept on the top of the house for a time, until the Captain got the sides of the house scrubbed, and would not allow us to go up there any more because we were dirtying the paint work. We had to sleep on deck in the house abaft the galley. The fore-castle has been kept to live in. The Captain thought to make the ship too hot for us, so that we might run away.

To Mr. Williams:—I did not complain about the short allowance of water, but I have complained to you about the fore-castle. We slept on deck when the ship was lying becalmed.

To Court:—The tanks were aft abaft the main mast. We could not go to them whenever we liked. I have seen the tanks sound-ed and that is how I know that they were nearly empty. The Captain never abused me except on one occasion. He did not take in fresh water at Anjer Point: it was fine weather with light winds when we were there.

Nadal Dubrici, sworn, said:—I am an Austrian. The Captain calls me bad names constantly. He once threatened me with a hammer.

To Mr. Williams:—Yes, you raised the hammer as if to strike me: this was after I attempted to prevent you from striking Bell.

To Court:—I have seen the master strike both Bell and Taylor. The hammer was "handy." Arthur Bell had been trimming the lamps.

Francis Williams, master of the *Naworth*, sworn, said:—I say that the mate was quite incompetent to be mate of a ship. I did not disrate him. He came to me, and said he had written up the log and was prepared to go into the fore-castle. He has acknowledged to me several times that he was not competent to be mate of a vessel. I admit striking Taylor and Bell. All this bad language has been concocted. There has never been any disturbance in the ship. I produce the ship's log book, showing entry of the discharge of the mate, dated June 21st, 1877.

To Court:—I never used any bad language to the mate. We were going with the wind on the starboard quarter. When I went below I told him, if the wind came dead aft, to haul out two points the other way, and bring it on the port quarter. I had not been below long when I heard them hauling the the braces, and I went up on deck and found instead of the wind having shifted the ship had been run off until caught by the lee. The mate had trimmed the head yards to the wind without noticing how her head was

at all; and he was hauling the after yards round when I went on deck. I brought the ship to her course and trimmed the yards to the wind. I brought the ship on the starboard tack again. I had a few words with the mate, and told him that if he did not do different I would send him forward. There was never a day that I had not to find fault with him. I never ordered the mate aloft in heavy weather. I did threaten to put him on bread and water. He stopped at the wheel for twelve hours out of every twenty four for ten days. I knew he had no certificate when I shipped him in Antwerp. I always gave instructions to officers of watches. They were always allowed to take in what was necessary, but were always to tell me if bad weather threatened. The charge of bad language is false. The men have never been on short allowance of water. I did address the crew in unpleasant language on entering the harbour. I may have said they were a lot of —. I measured the water out in a quart bottle. They had three quart bottles full and something over. The bottle was an ordinary quart bottle.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, November 14th, 1877.

This case was continued this morning from yesterday afternoon, and

Thomas Lane, able seaman, being sworn, said:—To the Captain of the *Naworth*: I have never seen you illusing any of the men, neither have you been in the habit of using bad language to them.

To an Assessor:—After the mate was disrated he went aloft to grease the masts, but did not go aloft in bad weather. I gave him the order to grease the mast. I have cautioned the disrated mate to be careful when he went aloft. All the small sails were reefed. I have never seen the ship take in any water since I have been on board. We were never on short allowance of water. The water might have been a little short in the China sea, but we never wanted for any.

Order of the Court. The Court orders the discharge of A. Ridderbjelke of the British barque *Naworth*, wages to be paid at the rate of five pounds five shillings a month from date of joining the ship up to, and inclusive of, the 21st of June. From the 22nd June, up to, and inclusive of, the date of this order, wages to be paid at the rate of four pounds a month.

The two men, Arthur Bell and William Taylor, are ordered to be discharged from the ship and to receive wages in full up to date. Robert White, who shipped as able seamen, to be discharged from the ship and wages to be paid to him at the rate of three pounds a month up to and inclusive of the 28th May. From the 29th May up to, and inclusive of, the date of this order, wages to be paid at the rate of two pounds per month.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting-Law Secretary.

Thursday, November 15th, 1877.

FUKUZAWA KOJIRO v. THOMAS ROSE.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$488 with \$1,000 indemnity, in all \$1,488.

The plaintiff set forth in his petition that in July, 1877, he, having received an order for 144 steel hammers from the Mining Department, contracted to have them manufactured by the defendant for the sum of \$488, and deposited \$50 as bargain money. On the

completion of the hammers, on the 11th of Aug., they were paid for and delivered to the Mining Department, and all but two proved to be made of iron, coated only with steel. The hammers were consequently rejected by the Mining Department, and in consequence of this the plaintiff suffered severe loss and had to pay an indemnity.

The defendant's answer was to the effect that he did not know such a person as the plaintiff, but acknowledged having entered into a contract for the making of a number of hammers with one Kinokuniya Mitsunjiro on the 25th July, 1877, the hammers to range from 8 to 9 lbs. each, and to be made of the best material: that the hammers were made, with the exception of two or three he had in hand: that the hammers were not made of iron and coated with steel, but that they were made in the usual way the poll of iron and the face of cast steel, or what is known in the trade as cast steel hammers, and that they were honestly and well made of good material.

The plaintiff was represented by his attorney, a Japanese named Tameyoshi. The plaintiff, not being present, was sent for, at the request of the defendant.

Nemoto Yoske, residing in Homura, was called and commenced an oration with much demonstration, which led His Honour to inquire whether he had been indulging in too much sake, and received a negative reply. He then proceeded to give his evidence and said that he made 149 iron hammers faced with steel.

The witness began rambling again, and His Honour refused to take his evidence, as he considered he was drunk.

The plaintiff's attorney said he had another witness to call, but he having some business could not be present to-day.

His Honour remarked that it was his, the attorney's, business to come prepared with his witnesses. He would, however, adjourn the case till the 29th at 10 o'clock, when the plaintiff's presence would be required.

The attorney wished to know what was to be done supposing the plaintiff was sick.

His Honour remarked that no such supposition could be made, and that if he were said to be ill, enquiries would be made as to the truth of it. Moreover, he would be expected to be present unless he was very ill, and if all the witnesses were not present the case would be struck out.

Thursday, November 15th, 1877.

AN CHOY vs. JOHN GRIGOR.

This case was heard on the 3rd October last; and the facts appear from the judgment which was delivered to-day.

JUDGMENT.

In this case the plaintiff sues the defendant as executor for the sum of \$500 alleged to have been lent by the plaintiff to the defendant's testator in his life time, and for interest thereon, and further for the sum of \$350 as the value of two ponies, a carriage, and harness converted by the defendant to the use of the estate of the testator and which it is alleged were the property of the plaintiff.

It is alleged in the petition and admitted in the answer that the testator made his last will dated the 15th of January, 1876, and thereby devised all his real and personal estate of which he should be possessed at the time of his death unto and to the use of the defendant and one John Pitman, their heirs, executors and administrators respectively, upon trust to convert into money such parts

as should not consist of money, and, out of the moneys arising from such conversion and the ready money of which he should be possessed at his death, to pay amongst other things the debts of the testator; that the testator died on the 13th of January 1877, without having revoked or altered the will, and that the same was proved by the defendant and the said Pitman on the 24th of April and 24th of July, 1877, respectively. Pitman was originally joined as defendant, but it appearing at the trial that he was out of the jurisdiction and had not been served, his name was struck out of the petition and the action proceeded against the present defendant alone. The defendant in his answer does not admit the debt alleged to be due, and denies generally that he converted to the use of the testator's estate any property of any kind belonging to the plaintiff.

The defendant further pleads that he offered by advertisement in the local papers to pay all just claims upon the testator's estate, duly presented and proved by a day mentioned, but that the claims preferred by the petition were not presented until long after that day, and no proof of such claims had ever been submitted to defendant. The defendant does not, however, plead that he has distributed all the assets that have come into his hands, and the plea has not indeed been relied on. The other pleas have already been disposed of.

In addition to the defences pleaded in the answer, another defence was raised at the trial, namely, that the plaintiff is a legatee under the will of a sum of \$10,000, a much larger amount than the sums claimed in the petition, and that any debt that may have been due by the testator to the plaintiff has been satisfied by the legacy. It appears from the evidence, that the plaintiff lived with the testator as his wife, without being married to him, from January, 1873, up till the time of testator's death, except for an interval of some months during the testator's absence in Europe, during which time the plaintiff was maintained at the testator's expense. The plaintiff avers that in 1873 she had \$500.00, which had been left her by a Mr. Butcher; that the testator, knowing she had it, advised her to give it to him to keep safely for her, and that she accordingly gave him the money, he giving her in return a promissory note in the following words: "No. 122, Yokohama. Twelve months' after date I promise to pay to Ah Choy, No. 122, the sum of \$500 (five hundred dollars) Mexicans. August 25th, 1873, \$500. W. Rangan."

She says that this occurred in the spring of 1873, and that the note was given to her on the same day that she handed the money to the testator. But the note is dated the 25th of August, 1873, and it is probable that it was given the day on which it bears date. She says that the only persons present when this transaction occurred were the testator and herself and a Mr. Meldrum, who acted as clerk to the testator. The note is in Meldrum's handwriting and signed by the testator, the testator being able to sign his own name, but being otherwise illiterate. Meldrum has been deported for vagrancy, and there is no direct evidence therefore available. But for the defence, evidence has been brought to show that the testator was a particular man, and that if he had received a sum of five hundred dollars it would most likely have appeared in his books, and that it did not appear in his books. Evidence was also brought to show that the testator was in the habit of talking over his affairs with the witnesses and that he never mentioned the loan. But the value of this

part of the evidence is very much diminished by what appears to be the fact, that he never mentioned the promissory note, and it has not been seriously denied that he gave the note. That he did give it, I find as a fact.

It is suggested that the note was given as an inducement to the plaintiff to cohabit with the testator, but I find that the note was given some months after the plaintiff had begun to cohabit with the testator. Under these circumstances, the suggestion is a most unlikely one, and I accordingly reject it. It has also been pointed out that the plaintiff's statement as to her possession of the money has not been corroborated. But she named the person at whose hands she received it, a person still in this settlement, and gave such particulars as would have enabled the defence to have tested the accuracy of her statement. The cross-examination, indeed, appeared to me to indicate a knowledge of the existence of the money, and was directed principally to show that it had been expended by the plaintiff in her own maintenance. But in this it appears to me to have failed. The plaintiff denied that she did expend it, and explained satisfactorily that there was no necessity for expending it for the purpose suggested. It has been urged, too, that the form of the note is not consistent with the plaintiff's account of the transaction: that it would not have been made payable at the expiration of a year if the money had been given to the testator to keep for the benefit of the plaintiff. But I do not think that much importance is to be given to this circumstance as the foundation of an inference, when it is considered that the note was given by one illiterate person to another, and we have no evidence of the capacity of the amanuensis. There is the delay of the plaintiff in claiming the amount after the testator's death to be accounted for, and the fact that while putting forward other claims on the estate she did not put forward this one. But I think this is capable of explanation. She was to receive \$10,000 as a legacy, and she expressed a desire to receive that and get away out of the place. She also, according to the evidence of the defendant, laid claim to nearly everything. Under these circumstances, and so long as she expected to receive all she looked for, she might well abandon any claim to receive this specific sum, nor is it surprising that, finding she could not get the whole or any part of the legacy at once, and that it was not certain how much of it she would get eventually, she determined to make any legal claim she could against the estate.

To sum up, I am satisfied that the promissory note was given, and that the plaintiff, about the time it was given, had money to the amount for which it was given, and the explanation given by her of the circumstance of her paying it over to the testator is a probable one. On the other side there is the absence of the entry from the testator's books, and her delay in making the claim after the testator's death; and, weighing these circumstances, I come to the conclusion that the plaintiff's statement is correct, and I find as a fact that the sum of five hundred dollars was given by the plaintiff to the testator, and that for that sum so given the promissory note produced was given by the testator to the plaintiff. I find also as a fact that this sum has never been paid.

The question then arises: has this debt been satisfied by the subsequent legacy of \$10,000? The rule on the subject of the satisfaction of debts by legacies is thus stated in Williams on Executors: "It is a rule established in courts of equity that where a debtor bequeathes to his

creditor a legacy equal to, or exceeding the amount of his debt, it shall be presumed, in the absence of any intimation of a contrary intention, that the legacy was meant by the testator as a satisfaction of the debt." But then it is added: "This rule, however, though it has long prevailed, has met with the censure of several eminent judges, and the courts have inclined to lay hold of any minute circumstances, whereupon to ground an exception to it."

This rule and one of the "minute circumstances, whereupon to ground an exception to it"—a circumstance which exists in this case—are thus referred to by Wood, V. C., in the case of *Dawson v. Dawson*. (Law Reports, 4 Equity, 504.)

"In the case of a legacy to a creditor, the Court, 'having apparently first laid down the rule that a man should be just before he is generous, and that the testator intended payment and not a benefit, endeavoured by every sort of device to escape from that rule, and has held a direction to pay debts and legacies to be an indication that both shall be paid. In a recent case before me, I held a direction to pay debts alone not to be sufficient to rebut the presumption of satisfaction; but the Master of the Rolls, in two or three subsequent cases, has held that the direction to pay debts standing alone will suffice to prevent satisfaction, as in *Cole v. Willard* and *Pinchin v. Simms*."

And, referring to the case of Lord Chichester v. Coventry, decided in the House of Lords, his Honor says:—

"In the House of Lords nearly every one seems to have relied on that circumstance of the direction for payments of debts. This provision being, 'as they say, a debt, and there being a direction for payment of debts by the subsequent will, they conceived that the rule against double portions was obviated. That seems to have been the principal ground of the decision.'"

It appears, then, that the most recent cases have decided that a direction to pay debts will rebut the presumption that a legacy is intended to be in satisfaction of a debt. That there is a direction to pay debts in the will, or what is the same a trust for the payment of debts is, as already stated, alleged in the petition and admitted in the answer. On this ground, therefore, I hold that the debt has not been satisfied by the legacy. Coming to this conclusion, it is unnecessary to consider whether the giving of the promissory note is a circumstance in itself sufficient whereupon to ground an exception to the rule as to satisfaction. This promissory note differs in one very material point from the promissory note in the case of Carr and Easlabrooke (3 Ves. 561), cited by the counsel for the plaintiff. In that case the promissory note was payable to order: in the present case it is not. And this difference would be a very important element of consideration in arriving at a conclusion upon the question. But it is unnecessary to give any opinion upon the point.

As to the claim for interest, I think this case comes within the principle of *Edwards v. Vere* (5 B. & Ad. 282.) That was a claim for interest on money, deposited with a banker for a fixed purpose, for the time after that purpose had been accomplished, and Denman, C. J., after laying down that, "generally speaking, money, deposited with a banker, does not carry interest," held that no interest was payable in that case, because it did "not clearly appear from the agreement, that the intention of the parties was that interest should be payable by the bankers from the time the authority to retain the money was countermanded," and Littledale, J., was of the same opinion. He considered that no contract by the defendant to pay interest could be implied, "because as soon as the money ceased to be a deposit, it became applicable to the general purposes of the plaintiffs, in the same way as if it had been

paid on their general account into the bankers, and then it is quite clear that the interest would have been payable by law." It appears from the evidence of the plaintiff, that the money was deposited with the testator for safe keeping. The testator in fact acted as the plaintiff's banker. The money was after the expiration of the year—for which no interest is claimed—available for the general purposes of the plaintiff, and the only reason why it was not drawn was that it was not required. The money, according to plaintiff's evidence, was applied for once, and it was not paid. But the testator did not decline to pay it, but advised the plaintiff to allow it to remain, as she would otherwise spend it, and he rendered it unnecessary for her to draw it, by providing for her wants out of his own funds. Even if the case did not strictly come within the principle of *Edwards v. Vere*, I do not think it is a case in which interest ought to be allowed. There is no express agreement in the promissory note to pay interest. The rule in such cases is thus laid down in *Cameron v. Smith* (2 B. & Ad. 305). Bayley, J., says: "I am quite satisfied that the distinction is between those cases, where there is an express undertaking by the party to pay both principal and interest, and those where he undertakes to pay the principal only. In the later case, the interest is no part of the debt, but only in the nature of damages;" and, "although by the usage of trade, interest is allowed on a bill, yet it constitutes no part of the debt, but is in the nature of damages, which must go to the jury, in order that they may find the amount; and it is competent for them either to allow five per cent., according to their judgment of the value of money, or they may even allow nothing, in case they are of opinion that the delay of payment has not been occasioned by the default of the holder." In *Keene and Keene* (27 L. J. C. P. 88), which was an action upon a bill of exchange, Willes, J., said: "The jury are not bound to give interest, but may give it according to the circumstances of the case." And the circumstances of the case here show me, that, so far as any intention can be drawn from them, it was not the intention of either of the parties that interest should be paid. The interest will therefore be disallowed.

The evidence with regard to the carriage is, that the testator, having gone to Europe, and having, after taking the plaintiff as far as Hongkong, left her there, wrote to the plaintiff a letter, in which the following sentence occurs: "I have been laying out a lot of money for you; among other things I bought you a beautiful carriage, which is to go out to Yokohama in the ship *Lothair*." What occurred after the carriage arrived is not very clear, but looking at the whole of the evidence, I find that there never was any delivery of the carriage by the testator to the plaintiff, and it never was in her sole custody. When the plaintiff went out in the carriage, the carriage was driven by the testator, and the testator otherwise acted as if the carriage was his own property. Viewed in the light of the subsequent acts of both of the parties, I am of opinion that the testator did not intend the carriage as an absolute gift to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff did not understand it to be such a gift. I find that the carriage together with the horses and harness was the property of the testator at his death, and this part of the plaintiff's claim must be dismissed.

There will, therefore, be judgment for the plaintiff for \$500. Costs will be allowed to the amount of \$75.

HAKODATE.

Nov. 11th, 1877.

The *Takachiho Maru* arrived last night (10th) at ten o'clock from Yokohama.

The barque *Hilda* left on the 31st ult., and the *Oceanus* on the 1st instant for Shanghai, followed by the steamer *Dragon* on the 2nd for the same port via Nagasaki. On the 9th instant the barque *Hedvig* sailed also for Shanghai.

Range of temperature from 1st inst. 34° to 53°. Prevailing winds Westerly. Rain on 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 6th. Heavy thunder and lightning on the night of 2nd and 3rd instant. Snow fell in considerable quantities on the 7th and 8th.

CHOLERA.—Up to the present some forty deaths are reported as having occurred in Hakodate. The endeavour to introduce it into Fukuyama has been successful. Three deaths are reported from there.

WRECKS.—The barque *Risho* (*Valetta*) has been lost near Akis, and the schooner *Etuku* at Tokachi, with all hands but the Captain. The schooner *Mino* is also reported to have been lost at Kururi. All these casualties occurred during the gale of the 21st October.

OSAKA.

From the *Osaka Nippo* :—

Ikenobe Kitchijuro was known to Mr. Kawano, Kanji of the Gen-ro-in. When he signed his confession the latter asked him "Do you remember that I tried you in the Saga insurrection?" Ikenobe replied, smiling, that he did remember him—he was Mr. Kawano, but that he had heard he had retired from office after some differences of opinion in the Judicial Department, and asked how he came to be still in office. Kawano replied, also smiling, that he had come down to try rebels and that Ikenobe was a criminal, but he believed him to be a bold man, because he had taken command over rebels, and the letter he had written to his mother would certainly be handed over. Hearing this Ikenobe was glad and said he had finished his duty and did not now regret to lose his life.

On the 31st, Sakurada Matsura and Tairi, Shizoku of Kumamoto Ken, who assisted Ikenobe as his aide-de-camp, were sentenced by the temporary Kiushiu Saibansho to be beheaded.

A report from Kagoshima, dated the 29th October, runs as follows: Many people are returning to the town and are living in temporary houses. The town is dirty and the streets are narrow, but the front roads are 5 or 6 ken wide. Tokio police and the new troops raised in Wakayama ken are in garrison. The Tokio Police are armed with rifles, but wear straw shoes and not leather ones. Beef, fish and finer wares are plentiful, one pound of beef being valued at sen 12. Fish is fresh and cheap. The people are dark coloured and the girls dress in the fashion of olden times. On Shiroyama many forts have been built by the rebels. One of them was very strong and many dead bodies were found in it, very putrid. Though those bodies had been covered with earth, the families removed the earth in order to take away their relatives, and did not cover up the other bodies. The tombs of Saigo and others in Jomeikoji are crowded by many persons every day. Cholera is still existing and six or seven friends of the writer are ill from it. In the mornings and evenings the

weather is cool, but hot at noon. Flies and mosquitoes are plentiful and the latter are in force day and night. An old woman has said that had Saigo not returned to Kagoshima, she would not have suffered so much. The people seem to have only lately learned that H. M. the Mikado rules over them. The Ken officials are diligent but the people are still stupid. The Kencho is in Kaiki, with a branch office in Kagoshima. The shizoku have ceased to carry swords, but they retain power over the heimin, as they did in feudal times. It is foreseen that in three years Kagoshima will become the best port in Japan.—*Hiogo News*.

SHANGHAI.

A correspondent calls attention to remarks of the Hon. G. W. Wells, in the case heard before him on Monday, to the effect that it was next to an impossibility for a letter posted in Shanghai in January to have gone to San Francisco and been returned here by the end of March. The correspondent says he addressed a letter to San Francisco by the mail of January 13th, and received an answer by March 27th.—*S. C. and C. Gazette*.

A fact, interesting to naturalists, as illustrating the tenacity of life of the locust, has just come to light. On the night of the 14th July last, a cloud of locusts passed over this Settlement, and numbers of them flew into the windows of houses in their flight, having been either attracted by the lights, or obeying that curious law which forbids insects to deviate to the right or left while either crawling or flying. A solitary specimen (as we mentioned at the time) flew into the bed-room of a gentleman in the Peking road, was captured, and placed under an inverted tumbler for future observation. The tumbler, with the insect under it, was afterward removed by the houseboy and placed out-of-sight, so that the incident was altogether forgotten. On Monday (22nd Oct.) however, while removing a pile of books, the tumbler was rediscovered—the locust still under it, not only living, but so lively that on the edge of the tumbler being lifted, it instantly prepared for a dart for liberty. How the insect has existed for nearly fifteen weeks without food, and with only what little air—if any—could reach it from under the edge of the tumbler, is wonderful.—*N.-U. Daily News*.

H.B.M.'s gunboat *Nassau* arrived on Saturday, 27th Oct., from Japan, and the French corvette *Talisman* returned to port on the 28th from a cruise.—*Idem*.

The China Merchants' Co. were only able to pay the guaranteed 10 per cent. interest, last year, if we remember rightly, by carrying forward a debit balance of Tls. 30,000 to next account, and altogether ignoring such an item as "Depreciation." From the translation of the 1876-7 Report, it will be seen that they succeed, this year again, in paying 10 per cent., and even in writing off the Tls. 30,000 debit balance; but there then remains only a balance of Tls. 10,000, which the Directors admit is again insufficient to permit their making any allowance for "depreciation;" so the steamers and plant are still kept up at least to cost price.—Contrasted with their remark last year, about the purchase of the S. S. N. Company securing the China Merchants "the command of the carrying trade", it is rather amusing to read that "unexpectedly, the business operations

of the Company during the year under review have had to be adjusted to the necessity of the times"; that the Company has "been pressed in many ways by its rivals, and has "had to suffer loss," &c. We ventured to suggest, at the time, that the Chinese were rather premature in thinking the purchase of the S. S. N. was equivalent to purchasing control of the coast and river trade; and they seem to be gradually finding out this truth. —We should explain that the 1875-6 figures in the subjoined accounts do not form part of the official document, but have been inserted for convenience of reference.—*Idem.*

We learn that intelligence has been received of a serious defeat of the Chinese forces under the command of H. E. Tso Tsung-t'ang, in an attempt made in August or September last to penetrate into Kashgaria. The confusion necessarily entailed by the decease of Yakub Khan encouraged the Imperial generals to advance beyond their late acquisitions at Toksun, on the confines of Yakub Khan's territory, but the attempt appears to have resulted in disaster.—*Idem.*

The steamer *Fleurs Castle*, which arrived yesterday (5th Nov.) from London, reports two mishaps during the passage. In the Suez Canal she broke her propeller and had to discharge about three hundred tons of cargo, and, in consequence she was in the Canal six days. In the China Sea she experienced a strong monsoon and confused sea; and, shipping a large sea, her aft wheel and steering gear were carried away.—*Idem.*

We hear that a collision occurred between the French mail steamer *Anadyr* and the British ship *Coriolanus*, about seven o'clock on Wednesday 7th evening. The *Coriolanus* left here (Shanghai) that morning for Swatow, and was a few hundred yards past the Beacon when the collision occurred. Her damage was such that she returned to port yesterday afternoon 8th. It was not known at the Messageries Maritimes office, last evening, what damage the *Anadyr* had sustained, but it was believed not to be extensive.—*Idem.*

If the Chinese officials and literati had intelligence to appreciate the fact, they would find in a memorial from Hangchow, in the *Peking Gazette* of the 13th October, a proof of the advantage of foreign trade to the country. The Superintendent of the Imperial Manufactory memorialises representing the impracticability of the old tariff of rates at which Silk used to be bought for the supply of the Palace. "Not only has production been largely diminished since the rebellion, but two new elements—viz., the imposition of the *lekin* tax and the foreign demand for raw silk, have come in to enhance the market value"—and, of course, in the latter case, increase the earnings and prosperity of the producers.—*Idem.*

Moved apparently by the representations which have been made to him of the extent of the misery in Shansi, and of the rapacity of the official underlings engaged in distributing grain, the Emperor has appointed a high official named Yen Kenming, formerly a Vice-President of the Board of Works at Peking, to travel "throughout the afflicted region, and to superintend with all due diligence, the administration of the relief agencies.—*Idem.*

HONGKONG.

Last night (7th inst.) a farewell dinner was given to Admiral Ryder and Captain Colomb on board the *Audacious*. The ship was illuminated in the course of the evening.—*Daily Press.*

The mail from Yokohama brought the information that Mr. Taro Ando, the Japanese Vice-Consul at this port, has been made Consul by his Government. All who are acquainted with Mr. Ando will be glad to hear of his promotion.—*Idem.*

Amongst the passengers for England by the P. and O. steamship *Nizam*, we notice the names of Admiral A. P. Ryder and Captain P. H. Colomb; also Captain H. N. Hippisley, late commander of the *Hornet*, superseded on his promotion to post rank.—*Idem.*

A race was pulled on the 7th instant between the galleys of the Admiral and Commodore, the latter winning by about five boats' lengths. The course was a straight one, being about three miles from the White Rocks in to the Flag Ship. The *Audacious* boat was manned by Europeans and that of and that of the winners (the *Victors Emanuel's*) by Chinese; and whatever little advantage might have been expected to result to the former from this cause, was neutralized by the "Victors" being in the much lighter boat. We understand that this race has been contemplated for some time, and great interest was felt in, and large sums of money changed hands on, the result. The time occupied by the race was 25 min and 15 secs.—*China Mail.*

A rumour reaches us that the measures of retaliation which the Cantonese Authorities mean to take for the insult they consider themselves to have received from the Macao Authorities, are likely to consist of laying an embargo on all Chinese junks trading with Macao, in the hope thereby to ruin its trade, and consequently its prosperity and endanger even its existence as a Colony.—*Idem.*

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE" HONG LIST

—A N D—

DIRECTORY FOR 1878,

WILL APPEAR ON OR ABOUT THE

31st December, 1877.

THE greatest possible pains are taken in the compilation of this work, which has attained such a reputation for accuracy that it is the indispensable desk companion of every mercantile man in Japan, and is to be found in all the hotels and stores, and in most of the private houses of the foreign settlement. It is also supplied to the various Departments of the Japanese Government, for use in their offices in the Capital, the Ports, and the Interior; to the wealthy Chinese and Native Merchants of Yokohama and the other trading ports, and to numerous foreign houses in China, Europe, and America. Thus it offers unusually favorable inducements to advertisers, as it is literally before the eyes of a numerous public of all classes and nationalities

ALL DAY AND EVERY DAY.

The volume for 1878 will, in addition to the usual Lists of firms, business houses, men-of-war, and officers serving therein, of foreign squadrons on the East Asiatic Station, Advertisements, &c., contain the following information:—

1.—The text of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Empire of Japan, signed in Yedo on the 18th October, 1869, which, as it contains the provisions of all the other Treaties, with the most recent additions and alterations of text, has been selected by the proprietor of this HONG LIST as a trustworthy compendium of the privileges acquired, and of the rules and conditions to be observed, by Foreigners of all nationalities in Japan:

2.—The Austro-Hungarian Regulations for trade with Japan, which have been chosen with an object similar to that which has guided the proprietor in the publication of the Austro-Hungarian Treaty, as explained in the preceding paragraph:

3.—The Tariff Convention of Yedo, June 26th 1866, between England, France, America, and Holland and Japan, including a revised Tariff:

4.—The Bonded Warehouse Regulations and Tariff of Charges:

5.—Notifications relating to Foreigners in Japan.

To the above will be added a complete list, (to date of publication) of the M. B. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamers; the Imperial Government Railway Time and Fare Tables; Insurance Rates for the Bluff and Settlement, and other useful information.

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NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE & LIFE.

THE undersigned, on behalf of this Company, are prepared to accept Fire Risks at current rates, and Life Risks on Home terms and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, Sept. 18th, 1877.

tf.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 5. of the 10th year of Meiji (1877).

SIRIYASAKI LIGHTHOUSE, FOG BELL.

THE GOVERNMENT of Japan hereby gives notice a 32 Cwt. Fog Bell, which will be rung by machinery, has been hung from the balcony of SIRIYASAKI LIGHTHOUSE.

The Bell will be rung during fogs, or when from snow storms, haze or other causes, the outline of the land is at all indistinct by day or the light by night.

The Bell will be rung continuously at the rate of 15 strokes per minute during such time as the fog or other cause for ringing may last.

Siriyasaki Lighthouse, on the Cape of that name, is in the province of Mutsu and the eastern entrance to the Tsugar Straits, and is the extreme North Eastern point of the Island of Nippon.

It is in 41 degrees 26 minutes 10 seconds North Latitude; and is 141 degrees 29 minutes 25 seconds East of Greenwich.

The Rattler Rock bears from the Lighthouse North 65 degrees East, distant about 1½ miles.

ITO HIROBUMI,

Minister of Public Works.

Tokio, Nov. 15th, 1877.

1m.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

- Nov. 5, French Corvette *La Clocheterie*, Captain Rieunier, 1,990 tons, from a Cruise.
Nov. 6, Am. str. *Courier*, Clarke, 450, from Hakodate, General and Sea Weed, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
Nov. 7, U. S. sloop-of-war *Alert*, Comd. R. Poyd, 541 tons, 4-guns from Nagasaki.
Nov. 7, Jap. str. *Sumida-Maru*, Goriach, 896, from Nagasaki, prisoners, to Government Service.
Nov. 8, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 8, Am. str. *China*, Berry, 3,836, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 8, Jap. str. *Tokai-Maru*, Pyne, 1,042, from Kobe, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 8, Ger. schr. *Jupiter*, Johnson, 50, from Kurile Islands, Pelts, to Captain.
Nov. 9, Brit. barq. *Pauline*, Tyrer, 472, from London, General, to Gütschow & Co.

- Nov. 10, Brit. barq. *Alice*, Law, —, from New York via Hongkong, Kerosene, to Ed. Fischer & Co.
Nov. 10, Frch. str. *Volga*, Rolland, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
Nov. 10, Jap. str. *Suminoye-Maru*, Nye, 852, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.
Nov. 11, H. B. M.'s surveying vessel *Sylvia*, Comd. Aldrich, 877 tons, from a Cruise.
Nov. 13, Brit. str. *Belgie*, Meyers, 2,627, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. S. S. Co.
Nov. 14, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. S. S. Co.
Nov. 15, Jap. str. *Meiji-Maru*, Peters, 1,010, from Hakodate, with Lightship in tow, to the Light-house Department.
Nov. 15, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Smith, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

- Nov. 5, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Tanner, 5,079, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 5, Ger. schooner *Augusta Reimers*, Hagenberg, 207, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by H. Grauert.
Nov. 6, French str. *Tibre*, De Girard, 1,726, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
Nov. 7, Am. str. *Courier*, Clarke, 450, for Hiogo, original cargo from Hakodate, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
Nov. 7, Jap. str. *Takachiho-Maru*, Sikemeier, 1,407, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 9, Am. str. *China*, Berry, 3,836, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 9, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 10, Ger. gun-boat *Nautilus*, Capt. Valois, 600 tons, 4-guns, for Shanghai via Kobe.
Nov. 11, Jap. str. *Shinagawa-Maru*, Frahm, 1,169, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 12, Jap. str. *Sumida-Maru*, Goriach, 896, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 13, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
Nov. 13, Ger. ship *G. W. Wapuis*, Diedrichsen, 538, for Shanghai, General, despatched by Chinese.
Nov. 14, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 15, Brit. str. *Belgie*, Meyers, 2,627, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
Nov. 15, Jap. str. *Shario-Maru*, Hog, 800, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 16, Am. ship, *Messenger*, Gilkey, 950, for Hakodate, despatched by Order.
Nov. 16, Jap. str. *Toyoshima-Maru*, Hubbard, 946, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—Messrs. W. T. Elliot, E. Cameron, H. Morris, A. J. Little, G. Rossi, Prof. E. S. Morse, N. Bloom, Mrs. Cochran and child, Miss Cochran, Master G. Cochran, Capt. J. P. Fyffe, U.S.N., N. F. Wilton, Miss L. Ki zen, G. D. Emmons, U.S.N., Miss C. Porter, Messrs. P. Saviot, K. Tave, Mrs. G. Perry and child, G. Butta, G. Mazzocchi, H. H. Bellings, E. W. Ellis, and 7 in Steerage.

FROM HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Rev. J. F. Fraser and 4 children, Mrs. Preston and 5 children, Rev. J. C. Nevill, wife and 2 children, Rev. Hartwell's 3 children, 2 Europeans, and 28 Chinese in Steerage.

Per French str. *Tibre*, for Hongkong:—Messrs. Von Weckherlin, Murray, Cox, James, Lieut. Beckham, Messrs. Ferreri, Biffi, Ragnolet, Cavetti, Govani, Moretti, Ottoline, Eaton, Madame V. Cherney, and Ah Ham.

Per Am. str. *Courier* for Vladivostok via Hakodate:—Mr. and Mrs. Flecker, Mr. M. C. Harris, U. S. Consul at Hakodate, Messrs Useel, Laschar, and Polen; and 5 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Courier* for Hiogo:—Mr. Alex. Milne.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Prince Kitashirakawa-no-Miya, Madame Castelli, child and European maid, Mrs. Varuum and child, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshida, Miss Annie Stanley and Messrs. Ide, Iwasaki Yanoaka, Ishikawa, Kawada, J. T. Esdale, A. Wylie, Alex. Innes,

Branchi, Farmer, Riemers, Owen, Kirhoia, Kawano Miyoshi, Fugawa, Kondo, Obato, Sawase, Otsuka, Noda, Iwanari, Hamma, Nagawa, Yoshinaga, Yamada, Toyohara, Nakamura, Shiroke, Hirachi, Hirasa, Kodama, Inouye, Samoa, Tomohira, Takada, Kadota, Inouye, Nakamura, Kawaguchi, Sakai, Yano, Miyoshi, Sido, Takadi, Teraa, Fukuhara, Takasaki, Shigeno, Kagayama, Kuroda, Komi, Obala, Fumuda, Kagawa, Nakamura, Kawamura, Kitamura, Satou, Hadokawama, Yamaguchi, Nagano, Fuku-sawa; and 1 European, 1 Chinaman, and 445 Japanese in steerage.

Per Am. str. *China* from San Francisco:—Messrs. O. Stockleberg, S. B. Saige and wife, Chas. Veit and wife, E. N. Veile, C. A. Barratoni, A. G. Brandon, Mrs. H. Jenkins, W. J. Marsh, B. Schenbe, Rev. J. H. Roberts and wife, Rev. W. S. Ament and wife, A. Mickel, Miss M. O. Sortes, Rev. W. E. Davison and wife, C. S. Phillips. For Hongkong: Miss S. Norwood, Bing Yu and wife, Mrs. Van Dyke, Mr. Chas. Klinck, Rev. Wm. Astmore and wife, and Mrs. N. Ralston.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Jenkins, Messrs. A. Reimers, Melville, Stephens, Pickman, Leeds, Marsh, Fobes, Flood, Abell, Mr. and Mrs. Ament, Miss Porter, Messrs. Favre-Brandt, MacGibbon, Cavalier, Laurance, Curtis, Lechat, Ch. Braes, Dra. Buckle, and Stillman, and 27 Japanese in the Cabin.

Per Frch. str. *Volga* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Garnier, Fukatsu, Nakao, Farfara, and Harris.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. D'Iffanger, Dr. Schultze, Dr. and Mrs. Pollock, Messrs. Osborne and Saycer; and 10 Chinese and 6 South Sea Islanders on Deck.

Per Brit. str. *Belgie* from San Francisco:—For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lambert, and Mr. E. A. Salter in cabin. For Yokohama: Miss S. Price, Messrs. T. M. Osborne, W. M. Davis, R. P. Hielgers, Danl. Devos in cabin; and 1 Japanese woman in steerage, and 5 Japanese working passage. For Hongkong: J. G. Cas in cabin; and 450 Chinese in steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Oceanic* from Hongkong:—Messrs. R. Walker, P. J. Rose, E. Angel; and 3 in steerage. For San Francisco: Miss Lizzie Bernard, Messrs. H. Meyner and N. J. Newwitt; 148 in steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and Ports:—Capt. Abbe, Messrs. E. Wethechoff, Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Messrs. Weiller, A. Langfeldt, Broeschen, Mr. and Mrs. Kikuchi, J. G. Walsh, Mr. Newmann, Schaub, Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Lambeth, Miss A. Stanley, Mr. Graham, Mr. Romusat, Mr. and Mrs. Viele, Mr. Viele, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Paige, Mr. Brandon, Mr. Baraton, Miss Winter, and 8 Japanese.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Bellasi, Pearsall, Geo. Roper, R.N., C. Farmer, W. Ash; and 5 Chinese deck.

REPORTS.

The Pacific Mail Company's Steamship *China* reports.—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 11th at 12.15 p.m. To Oct 27th had fresh breezes from S. W. to W. and fine weather, then to Nov. 4th light Southerly winds and calms, then to Nov. 7th fresh gales from South to North with heavy sea, and thence to Yokohama fresh gales from N. E. with fog and rain. Arriving Nov. 8th at 8 a.m.

The British barque *Alice*, Captain W. E. Law, 195 days out from New York, reports:—Reached Auler after a passage of 119 days. From lat. 4° N. to Hongkong had light N. E. winds and Southerly current. Put into Hongkong for orders and left on the 30th Sept. Off the North end of Luzon, from Oct. 6th to 11th, encountered a heavy gale from N. E. to N. W. with a strong Southerly current. Again off the Bashees from Oct. 20th to 25th had a strong gale from N. E. From North Island to this Port experienced a strong North-East monsoon.

The British steamer *Belgie*, Capt. L. Meyers, reports:—Left San Francisco October 23rd, 1877, at 0.30 p.m. and made a southern passage on the 30th parallel, and arrived in the Bay of Yokohama November 13th, at 5 p.m., making the run of 5,134 miles in 20 days and 13½ hours. On the 27th Oct., at 3 p.m., Lat. 32½° N. Long. 142 W., Wong Yow, a Chinese passenger, a native of Canton, died of consumption aged 39 years. On Nov. 13th, at 3.30 p.m. Law Peak a Chinese passenger died of consumption in Uruga Channel.

The British steamer *Oceanic* reports:—Left Hongkong Nov. 8th, at 4 p.m., had light winds and fine weather to Ockseu Islands; thence to Yokosima Island strong monsoon with N. E. and N. N. E. sea. Tuesday at noon, to Wednesday at 6 a.m. strong S. W. wind with heavy rain, thunder and lightning, high sea, shifting suddenly at midnight to West and W.N.W. Arrived at 1.45 p.m.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

This market is still very dull, Cotton Yarn being the only merchandize which shows any approach to activity. 16-24 continue in demand; and for the medium spinings of these numbers there has been a good inquiry, with the effect of inducing a slight amelioration in prices. In Woollens Mousselines are firmer; and the cold weather, probably, has brought about some request for Blankets; while Black "All Wool" Cloth has found buyers.

METALS.—The slight improvement noted in our last has been followed by relapse into the former state of inactivity. Transactions have been limited to the purchase of a few lots of small Bar Iron.

The barques *Pauline*, with general cargo from London, and *Alice* with Kerosene and general cargo from New York, have arrived. Transhipped goods ex *Gange*, *Mensaleh*, and *Gwalior* from London, *Priam* from Liverpool, and *Anadyr* from Marseilles, are also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings—		
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. ... per piece.	\$1.40 to 1.70	A little more inquiry.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. ... "	1.80 to 2.20	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. ... "	1.57½ to 2.30	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. ... "	2.05 to 2.48	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. ... "	2.20 to 2.40	Quiet.
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. ... "	1.10 to 1.60	
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. ... "	2.40 to 2.65	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... "	1.60 to 2.25	
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. ... "	0.11½ to 0.13½	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... per lb.	0.72½ to 0.85	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... per piece.	7.00 to 7.40	
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... "	0.78 to 0.80	
Taffachelass 12 yds. 43 in. ... "	1.80 to 2.25	
COTTON YARN.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... per picul.	28.50 to 32.00	More demand for 16/24.
Nos. 28 to 32 ... "	33.00 to 35.25	
Nos. 38 to 42 ... "	37.00 to 39.00	
Indian No. 20 ... "	29.00 to 29.50	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.		
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. ... per piece. to	Nominal.
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. ... "	11.00 to 12.00	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 31 in. ... "	4.25 to 5.25	Small business.
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. ... "	5.00 to 6.80	
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. ... "	5.50 to 6.75	
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. ... per yard.	0.16½ to 0.18	
do. (Figured) ... "		Some demand.
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. ... "	0.80 to 1.50	
Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. ... "	0.50 to 0.60	
Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. ... "	0.60 to 0.75	
Union, 54 in. to 56 in. ... "	0.50 to 0.85	Dull.
Italian, 52 in. ... "	0.23½ to 0.30	
Blankets, 7 lb. ... per lb.	0.40 to 0.45	Quiet. Little business.
METALS AND SUNDRIES.		
Iron, Flat and Round ... per picul.	2.60 to 3.30	Nothing doing.
do. Nail-rod ... "	2.60 to 3.40	
do. Hoop ... "	..... to
do. Pig ... "	1.50 to 1.80	
Lead ... " to	Stock 21,500 cases. No sales.
Quicksilver ... "	..... to
Coal ... per ton.		
Kerosine Oil (10 gallon cases) ... per case.	3.20 to 3.30	
Sugar, Jim pah. 1 ... per picul.	7.80 to 8.25	Stocks of all kinds estimated at 40,000 piculs. Market very dull.
do. Khih pah. 2 ... "	7.25 to 7.75	
do. Kok fah. 3 ... "	6.50 to 7.00	
do. Kung fun. 4 ... "	6.00 to 6.50	
do. Formosa (bags) ... "	4.30 to 4.50	
do. (baskets) ... "	4.00 to 4.00	
do. Amoy Brown ... "	3.75 to 4.00	

EXCHANGE.

The weakness quoted in our last has continued, in spite of fair settlements in Silk, and rates have declined slightly, but appear to be rather firmer at the close. Business both in Bank and Private Paper has been done to a fair amount.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....3s. 11½d.	
" do. ....Sight.....3s. 10½d.	
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....3s. 11½d.	
" " Documents 6 do. ....3s. 11½d.	
" " Continental 6 do. ....4s. 0d.	
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4.907	
" do. ....Sight.....4.85	
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.05	
" " Documents 6 do. ....5.05	

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....73	
" " Private.....10 days' sight.....73½	
" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....1 per cent.	
" " Private.....10 days' sight.....1½ per cent. dis.	
" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....94	
" " Private.....30 days' sight.....96	
" NEW YORK.—Bank, Sight.....93½	
" " Private.....30 days' sight.....95½	

Gold Yen, 390. Silver Yen, 401½. Kinsatz, 416½.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—Our last issue was dated 2nd inst. During the period under review a large aggregate business has been done, a full portion of which has been for the continent, settlements being close on, 1,900 bales; and prices have advanced \$25 per picul, the rise being more noticeable on the medium than on the finer classes.

From the most reliable sources it is certain that the stock on the market is close on 9,600 bales: this appears to make dealers very sensitive and a day's heavy rejections, of which we have had several since our last, immediately causes a weaker feeling. At the close the market is steady at quotations, though neither buyers nor sellers appear to know what movement the wires from Europe may, at any moment, give rise to.

The bulk of the business has been in Hanks. Oshius have, however, been purchased to a fair extent.

Arrivals have been rather short, not exceeding 1,550 bales. Shipments foot up 10,449 bales against 15,929 bales same period last year.

TEA.—During the interval since the departure of last American mail on the 3rd, prices have shewn a little weakness, of which operators have taken advantage; and settlements for the period to date amount to piculs 5,800 comprising mostly "low grades."

A few parcels of "fine" Teas seems to have found favor but this class, together with higher qualities, has received far less attention than might have been expected, considering the reports current here of the state of the China Green Tea Crop, which is said to be likely to shew a deficiency in comparison with last season of 60,000 half-chests or nearly 4½ million pounds.

Prices close as below, the market wavering.

The *Willard Mudgett* is the only vessel on the berth for New York, the *Lothair* (loading in Hiogo having been withdrawn).

DESCRIPTION.								PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK:—									
Mayebashi	Hanks 1	to 2	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 560 to 580	} Market steady.
and	" 2		...	...	...	...	...	540 to 550	
	" 2½		...	...	...	...	...	520 to 530	
	" 3		...	...	...	...	...	500 ½ to 510	
Shinshiu	" 3½	to 4, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	460 ½ to 490	
Oshius, Best to medium	...		...	...	...	...	...	530 to 560	
Hamatskis "	"		...	...	...	...	...	450 to 480	
Kakeda "	extra		...	...	...	...	...	580 to 640	
TEA:—									
Common...	...		...	...	...	...	...	\$ 10 to 11	
Good Common...	...		...	...	...	...	...	12 to 13	
Medium	...		...	...	...	...	...	15 to 17	
Good Medium	...		...	...	...	...	...	17 to 19	
Fine	...		...	...	...	...	...	20 to 23	
Finest	...		...	...	...	...	...	27 to 30	
Choice	...		...	...	...	...	...	33 and upwards.	
SUNDRIES:—									
Awabi	...		...	...	...	...	...	\$24.50 to 35.00 per picul	
Beche-de-mer	...		...	...	...	...	...	28.00 to 39.00 "	
Bees'-wax	...		...	...	...	...	...	41.50 to 45.50 "	
Camphor	...		...	...	...	...	...	19.00 to 19.50 "	
China Root	...		...	...	...	...	...	2.40 to 2.90 "	
Coals, Japanese...	...		...	...	...	...	...	5.00 to 8.00 per ton.	
Copper	...		...	...	...	...	...	23.00 to 23.50 per picul.	
Cuttle Fish	...		...	...	...	...	...	12.50 to 13.50 "	
Gall Nuts	...		...	...	...	...	...	8.50 to 9.25 "	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	...		...	...	...	...	...	1.45 to 1.55 per catty.	
" (100 a 120 " " )	...		...	...	...	...	...	1.20 to 1.35 "	
Isinglass	...		...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 25.00 per picul.	
Mushrooms	...		...	...	...	...	...	38.00 to 39.00 "	
Rapeseed Oil	...		...	...	...	...	...	12.00 to 12.75 "	
Rice	...		...	...	...	...	...	1.90 to 2.20 "	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	...		...	...	...	...	...	3.20 to 3.25 "	
" Brown	...		...	...	...	...	...	— " "
" Large green	...		...	...	...	...	...	2.35 to 2.45 "	
Sharks' Fins	...		...	...	...	...	...	24.00 to 35.00 "	
Sulphur	1.70 to 1.80 "	
Tobacco, Common	7.00 to 9.00 "	
Vegetable-wax	12.50 to 13.50 "	

The Japan Gazette

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Per P. M. Str. "China."

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MARRIAGE.

On the 21st Nov., at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. John Henderson, Incumbent of St. Peter's Church and Garrison Chaplain of Hongkong, ED. DREY MURRAY, of Yokohama, Japan, to NELLIE, youngest daughter of Robert Chapman, Esq., of Old Charlton, Kent.

Summary.

OUR last MAIL SUMMARY was dated the 17th ultimo, for despatch by the O. & O. Steamer *Oceanic* which left for San Francisco on the following day, probably never to return to these waters, as she will be withdrawn from the trans-Pacific line on the termination of this voyage. On the afternoon of his departure, Captain Parsell entertained a number of his friends at a farewell luncheon on board. Since the 17th ultimo we have received the following mails:—

Per P. M. City of Tokio, S. Frisco, 3 Nov. ar. 23 Nov.
" M. M. Tibre, M'seilles, 7 Oct. " 25 Nov.
" P. & O. Sunda, S'hampton, 12 Oct. " 29 Nov.

And despatched the following:—

Per M. M. Tanais, for Marseilles.....20 Nov.
" P. & O. Malacca, for Southampton27 Nov.
" M. M. Volga, for Marseilles 4 Dec.

AFTER having been open to the public for exactly one hundred days, the National Industrial Exhibition was officially closed on the 30th ultimo. H. M. the Mikado presided at the ceremony in person; and was accompanied by the Empress. A very large number of the principal native officials, the imperial princes, and the chief notables of the empire were present, as were nearly all the members of the Diplomatic Body. The occasion was made an opportunity for a general holiday and festivity in the capital,

which was also largely visited by foreigners from Yokohama, and by Japanese thence and from many miles round. A full account of the closing ceremonies will be found on page 4. The fences enclosing the Exhibition Grounds, and the buildings, which are merely temporary wooden structures, will be taken down and removed. The gardens alone will not, as is at present proposed, be interfered with, but will become a portion of the Public Park at Uyeno. Nearly half of the articles exhibited have been sold while on view. Some have been presented to the Museum of the Educational Department lately established at Uyeno, and are in course of being removed thither: they will greatly enrich the collection. The great majority of the remaining articles will be sold by public auction. The Exhibition has been very popular, and, we should say, eminently successful even in a pecuniary sense. It has certainly been open to adverse criticism in regard to the system adopted of classification and arrangement; but these faults were so evident that they should suggest their own correction in any future undertaking. The exhibitors are said to have arranged among themselves for an exposition to be held annually for six years to come, in some one or other of the provincial towns; and in the seventh year again in Tokio. This scheme, however, is at present immature, and liable to modification.

Most members of the community experience a feeling of relief in the fact that the racing year is over. The Autumn season was brought to a close with the three and a half days' of the Yokohama Racing Association's meeting. It is only due to the Committee to state that this gathering was one of the most successful ever held in Yokohama, and that both in spite of the Race Club having had their races only a fortnight before, and of the lateness of the season. The weather was fine, and the attendance on the three regular days excellent. The knowledge that the imperial stable was represented attracted a crowd of Japanese visitors, some of them of very high rank; and the success of the ponies entered by those who represented the Mikado was greeted with enthusiasm by both foreign and native visitors. The probability of an amalgamation of the Club and Association, or, failing that, the dismemberment of the two societies, and the formation from the *disjecta membra* thereof of a jockey club which shall have the control of racing matters and the Race Course is again mooted. It only remains to be hoped that efforts to arrive at a conciliation may be brought to a happy consummation; and not be again thwarted, as they have been before, by childish pique and merely selfish opposition.

A LARGE iron railway bridge and viaduct has been completed and officially opened on the Tokio-Yokohama line.

SOME alarm has been felt for the safety of the German barque *Christine*, which was despatched hence for Hakodate on the 29th October. The uneasiness arose from a vessel supposed to be the one named, but which subsequently turned out to be a Japanese schooner, having been reported dismasted. Immediately on the news being received in Yokohama the German corvette *Elisabeth* was despatched to the assistance of the distressed vessel, and arrived in Hakodate to find the *Christine* there, anchored safe and sound, having arrived a few hours before. The corvette, however, fell in with the Japanese schooner in distress and towed her into Hakodate.

Mr. Charles Rickerby announces the approaching revival, at the end of this month and year, of the old *Japan Times*.

THE native papers still devote much of their space to the treatment of the subject of the revision of the treaties. The matter, most acknowledgedly, demands attention, and is now occupying the consideration of the Imperial Government and the Foreign Ministers.

Mr. O. B. Bradford, late Vice Consul-General at Shanghai, recently sentenced to a short term of imprisonment for tampering with letters, has pleaded guilty "technically" to a number of other serious indictments. His case is referred to Washington at his own request, and he is kept in custody failing to find bail for \$10,000.

SHIMADZU SABURO (or Hisamitsu) has not come to Tokio. His son, Tadayoshi, the Chief of the Shimadzu clan, has, however, arrived in the capital, and has had an interview with the Mikado.

A GRAND farewell subscription ball was given by the foreign residents of Yokohama to Admiral Patterson, Captain Young, and the officers of the *Tennessee*, in the Town Hall on Monday evening the 3rd instant. The *Tennessee* left yesterday, the 4th, for Kobe on her homeward voyage. During her stay here she has worthily upheld the reputation of the U.S. Navy, and the departure of her officers and men from the station will be much regretted.

THE Russian corvette *Vsadnick* has left for the coast of Yesso to render assistance to another Russian vessel said to have been cast ashore there.

WINTER entertainments have commenced. A concert has been given in the Gaiety Theatre, and the Amateur Dramatic Corps announce an early appearance.

H. E. MR. de Struve, the Russian Minister, left by the French mail on the 4th inst. for Europe on leave of absence. He will be away from his post for several months. Mr. Emile Kraetzer, Chancellor of the French Consulate and for two years Acting Consul in this port, left by the same steamer for France and for promotion to some other post.

DIPLOMATIC DUPLICITY.

THE late prosecution of OLIVER B. BRADFORD, United States Vice Consul-General at Shanghai, for stealing a post office letter, and his conviction upon evidence which barely gave colour to the charge, must have been a source of temporary surprise and entertainment to the Shanghai community: had the affair occurred in Yokohama, we might have had less hesitation in paying some attention to the wisdom of abolishing the extra-territorial clauses from the treaties with Japan, and submitting the liberties of foreigners to the laws of the country in which they are sojourning. Luckily, however, for us we have Consular authorities who are content to follow some rules of law and to submit the impulses of their own judgment to consideration of the value and weight of the evidence upon which criminal charges, involving fine and imprisonment, are brought against men who have hitherto borne irreproachable reputations. The report of the trial of BRADFORD at the suit of the People of the United States, was given at length in the *Japan Gazette* of the 1st November, and we then thought the evidence and the judgment bore their own comment, although a suspicion crossed us that if any of our readers should glance at the address of the presiding judge without reference to the context, he would imagine he had before him an extract from the sermon of a field preacher, though the profanity of the preacher would probably have fallen short of the utterances of the Hon. G. WILEY WELLS. The administration of justice in the East has for many years, owing to the insufficiency of experience on the part of the judges, and the shameful abuse of the license of the bar, been looked upon with distrust and contempt; but considerable improvement has taken place, and it is now but seldom we are treated to a farce, or a bit of very low comedy without the necessity of paying two dollars for the entertainment.

The evidence in the case of BRADFORD consisted almost solely in proof of the letter having been deposited in the Post Office early in January 1877, and a copy in BRADFORD's writing having been found some months later on. Upon this slender thread, and upon the utterly unwarrantable assumption that a letter could not be forwarded from Shanghai to San Francisco, and returned to Shanghai in 86 days, the prisoner was convicted, and the Hon. G. WILEY WELLS proceeded to pass sentence in an address unprecedented in the annals of justice. In consequence OLIVER B. BRADFORD has had to cogitate in prison over the "cussed strictness" of the United States' law. Although impartially we consider the evidence failed against the prisoner, and that the judgment bears upon its face strong indications of previous preparation and foregone conclusion, still Mr. OLIVER B. BRADFORD richly deserves the punishment which has befallen him, in addition to the burden of having forfeited the respect of every man of common integrity and honour. To steal a Post Office letter is a crime which Englishmen are apt to punish with a term at the treadmill or a few years of unpaid labour in the service of the State. To read and copy an open letter found upon the desk of another person entails no penal consequences upon the spy, still we think the latter offence is rarer than the former. Justly or unjustly punished therefore, Mr. BRADFORD, richly deserves what he has got.

The whole proceeding in Shanghai would have been passed without notice, had not

our attention been drawn to a sensational paragraph in an enlightened journal supposed to represent the vaunted civilisation of the Western States of the Union, and commonly known as the *San Francisco Chronicle*. This model newspaper heads two columns of matter with a name respected amongst people of all nationalities resident in China and treats us to "The story of JOHN C. MYERS." It appears Mr. JOHN C. MYERS was for some short time Consul-General at Shanghai, but was suspended by Mr. SEWARD for reasons apparently sufficient, as the suspension was confirmed by no less a personage than the President. Mr. JOHN C. MYERS, however, feeling aggrieved, treats the public to his "story" which consists of one short denial of the charge upon which he was suspended, and a vast quantity of assertions imputing very serious offences to Mr. G. F. SEWARD, the United States' Minister to China.

Mr. MYERS was suspended by the U. S. Minister for having, as was alleged, written a libellous article on the *Shanghai Courier*, but Mr. MYERS pronounces this charge as frivolous and "a mere pretext seized upon" to remove him from his position. To show "how baseless it is he will submit a letter from "JOHN PITMAN, of the firm of BYRNE and PEYFUSS, one of the largest English mercantile houses doing business in China and Japan." Although we are not acquainted with the firm of BYRNE & PEYFUSS, and do not know them as "one of the largest English mercantile houses doing business in China and Japan," still the writer of the letter is certainly deserving of credit, for Mr. JOHN C. MYERS informs us later that he considers the explanation "a sufficient exoneration, as "there can be no question of Mr. PITMAN'S "reliability, his standing as a man of honor "and wealth being unexceptionable." Having thus proved beyond question that Mr. SEWARD was quite wrong and had no justification for his suspension, Mr. JOHN C. MYERS proceeds to urge a series of shameful charges against the Minister, but although we have no intention of reproducing what we honestly believe to be mendacious accusations emanating from the envenomed mind of a suspended officer suffering under the displeasure of his official superior, we cannot avoid touching upon one matter for the purpose of showing the manner in which Mr. JOHN C. MYERS attempts to strain a perfectly proper recommendation from a Minister to a Vice Consul, into "misrepresentation" and "diplomatic duplicity." Mr. SEWARD is stated to be interested in the formation of a wagon-road from Shanghai to the American settlement, and in the construction of the Woosung railway, and Mr. MYERS, indulging in much bathos relating to international law, and the subjugation of the Indian Empire by the same "insidious means," goes on to say that Mr. SEWARD intended "that the originators of the road "should have a monopoly of the building and "retain control of the roads, by which means "he and his confreres would gain millions of "dollars. That SEWARD meant to carry out "this project by means of his official relations "with the Chinese Government and that he "would stop at nothing to realize his ambition "is evidenced by the following extract from "a letter written to O. B. BRADFORD, the Vice Consul-General of Shanghai, in which he "directs the latter to use the machinery of the "Consular office to forward the speculation. "SEWARD, after making a number of suggestions as to the course BRADFORD should "pursue, all of them more or less tinged with "duplicity, goes on to say: 'I would avoid "any declaration which would call into ques-

tion the sovereignty of the Emperor over the "soil, and the right of his government to control works of a public nature. Eastern "people are sufficiently likely to consider us "as aggressive in the pursuit of our purposes "and careless of their rights without our giving them actual facts upon which to support "such a belief.' Was there ever a plainer "intimation thrown out than this? BRADFORD "was plainly directed by these lines to misrepresent matters if necessary to carry his "point."

Truly the recent Shanghai scandal, and the charges so unblushingly given to the world by the *San Francisco Chronicle*, are sufficient to command the attention of the American Government. Perhaps it is not vain to hope that the whole matter may form another of the many reasons why the U. S. Consular service should be subjected to the reform so much required, however, fatal that reform may be to the reinstatement of Mr. JOHN C. MYERS.

THE IMPERIAL MINT.*

A REVIEW of such a pamphlet as that now before us can hardly be much more than a dry collation of figures. It may be none the less instructive, however, for that. This report especially shows what great advances have been made by the institution. It also, certainly, gives rise to a sensation of wonder that so little evident result appears from so much labor. Where, the foreign resident may well ask, where are all these coins, gold and silver, so carefully and laboriously minted? How is it that they do not become, not merely the currency of the empire, but the recognized medium of exchange between native and foreign merchants in their transactions? What is the insuperable difficulty, even, in the way of their replacing the tiresome and risky Mexican as a mutually agreed upon legal tender in the treaty ports of Japan at least, if not of China?

Without reproducing in full the various tables given, we will state the result. Troy ounces of gold of standard fineness, at 900 standard, were imported into the Mint; and 53,627 ounces of gold bullion of various degrees of fineness. Of silver of standard fineness 4,734,130 ounces, and of silver bullion 4,385,659 ounces were brought in. In gold coin 214,218 pieces were struck, of the large value of 1,066,714 yen. 29,185,676 silver coins, worth in all 5,717,954 yen, and of copper coins 85,136,117 in number, equal to 1,106,175 yen, were minted. Thus, 114,536,021 coins have issued from the Mint in the year under review, worth altogether 7,890,843 yen.

The following details we take from the report itself:—

Although the different gold coins (with the exception of 2 yen gold) have been struck, still the number of 20, 10 and 1 yen pieces is so small, that it may be said the coinage of gold has been confined principally to 5 yen pieces.

All the subsidiary silver coins have also been struck (excepting 50 sen pieces); the number of trade dollars is also very great; and owing to the enormous importations of bar silver, the working hours in each Department had to be extended (especially in the Weighing Department) from sunrise to midnight, instead of the usual 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The largest yield of dollars in one month was over 700,000.

The different denominations of copper coins have been struck, excepting 1 rin pieces, of which none have been made.

* Third annual report of the Commissioner of the Imperial Mint, Osaka, Japan, for the year ended 30th June, 1877. Printed at the *Hiogo News* Office, 1877.

The total value of coins struck at the Mint (gold, silver and copper) from the commencement up to the present year, inclusive, amounts to yen 77,496,226 95/100 or 2 21/100 yen per head, taking the population of Japan to be 35,000,000.

This is not, by any means, a small amount of value for a newly established Mint to turn out in so short a period as has elapsed since its inauguration.

In connection with the Mint are Sulphuric Acid Works, whose operations during the year have been very successful, as will be seen from the following figures:—

SULPHURIC ACID.

Consumed in this country.....	602,612 lbs.
Exported abroad	1,220,794 "
Total amount sold.....	1,823,406 "
Monthly average.....	151,950.50 lbs.
" of last year.....	61,373.83 "
Difference.....	90,576.67 "

Of the quantity exported abroad (viz.: 1,220,794 lbs.) 958,776 lbs. have been sold in the China market through the China and Japan Trading Company, Limited; and as the demand, both for home and foreign consumption, is increasing, it has been deemed advisable to increase the concentrating capacity of the works; and twenty concentrators have been added and been in working order since August last year. Nitric and muriatic acids have also been sold in large quantities during the year.

In the report of the technical advisers to the Mint are several items of interest. Thus:—of the several counterfeit coins examined (trade dollar and subsidiary silver) all, with one exception, were found to consist of tin only. Korean gold dust should be adjudged as of considerable richness. Two samples have been examined. One contained 593.3 per mil of gold and 365.8 of silver with much iridium: the other 826.1 of gold and 142.4 of silver. In the course of the year about 18,000 assays of gold or of silver have been made, a number largely exceeding that of any previous year; and seeming to indicate that there is no dearth of the precious metals, and to suggest that enterprises, native or foreign, for finding them should be encouraged.

But the operations of the Mint have not been confined to the treatment of the precious metals; and the work of the assayers has resulted in interesting discoveries.

Forty-one samples of unrefined copper, representing in all 555 tons, have been analysed during the year; and it is worthy of remark that in not a single sample have the proportions of arsenic and antimony present amounted to more than mere traces, whilst usually they were both absent. To the absence of injurious quantities of these interfering metals in the copper accepted by the Mint, is due the fact that no bars have yet been found brittle in rolling. Some zinc ores (blendes) have been examined, with a view to their utilization, but unfortunately their nature has been found to be such that the zinc could not be profitably extracted from them in Japan, on account of the want of a cheaper fuel and of a more fire-resisting clay than have yet been available. Experiments on the treatment of the old "tempo" sen, necessary for their conversion into the new copper coin, have also been conducted; a process has been devised and a furnace designed, by which this end may be attained. One of the reverberatory furnaces of the Copper Melting Department has been altered to suit and test the process on a large scale, before the erection of the special furnace. The "Akita crude round copper," which has caused considerable difficulty from time to time in the Copper Refinery, has been subjected to an investigation, and its nature accurately determined. In consequence of this, an alteration in the process of refining has been introduced, with highly satisfactory results. Several samples of plumbago, refractory bricks and clays, crucibles and alloys, have also been analysed or tested.

The technical advisers recommend the extraction of the gold and silver from the

vast quantity of ashes, old crucibles, and furnace refuse, which has accumulated since the commencement of the Mint, and now amounts to several hundred tons, as well as the reduction of the copper refinery slag. This, they say, ought, if possible, to form an important part of the work of next year.

Assay reports from the Japanese, American, and Royal English Mints, close a pamphlet whose few pages are full of hope and promise.

TSUKIJI MISSION HOSPITAL.*

THIS institution, now in the third year of its existence, seems to be doing good work. The second annual report, which we have received from DR. HENRY FAULDS, the Surgeon of the Hospital, still reports progress, and announces that the people, for whose benefit the institution was established and is maintained, are more and more giving their confidence to the management. The Mission Hospital, as most foreign residents are now aware, is in connection with the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and its objects are "the treatment of the sick from benevolent motives, and the teaching of the great and saving truths of Christianity." The report informs us, that "it has been the strong desire of those carrying on the work that each department of this double duty should help and not hinder the other;" and that "these apparently divergent aims can be harmoniously associated, and that with greater ease and naturalness than many suppose." The often debated question as to whether medical science can be applied to the relief of physical infirmity simultaneously, or in concert, with the inculcation of religious maxims is gone into by the writer, who combats the not uncommon, even among the educated classes, prejudice against the medical missionary. According to Dr. FAULDS, the great aim of the evangelizing healer is to win the confidence of the heathen by his science and skill, to act with all sincerity, and so to gain a hold upon the heart of the patient, which will bring his intellect within the reach of argument and conviction. Bigotry, in its real and worst sense, is eschewed in the Tsukiji Hospital. "In our wards the Buddhist priest or the Confucian teacher are, as a matter of course, welcome, to render by the bedsides of their followers the religious services they may require. Christianity is thrust down nobody's throat, but is offered to all in a courteous brotherly way. The result is that it is generally received in the same spirit, and patients attend the services voluntarily, and often take much interest in them." This is work in the true spirit of proselytism; and it is to be hoped that the bread thus cast upon the waters by Dr. FAULDS and his fellow workers may be returned to them, if after many days. So far the harvest they have reaped has not been a large one; but the future is looked forward to, if not with assurance, at least with hope. Services are regularly held in the hospital, and addresses are delivered on Christianity, to which both outdoor and indoor patients come and listen with attention; "though only one person has yet been baptized, and he was a servant of the institution." We cannot help underlining these last few words. It is pleasant to learn that "this man has, however,

given quite satisfactory evidence of his sincerity, and shows increased attention and activity in the discharge of his daily duties." We have our own opinion, and one at which we have arrived with regret, as to the probable success of missionary effort among the superficially intelligent, but profoundly sceptical, Japanese. We do not agree with the author in his belief that the cause might be advanced by the circulation of a religious newspaper among the Japanese; but we can respect his convictions, and so are happy to reproduce his views on this subject, as well as his rather caustic, and from our view not altogether just, comments upon the action which has rendered the undertaking of such an enterprise impossible to the missionary, or indeed any foreign, body for the present.

"The Treaty limits are not wide, and within these every legitimate way of presenting Divine truth should be adopted. The Japanese authorities are every year showing a more liberal disposition. Even a religious newspaper would probably not be objected to by any of them; but by one of the most incomprehensible pieces of legislation ever indulged in by a British minister, Sir Harry Parkes closed this avenue to missionary operations, in opposition, it is generally believed, to his ministerial colleagues, and certainly without much support from his superiors at home. The feeble plea guardedly urged by a solitary defender was that a foreign newspaper in Japanese might utter treason, though the fact remains true that a foreign newspaper had till then existed, the only one aimed at, without any show of treason, and this law still leaves them free to utter treason in English, the language of all the higher education of the country. Even this poor plea cannot apply to a missionary newspaper, and such an unconstitutional regulation must inevitably be rescinded, when its effects are understood at home to be even more unfortunate than a slight snub to an official blunderer would be. Legislation by popular panic is a bad thing, but when important English laws can be made by a single individual in a panic it is time the constitution were amended. No one supposes that the enlightened government of Japan wishes to suppress religious newspapers, yet the English minister wields over those who would undertake such a greatly needed work, threats of fine and fetters—three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. The date of this remarkable enactment is 7th February, Anno Domini 1876. Surely His Excellency is entitled to style himself Envoy Extraordinary, nor can it be wondered at that an old and respected American resident should express the hope that 'Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland will revoke this most oppressive and dangerous edict of Her Minister.'"

Turning from this part of the work, however, to one in which the Mission commands all our sympathy, we find that a course of twelve lectures was held in the spring, the, we trust, appreciative attendants on which were the hospital patients and students. The lecturers were native and foreign gentlemen; and the scope of their subjects was a very wide one. Thus, without quoting further, we find "Political Economy," "Water—Its qualities and advantages," "Pure religion a political necessity"—this latter by a Japanese professor—and "David Hume, and his influence on European thought and morals," treated by the orators.

The amount of purely medical work done is as follows:—

Since last report there have been treated	
New Patients	1,316
All	5,230
Of these, Indoor Patients	166

These figures speak for themselves and show, better than words, that the institution must be felt as a great good, an important local work of beneficence. And, still more, its benefits have been wrought with very small means, the total receipts, including \$103 credit balance brought over from last

* Second Annual Report of Tsukiji Mission Hospital, Tokio, in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, Scotland, 1876-7. Yokohama, Printed at the Mission Printing Press.

report, and \$1,247 fees from Japanese patients chiefly, amounting only to \$1,561. The Hospital management has in hand the handsome cash balance of \$66. 60. 5. We should be glad to know that the mere publication of these figures have brought the funds some increment.

"A considerable number of severe and important operations were performed during the year, including many eye operations which were unusually successful—removal of tumours, amputation of forearm, removal of dead bone, osteotomy, abscesses, tapping for dropsy, etc. etc. Several burns were treated during the year—one of them was of extraordinary severity—a drunken man overturned a kerosene lamp and burned almost his whole body. He has entirely recovered, with the exception of some small sores on which skin-grafting has been tried. Two falls occurred from houses. A cut from a sword blade falling edge downwards on a man's foot during the great fire, blows from fists, kicks, dog bites, two gun-shot wounds, etc. A very severe and complicated injury from a carpenter's gouge to the knee joint, caused by the fall of a beam while the man was working, was treated antiseptically under great difficulties with the happiest result. Many cases of severe joint disease have been successfully treated, and these are becoming quite a specialty in our wards. Hip-joint disease is very common in this city, and we have had quite a number of severe cases, all of which have either recovered, or been greatly improved."

We have already exceeded the space which we had at first intended to give to this subject; but our excuse, if any is needed, is that the work merits even more extended comment. The "Miscellaneous Medical Notes" by the Surgeon, pages 14 to 23, will prove interesting to many, other than professional men; the short essay upon the "Danger of Colour Signals" demanding, indeed, special attention at the hands of the Railway Department. Colour-blindness is, as is now well known, alarmingly prevalent, and is the more dangerous that the optical disease, if it may be called so, is often unsuspected even by those who are subject to it. Engine-drivers cannot be supposed to be more exempt from it than their fellow-mortals. We will close this notice with Dr. FAULD's own words, which are momentous. "Coloured lamps do not furnish perfectly reliable signals, an objection which no mere testing of the colour vision of signalmen will obviate. Whether a better system than these afford can be substituted or not, is another and totally different question, which others may try to solve." He might have added. "It is their paramount business to try to solve them."

THE CLOSING OF THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Designed under imperial patronage, and opened with state ceremonies at which the Sovereign himself presided, it was but fitting that the closing of the National Exhibition at Ueno, after the brilliant success which it has achieved during the hundred days of its existence, should have been made the occasion for one of those displays in which the Japan of our day so much delights. The Exhibition Bureau, gratified with the triumph which had been gained by their national experiment, determined to signalize the termination of their labors by a *fiat* which should assure the public that their toil had not been in vain, and that the first Industrial Fair held in Tokio had more than realized the highest hopes of those who organized, and have so well directed it.

The early morning of the 30th November was dull and cloudy, and as the hours were on a drizzling rain began to fall, threatening to mar all the enjoyment of the day. The

rain soon ceased, however; and, before noon, the clouds had opened somewhat; and though the sky was never bright during the remainder of the day, though not a ray of sunlight came to illumine the dulness of a day for possession of which Winter seemed to be struggling with Autumn, yet there was no wet; and, indeed, the cold was not so great as to make several hours spent in the open air at all intolerable.

The Exhibition was opened as usual at seven o'clock in the morning; and very soon after that hour native spectators began to flock thither. As had been previously announced, the centre of the main entrance was closed to the public. It was, for the nonce, a carriage way to be passed only by the imperial visitors in their vehicles. The side turnstiles in this great gate, however, were at the disposal of the public to pass and repass; but as it was correctly imagined that the crush there would be great, and that, if they were the only entrances available, great inconvenience and delay might ensue, the two side turnstiles, East and West, usually used only as means of exit, were opened for the admission of holiday-makers. Tokio, generally, wore a festive appearance; but the evidences of the celebration of a national rejoicing increased as the distance between the Shinbashi Railway Station and the Gardens at Ueno diminished. In Owari-cho and the Ts'kiji end of Ginza the well known flag and lantern appeared only here and there; but in the upper part of Ginza, in Toricho, Onari-Kaido, and Hirokoji, they became more and more frequent, until, at the outskirts of the Ueno Gardens, they were so numerous as in many instances almost to hide the tenements they were intended to decorate. A large, and not very beautiful triumphal arch spanned the broad approach to the Gardens. On each side of it were—literally—walls of *chochin*, red with a white streak bisecting them. In the Gardens the walks were on either side hung with similar lamps, strings and festoons of which also connected branches and summits of the loftiest trees. The circuit of the swamp or pond lying low in the Gardens was girt, too, with lanterns; among which a quick eye could discern the ordnance and apparatus of Mr. Ota, the pyrotechnist of Yokohama, evidently promising some specimens of his art. Due inquiry elicited that a report published a day or two ago in a native journal, that fireworks would not be shown within the Exhibition Grounds, was correct. Wisely, perhaps, the Bureau had decided not to run the risk of bringing any chance of a conflagration within reach of the precious objects committed to their care; so Mr. Ota had to select another locality, and chose the one we have mentioned. Another disappointment, in connection with his proposed doings, was in store for the public. The same fear, probably, which prevented the Directors of the Exhibition from allowing a show of pyrotechny in their grounds, caused the local authorities to prohibit any day fire-works being let off at all. And truly no blame attaches to such precautions. Anyone who saw Tokio yesterday, or still more last evening and night, would think that no care, no preventives against fire, can be too great there. He would wonder, not that disastrous conflagrations, such as have annually to be recorded, occur; but that they are not much more frequent. We confess that a great fire in the capital would not have astonished us last night. It was a real relief when ten o'clock at night had struck, and no fire-bell had clanged out its alarm.

The main entrance reserved for the Mikado and the Empress was draped with blue curtains, displaying chrysanthemums outlined in white. The buildings and grounds were almost roofed with flags and lanterns of the prevailing colours. The improvement in the gardens within the enclosure was very striking to one who had not seen the Exhibition since soon after it was opened. And what is now the site of the late Fair will, when the buildings and fences are removed, and it is again part and parcel of the Ueno Public Gardens, be one of the most pleasant corners of that charming retreat. The central fountain, an unpretending little jet, was modestly playing. At the further side, from the entrance, of the circular drive which surrounds this fountain and its basin, and leading into the Fine Arts Gallery, was an extemporized covered way, at the mouth of which was a porch brilliant with chrysanthemums and surmounted by flags, bright red and white. Here it was that the imperial party was to descend, and here, later in the afternoon assembled all the notables of the ministry, and many of the army and navy.

During the forenoon the Marine Artillery band played a selection of airs. By noon the grounds were already crowded; and it was a matter of some difficulty in the Halls to get near the objects on view. At this time but few Europeans had reached the Exhibition; but natives were there in thousands. A walk through the Halls, and a glance at the exhibits, show how advantageous the Fair must have been to the exhibitors. It is said than nearly half the articles on view have been sold. To the visitor the number of cards bearing the inscription "sold" would convey the idea that the great majority of the articles have been disposed of. A number of things are destined for the Museum, where opportunity will offer for a more leisurely inspection of some beautiful objects, than was possible while they were in the Exhibition. Among others we noticed some ware, which will be more in its place in the Museum than in its heretofore location—some magnificent English pottery presented by Messrs. Londres & Co. of London, and Doulton of Lambeth, and glass ware by Messrs. Green and Nephew of London. Some of these objects we may notice more at length on a future occasion.

By two p.m. the crowd of natives had become dense, and the number of Europeans had perceptibly increased. It was something to say that they were visible at all among the Japanese. Here and there a group might be seen of foreigners who, having come from the port, and doubting their chances of obtaining provisions, had provided their own commissariat, and were refreshing themselves therewith *al fresco* or in *tabernis*. At half-past two a couple of the imperial carriages containing ladies, apparently attendants on the Empress, arrived. At three the police commenced to clear the drives, a task of no small difficulty; but which they accomplished at length with the exercise of great patience and good humour. In many instances their kindness in obtaining good points of view for foreigners, especially ladies, deserves notice. It was a hard task for them to get the slender cords, marking the lines which should bound the advances of the crowd, stretched, and often still harder to restrain the inside pressure which would break them. One rather amusing episode is worth relating. Close to the imperial entrance, at a corner where the crowd was densest and where several foreigners had congregated, was a promising specimen of

young Japan. This youth, who spoke English fluently, was not at all pleased at the presence of the strangers, to whom he endeavoured to make himself particularly obnoxious. For instance, after a cord against which he was leaning had broken, or, as the police imagined, he had cut it himself, a thing which is not unlikely, the civil force with their coolies endeavoured to stretch another. During the operation, he remarked in an incisive voice, slyly implying that some foreign visitor had been the offender, "they," the strangers, "will now have another opportunity of displaying their propensity to break the laws." When the damage was repaired, it was refreshing to see two policemen signal out this reformer, and to watch him tremble at their rebuke. They, it appears, had seen the mean manoeuvre, and invited the rope-cutter and calumniator to pay them a visit on a not very remote occasion.

From three to four o'clock the members of the diplomatic body gradually arrived. Among the earliest to put in an appearance were Their Excellencies of Belgium and Spain. France, Russia, Great Britain, Italy, the United States, Germany, were all represented. In fact, not more than two or three members of the whole corps were absent. About this time or before came many Japanese notables. To name them would be to name nearly all the well known native men of the time. Okubo, Ito, Sanjo, Iwakura, Kawasi, Mayeshima, Matsukata, and other prominent officials, to the number of nearly one hundred, were chatting in groups in and about the porch. At a quarter past four, and when the crush had become almost unbearable, the Imperial party, which had left Akasaka at three o'clock, arrived in carriages. The Mikado was in his state chariot, drawn by two magnificent bay horses. On the front seat, attending on his Majesty, was his chamberlain, Mr. Yoshii. The next carriage brought the Empress and some other ladies. The Princes Arisugawa, Higashi Fushimi, and Fushimi-no-Miya came about the same time. The emperor alighted cold and dignified. He was joined by Sanjo, Okubo, and Bojo, who escorted him to the reception room, where others of the Ministry, and the Diplomatic Body, awaited him. Hither Her Majesty was conducted by Iwakura, and other gentlemen. While the Emperor was getting out of his carriage, two not impolite but over zealous policemen went to two foreign ladies and endeavoured to persuade them to take off their hats. They did not know how much in the open air a Western woman's head-gear is part of her head, and how hard it is to separate the two. Times are changed. In the old days the yakunin might have solved the difficulty by cutting off hat and head at one blow. Yesterday they remonstrated, but in vain, and, finding remonstrance useless, were content to smile.

The passage of the Mikado and his party from the carriages to the reception room was only the affair of a minute or so; and, as soon as those assembled were ready to hear him, he read an address to this effect, speaking to the Home Minister:—

This being the day appointed for the closing of this National Industrial Exhibition, We are here to perform the ceremony in person. We congratulate you upon a success, which has been attained by the institution through your industry and the good services of many officers.

Okubo briefly replied thus:—

I, Toshimitsu, address your Majesty with respect.

On the day set apart for closing this Exhibition, Your Majesty has come in person to preside

at the ceremony, and to favor us with your orders. Our gratitude for this condescension is great. I felicitate myself upon this with great respect for Your Majesty's goodness. For ten years your reign has been devoted to the welfare of the people; and you have directed the establishment of this Exhibition with a view to their advancement. The nation's wealth is dependent upon the nation's industry, on which in turn depends the amount of our productions. Now I, administering home affairs, and superintending the national productions, express the hope that our people will have a good return from their industries, as is Your Majesty's desire, and as a return for your virtues.

The Governor of the Tokio-fu read an address, similar in tenor, to the Emperor, who then addressed the Diplomatic Body, on whose behalf Sir Harry Parkes, as Doyen, replied in terms of felicitation.

As soon as the addresses were finished, and they were commendable for their brevity, a bell rang, and the various buildings of the Exhibition were closed and locked. (In one instance this was done with too great precipitancy, as some unfortunate wight was shut up in one of the Halls and had to put up with an hour's forced reclusion.) The band of the Kiododans then commenced to play: the imperial party became invisible in the rooms prepared for them: the dense crowd outside swayed and surged, their buzz and hum quite drowning the music: the ministers and generals and admirals, beneath their blazing uniforms, were lost to view; and the foreign diplomatists, "by ones, and twos, and threes," disappeared as they came, to meet—the chiefs at a dinner given by one of themselves—the subordinates to partake of a repast provided for them in the Uyeno Seyoken.

Among the sights of the Exhibition while the addresses were being delivered, and afterwards during the performance of the Kiododans' band, was the knoll behind, and to the right of, the Fine Arts' Gallery. This was actually covered with people. From a distance it resembled nothing so much as a swarm of bees. Every foot of space which commanded any view at all of the estrade was occupied. We have seen no official estimate of the number of people present in the Gardens; but should say that, all included, there cannot, at the time of the Imperial visit, have been less than ten thousand persons.

Night was now swiftly falling, and the lanterns which overhung the buildings and grounds were rapidly lighted, and produced a good but rather too monotonous and lurid effect. The predominance—it were better to say the invariableness—of red light was rather trying, and inclined rather to dulness than brilliancy. And, indeed, this was noticeable in the Uyeno Gardens, their neighbourhood, and all that part of the town which was largely lit.

After partaking of a collation, His Majesty re-entered his carriage at about half-past six, and left the Exhibition escorted, as he came, by a guard of lancers. It was then quite dark, and Mr. Ota had already commenced his splendid but too rapidly ended display of fire-works. The Mikado stopped his carriage for a short time to look on these, and then, resuming his route, drove slowly along the densely crowded and in places almost impassable streets, by the way he came, back to the palace of Akasaka. Such, in brief, is the story of the closing of the National Exhibition at Uyeno.

On the 30th ultimo H. E. Mr. de Struve was admitted to a farewell interview with H. M. the Mikado. Madame de Struve at the same time was received by the Empress.

OPENING OF THE ROKUGO BRIDGE.

The new railway bridge at Kawasaki across the Rokugo river, was formally opened for traffic on the 27th ulto. by His Excellency Hirobumi Ito, Minister of Public Works; who, accompanied by His Excellency Yamao Yozo, Vice-Minister of Public Works, and the principal officials of the Kobusho, proceeded from Tokio by the 1.15 p.m. train to Kawasaki. After the 1.19 p.m. up train from Yokohama had passed over the old bridge, plate-layers proceeded with all speed to shift the main line, and form a junction at both ends with the line passing over the new bridge and viaduct, and this having been safely accomplished during the interval between trains, the 2.30 p.m. down train from Shinbashi was stopped at the Tokio end of the viaduct to take up the official party who had arrived there after walking across from the Yokohama end of the structure; and these having seated themselves in the train, it proceeded on its way over the new bridge, which was then declared open for traffic by the Minister of Public Works, with the usual accompaniment, in the partaking of which, a long life was wished to the structure just opened. The party afterwards returned to Tokio, much pleased with their trip, and the occasion which had induced it.

Although the assurances of the Engineers, that the old bridge would hold out to the present time, have been fulfilled, there is little doubt but that the change to the new bridge will afford a considerable measure of relief to travellers between Tokio and Yokohama, by many of whom the old wooden structure was regarded with a feeling of decided want of confidence in its trustworthiness.

We have heard a traveller, who made frequent journeys by night between England and Ireland *via* Holyhead, state that he never settled himself to sleep on the journey from Holyhead until he had safely passed through the tubular bridge across the Monni Straits: and, although observing the progress in the construction of the new bridge at Kawasaki has in some measure compensated for the interruption when crossing the old one, there were, we imagine, few passengers who did not feel something like the gentleman referred to. They will now be able to continue the reading of their book or newspaper without a fear of being suddenly precipitated into the river below. Passengers will not now be able to view the new bridge when passing over it, but ample opportunities have been afforded them during the past eighteen months to observe that it has been erected with much care, and is not only a work of great strength and permanence, but also a feature of interest and ornament upon the line of railway. It has been remarked by persons who profess some knowledge on the subject, that such works as that under notice are of a superfluous strength and permanence, and consequently of an unnecessary additional cost. We are, however, of opinion, that the total unfitness of the timber, procurable in Japan, for the construction of bridges, or indeed of any work in which only a moderate degree of permanence and stability is necessary, has been amply proved not only upon the railway, but throughout the country, in the case of the wooden bridges constantly requiring renewal, and always objects of anxiety and distrust. The nature of this country renders the selection of railway routes along the valleys a matter of necessity, as a saving of expense in construction, and as a prominent object of consideration in the future traffic, which must all arise in the valleys, where the

heavy and sudden rainfalls, with the frequent occurrence of dangerous and overwhelming floods, render it imperative to construct all such lines in the most permanent manner.

In closing this notice we may mention that the strength of each span of the bridge and viaduct had been proved by subjecting them to the most severe tests on the day previous to the opening; the results having been of the most satisfactory character. The greatest degree of deflection exhibited by the 100 feet spans, with four locomotive engines, and having trains laden with earth, side by side, upon the double line, was nine sixteenths (9/16) of an inch; and the greatest deflection exhibited by the short 40 feet spans, with the heaviest weight which it was possible to put upon them, was five sixteenths (5/16) of an inch.

YOKOHAMA RACING ASSOCIATION.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1877.

FIRST DAY,—Tuesday, 20th November.

Although so late in the season as to warrant the prognostications of bleak, chilly, and perhaps wet, weather proving correct, the first day of the Autumn Meeting of the Yokohama Racing Association broke with the prospect of at least being fine, though the atmosphere was decidedly nearer freezing point than the more fastidious could, perhaps, appreciate. However, as the day wore on, the clouds became more detached than in the early morn, and the warm rays of the sun rendered everything cheering and comfortable.

The programme provided was much in the usual style, consisting of eight races, the entries for each of which were very fair, the largest number being for the Russian Cup. Though the majority of the ponies had met before on the course and their qualifications, therefore, were pretty well known, still there was some new blood among the Japanese ponies which added to the interest of the races in which they were engaged. As is usual at race meetings, the "tips," which have been so lavishly given on this occasion, more than once proved fallacious, but in the main were correct, which, however, does not say a great deal for the sagacity of the knowing ones, when almost every pony is so well known that an outsider, who had never visited the course during training operations, would not have a difficult task in spotting the majority of winners by a careful perusal of the race book. The interest manifested in the present gathering is indicative of the growing popularity of the Association among the community, and a guarantee for the success of the race meetings now and hereafter. Several Japanese gentlemen of distinction were present, the attendance was very fair, and the Grand Stand presented a lively as well as an attractive appearance. The band of the U.S.S. *Tennessee* performed with much spirit between the events; and a couple of Minstrels created some amusement and reaped a fair reward for their trouble.

1.—NEGISHI CUP.

Value \$100. For China Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile.

Mr Sinbad's <i>The Dwarf</i>	10st 2lbs...	1
Mr W. Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Wolf</i>	10st 2lbs...	2
Mr Robertson's <i>Bravo</i>	10st 0lbs...	3
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Consul</i>	10st 2lbs...	0
Mr Robertson's <i>Sport</i>	10st 5lbs...	0
Mr Earnest's <i>Bébé</i>	10st 2lbs...	0
Mr F.'s <i>Quasimodo</i>	10st 2lbs...	0

The first race of the meeting brought out seven ponies of the eight entered, the favourites being *Bravo* and *Mongolian Wolf*. All the animals looked well, and to the eye of a stranger, it was simply a toss up as to the winner. Mr. Robertson declared to win with *Sport*. The result of the race was a complete take in, *The Dwarf* winning in good style. The start was an excellent one, and *Sport* at once rushed to the front, but was not permitted to enjoy that enviable position, for more than one of his competitors passed him. On going up the rise the ponies, with one exception, went together, and a splendid race took place down the back stretch, first one pony and then another showing slightly in advance, though the *Wolf* seemed to have the best of it. After passing the trees however, Mr. Robertson's *Bravo*, *The Dwarf* and a couple of others were together, and the race looked as if it belonged to any of them almost to the post. Mr. Sinbad's pony won in 2m. 17½sec.; there being scarcely a length's difference between the three first ponies at the finish.

2.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.

A Sweepstake of \$10 each (with \$50 added) for Japan Ponies being *bond fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Five furlongs.

Major Arda's <i>Mameluke</i>	10st 6lbs...	1
Mr Verisoph's <i>Main Chance</i>	10st 6lbs...	2
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and } Fujinami's <i>Fukuoka</i>	10st 2lbs...	3
Major Arda's <i>Moustique</i>	10st 0lb...	0
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and } Fujinami's <i>Sambungi</i>	10st 6lbs...	0

All the ponies entered faced the starter, and at the word go, *Moustique* went to the fore, but was soon challenged by *Main Chance*. He held his own however till entering the straight, when *Mameluke* and *Fukuoka* went up to the leading pair, and a capital race ensued, all going under the lash. *Main Chance* made a desperate effort to win, but *Mameluke* beat him by a neck. *Fukuoka* a good third. Time 1.23¼.

3.—THE RUSSIAN CUP.

Presented. Value \$: For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Robertson's <i>Dibs</i>	10st 8lbs...	1
Mr Fairplay's <i>Chief Mongolian</i>	10st 11lbs...	2
Mr Peter's <i>Skedaddle</i>	10st 2lbs...	3
Mr Ola's <i>Mohstolz</i>	10st 6lbs...	0
Mr F. Mason's <i>Dick Swiveller</i>	10st 5lbs...	0

Some trouble was experienced in getting the ponies off on even terms, and when they did go, *Dibs* was lengths in the rear. *Mohstolz* made the running a length a head of *Chief Mongolian* and *Dick Swiveller*, but at the three furlongs had to give way to Mr. Fairplay's pony, who every one thought would win easily. After passing the trees, however, *Dibs* was set going and went through his horses one after the other with great rapidity, and a hundred yards from home wrested the lead from *Chief Mongolian* and won a very good race; *Skedaddle* being well up for third place. Time 1.36¼.

4.—THE JAPAN SILK CUP.

Presented. Value \$100. For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 2 and of two races at any meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and } Fujinami's <i>Sekimoto</i>	10st 4lbs...	1
Mr Verisoph's <i>The Moor</i>	10st 2lbs...	2
Major Arda's <i>Monarque</i>	10st 6lbs...	3
Mr F.'s <i>Doctor</i>	10st 6lbs...	0
Mr Steven's <i>Exile</i>	10st 4lbs...	0

The start was not a very good one, but as it happened had little effect upon the race. *Exile* and *Sekimoto* made the running at a

terrific pace and the race would have been very close between the pair had not the former unfortunately run wide at the entrance to the straight, thus leaving the race a gift to *Sekimoto*, who won easily, to the great gratification of the Japanese. Time 64½ sec.

5.—THE NAVAL CUP.

Presented. Value \$: For China Ponies. Winners of three races in Japan excluded. Winners of two races anywhere, and winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile and a half.

Mr Robertson's <i>Sport</i>	10st 5lbs...	1
Mr Robertson's <i>Favori</i>	10st 5lbs...	2
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Raven</i>	10st 8lbs...	3
Mr Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Chief</i>	10st 8lbs...	0
Mr Earnest's <i>Bébé</i>	10st 2lbs...	0

This race was not so closely contested as might have been expected. *Mongolian Chief* did not appear to be up to his usual form. After starting, *The Raven* and *Sport* held back, and the other three passed the stand together. On the other side of the course, *Bébé* fell behind, and *Mongolian Chief* soon did likewise, and were, very considerably, pulled by up their jockeys when it was certain their chance was gone. *Sport* now went to the front and won easily, with his stable companion coming in for second place, and *The Raven* a bad third. Time, 3m. 31½ secs.

6.—THE NETHERLANDS' CUP.

Presented. Value \$100. For Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Don Carlos' <i>Oyama</i>	10st 2lbs...	1
Mr Bencen's <i>Board of Health</i> (late Sandboy).....	10st 4lbs...	2
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and } Fujinami's <i>Sannohé</i>	10st 6lbs...	3
Mr Ola's <i>Mohstolz</i>	10st 6lbs...	0
Mr Verisoph's <i>The Convert</i> (late Jim Hills).....	10st 4lbs...	0

Oyama and *Board of Health* soon cut out the running and the race rested between them from first to last, though had *Sannohé* been pressed harder than he was by his Japanese mount, he would have been much closer at the finish. *Mohstolz* was the favourite, but finished fourth. Time 1 m. 36¼secs.

7.—THE GERMANIA CUP, No. 1.

Presented. Value \$150. For China Ponies that ran as Griffins in Japan last Spring. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight 11st. for 13 hands, to give or take 5lbs. for each inch above or below. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr P. Kell's <i>Vandal</i>	11st 0lbs...	1
Mr Peter's <i>Skedaddle</i>	10st 9lbs...	2
Mr Robertson's <i>Chance</i>	10st 9lbs...	3
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Sheik</i>	10st 9lbs...	0
Don Carlos' <i>Telephone</i>	10st 9lbs...	0
Mr F.'s <i>The Boojum</i>	10st 9lbs...	0
Mr Steven's <i>Satisfaction</i>	11st 0lbs...	0

After several false starts the lot got away in wretched bad order, *Telephone* stopping at the post until the rest were a hundred yards on their way. The horses came steadily past the stand, and on going up the rise *Skedaddle* put on more speed and passed his ponies until he came near the leaders, *Vandal* and *Chance*. The race lay between the three, the others tailing off, but on entering the straight *Chance* had shot his bolt, and the contest rested between *Vandal* and *Skedaddle*, the former winning pretty easily. Time, 2m. 55¼ secs.

8.—THE JAPAN BANKERS' CUP.

Presented. Value \$100. For Japan Ponies. Winners of two races at any meeting 12-lbs.

extra; other winners 7-lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Five furlongs.

Don Carlos' Oyama, 10st 2lbs, 12lbs extra ...	1
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and Fujinami's Sekimoto, 10st 4lbs, 7lbs extra.....	2
Mr Verisoph's The Convert, 10st 4lbs, 12lbs extra.....	3
Mr Steven's Exile, 10st 4lbs, 7lbs extra	0
Mr Ola's Mohstots, 10st 6lbs, 12lbs extra	0

This event was a gift to Oyama, as Sekimoto did not go off at anything like a good pace. On entering the straight, however, he went through his ponies in fine style and made a good second. Time, 1 min. 19½ secs.

SECOND DAY,—Wednesday, 21st November.

If the weather was fine yesterday it certainly was surpassed to-day, as more delightful weather could scarcely be experienced than favoured the second day's racing.

We observed a list of names of horses, with the first event for which they would compete attached, posted on the weighing room, and if this system was more indulged in on our course than it has been hitherto, it would be appreciated by the public.

Mongolian Chief, Skeladdle and Exile were scratched for all events to-day.

That Kickapoo should have won the first event was a great surprise, as it was generally thought a gift for Vandal. But Kickapoo is in excellent trim, and the time in which he did the mile to-day, shows that he is well able to compete with first-class ponies.

By two o'clock the number of people assembled was greater than we have seen for many meetings, the stand being literally crowded. The number of natives present to-day was far more than yesterday. The ladies' purse was won by Chance, after which event, the fortunate jockey was taken to receive the prize from the hands of Madame Fauconnet, who complimented him on his success.

1.—THE GERMANIA CUP, No. 2.

Presented. Value \$150. For all Ponies. China ponies winners of four races in Japan excluded, or winners of three races anywhere 10-lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile.

Don Carlos' Kickapoo.....	10st 8lbs... 1
Mr P. Kell's Vandal, 10st 5lbs, 10lbs extra....	2
Mr Fairplay's Mongolian Wolf.....	10st 2lbs... 3
Mr Sinbad's The Sheik	10st 2lbs... 0
Mr Ernest's Bébé	10st 2lbs... 0

The result of this event was another take in for the knowing ones, and resulted in favour of the only Japanese pony that ran. The start was very good, Kickapoo at once going to the front, closely attended by Bébé. After ascending the rise, the favourite, Vandal, ran up and challenged the leader, while Bébé fell back. In the back stretch Vandal was put under the lash, but all to no purpose, for just when it seemed he was about to wrest the lead, Kickapoo would quicken his pace, and so the straight was entered, Kickapoo holding his own till the finish and winning with tolerable ease, in the very quick time of 2m. 12½ secs. Vandal second, and Mongolian Wolf a bad third.

2.—THE MAIDEN PLATE.

Value \$100. For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and } Fujinami's Sambungi.....	10st 6lbs { 1
Mr Verisoph's Main Chance	10st 6lbs { 1
Major Arda's Moustique.....	10st 0lbs... 2
Mr Alexander's Luck's All	10st 2lbs... 0
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and } Fujinami's Fukuoka	10st 2lbs... 0

This was the best contested race of the meeting, and unlike the majority of half-mile races the start was excellent, Main Chance at once taking a slight lead but was soon challenged by Sambungi and Moustique, the latter having started as first favourite. A most exciting race between the trio took place down the straight, resulting in a dead heat between Sambungi and Main Chance, while Moustique was only a length in the rear. Time 64 secs.

In the run off for the Maiden Plate, the Japanese pony got much the best of the start and kept his advantage all the way, winning a good race in 64 seconds. The enthusiasm of the Japanese multitude was great.

3.—THE MITSU BISHI CHALLENGE CUP.

PRESENTED.—Value \$200. For China Ponies. To be won at two consecutive meetings by a Pony or Ponies, the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners; to be held by the last winner at each meeting until finally won. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile and three quarters.

Mr Robertson's Dibs.....	10st 8lbs... 1
Mr Sinbad's The Dwarf.....	9st 13lbs... 2

The contest for this event was a hollow affair, being a match between Dibs and The Dwarf, the former being hard held from first to last, though he suffered his competitor to reach his quarters at the finish. Time 4m. 15 secs.

4.—THE TOKIO LADIES' PURSE.

Presented. For all Ponies. China Ponies winners of four races in Japan excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Mr Robertson's Chance.....	10st 2lbs... 1
Mr Ola's Lodi	10st 4lbs... 2
Major Arda's Monarque.....	10st 6lbs... 3
Mr Fairplay's Mongolian Beglerbeg, 10st 5lbs... 0	
Mr Sinbad's The Sheik	10st 2lbs... 0
Mr Earnest's Raethia.....	10st 5lbs... 0
Mr F's The Snark	10st 8lbs... 0
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and } Fujinami's Sekimoto	10st 4lbs... 0

Eight ponies faced the starter, Chance and Mongolian Beglerbeg being favourites. After one or two attempts to get them away, the flag fell to a moderate start, Chance cutting out the running. The representative of the Japanese stable got all behind, but on entering the straight, ran through his ponies well, but was prevented from securing a place through Mongolian Beglerbeg and Lodi edging into the rails. Chance came away from the ruck when a couple of hundred yards from home, and won with plenty to spare. Time 61½ sec.

5.—THE AKINDO CUP.

Value \$. For Japan Ponies. Winners of one race of a mile, or over, 11st. Other Ponies, weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile.

Don Carlos' Kickapoo.....	11st 0lbs... 1
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and } Fujinami's Sannohé	10st 6lbs... 2
Mr Verisoph's The Moor	10st 2lbs... 3
Mr Verisoph's The Convert.....	11st 0lbs... 0
Mr F's Doctor.....	10st 6lbs... 0

This was a splendid race between Kickapoo and Sannohé, the latter getting well off at the start and holding the lead till the half mile was reached, when Kickapoo ran up to the leader and the pair then shook themselves entirely free from the others. Kickapoo went to the fore, but did not hold the lead long as it was again wrested from him at the trees. Down the straight the pair rattled together, but Kickapoo was a neck ahead at the post. The time was again good, being 2 m. 15 sec.

6.—THE CELESTIAL CUP.

Presented. Value \$115. For China Ponies. Winners of four races excluded. Winners in 1877 of three races 12st.; of two races 11st. 5lbs.; of one race 7lbs. extra; and non-competitors at this meeting 7lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr Robertson's Favouri	10st 5lbs... 1
Mr Steven's Satisfaction	10st 5lbs... 2
Mr Sinbad's The Raven.....	10st 8lbs... 3
Mr Fairplay's Mongolian Wolf.....	10st 2lbs... 0

Favouri got off with the lead and was never pushed, winning easily by a little over a length. A good race for second place resulted in favour of Satisfaction by nearly a length. Mongolian Wolf kept far in the rear until it was too late to retrieve his position and finished fourth. Time, 2 m. 55 sec.

7.—THE SILK CUP.

Presented. Value \$100. For Japan Ponies. Non-competitors and winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and } Fujinami's Sannohé.....	10st 6lbs... 1
Mr Verisoph's The Convert.....	10st 4lbs... 2
Mr Ola's Mohstots	10st 6lbs... 3
Mr Ola's Lodi	10st 4lbs... 0
Mr Verisoph's The Moor.....	10st 2lbs... 0
Mr F's Doctor.....	10st 6lbs... 0
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and } Fujinami's Fukuoka	10st 2lbs... 0

This event was the cause of much dissatisfaction owing to a misunderstanding between some of the jockeys and the starters, the former asserting that the flags fell and they went and raced all the way, Mohstots coming in first. The representatives of the Japanese stable remained at the post with The Convert. The starter declared it to be no race, and so the four who ran the race the first time had to run it over again, to their disadvantage. The contest lay between Sannohé and The Convert, the former winning by over a length amidst the enthusiastic applause of the natives, who maintain a quietness when the Japanese stable loses, which contrasts greatly with their enthusiasm on a victory. Time, 1 m. 41sec.

8.—THE AMERICAN CUP.

Presented. Value \$100. For China Ponies. Winners in 1877 and non-competitors at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr F. Mason's Dick Swiveller	10st 5lbs... 1
Mr Robertson's Bravo	10st 5lbs... 2
Mr Sinbad's The Consul	10st 2lbs... 3
Mr F's The Snark	10st 8lbs... 0
Mr F's The Boojum	10st 2lbs... 0

Mr. Robertson's ponies had carried nearly all before them during day, but in this race the blue and white met their match in Dick Swiveller, who, with a Japanese mount, won amidst hearty cheers. Time 1 m. 40 sec.

9.—THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP.

Value \$. For China Ponies that ran as Griffins in Japan at the last Spring meetings and for all beaten China Ponies at those meetings; 5lbs. extra for every race won in Japan in 1877. Penalties accumulative. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile and a half.

Mr P. Kell's Vandal	10st 5lbs... 1
Mr Robertson's Sport.....	10st 5lbs... 2
Mr Sinbad's The Dwarf.....	9st 13lbs... 3
Mr Sinbad's The Raven.....	10st 8lbs... 0
Don Carlos' Telephone	10st 2lbs... 0

This was a race by moonlight, the evening being far advanced when the ponies left the saddling paddock. It was very hard to decide which pony won. No time taken.

THIRD DAY,—Thursday, 22nd November.

To-day again the weather was fine, and the attendance on the course good.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE.

Value \$75. For all Ponies. Over six (6) hurdles. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile and a distance.

Mr F. Mason's <i>Liddesdale</i>	10st 11lbs... 1
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Raven</i>	10st 8lbs... 2
Mr F.'s <i>Doctor</i>	10st 6lbs... 3
The Baron's <i>Tennessee</i>	10st 2lbs... 0
Mr Steven's <i>Satisfaction</i>	10st 5lbs... 0
Major Arda's <i>Moustique</i>	10st 0lbs... 0
Don Carlos' <i>Oyama</i>	10st 2lbs... 0

Oyama started first favourite, but lost many friends on refusing to take a preliminary leap. The start was very good and all the ponies took the first hurdle with the exception of *Oyama*, who baulked. By the time he was brought round to face the jump again the others were far ahead. *Liddesdale* soon took the lead, followed closely by *Doctor*. At the second hurdle *Moustique* came to grief and threw his rider. *Oyama* again baulked at the second hurdle and so lost all chance of winning. *Liddesdale* kept the lead, jumping very prettily, and won with ease by many lengths. *The Raven* second. Time 2.40.

2.—THE OWNERS' CUP.

Presented. Value \$100. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Three furlongs.

Mr Peter's <i>Skedaddle</i>	10st 2lbs... 1
Mr Fairplay's <i>Chief Mongolian</i>	10st 11lbs... 2
Mr Ola's <i>Mohstolz</i>	10st 6lbs... 3
Mr Ola's <i>Lodi</i>	10st 4lbs... 0
Mr Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Beglerbeg</i>	10st 5lbs... 0
Major Arda's <i>Monarque</i>	10st 6lbs... 0
Mr F. Mason's <i>Dick Swiveller</i>	10st 5lbs... 0
Mr Verisoph's <i>The Moor</i>	10st 2lbs... 0
Mr Hugo's <i>The Minister</i>	10st 5lbs... 0
Mr F.'s <i>The Snark</i>	10st 8lbs... 0
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and Fujimami's <i>Sekimoto</i>	10st 4lbs... 0

It is no easy matter to start eleven ponies in a three furlong race; and that it should have given dissatisfaction in the present instance is not to be surprised at. Nine out of the eleven ponies got away on pretty even terms, but *Chief Mongolian* was almost pulled through his jockey presuming it was a false start, and so lost his chance. As it was, however, he finished second, *Skedaddle* winning by a length and a half, *Mohstolz* a good third. Time, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

3.—THE VISITORS' CUP.

Presented. Value \$100. For all China Griffins imported in 1877. Winners of one race 6lbs. extra; of two races 10lbs. extra; and of more than two races 3lbs. extra for every race won. Penalties accumulative. Ponies that have run in two races and not been placed 5lbs. allowance. Non-competitors at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile.

Mr Robertson's <i>Bravo</i>	10st 5lbs... 1
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Dwarf</i>	9st 13lbs... 2
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Consul</i>	10st 2lbs... 3
Mr Peter's <i>Skedaddle</i>	10st 2lbs... 0
Mr Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Wolf</i>	10st 2lbs... 0
Don Carlos' <i>Telephone</i>	10st 2lbs... 0
Mr F.'s <i>Quasimodo</i>	10st 2lbs... 0

Telephone got the worst of the start, while *Mongolian Wolf* went off at his best pace, but in the back stretch gave way to *Bravo* who was never afterwards headed, and won by a couple of lengths. Time 2.15 $\frac{1}{2}$.

4.—THE HACK RACE.

Value \$50. For all Ponies, being *bona fide* Hacks and that have never won a flat or hack race. Ponies entered are disqualified from entering any other race, except No. 1

this day. Weight 12st. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had a winning mount at this meeting. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Hugo's <i>Antidote</i>	10st 8lbs... 1
The Baron's <i>Rebel</i>	10st 6lbs... 2
Mr Alexander's <i>Petitpas</i>	10st 5lbs... 3
Mr Peter's <i>Snake</i>	10st 6lbs... 0

Petitpas soon made a gap between him and the others, while *Snake* wanted to go towards the water and was only brought up by the fence. At the trees the other three got together and a good race ensued all the way home, *Antidote* going to the fore in the last twenty yards, winning by half a length. Time, 1min. 45secs.

5.—THE JAPAN CHAMPION STAKES.

For Japan Ponies. Compulsory on winners on 1st and 2nd days at this meeting. A Sweepstake of \$10, with \$5 extra for every race won. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of \$5, to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the Course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent.; 2nd Pony to receive 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One mile.

Don Carlos' <i>Kickapoo</i>	10st 8lbs... 1
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and Fujinami's <i>Sannohé</i>	10st 6lbs... 2
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and Fujinami's <i>Sekimoto</i>	10st 4lbs... 3
Major Arda's <i>Mameluke</i>	10st 6lbs... 0

This was a well contested race, *Sannohé* going to the front soon after starting, but in the back stretch was overhauled by *Kickapoo*, while *Sekimoto* ran up well. This order was maintained until passing the distance post, when *Kickapoo* was called on and won by a length. Time, 2 min. 14 secs.

6.—THE CHINA CHAMPION STAKES.

For China Ponies. Compulsory on winners on 1st and 2nd days at this meeting. A Sweepstake of \$10, with \$5 extra for every race won. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of \$5, to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the Course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent.; 2nd Pony 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One mile and a quarter.

Mr Robertson's <i>Dibs</i>	10st 8lbs... 1
Mr P. Kells' <i>Vandal</i>	10st 8lbs... 2
Mr Robertson's <i>Sport</i>	10st 5lbs... 3

Vandal carried four pounds over. Although only three ponies came to the post, this was decidedly one of the best races of the meeting: a blanket could have covered the three ponies all the way until the straight was entered, first one showing slightly in front and then another, when *Sport* was finished and the race rested between *Dibs* and *Vandal*, the former winning by a neck. Time, 2.57.

7.—THE TOKIO CUP.

Presented. Value \$100. For Japan Ponies beaten at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Five furlongs.

Mr Ola's <i>Mohstolz</i>	10st 6lbs... 1
Mr Bencen's <i>Board of Health</i>	10st 4lbs... 2
Mr Verisoph's <i>The Convert</i>	10st 4lbs... 3
Mr Ola's <i>Lodi</i>	10st 4lbs... 0
Major Arda's <i>Monarque</i>	10st 6lbs... 0
Mr Verisoph's <i>The Moor</i>	10st 2lbs... 0
Mr Steven's <i>Exile</i>	10st 4lbs... 0
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and Fujinami's <i>Fukuoka</i>	10st 2lbs... 0

Exile bolted soon after starting and struck the outside rails, falling heavily and throwing his rider. *Mohstolz* soon took the lead and was never headed, winning in the excellent time of 1 m. 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ secs.

Though the rider of *Exile* was much shaken, he was not seriously injured.

8.—THE CATHAY CUP.

Value \$100. For China Ponies beaten at this meeting, being non-winners of three races. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Once round.

Mr Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Chief</i>	10st 8lbs... 1
Mr Steven's <i>Satisfaction</i>	10st 5lbs... 2
Mr Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Wolf</i>	10st 2lbs... 3
Mr Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Beglerbeg</i>	10st 5lbs... 0
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Consul</i>	10st 2lbs... 0
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Sheik</i>	10st 2lbs... 0
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Raven</i>	10st 8lbs... 0

Mongolian Chief, notwithstanding the fact of his coming on the course with a bandaged leg, was first favourite. *The Consul* and *Wolf* made the running for half the distance, when *Satisfaction* collared them and assumed the lead for the time being. *Mongolian Chief* was in the rear till the trees were reached, when he went through his ponies rapidly and by the time the straight was entered was second horse. In the run home he beat *Satisfaction* tolerably easily. The owner of the winner and his jockey met with a lively reception. Time 2.18.

9.—THE COMMUNITY CUP.

Presented. Value \$150. A Handicap for all Ponies that have run at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing: entries to be made on the Course before the last race. Winners of Nos. 5 and 6 this day excluded, and winners of any other race after the publication of the Handicap 5-lbs. extra. Entrance \$10, 2nd Pony to save entrance fee. One mile.

Mr P. Kell's <i>Vandal</i>	10st 5lbs... 1
Don Carlos' <i>Oyama</i>	10st 12lbs... 2
Mr Verisoph's <i>The Convert</i>	10st 4lbs... 3
Don Carlos' <i>Telephone</i>	10st 6lbs... 0
Mr Robertson's <i>Favori</i>	10st 5lbs... 0
Mr Robertson's <i>Chance</i>	11st 0lbs... 0
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Dwarf</i>	10st 12lbs... 0
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Sheik</i>	10st 2lbs... 0

The last race on the programme brought out a field of eight. The race was an exceedingly good one, resulting in favour of *Vandal* by a neck, *Oyama* having kept the lead all the way until nearly home, *The Convert* being a good third. Time, 2min. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ secs.

THE OFF DAY,—Tuesday, Nov. 27th, 1877.

THE Bettos' Races, which were postponed on Thursday last, came off this afternoon, the first event being

THE MAYEDA BASHI CUP.

Value \$50. Presented. For all Ponies which have run at this Y. R. A. Meeting. Winners of two or more races excluded. Winners of one race weight for inches: non-winners allowed 7-lbs. Ridden by Japanese or Chinese bettos who are recommended for good conduct. Three-quarters of a mile. 1st Pony 70, 2nd 20, 3rd 10 per cent.

Mr Robertson's <i>Sport</i>	1
Don Carlos' <i>Telephone</i>	2
Mr Robertson's <i>Bravo</i>	3
Mr Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Wolf</i>	0
Mr Hugo's <i>The Minister</i>	0
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Consul</i>	0
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Sheik</i>	0

Seven ponies started, all getting away pretty well with the exception of *Bravo*. The race was closely contested, plenty of catgut being used, until the straight was reached, when *Sport* came away and won by a couple of lengths. Time, 1 min. 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ secs.

Race for Japan Ponies. Three-quarters of a mile. Weight 9st.

Mr Ola's <i>Mohstolz</i>	1
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka and Fujinami's <i>Sannohe</i>	2
Mr Bencen's <i>Board of Health</i>	3
Mr Verisopht's <i>The Convert</i>	0
Mr F's <i>Doctor</i>	0
Mr Verisopht's <i>The Moor</i>	0
The Baron's <i>The Rebel</i>	0

Mohstolz was the winner of this event with plenty to spare. *The Moor* bolted before the start, and, after the race commenced, he ran to the rails, striking a post with his head, and fell stunned and bleeding profusely. The boy was stunned but after a little while came to.

For China Ponies. Three-quarters of a mile. Weight 9st.

Mr F. Mason's <i>Liddesdale</i>	1
Mr Robertson's <i>Favori</i>	2
Mr Sinbad's <i>The Dwarf</i>	3
Mr Earnest's <i>Raethia</i>	0
Mr Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Beglerbeg</i>	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Bravo</i>	0
The Baron's <i>Tennessee</i>	0
Mr. Hugo's <i>Antidote</i>	0
Mr. Earnest's <i>Bébé</i>	0

Liddesdale soon went to the front and was never caught. Coming down the straight *Beglerbeg* bolted off the course, struck the outside rails and rolled over. Both the pony and betto were quickly up and away again without losing much time. The race was run in 1m. 40s.

One and a quarter mile. Catch weights.

Mr Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Wolf</i>	1
Don Carlos' <i>Telephone</i>	2

This was a very good race, *Telephone* leading until passing the trees on the way home, when *Wolf* went to the front and won with plenty to spare.

MR. WAGNER'S CONCERT.

A VERY good house assembled in the Gaiety Theatre on the 28th ulto. attracted by a programme which promised some excellent music, and the only fault of which was that it was by some considered a little too long. Although the performance commenced punctually at the time advertised, nine o'clock, it was nearly midnight before it was brought to a close. This apart, which should be no hardship to lovers of music, the concert was in all respects successful, a fact on which we heartily congratulate Mr. Wagner, and a gentleman whom we do not hesitate to name, Mr. Griffin, to whose energy in getting up the concert so much of its pecuniary success is due, and who so materially assisted in the instrumental part of the entertainment. But this is not the first of similar obligations which professionals and the public owe to the talented amateur musician in question.

In consequence of severe illness of one of the performers the two Overtures were dispensed with and the Duo Sonatas for piano and violin were placed first in each part. These fine works were well rendered, especially that in the second part, with the dashing Scherzo and charming Rondo-finale. The first song was Luther's "In dunkler Nacht" given with much expression by Mr. Andersen. Next followed Beethoven's sonata for piano alone, in D. major, the most charming movements being the Largo and Mennetto. The song which stood next received all the advantage of a splendid voice and finished training; but was sung rather too much in the drawing-room style, the words

at times being quite inaudible. The lovely melody brought down the house, and Mr. Hyde graciously repeated the second verse. The first part was brought to a conclusion by Hummel's Trio in G. (Op 6.) which was well executed, the fine playing of M. Dassonville being especially noticeable.

The second part opened with Beethoven's Duo Sonata, as mentioned above. Next followed an old favorite, with the dashing song "Sir Marmaduke," the characteristic accompaniment being an especial feature. Mr. Pearson was loudly recalled, and gave the old ballad "Shall I, wasting in despair?" much to the satisfaction of his numerous admirers. Again the house was brought down by a Flute solo, played by the *bénéficiaire* himself in his own admirable style. The recall was enthusiastic, and the last two movements were repeated. An old English glee followed and the whole was brought to a conclusion somewhere near midnight by a second finely played trio. *Finis coronat opus*. We may add that every thing gave the utmost satisfaction to all who attended, and the success was greatly enhanced by the very fine pianoforte which was used on this occasion. It is immensely superior to any other instrument we ever heard in public here; and we hope the proprietors of the Gaiety Theatre will secure a similar one, and that we may more often be treated to a musical evening such as that just past.

FREE-MASONRY IN KOBE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Installation Meeting of the "Rising Sun," Lodge, No. 1401 E.C., took place on the 17th inst. On this occasion the Lodge was honored by the presence of B.W. Bro. Dallas, D.G.M., W. Bro., Sands, D. D. G. M., W. Bro. A. Weiller, D.S.G.W., Bro. Marshall, D.J.G.W., W. Bro. Mitchell P. D. G. W., W. Bro. Langfeldt, P. D. B. G. P., and W. Bro. Stone, D. G. S. Of these Bros. Dallas, Weiller, Mitchell, Langfeldt and Stone had come up especially from Yokohama to attend the ceremony. Besides these, all of the officers of the Hiogo and Osaka Lodge, S.C., were present.

The ceremony of installing Bro. Larkin, as W. M. of the "Rising Sun" for the ensuing year, was preformed by the D. G. M. with the two D. G. Wardens in their respective chairs, assisted by Bros. Hughes, Sands, and Marshall, Past Masters of the Lodge. The ceremony was held at the Masonic Hall, Kobe, the property of the Hiogo and Osaka Lodge,—which is by far the prettiest, and best arranged Lodge Room in the east, and which had been tendered to the use of the Rising Sun for the occasion.

On the completion of the work in the Lodge Room, the brethren adjourned to the quarters of the Rising Sun Lodge, where a substantial banquet was laid, which had been prepared under the supervision of the ladies of the families of the Kobe masons. After doing full justice to the repast, the usual toasts were proposed and drunk, and responded to. Several excellent speeches were made, some from the Yokohama brethren; but the Kobeites were by no means outdone in eloquence even by the distinguished brethren from Yokohama. At 12 p.m. the meeting adjourned, after a most enjoyable evening. The date of the installation of Bro. Larkin will be marked as a white day in the annals of free-masonry in Kobe.

The principal officers of the Lodge are as follows.

W. M.	Bro. J. J. Larkin.
J. P. M.	" Hughes.
S. W.	" Thornicroft.
J. W.	" Rymer Jones.
Treasurer.	" Marshall.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARQUE "QUEENSBERRY."

It is with regret that we have to record the total loss of the British barque *Queensberry*, Captain Hennings, on the 13th ulto., in the Palawan Passage, China Sea. The *Queensberry*, it appears, was bound from New York to Yokohama, but unfortunately struck on a reef off the south-west coast of Palawan. It was soon found that it would be impossible to save the ship, and the captain and crew accordingly took to the boats. They were not able to save anything from the wreck. After being seven days in the boats, with only one meal of rice during the whole of that time, they succeeded in reaching Bilaboa, where they were most hospitably received and generously cared for by the Governor and the commander of the gunboat *Albay*. They waited at Bilaboa until the arrival of the steamship *Pasig*, in which they subsequently embarked for Manila, and were then sent on by the British Consul at that port to this Colony. Captain Hennings, his wife and children, together with the officers and crew of the *Queensberry*, arrived here on Sunday in the steamer *Mactan*. Captain Hennings wishes to bear testimony to the very kind treatment they all experienced on board the *Mactan* and the *Pasig* at the hands of the captains and officers of both vessels. A subscription list has been opened here, we understand, on behalf of the captain and his family, who have lost everything they possessed in the *Queensberry*. —H. K. Daily Press.

OSAKA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

12th November, 1877.

Cholera has now almost totally disappeared. Foreigners may congratulate themselves upon this, as, with the exception of the doctor in the hospital, who of course is always too busily engaged in his duties at that establishment, and has consequently no spare time to attend to outside patients, there is no qualified medical man here, so that, in case of accident, aid has to be called in from Kobe.

The number of wounded soldiers in the military hospitals near the castle is gradually thinning; and a good many more of them would, no doubt, have been fit to be discharged ere this, had it not been for the quantities of saké which used to be passed into the buildings, (at least into one of them) through the drains, by the inmates of one or two small shops close by. These latter must have reaped a rich harvest during the time the hospital was full, and they are still doing a pretty good trade, although not so much as formerly, as the openings of the drains have been mostly blocked up.

A bridge (Kawasaki-bashi) over the Okawa, between Kawasaki (near the Mint) and Amijima, was completed about a fortnight since; and is of great convenience to the residents on either side, as crossing had formerly to be made in ferryboats in the same way as is still the case further up the river.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE O. & O. steamer *Oceanic* is to be withdrawn from the trans-Pacific line. On the 18th ult., before leaving Yokohama probably for the last time, Captain Parsell entertained a number of his friends at tiffin. In honour of Admiral Pousino, who has lately been superseded in his command in these waters, and who was a passenger by the *Oceanic*, the band of the flag-ship *Boyan* was in attendance, and played during the repast. At half-past three the *Oceanic* tripped anchor, and the parting gun was fired from her bows. As she steamed out of the harbour, the *Boyan's* yards were manned, and the other men of war dipped their flags as she passed, the band of the U. S. S. *Tennessee* playing the Russian national hymn.

A TELEGRAM was received at the German Consulate on Sunday, the 18th instant, announcing that the German barque *Christine*, had been reported by the M. B. S. S. *Shinagawa-Maru* dismasted and in need of assistance. The vessel was despatched by H. Grauert for Hakodate on the 29th October, and H. I. G. M. S. *Elisabeth* left at 4 a.m. on the 20th in search of the distressed ship (The *Christine* arrived safely at Hakodate, the alarm about her proving false.)

COMMANDER C. A. BRIDGE R.N., late of H.M. S. *Audacious*, has been promoted to the rank of captain. Captain Bridge is a well known contributor to the *Fortnightly*, *Blackwood's*, and other periodicals; and is the author of many valuable treatises on naval tactics, the construction of war-ships, and other professional matters.

MR. CHARLES RICKERBY is about to re-establish the formerly well and very favourably known *Japan Times*, a "Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, and Literature." Mr. Rickerby founded this paper in 1865, and conducted it until 1870, when he was compelled, for the sake of his health, to return to Europe. It was in the columns of the *Japan Times* that the important announcement was first made to the public that the Treaty Powers had been mistaken in concluding their earlier conventions with the Shogun: that the dynasty of Iyeyasu was a usurpation; and that the Mikado was the real and sole sovereign of Japan. Throughout the struggle for the monarch's restoration to actual power the *Japan Times* consistently advocated the views, and upheld the justice of the cause, of the revolutionary party; and greatly influenced foreign public opinion both in Japan and abroad in its favour. From a few articles known to have emanated from the pen of Mr. Rickerby, and which have appeared since the restoration, both in the *Japan Times* before he left for Europe, and in its successor since his return, it is evident that his opinions remain unchanged; and it is therefore to be expected that the new paper will support the present Government. But of this and of its probable attitude on other important subjects, we must await the appearance of the prospectus announcing the new birth, or, possibly, of the first number of the paper itself. Meanwhile, and although the prospects of foreign journalism in Japan seem hardly so bright as to afford much scope for new, or even for renewed, ventures, we wish Mr. Rickerby in his enterprise all possible success. His past career as a journalist in Japan at least warrants the confidence that the discussion of subjects treated by his pen will be without prejudice; and that his advocacy of any cause he may support will be honest, and uninfluenced by either fear or favour.

ALTHOUGH there are better rooms in Yokohama than the large one in the Temperance Hall for the transmission of sound, and so for the best possible effects of vocal and instrumental music, yet, after all, there is none more appropriate for the purpose for which the recent concert was given—to aid the funds of the Institution itself—and none which otherwise offers so many advantages for the successful carrying out of an entertainment which has no pretension to be anything sensational, or to do more than enable the audience to pass a quiet and agreeable evening while contributing a modest sum towards the support of a deserving institution. Certainly, the chief charm of the concert, which under Mr. Griffin's able management went off so well, would have been lost, had an ambitious attempt been made at a grand and florid performance in the Gaiety Theatre. We should not have heard the delightfully harmonious blending of two and three fresh and clear young voices, as we heard them last evening in "Greeting," "Hearts feel that love thee" from "Athalie"—which as then rendered would make the most callous sensible that he was possessed of a heart,—or in "The Autumn Violet," as which those who sung its praises were quite as charming and fair. A laudatory notice of the gentlemen who kindly performed really laborious parts in the programme would be out of place here, where it is unnecessary to say more of them than that their efforts were as much appreciated as they were well directed. We only hope that the concert which afforded us and others so much pleasure will be the first of a series; and that no attempt will be made to transfer the "violets" from the quiet atmosphere of the Temperance Hall to the glare and heat of the Gaiety Theatre. The receipts on the night of the 15th November were quite sufficient to warrant a repetition of the experiment of a social concert within the walls of the institution it is designed to benefit, where both the audience and those who are good enough to sing and play for their amusement can feel themselves at home.

THE charges preferred at the instance of Mr. J. J. Ensley, of H. M.'s Consulate, acting as shipping master, against Mr. G. F. Williams, master of the *Naworth*, were heard before Mr. Russell Robertson on Nov. 22nd. The first offence with which Mr. Williams was charged was contravention of section 225 of the Merchant Shipping Act, which provides that every master shall use legal weights and measures for serving out the men's provisions on board his vessel. This was proved, and the accused was fined \$2 and costs. The second charge, that of neglecting to post in the fore-castle a copy of the agreement with the crew, was not substantiated, and the sailor who brought it was ordered to bear the costs of the Court.

THERE was a very smart shock of earthquake on the afternoon of the 22nd ulto. at about a quarter to four o'clock.

THE *Echo du Japon*, alluding to the increasing intensity of recent earthquakes, suggests that it is not impossible that we may shortly witness some serious volcanic eruption; and states further that every day subterranean noises are heard in the direction of Fujiyama and seem to augment in violence; while many natives, in the neighbourhood of the mountain, are getting ready to leave their houses. We know not where the editor has found his information: if in the native papers it has escaped the eye of our translator.

THE advisability of connecting the far East and remotest West with each other, and so directly with the rest of the world by telegraph has long been admitted. The great obstacle so far in the way has been spanning so many thousand miles with one continuous cable. It has now been decided to have an intermediate station at Honolulu between Japan and San Francisco, which now seem likely very shortly to be bound together by submarine cable. The project has been taken up in earnest, the originator, Mr. Celso Caesar Moreno, having found enthusiastic supporters in San Francisco, where several meetings had been held before the last trans-Pacific mail left, and where a company was to have been, and probably was, formed and organized on the 8th of this month. Mr. Moreno proposes to lay the line to Honolulu, thence to Japan, and finally to Shanghai, there to connect with the European line, and thus circling the globe with wires. After the completion of this line it is the intention of the projectors to stretch their line to New Zealand, where a connection would be made with the Australian and Indian lines. The cost of the line to China would be about \$7,000,000, which sum would be subscribed by capitalists on the Pacific coast or through the organization of a stock company. Mr. Moreno is sanguine of the success of his scheme. Certainly the execution of the plan is only a question of time; and if even the capitalists of the Pacific Coast should not find the money, there will be no difficulty in raising it elsewhere.

A LARGE number of people visited the Exhibition in Uyeno Gardens on the 25th ultimo, the last Sunday of the season. So many, indeed, were the visitors, native and foreign, from Yokohama, that the five o'clock train from Tokio had not enough carriages to accommodate all those who wished to return, and who in consequence had to wait an hour and a quarter for the next.

ALTHOUGH the desirability of an amalgamation of the two racing sects cannot for a moment be called in question, however near or remote the fusion may be it is not likely to be brought about by ill-advised comparisons. Matters have come to such a pass now that Time, the pacificator as well as the avenger, may well be left to do the needful work. Whether he will be helped in that by those who throw discredit upon the recent meeting of the Y. R. A. is more than doubtful. That gathering was certainly one of the most successful ever held in Yokohama, possessing indeed all the elements which tend to the complete success of race meetings anywhere, fine weather, horses well matched, good riding, and, events evenly contested, a large attendance of spectators, unbounded hospitality, and good humor equally unlimited. The Committee of the Yokohama Racing Association may apply to themselves, with a slight change, the well known couplet of Addison:—

'T is not in mortals to command success
But we've done more, Sempronius, we've deserved it.

They have both deserved and attained it.

AGAIN, if the amount of patronage given to those very dangerous and exciting concomitants of racing here, Race Lotteries, be any standard of the prosperity of the meeting for which they are held, the Autumn gathering of the Association must be, by that test, pronounced eminently successful, two out of three of the lotteries advertised having been largely supported. The pools at the "Bank Exchange" did not fall far short of a grand total of \$10,000.

THE *Mainichi Shinbun* announces that Shimadzu Tadayoshi (son of Hisamitsu or Saburo, ex-Sadaijin) arrived in Yokohama in the *Kokonoyé Maru* on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo. Accompanied by his suite, he and they all dressed in ancient style, he landed at 6 p.m., and put up for the night at the Iwamura Hotel in Otamachi. The following morning he left for Tokio by the 9.34 train. The young nobleman is the chief of his clan.

At 0.55 p.m. on the 24th ulto. there was a slight shock of earthquake.

In the Hiogo-ken, as elsewhere in most parts of this island, the rice harvest has been exceptionally good.

THE *Osaka Nippo* states that Mr. Ozaki, Chief Judge of the Osaka Joto Saibansho, has been appointed Chief Judge of the Tokio Joto Saibansho. As far as we can learn, no notice of this appointment has yet appeared in the Tokio journals.

A TRANSLATION given below from the *Kainan Shinshi* on the conduct of the military in Tosa seems to show that the troops quartered in Kochi have been making themselves obnoxious to the citizens. This is to be regretted, as that town does unquestionably hold some unquiet spirits, whom, in view of fancied wrongs, the example of Kagoshima may not restrain from disaffection, which can but result in trouble to the Government, and in certain disaster to themselves. Central authority is now stronger than ever, sufficiently strong certainly, even in Tosa, to make itself felt and respected, without the expression of tumultuous and ill-advised zeal by its military supporters.

"Medicine is only needed by a sick person, and not by a healthy one. Troops are required in a disturbed district, not in a peaceful one. Now, our province of Tosa is tranquil, and contains no single man of a disorderly character; yet it has been the pleasure of our Government to station in the town of Kochi a detachment of National Guards. We know not what this was done for—whether for the purpose of allowing the troops to fish for katsuo in the sea of Tosa, or to hunt deer in the forests, or to catch the cuckoos in the valleys; but we know that the army is a most important institution for the nation, and that it is not likely that our great Government should send us colonels and captains for such purposes; so there must be other reasons.

"After all, our province is perfectly quiet, and needs not the presence of soldiery; and, besides, Kochi is not a garrison town. Marugame is one, and the people here never desire to have troops among them, regarding them as an annoyance, rather than as preservers of order. The military have already made themselves unpopular: witness the last birthday of the Mikado, when they rushed out of their quarters, at a paltry noise made by some boys, who were quarreling among themselves; and, drawn up in the Public Garden, they fired on the assembled populace. So now we, the people, have come to feel rather uneasy for our safety, while such peace-disturbers are among us. Therefore it is proper, in view of the general welfare of this town, that we convene a special meeting to consult together how to get rid of them, which may be done, perhaps, by means of a petition to the Central Government, or we may be under the necessity in organizing and maintaining a local militia of order to protect our own interests throughout this province of Tosa."

ATTENTION has been so frequently called, here and abroad, by foreign writers, to the glaring appropriation of trade-marks and forgery of labels by native dealers, without any result but that of a probable increase of the frauds committed, that of late the subject has been dropped in weariness if not in disgust. Hence an assertion, in the *Mainichi Shinbun*, if even, as is too likely, it is merely hazarded, yet falls pleasantly upon foreign ears. The journal quoted states that a law to regulate the employment of trade-marks will shortly be promulgated by the Government.

THE following is the report sent to the German Consul by the Captain of the *Shinagawa Maru* having reference to the dismantled vessel seen by him, and then supposed to be the *Christine*, a supposition since happily proved to be unfounded.

Hakodate, 17th Nov., 1877.

"Thursday, November 15th, at 8.30 p.m., in Lat. 41.15 N., Long. 142.41 E. the steam-ship *Shinagawa Maru* passed a dismantled vessel, apparently having been barque rigged, at a distance of about half-mile. At this time the steamer had experienced a heavy N. W. gale, accompanied with a high sea, for 26 hours, sea and wind still the same, wherefore it was impossible to try to render the dismantled vessel any assistance whatever. T. Frahm, S. S. *Shinagawa Maru*."

THE beautiful weather which distinguished the three days devoted to the autumn meeting of the Yokohama Racing Association, no doubt, contributed largely to its success. There were, however, other causes which tended to make the gathering one of the most agreeable held in Yokohama for many years past, the chief of which was the appearance in some force of our Japanese sporting friends, who have too long held aloof from the pastimes and amusements of foreigners. While welcoming them to the races we have the additional pleasure of congratulating them on their winnings: upon the training of their horses which was as excellent as that of any other stable represented on the course: upon the skill and judgment with which their jockeys rode; and upon their formidable, though open and generous, rivalry throughout the contests in which they took so important a part.

When the fact of a previous meeting, held only a few days before, is considered, the general attendance at the course was particularly good. The ladies of Yokohama set the example by gracing the Association's meeting with their presence, the seasonable weather enabling them to display a variety of colour and costume which added life and brilliancy to the sombre hues of the great-coats of the sterner sex. For almost the first time Japanese of respectability mustered in numbers within the enclosure, and on the stand; and on the first and third days several distinguished personages accepted the hospitality of the Association. The spirit of gambling seemed to be almost absent, partly from the uncertainty of the events, and partly from an unfortunate lack of the means wherewith to gamble; and as a consequence there was not a single instance of ill-feeling or vexation. Taken altogether the Autumn meeting was more like a well-ordered, cheerful, picnic party, than the dreary affairs which can be looked back upon as race meetings.

There is no necessity to criticise the racing: because it is probable that they who would appreciate any remarks in that direction, could teach us how to write them; but it is only just to state that each event had a fair show of competitors, who struggled hard to win, as is

testified by the time in which several races were run. As usual the knowing ones were sometimes disappointed, particularly in those races where Messrs. KATAOKA, FUJINAMI and TAKASAKI, who entered ponies belonging to His Imperial Majesty the EMPEROR, were successful. The first feeling was surprise at the able manner in which the ponies were ridden, but there was a general and cordial expression of gratification as the Imperial colours came up to the front. None were more willing to give a cheer, than those who looked upon their own success as a foregone conclusion, and it is fully apparent that the continuance of these agreeable meetings will not only be the means of securing plenty of able amateur jockeys to fill a want which has actually hampered and kept back good racing for several years past, but also of opening friendly social relations between Japanese and foreigners.

With regard to the rule of the Association which provides for the declaration by the owner of the first event for which a pony entered in more than one race is to compete, the opinion was almost unanimous that the regulation is of value, and should be retained, even at the risk of preventing the accession to the ranks of the Association of those gentlemen who still consider that racing, as it is conducted in Japan, should be left untrammelled by any such restriction.

The ill-luck of a few new-comers, yet ardent supporters of the turf, and of one veteran, called forth many expressions of sympathy, and when at last (for each were rewarded with one win) the respective colours were victorious, the vociferous applause testified to the popularity of the owners; and this particularly in one instance, where a very well-known and popular resident who had regarded with indifference his successive disappointments, was finally quite overwhelmed by the congratulations of his friends.

Many thanks are due to the Stewards for the completeness of the general arrangements, which contributed so much to the pleasure of the Autumn meeting of 1877.

THE native papers state that H. E. Mr. Sanjo is again unwell, and has not been able to attend to his official duties since the 22nd ultimo.

THE festival of the New Rice was observed on the 23rd November here and in Tokio. In both places there was the usual display of bunting by day and of lighted lamps by night; and in the capital the imperial relatives, and civil officials of Chikunin rank (from the first to the fourth) appeared at 6 p.m. at the Palace of Akasaka, where the ceremonial festivities did not terminate until ten o'clock.

Festina lente is a very good motto. The Chinese have one in spirit the same. "Do thy work with the most necessary deliberation, but, consistently therewith, the utmost despatch." In all respects the Chinese act upon this counsel. The Celestial Envoy to Japan is making haste hither very slowly; and has (on paper) left Shanghai very many times. He should have been in Yokohama in the early part of last month, and has since been persistently looked for, but in vain, in spite of many announcements. Then he was to have arrived in Kobe a week since; and there, as we were informed by the native journals, great preparations had been made for his reception. All these announcements and preparations now seem to have been premature. The *Hochi Shinbun* says that a telegram from Shanghai states that His Excellency, attended by a suite of forty-seven persons, left that port

for Japan on the 26th ultimo. The Ambassador might be the "it" referred to by one of old :—"Though it tarry wait for it: it will surely come: it will not tarry."

WE regret to announce that Capt. Ward, of the M. B. steamer *Akitsushima Maru*, was washed overboard and drowned off Inaboya Saki during the heavy gale of Saturday, 24th November, between 3 and 4 a. m.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* has a paragraph to the following effect on the subject of the new iron railway bridge at Kawasaki. "The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Ito Hirobumi, Minister of the Public Works Department, assisted by Yamao, *Kobu-tayu*, and Inouye, Director of Railways. The survey for the bridge was commenced on the 25th Feb., 1875; and the work of construction began on the 20th of the following August, and terminated in thirty-three months or on the 27th instant. Out of the entire sum of 320,000 yen expended on the work, 190,000 yen have been paid for the iron imported from England."

A DEBATING Society has been formed by a number of influential Japanese residing in and about the neighbourhoods of Yokohama and Tokio, and is called "The Yenzetsu-Kai." Its first meeting was held in the Town Hall Yokohama on the evening of the 27th ultimo, when about one thousand people, among whom were several officials of note, assembled to hear the discussions. The subjects introduced were "the advisability of establishing a commercial school in Yokohama," and "the protection of freedom against tyranny." Four gentlemen from Tokio, Messrs Numa, Egi, Yana, and Kai, took part in the discussion, each giving his own views of the questions at issue; and the proceedings were brought to a close about ten o'clock. We understand that the society intends holding monthly meetings, some of which, however, will most likely be held in Tokio.

THE *Tennessee*, which leaves for Singapore, will be much missed in Yokohama, where both officers and men are highly and deservedly popular. Not the least loss sustained by the settlement in this departure will be that of the Band, which has been so freely and generously placed at the service of the public on all kinds of occasions of general amusement. Socially, on the Turf, at the Athletic and Aquatic Sports, in the Theatre, everywhere in fact, the absence of the familiar faces of the gallant *Tennessees* will be much regretted. In bidding the flagship and her inmates farewell, we are paying them the best tribute in our power in expressing the hope that they may be worthily replaced by their successors.

THE Japanese pony *The Moor*, which met with an accident on the Race Course had to be shot, there being no hope of its ultimate recovery.

YET another shock of earthquake. A slight commotion was felt at 11.18 p.m. on the 27th ulto.

H. E. MR. STRUVE, Russian Minister, goes home on leave of absence by next French mail, leaving on the 4th instant. The duties of his office will be discharged *ad interim* by his Secretary of Legation, Baron Rosen.

THERE is still evidence of much latent disaffection in Tosa. The application, alleged to have been made some time since, by the Pro-

vincial Government for the retention of the police enrolled in the early part of this year, and now, according to the *Choya Shinbun* renewed, would not have been sent in had public spirit in the province been tranquil and favourable to the authorities. The *Kainan Shinshi*, a spirited weekly published in Kochi, has of late had several articles hinting in no very vague terms at the popular desire for increased freedom, and especially representative institutions.

WE are requested by a correspondent to call the attention of the Municipal Director, "if there is such a person," to the dangers the community have to fear at the claws of no less an enemy than a full grown wild tiger, which may some day be at large, but which is at the present confined very insecurely in a small cage, not at all strong, in one of the filthy dens on Lot No. 191, Chinese Town. Who will be responsible for the consequences if the brute should happen to break loose as it certainly would do if a fire should take place during his tenancy in that overcrowded and uncleanly part of the Settlement.

ACCORDING to announcement, Mr. Mitchell held his sale of China and Japan Ponies on the 29th ultimo. The attendance was moderately good, and for some of the ponies the bidding was spirited, though none of them reached three figures, the highest bid being for *Main Chance*, a very handsome Japan Pony, who brought \$92. Of the China Ponies, *The Raven* fetched the most dollars, being started at \$50 and knocked down for \$80. The others realized from \$3 to \$70. The following are the ponies sold and the prices they fetched:

"Mongolian Brave," \$10; "Mongolian Beglerbeg," \$23; "Mongolian Wolf," \$31; "Telephone," \$28; "The Consul," \$12; "The Raven," \$80; "The Sheik," \$40; "The Convert" (late Jim Hills) \$51; "Main Chance," \$92; "The Minister," \$14; "Antidote," \$70; "Bébé," \$38; "Quasimodo" \$6; "The Snark," \$17; "The Boojum," \$21; "Pegasus," \$3; "Not Proven," not sold.

After Mr. Mitchell's auction, Mr. Jaffray held his usual sale of Ponies, the highest bid being for *Bravo*, who realized \$200; Sport brought \$100; *Tennessee* \$52; *Sequel* \$22; *Raethia* \$27. *Favori* was knocked down for \$50. The others brought various low figures, one "scrub" being sold for \$1; and for some no bids were obtained.

THE fourth anniversary of the Yokohama Total Abstinence Society was celebrated in the Temperance Hall on the 29th November. The president of the society, Rev. I. H. Correll, occupied the chair, and was assisted in carrying out the programme by Dr. Gulick, and the Rev. Mr. Cochran from Tokio.

The opening service having been concluded, the chairman made a few remarks on the origin of the society, why it was originated, the benefits which accrue to the public from such institutions, and why this especial organization should meet with the sympathy and support of the community. He stated that the society had not done so much good during the past year as in previous years, but still it had done some. We should have liked, as would many others, to have heard read a carefully prepared report by the secretary of the working of the society, but perhaps this was not thought to be necessary, or might have been an oversight, as it was omitted. The evening passed away very pleasantly, being interspersed with songs, instrumental music, and

able addresses from Dr. Gulick and Mr. Cochran, until the long hand of the clock had commenced its ascent towards ten, when the actual business of the meeting came into operation, viz: the election of officers for the ensuing year, and which resulted in the nomination and unanimous election of Dr. Gulick as president of the society, and a more able gentleman to fill the position it would be difficult to find. There was one noticeable feature in connection with the election of officers, and that was that all retiring officers declined, with one exception, to be re-elected. This was much regretted in the case of the resignation of a lady who has been connected with the society ever since its formation, and to whose energetic zeal its present existence is to be mainly attributed. A custom which formerly existed, but which has been allowed to die out, was revived and that was the enrolment of the names of members in a book apart from the pledge book, each member to pay the small sum of 25 cents per month, and to be entitled to have a voice in the working of the organization. The chairman called for signatures to this book. All hung back at first, but on the ice being broken the call met with a warm response from ladies and gentlemen. This brought the business of the meeting to a termination.

Many who attended this meeting in the Temperance Hall did so in the expectation that the annual report of that institution would have been read, and were somewhat disappointed on hearing that it was not to be. This circumstance, perhaps, needs some explanation to prevent misconception. In former years the Temperance Hall was under the control and management of the Temperance Society, and so the anniversary of the one was amalgamated with the anniversary of the other. But last year the Temperance Society gave over its trust to the Christian Association, and, therefore, has now nothing whatever to do with the management of the Hall. It was announced last night, however, that the Christian Association would hold the usual annual anniversary of the Temperance Hall shortly. We are glad of this, as the interest of the community is more directly centred in the welfare of the Hall than in the welfare of the Temperance Society, not from any indifference to the latter, but from the fact that its separate existence has only been known to few; and the attention of the public has always been brought to bear directly upon the Hall itself.

THE German Frigate *Elisabeth*, in the latitude and longitude where the Ger. Bark *Christine* was said to have been seen, fell in with a Japanese schooner, with her mainmast gone. The *Elisabeth* towed her into Hakodate. There the *Christine* arrived all safe, five hours ahead of the *Elisabeth*.

THE Russian Corvette *Vsadnick* left on the 1st inst. for the coast of Yesso, to render assistance to a Russian vessel, the gun-boat *Aleut*, which is ashore on the said coast, and intelligence of whose disaster was brought by the German Corvette *Elisabeth*.

The Japanese are very kind to their invalids as they give them the benefit of a sea voyage up and down the Inland Sea. The S. S. *Naka no Mura* left Kobe with 390 convalescents landing 90 of them at Mori yama and bringing the balance on here. She left again on Wednesday taking away 40 invalids to Kobe. Surely this is very kind.—She tows the *Banrei* store ship to Kobe.—*Cosmopolitan Press*.

NARRATIVE OF DR. FUKUDA-FUICHI.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

Dr. Fukuda of the imperial hospital in Kagoshima fell into the hand of the insurgents on their irruption into Kagoshima on the 1st September. He found no chance to escape from them till the 24th of the same month, on which day the last battle was fought on Shiroyama between the imperialists and insurgents. The following is the account of the horrors he witnessed in the rebel camp:—

On the evening of the 31st August, Dr. Fukuda was conversing with his patients in a room of the hospital; and continued the talk till late at night when he retired and was going to bed. A messenger from the Kencho came in a great hurry, and secretly advised the doctor, as the insurgents were close to Kagoshima, to escape to the Post Office on the beach, where a boat would wait for him and his suite to take them on board the *Takachiho Maru*, then anchored off the coast. The doctor and others quickly made ready and left the hospital without taking anything with them. Both officials and private individuals, men and women, old and young, were running hurriedly through the streets; and great excitement prevailed in consequence of the approaching invasion of the rebel troops. The doctor and his party were, fortunately, taken off to the *Takachiho Maru*, on board of which they found a crowd of the Kencho officials, and their families. It was then about midnight. He had no room to stretch his arms or legs and passed the night in a corner of the deck. On the following morning, he looked towards the shore and saw nothing different apparently from affairs at other times. Sad remembrances recurred to him, and he became much distressed on behalf of those who were left behind in the hospital. Meantime two or three *nigiri-meshi* (boiled rice made into balls and flavoured with salt) were brought him for breakfast. He determined to land again, wishing to direct his people to leave the hospital before the insurgents arrived. He, accordingly, landed close to the Nogami bridge and ran to the hospital as fast as his legs could carry him. In a minute after his arrival he heard the report of guns in the North-West; and saw hundreds of men and women running away from before the hospital gate. The doctor took his small trunk, and ran out, accompanied by Messrs. Nishida and Nakagawa. They found no boat at the shore, where thousands of men, women, and children were shouting for help, calling to those on the steam ships anchored off the coast. Dr. Fukuda and his followers changed their route, and crossed the Nogami bridge. Unhappily, the doctor hurt his leg and could not follow the others quickly; but they arrived on the shore on the other side (of the town) after great difficulties. Hundreds of people were striving to get on board two or three boats. A small steamer came to take them off; but could not approach the shore. Nishida and the other companions of Dr. Fukuda threw themselves into the sea, and got on board after swimming alongside. In a moment, the steamer left for the larger vessel which sent her. The doctor and the others on the beach had no idea of how to save themselves from the insurgents who were in hot pursuit of them; so the poor doctor continued his flight along the sea shore; and, when he looked back for the second time, observed a number of the rebels, armed with swords, within about one hundred yards of him; and he heard them shouting, "cut the imperialists to

death!" He was quite overcome by fatigue; and determined to commend his life to the protection of heaven. He saw a house on the road side, with a door a little opened, and he crept into it, and got under the floor, where to his great surprise he found three other men. Dr. Fukuda got close to one of them, and asked him to hide a helpless doctor for a short time.

In a few minutes, rifle balls penetrated the door and loud shouts were heard. A number of insurgents forced their way into the house, calling for the master, who was, much to the surprise of Dr. Fukuda, beneath the floor with himself. The owner crept out and talked for some time with the rebels. One of the latter, armed with a halberd, dragged the doctor from under the floor and asked, "are you a doctor?" in a reproachful manner. His countenance was livid and resembled that of a demon of the Buddhist hell. "Yes, I am," replied Dr. Fukuda. "I have nothing further to live for; and I shall be much obliged to you to cut off my head." "Come along with me," said the rebel, "if you refuse I shall kill you." So Fukuda was arrested and handed over to a soldier to escort him to headquarters, where one of the insurgent leaders politely required him to tend their wounded men. The prisoner was then sent to the hospital of Fukushima.

Dr. Fukuda found in the hospital about ten insurgent soldiers, who were very badly wounded and whose hurts had been dressed in a clumsy manner. On the evening of the day on which he was captured the hospital was removed to a shizoku's *yashiki* standing close to the Shitotsu-bashi, where he found about twelve surgeons and thirty wounded soldiers. At 12 o'clock the prisoner noticed all the men in the hospital were fast asleep. His uneasy mind prevented him from sleeping, and the consideration of what would happen to him in the future came into his mind. He thought that the rebel army which was then beleaguered by the imperialists would soon be done to death as easily as a mouse taken in a bag, yet would not release him before their final battle. He determined to endeavour to escape at the risk of his life, and rose from his bed, and opened the door of his room stealthily. It was then about 1 o'clock, and a dark rainy night; and the dreadful sound of cannon was heard from all directions. In short the outlook was desolate and made the prisoner feel timid. He reclosed the door and returned to bed, preferring to wait for a more favorable opportunity to get away. At dawn he visited the wounded together with the rebel physicians. It was the second day of September, and the cannon balls from the imperialists frequently struck the hospital, which was accordingly again removed to another shizoku's *yashiki* at Iwazaki, Shiroyama. Dr. Fukuda was escorted thither by a rebel soldier. When he passed the building of the Shigakko he there found a large number of the insurgents who were firing upon the imperialists at Komegura, Kagoshima. He arrived at Iwazaki through many dangers and difficulties, and found every *yashiki* filled with insurgent troops. Iwazaki was the centre of the position occupied by them, and Dr. Fukuda thought that as he had penetrated as far as the middle of their lairs he would not be able to return to the imperial camp. Of twelve physicians only six came to the hospital at Iwazaki. They were not only ignorant of medical science, but treated the wounded soldiers cruelly. They were very clever in killing people. Dr. Fukuda was obliged to act under their orders.

On the 3rd September, when he was sitting alone in his room after having tended the wounded as usual, an insurgent soldier brought

him a young man, saying:—"Here, I have brought you some good company," and left the new prisoner in the room. He had been taken by the rebels when they entered Kagoshima on the 1st of the same month. He turned out to be a Kencho official. The prisoners could not talk freely together fearing to arouse the suspicion of the insurgents. Dr. Fukuda became more and more intimate with the rebel physicians from day to day. * * * He kept a diary of all events as they occurred, employing foreign characters in his manuscript, which, unfortunately, in consequence of his having attracted the attention of his captors, he had to destroy. The continual bombardment of the place by the imperialists was the cause of many lives being lost daily. The wounded insurgents were about eighty in number and were treated very carelessly. * * * When the insurrectionary troops made their way into Kagoshima they numbered three hundred in all, and were divided into three parties, commanded, respectively, by Kirino, Henmi, and Beppu. The Doctor was finally found by a party of imperialists, in a cave where, after making his escape from the rebels, he had hidden himself, and at last was reinstated in peace in the hospital.

ON THE REVISION OF THE TREATIES BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE WESTERN POWERS

(Abridged from the *Kinji Hiron* of the 15 Nov.)

No. 5.

We have repeatedly argued on the subject that the treaties with foreign countries should be revised, and have already published four articles advocating revision in recent issues of our paper. In regard to our right to levy duties, this we must consider more carefully than the other matter, and argue it out more thoroughly, because it is the most important of all, as affecting the welfare or misfortune of our country.

The question of levying taxes is the most vital in the national economy; for upon it prosperity or decline in trade depend. Those whose earnest endeavour is always to promote the benefit of their homes and native land, must consider what will advance and what retard progress. The regulations for taxation which are in force at present, were settled by our statesmen, who knew nothing of foreign affairs, in accordance with the desire of foreigners; and so tend to the latter's profit only. They are so inconvenient and injurious as to force upon us the necessity of the revision of the treaties. We are justified in saying so from what has occurred during past years.

The sovereign of every country in the world possessing independent power, makes his conventions with other countries in accordance with international law, and with a view to promote the happiness and profit of both countries contracting. But regulations for trade and taxation are matters of internal policy; and regard only the one country concerned. So we, as an independent nation are free to make our duties high or low, and no matter how high they may be, no foreigners have any right to interfere with them. But the duties in our country are extremely low. Both our trade regulations and those which regard imposts have been settled by negotiation with foreigners; and have equal force with treaties of friendship. So, if foreigners should not consent to revise them, although we might desire to do so, we could do nothing. Is this not hard upon us? We will now cite some of the inconveniences caused by the existing regulations.

In the 1st year of Ansei (1854) the principal points of a friendly convention were arranged with the American Commodore, Perry.

In the 5th year of Ansei (1858) conventions and trade arrangements were made with five countries, viz., England, France, America, Russia and the Netherlands. In these it was stipulated that the rate of duties should not be more than five per cent, or less than three and a half per cent of the original value of the goods imported, which were enumerated; while two per cent was to be levied upon the articles of merchandise not mentioned in the regulations of trade and duties. At that time our countrymen did not know anything about the customs of foreign countries; and so found it necessary to agree to the conventions and regulations as devised by foreigners. In the 5th month, of the 3rd year of Keio (1866) a change in the Custom House tariff was made, whereby our rights and independence were much more grievously injured than before. This we were ourselves the cause of foreigners insisting upon. At that time some of our obstinate people often acted violently against them, and provided them with good excuses for insisting upon provisions in the treaties favourable to themselves.

As very small duties are levied upon imported goods, they are brought in in large quantities from year to year; and are used everywhere throughout the entire country. On the other hand but few articles are exported, while a vast amount of money pours out yearly hence to foreign lands. If we delay any longer in recovering our right to tax our own imports our country will fall; and no means of curing its ills will be found for many years to come. We are now well aware of the conditions and circumstances of the Western Powers and we should be able to settle, satisfactorily, new regulations for Custom House dues with which foreigners have, of-course, no right to interfere.

Some one may perhaps say:—"In the present condition of our country, we are impotent to recover altogether our judicial rights from foreigners. So, we should do better to leave this question on one side for some years to come and be content with the right of levying duties." Such is the generally expressed opinion of Government authorities at the present; but it is not a right one at all. As long as we have not the judicial power in our own hand, we cannot effectually arrange the matter of levying duties. Consider that foreigners do not even conform to the conventions which are very favourable to them and very adverse to us! On the slightest pretext they act selfishly against us, and work us much injury. This is merely caused by the fact of our having no complete judicial control. How can we advance our own welfare, unless we have foreign residents under our administration! As long as we have no jurisdiction over them, we shall not be able to establish our right to levy duties.

The disturbances in the South-West have been brought entirely to an end, and various plans have been recommended whereby to meet the financial embarrassment arising from the late war; but no good has yet resulted. It is most advisable to increase the taxes upon imports to cope with it. No small reforms can overcome the present difficulties. We have already said that, when a special trouble arises, we must encounter it by special measures, irrespective of existing laws and regulations.

The revenues of Governments in Europe and America consist in most part of Customs' imposts; and domestic taxes are not so large as those are. In such countries Custom House dues are generally increased to provide for

extraordinary expenditures. In 1873, France increased those taxes heavily in order to meet the expenses of the war with Prussia. But the annual income of our country consists mostly of the land tax. It would be a good system to defray the unforeseen expenditures of the late war by increasing our Customs' dues; and this would decrease the amount of imported articles more or less. Alas, is not this the time to take in hand the revision of the treaties with foreign countries? Is not this the time?

THE SILK-WORMS' EGG TRADE, 1877.

(From the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun*.)

We have repeatedly furnished our readers with information on the sad and unsatisfactory condition this year of the *cartons*' trade in Yokohama. It may not be out of the way for us to review the condition of the commerce from the commencement of 1877 to the present day. Of course, as our comments are the result of our own inquiries and the conclusions drawn therefrom, we are not certain of being perfectly right in every particular.

According to what we have heard, the first *cartons* were brought this year to Yokohama during the last ten days of August; and at that time the number collected in the hands of the fifty-four agents in the town was estimated at more than 1,000,000, from the reason that the stamped papers, issued by the government and upon which silk-worms' eggs are placed by the manufacturers, numbered more than 1,500,000 sheets. But early in the Autumn a report was cur rent that the *cartons*' trade could not again prosper, and the dealers, who had bought them directly from the makers in the interior and brought them to Yokohama, endeavoured quickly to provide against the loss which they expected to suffer by the close of the season. But, in spite of rumour, the manufacturers sent large quantities of their productions to Yokohama. In the commencement of September last, the price was 40 yen per 100 for the best *cartons*, and 30 yen for the common, in Uyeda, Joshu. This induced producers to send their production in large quantities to this port, without any consideration that unsatisfactory sales would follow. Thus, in the second ten days of the same month, stocks of more than 1,000,000 cards were piled up in the agents' godowns in Yokohama; and the native dealers were eagerly waiting for a chance to benefit themselves. On the other hand the foreigners did not move at all; and at length two or three of our dealers, who have no perseverance, commenced to pledge them their *cartons* at the price of 17 or 18 sen each. The quantity thus disposed of was not great; but the consequence was great embarrassment among the other holders; and here it first became quite evident that the native holders of cards would derive no profit this year in their trade. On the 26th September the market was first opened, and 9,000 cards of Iwashiro were sold at varying prices between 80 and 60 sen each (by Hosoi to No. 168, a foreign firm in Yokohama); and on the following day, thirteen Italian dealers arrived by the French mail. Their arrivals somewhat encouraged the foreigners native owners and agents. But they said on the 3rd October that they would make no purchase of *cartons* for ten days to come. On hearing this, our dealers thought that the foreigners were commencing to tell lies as usual, in order to excite duplicity among the natives, and to purchase *cartons* at a low rate. So holders endeavoured to make a des-

perate stand before them; but the owners from the interior became very fearful of the loss, which they felt was imminent, and desired their agents to sell off as quickly as they could. This caused a fall in the price, and best cards were no dearer than between 30 and 25 sen.

At this time the foreign dealers, having the advantage, announced that they would purchase only the best cards, manufactured at Akita (Ugo), Shimamura (Joshu), Shinogawa (Iwashiro), and Uyeda (Shinshu), and that they had no intention to buy any others even at one *tenpo* each. Our dealers became more and more anxious to sell their *cartons*. According to an estimate made by at the Shiugisho, 1,316,997 cards had been brought to Yokohama up to the 13th October. Of these, only 170,392 cards had been sold, and the remainder were in the godowns. At length meetings of the owners and agents were held at the town hall, at which propositions to reduce the number of *cartons* were discussed, but the majority refused to destroy any. On the 15th the price fell as low as 15 and 10 sen; and their anxiety to sell caused still more and more reduction in price. They met again at the Town Hall on the same day. An Italian dealer addressed a letter to the assembly, which was to the following effect;—"We come yearly to Yokohama to purchase *cartons*; and each one of these costs at least 20 sen to send to Europe. After we leave Yokohama, you (native dealers) sell the remainder to foreign residents at a very low price, and they send them to Europe. Thus those which are sent by them are of course cheaper than ours when they arrive, and we can get no profit. We act very foolishly in sending any home at all. We shall not come in future to Yokohama." The natives who had attended the meetings were much surprised at such a communication, and decided that out of 1,400,000 cards, which were brought into Yokohama as only 200,000 had already been sold, half (800,000) of the remainder (1,200,000) should be exported by foreigners, and the other half should be thrown into the sea. It was intended by this scheme that the number of *cartons* would be kept low for the following year, and to assure the Italians that none would be left after their departure this autumn.

The decision to throw 600,000 *cartons* into the sea in order to maintain the price of the others was positively opposed by three agents, viz.:—Mumakoshi (chief agent of the Mitsu Bussan Kaisha), Tabe, and Tajima, who refused to enter into the arrangement made by the rest of the meeting. At length the agreement was broken, and the Kaigi-kioku found it necessary to issue a notice that all owners and agents were free to sell their *cartons* at any price they might choose. Thus no good has been wrought by the meetings.

Now, the proposal to throw 600,000 cards into the water having fallen through, each of the agents was anxious to sell what he held; and the price fell as low as 7 to 5 sen. The owners felt great enmity against the three above mentioned agents, and talked evil against them. They even repeatedly threatened to force their way into their shops armed with bamboo lances. The principal people of the guild had at one time some difficulty in keeping them quiet. After protracted discussions, it was settled that all the bad *cartons* in stock in Yokohama should be cast into the water, leaving the best ones. This was reported to the Italians; but was never carried into effect; and all sorts of debate occurred between the owners and agents.* * * *

On the 25th October, the owners and agents called another meeting at the town hall, at

which the authorities of the Industrial Department and the members of the *Tokio Zan-shu Kai-sha* were presented. It was again decided that the seventh part of the *cartons* should be thrown into the water, and that the remainder should be sold. Ten regulations were laid down. Each dealer was ordered to send the seventh part of his cards to the *Kaigi-sha* (Town Hall.) But, again, some of them said they preferred to take them home again, and refused to send them to the Hall. They took them to Tokio, where the *Kaigi-sho* could not interfere with them, and sold them secretly to a foreigner. During the night of the 29th October, the buyer brought the *cartons* back from Tokio to Yokohama. When he was having them conveyed to his house from the Railway station, the owners and agents, who were holding meetings in the Town Hall, observed the cases on a wagon. They became much excited, and tried to prevent the foreigner from taking them to his place. Trouble seemed sure to follow; but the row ceased about midnight. Now, much fault is found with those who sold their cards to the foreigner, but nothing is yet settled as to whether they can be punished for having broken the regulations.

According to the decision arrived at to reduce the stock by throwing some of the cards into the salt water, some of the owners and agents sent the seventh part of theirs to the *Kaigi-kioku*. But twenty-four agents again refused, and many days passed without any result. During the first few days, twenty or thirty owners, who were prepared to sacrifice the seventh part of their respective stock, commenced to murmur against the chief managers of the *Kaigi-kioku* to this effect:—"We have already sent the seventh part of our *cartons* to the *Kaigikioku*. Still there seems to be no chance to sell off even a third of the remainder. Our pockets become empty and we can do nothing at present. How can we either stop in Yokohama or return to our homes without money? Now what we desire is to borrow money from the *Kaigi-kioku*, with which we will make our way home." On the other hand others in the same case said:—"We have already sent in the seventh part of our stock, in accordance with the decision, while twenty-four other dealers hold all their stocks in their own hands. Owing to the feeble operations of the *Kaigikioku* the price of *cartons* is still at the lowest, and we cannot even sell the remaining quantity. As we do not expect to do any good through negotiation with the *Kaigi-kioku*, we will enter into no deliberations with the assembly, and will settle our own business on our own responsibility. Then the *Kaigikioku* determined to oblige all the agents to obey the regulations, and to destroy the seventh part of what cards they had. A plan of doubtful honesty was laid to effect this, and was thus conceived. A foreigner pretended to treat with the persons interested. (He is said to be one of a firm living on 186 Yokohama: but he is not known for certain.) Acting on the instructions of the *Kaigisho* he visited all the dealers who persisted in keeping their whole stock of *cartons* in their own hands, and told them that, as he was going to purchase all the *cartons* which they would not send to the *Kaigikioku*, they had best forward them quickly to his godown. So they sent him more than 100,000 cards in one day, not dreaming that they were falling into a snare. However, on the same day as the cards were to be taken over by the *Kaigikioku*, the dealers discovered the scheme, and became so much enraged that the *Kaigikioku's* officers abandoned their project in fear.

Thus, the destruction of the seventh part of

the stocks was not actually effected, and various questions were hotly debated between the holders and the *Kaigikioku*. At length Sudzuki and other owners referred the case of the latter to the Yokohama Saibansho on the 13th instant. * * * * * After several examinations they withdrew their petition, and again entered into peaceful negotiations. On the 17th instant Nakagato and nineteen other agents on the side of the *Kaigisho* brought those who resisted the decision to reduce the stock before the law courts. We do not yet know what has been the result.

The amount of stock to be decreased numbered 539,529 cards. Out of these, 37,680 were taken back to the interior for domestic use; and 501,849 still remain in the town hall in Yokohama. Besides, the number of cards which the agents have not yet sent there in compliance with the decision, is 58,413. So the entire number to be thrown into the sea is 560,262 cards, which should shortly be sunk beneath the waves of the harbour.

What we have written above is an account of the difficulties in the way of trade in *cartons* up to this date. We can yet say nothing of whether the proposed method of destroying the seventh part of the *cartons* will actually be followed or not, and we cannot foresee either whether on the decrease in the stock the price of the remainder will rise. Since the 9th inst., the best *cartons* have fetched only two sen each, and the common ones but one sen. It is very doubtful whether their value will be enhanced by throwing a seventh part into the water or setting an eighth part on fire. Under present circumstances, the reduction or the increase in the stock can scarcely have any effect upon the price. What is the proposal to reduce the number of *cartons* good for? Consider what good was effected by setting a number on fire in 1875? And what benefit followed on depositing them with the *Kaigi-sho* last year? None. And how much good will result this year from steeping them in water? Will it promote our industries? In our paper of the 2nd instant, we showed the disastrous consequences of interference with private business. The editor of the Yokohama trade report says, of the trade in *cartons*, that the owners are very poor, while the Italians on the other hand are very prosperous, and the *Kaigikioku* has brought much trouble on itself.

NIPPON NOTES.

A hospital, built in Anglo-Japanese style, from the designs of Dr. A. Holterman of the Kanazawa hospital, was inaugurated at Toyama (Etchiu) on the 8th ultimo, with the usual ceremonies and feasting. It is to be under the charge of Dr. Tanaka Singo of Kanazawa.

On the 6th ultimo there was a disastrous fire at Niigata, in which about seven hundred houses were burned to the ground. On the following day a fire at Tottori, Inshiu, destroyed about 20 houses.

On the 15th November a fight took place between some soldiers of the Tokio garrison and policemen in front of the temple of Shokonsha, Kudan. Some members of the civil force were wounded.

A banquet has been given by Their Excellencies Sanjo and Iwakura to army and navy officers, 120 in all, at the Imperial palace of Shiba.

The *Nisshin-kuwan*, which was docked some time since in the Yokoska dock, has been completely repaired.

On the 15th ultimo, a fire broke out at Toyokawa-machi, Hakodate, and was not extinguished till fifty houses were destroyed.

The interest on government bonds, which will shortly be due to the *kuwazoku* and *shizoku*, in Tokio only, amounts to 739,951.90 yen for the former, and 314,078.35 yen for the latter.

On the 20th ultimo, awards were distributed among the exhibitors in the National Exhibition, by the Home Minister and other high officials.

The enterprising fire-work manufacturer, who made the great display in the Public Gardens, Yokohama, on the 3rd Nov., at a cost of 800 yen, receives many orders for his wares from natives and foreigners.

The *Nisshin-kuwan* now in Yokohama harbor will soon leave for Kagoshima.

The number of visitors daily to the National Exhibition at Ueno Gardens during the week ended the 16th ultimo, is as follows:—10th 12,033, 11th 2,520, 12th 4,231, 13th 3,321, 14th 3,460, 15th 3,323, and 16th 1,859,—or 30,749 in all.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that, during the late civil war in the South-West, 334 officers, 789 minor officers, 3,461 soldiers, 58 police sergeants, and 764 policemen were killed on the field of battle.

At 9 a.m. on the 17th of last month, His Majesty the Mikado visited the Paper Money Section of the Finance Department, accompanied by some of his relatives and ministers. He returned to the Akasaka palace at 2.15 p.m. Mr. Edward Chrosene, the Italian professor of engraving, received two rolls of *nishiki* (brocade) as a gift from the Mikado.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that granite quarried in the island of Ogoori, will be used for the pillars of the imperial palace, to be built within the grounds of the old Yedo castle. Each pillar is expected to be about 39 feet in height, and they will all shortly be conveyed to Tokio by water.

The same paper states that a telegram to the Government in Tokio announces that the Chinese minister and his followers, more than seventy in number, will arrive in a few days.

Two students of the Naval College will shortly be sent to England for a course of study.

In the riot between the soldiers and police at Shokonsha on the 15th ultimo, six soldiers and five policemen were wounded, two of the latter very severely.

At about 8 o'clock p.m. on the 9th instant a fire broke out in a godown belonging to a large cotton dealer in the town of Kishiwada in the Sakai-ken. A very strong wind was blowing, and the flames spread rapidly, and were not extinguished till about 300 large houses were burned. No fire has previously raged in this town for many years past. The streets being very narrow, and the inhabitants not accustomed to battle with fire, many lives were lost and many people were injured.

On Nov. 22nd, all the governors of fu and ken, who are stopping in Tokio, were ordered to appear at the Akasaka Palace, before H. M. the Mikado, who wished to hear of the condition of the provinces under their respective jurisdiction from their own lips.

MR. UCHIMI TADAKATSU, Chief-Secretary of the Osaka fu, and holding the rank of *Shorokuki*, was appointed Vice-Governor of the Nagasaki ken on the 20th ulto.

It is rumored, says the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, that H. M. the Mikado will visit Iiigo, Hiuga, Satsuma and Osumi, in March next year.

THE Japanese man-of-war *Tsukuba-kuwan* which is now in dock in Yokoska, has about completed her repairs. At the end of the year she will leave Yokohama with thirty-four students of the Naval College, and is expected to be absent for about six months, in the course of which time she will visit Sydney and other ports of Australia.

DURING the expedition to the South-West, 980,000,000 pounds of coal were consumed (by the steamers belonging to, or in the employ of, the Government?)

ON the 22nd ultimo, Tokudaiji-Sanenori, Minister of the Imperial Household, received the decoration of Asahi Daijusho.

THE new buildings of the Industrial Section of the Home Department in Komabano, Tokio, have now been completed, at a total cost of about 100,000 yen. The official opening will take place in a few days.

THE Editor of the *Hochi Shinbun* has had to appear before the Tokio Saibansho.

THE gold mines of Ono-no, lying about ten π from Kagoshima, and which had to be closed during the civil war, have been reopened since the suppression of the insurrection. They belong to the Shimadzu clan and pay a royalty to government.

HIS Excellency Iwakura has entertained the Russian Minister at his residence. Several members of the ministry and other high officers of state (fifteen or sixteen in all) were invited to meet him.

THEIR Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager have visited the Female Normal School and *Kinder-garten* in Tokio.

IT is said, according to the *Hochi Shinbun*, that His Majesty the Mikado will shortly visit the silk factory at Niimachi, Joshiu, recently opened.

THE number of foreign employees in Government offices and schools is four hundred. Two hundred foreigners are in the private service of natives.

A CHINAMAN, in the service of the British Legation in Tokio, wounded with a cooking knife, on the 24th ultimo, a jinrikisha man who happened to be passing the gate. The offender then ran towards the military hospital with the bloody knife in his hand, and wounded three policemen and five other people more or less severely. He was at last arrested close to the Hanzo gate.

THE Japanese man-of-war *Seiki Kuwan*, which is now in dock at Yokosha, will sail for Europe on the completion of repairs, in order to be near the war between the Russians and Turks. She will also visit Italy, France and England.

NEW gas-works are shortly to be erected in Tokio at the cost of 135,000 yen.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that the exhibitors who have shown their wares in the National Exhibition, propose to form six parties, and to have yearly a small Industrial Exhibition in one of the provinces, for five years running, and in the sixth year to combine and hold a Great Fair in Tokio. Their project has been submitted to the Directors of the Ueno Exhibition, by whom it is now under consideration.

OUT of about 40,000 articles, exhibited in the National Exhibition at Ueno, half have been sold while on view; and the remainder, it is said, will be sold by auction.

SAMFUSHIMA, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected to leave for France next month, in order to be present at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

THE number of visitors to the National Exhibition, during the week ending the 23rd instant, was 52,882.

A RIOT, fortunately producing no fatal results, occurred between the police and military in Tokio on the 20th ultimo.

A FEW days ago H. M. the Mikado made a gift of 3,000 yen to Lieut.-General Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya in recognition of his good services during the recent civil war.

ON the 26th ultimo, Mr. Hakoda, of the *Eiri Shinbun*, was condemned to a fine of ten yen for having infringed the law against slander.

THE adjustment of the land tax is now nearly completed in every fu and ken throughout the empire; and the office, which was especially opened for this business, is expected to be finally closed shortly.

ON the 27th ulto., at 11 a.m. the Captain of the *Fujiyama-kuwan* visited the Russian corvette *Haydamack* and the United States flagship *Tennessee*. When he left them the usual salutes were fired.

THE *Akebono Shinbun* says that there are rumours of great excitement in the Fukuoka, Kumamoto, and Hiroshima Ken.

THE greater part of Yokohama is built on ground which has been made since the opening of the country to foreign trade. This is the reason that there are no wells of good drinking water. An analytical investigation conducted recently under the Board of Health into the condition of the water supply results thus:—Out of 201 wells in the first ward, 142: out of 875 in the second ward, 754; and out of 3,325 in the 3rd ward, 1,073 only, produce water fit for drinking.

ACCORDING to a notice issued by the Police Department, the hospitals for infectious diseases at Ichigai and Mukogaoka, Tokio, which were built during the prevalence of epidemic cholera, have been burned.

ON the 28th ulto. Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager visited the Paper Money Section of the Finance Department.

ON the evening of the 29th ulto. civil officials above the rank of the seventh class, who were engaged in the late war, were entertained in the Imperial Palace at Akasaka.

ON the 21st ultimo the editor of the *Sendai Shinbun* was condemned to 30 days' imprisonment and a fine of 30 yen, by the local court, for having violated the fourth article of the law against slander.

THE *Choya Shinbun*, says:—It has already been stated that all the newly enlisted policemen in the fu and ken would be disbanded in consequence of the suppression of the insurrection. But the Governor of the Kochi-ken (Tosa) recently sent a petition to the Central Government, asking that the police forces, which were raised in Imaharu, Kochi-ken, in the commencement of this year, should be engaged for a much longer period; and that 73,000 yen should be sent to provide for their expenses; but the request was not granted at the time, and the Governor is said to have now renewed it.

SHIMADZU TADAYOSHI, who recently came to Tokio from Kagoshima, visited the Imperial Palace at Akasaka on the 29th ultimo, and had an interview with His Majesty the Mikado.

PRINCE Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya has given a banquet at the Imperial Palace, Shiba, to some of the officers who were actively employed in the recent war in the South.

A CERTAIN Ooi, a shizoku of Kochi, lately in the service of the Mitsu Bishi Office at Yokkaichi, Ise, has been condemned to be imprisoned for life for having stolen about 700 yen from the office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

THE NEW "JAPAN TIMES."

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—I ask you to give me space in your columns for the refutation of vague and unfounded, but, if left uncontradicted, damaging imputations of treachery, ingratitude, and discourtesy, cast upon me by the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 17th instant. They are almost sufficiently met by the publication of the following correspondence:—

Yokohama, Nov. 13th, 1877.

"My dear ———, I must decide this week about the *Japan Times*, as I have to make arrangements in China to enable me to do what I want with the paper at the beginning of the year. I shall, therefore, announce next week, by circular, that the first number of a new series of the *Japan Times* will appear on December 29th. The only question, then, remaining for decision is—how and where shall it be printed?"

"I understand you to have told me that, in reply to my propositions, made through you to Pearson early last month—1st, that he should sell me the *Mail* for the price he gave for it;—2nd, that he should admit me as a partner in his business;—Pearson refused the first absolutely, and declined the second on the ground that the business would not support us both. And that you then told him from me, that it was probable that I should start a rival paper. I have now to propose another arrangement which I mentioned to you yesterday by word of mouth, but think it best, to-day, to make in writing, viz:—

"That Pearson should drop his weekly and over-land papers, the *Mail* and the *Weekly Mail*, in favour of the *Japan Times* and its *Mail* issue, retaining his job-printing business, and *Daily Advertiser*, on condition of my giving him my papers to print, at a fixed price for the first hundred copies, and at a sliding scale of prices for each additional fifty.

"My view of the arrangement is that it is advantageous to Pearson, inasmuch as there is room for grave doubt whether the *Japan Mail* will be able to stand against the *Japan Times*. There is sure to be some reduction of his present subscription list: and the question for consideration is—will that reduction be so great as to render it impossible for him to persevere with his own paper. Should he, in January, find this to be the case—he will not then have the counterbalancing advantages of printing my paper; as I shall, necessarily, have made arrangements for having the work done elsewhere.

"All the details of the proposed execution of my work at his office we can arrange as soon as he decides to accept the principle. I would only now suggest that the contract should be for one year, subject to a month's notice, should either party wish to terminate it at the end of 1878.

"I am obliged to you for the trouble you have already taken in this negotiation, and hope you will give me a reply in the affirmative to my present proposal."

"Yours very truly,

CHARLES RICKERBY.

———, Esq., Yokohama.

To this letter, which our common friend handed to Mr. Pearson, he brought me on the 16th the following reply:—

Japan Mail Office,

Yokohama, Nov. 16th, 1877.

Dear ———:—Mr. Rickerby's proposal is of so absurd a nature that it will not admit of any reply.

Yours as ever,

G. C. PEARSON.

I think any candid man will allow, that these letters dispose of the insinuation that I had been trying to get hold of Mr. Pearson's paper in an underhand way. For the rest; for reasons not necessary to make public, it was imperative on me to make known my attempt to negotiate for its purchase to several people in Yokohama, and I of course

frequently expressed the hope that I should be successful; a hope which I still entertain. 'My unkind and discourteous criticism' has been confined to the expression of my conviction that Mr. Pearson was incapable of editing such a paper as *Yokohama* requires as a Weekly Review of Commerce, Politics, and Literature: but I have invariably qualified my remarks by expressing my admiration of his efforts in other capacities. I must add that, had I found my opinion of his ability as a journalist to be solitary, I should never have dreamed of reviving the *Japan Times* to compete with the *Weekly Japan Mail*.

Large allowance can be made for Mr. Pearson's want of experience and natural irritation; but as a public man he is open to criticism, and should recollect that neither has he a patent for publishing weekly papers, nor has he any more right to be offended by adverse opinion of his capacity to conduct one, than has Mr. Gladstone to take umbrage at his fitness for guiding the policy of England being called in question.

I have many friends here, who know me well enough to dispense with my defending myself against such an attack. But during my long absence from *Yokohama*, a large number of people have come to Japan, who know me only by name, and it is to these that I ask your leave to address this refutation of a charge of such underhand dealing as is attributed to me by the *Mail*—all ground for which I have been, throughout my negotiation for its purchase, so sedulously careful to destroy.

I am, Sir,

Your faithfully,

CHARLES RICKERBY.

Yokohama, Nov. 19th, 1877.

THE CONCERT.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR:—Arriving at *Yokohama* after six weeks' confinement on board a steamer; the waves, roaring chorus to the monotonous thud-a-thud of the screw, affording the only music, I was glad to learn that there was a theatre in the settlement; and still more welcome was the announcement of a concert to be given so shortly after my arrival. I never admired the efforts of amateur representatives of dramatic casts, a gentleman in red playing to a lady in pink, and playing out of all character alike with his own rank and with the part he has assumed, whilst gaudily dressed beings fuss about the stage bent upon frustrating the efforts of the leading lady and gentleman to render themselves intelligible; the exits and entrances of the gaudy wanderers being as little in unison with the plot, as are their dresses appropriate to character or homogeneous in colour. The singer has the advantage over his acting friend: his dress is familiar to him; and after he has conquered the wilful humours of his legs, the nodding of his head, and the perverse irritation of his eyebrows, little action is required of him beyond the occasional lowering of the score to which his gloved hands tenaciously cling.

My friends had yarned to me of sport, and luxury of living, but not one wrinkle on the amenities of social life could I obtain from the ten-years-in-the-East-and-know-all-about-it people. "What is that to you? You would rather see a hare hunted and well killed, than hear the sweetest notes that ever fell from woman's lips." This was the only answer I could ever get to my enquiries. Perhaps I was wrong in consulting only Hongkong residents.

To judge for myself of the capabilities of my new quarters, I attended last night's concert. But, remembering the songstress whose loss all lovers of opera lament, remembering her fine voice compassing soprano and contralto at will, and pure in all the notes of its vast range, remembering her magnificent presence, and who that has ever seen and heard her can forget? to write a notice of the performance is like being required to sing a song of Sion in a strange land.

A small house neatly decorated, without pillars to obstruct the view, and without galleries to puzzle the voice, promised a favourable auditorium, a promise which I soon found unfulfilled. A false roof unadapted either for ventilation or for acoustics, cutting up the notes of the human voice into diamond-shaped fragments, redistributed them in equal portions among the audience. The performance of one gentleman especially was spoilt by this defect; a careful rendering of "Love, the Pilgrim," though deservedly obtaining an encore, was marred in its effect. This gentleman must strive to overcome his nervousness, and not to fear the opening of his mouth, though fragments of his voice are reverberated on his ears.

The programme of the concert was too long, five pieces in each part would have been ample bait to secure a good audience, and from such a programme a selection might have been made at the discretion of the manager. How not to over do it is the great secret of concert giving. Last night's concert seemed to be given by the piano rather than Mr. Wagner; and it was not until the flute solo in Part II that I was convinced of my error.

The flute solo was a treat: this and the Piano solo in Part I. were the best parts. But whilst playing a solo, the performer should not be carried away by the idea that he is conducting an orchestra, and that both his hands being employed, he has to beat time with his head. It was to be regretted moreover that the Glee by the members of the Glee Club was reduced to a trio; unless indeed the absent members were likely to spoil the performance and so the principle of let well alone applied.

Mr. Wagner has evidently plenty of talent at command to enable him to give a series of concerts, but if it is his intention to start monthly "Pops" he must vary his selection of instrumental pieces with some livelier airs. Last night they could not fail to remind one of slow run races, in which, though an occasional spurt was made to try the strength of your opponent, all spirit was reserved for a pretty finish. This and the uncertainty of when the finish would come, must be taken to account for the occasional out of place applause that was given by some admirers to their friends. But above all if Mr. Wagner wishes to make his concerts pay, the price of admission must be reduced:—as Punch's Scotchman said, "For a seat in the back row nine shillings is monstrous." If the dramatic performances at the Gaiety are equal in strength to the vocal efforts of, I suppose I may say, our amateurs, I shall not regret having pitched my tent in *Yokohama*.

I am, yours truly,

NEWCOME.

Yokohama, Nov. 29th, 1877.

SANITARY.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—I have noticed of late much discussion in the native papers about the poisoning of wells by the infiltration of sewage from

drains. And I know, from what I have observed, that those box drains, made of plank and covered with the same, such as are so common in front of the houses in native towns, are the most effective generators of pestilential vapours of any kind of sewers that I have ever seen in any part of the world. The plank over the top covers the filth from view indeed; but it only serves to keep out the sun and rain which would have a purifying effect upon the brewing, festering, contents of the drain, and helps on the fermentation, while it fails to prevent the escape of the noxious gases evolved below. And, being covered from sight, this kind of drain serves as a handy receptacle for dead dogs, cats and rats, and all sorts of unnameable filth, which the ignorant people are in the habit of slipping under the plank as the easiest way to get rid of their garbage, and this, together with the surface sewage flowing into these drains, forms a brewing compound of great efficiency in poisoning both air and water.

But there is still another filthy habit that spoils all Japanese wells, and that is the fashion the people have of washing everything at the side of the well. By this most uncleanly habit a cesspool is formed by the side of the well, the filtration from which soon saturates all the surrounding earth, and so poisons the well beyond hope of recovery by any means of cleaning. To prevent this some people have a platform of wood or stone made at the side of the well, but while this may retard the poisoning process it does not effectually prevent it, and generally in the end serves to make it more sure and complete.

If after one or two years use this platform of wood or stone is taken up, it is generally found that the earth beneath has been saturated with filthy water that has leaked through, and that the shutting out of air, rain, and sunlight has favoured the process of fermentation, so that a cesspool is there, doing its poisonous work, out of sight and unsuspected. Therefore the preservation of pure water in wells, necessitates not only its protection from the filth of drains or surface water, but also that the earth be kept as dry and clean as possible about the well, and no kind of washing allowed in its vicinity. An additional protection may be afforded by raising the surface of the ground, for fifteen or twenty feet about the well, a foot or more above the general level, with a mixture of sand, gravel and lime, which will cause all the rain-fall to flow away from the well, and keep a dry hard surface round about the well curb. If the Japanese could be induced to replace their box drains with the open shallow stone drains that have of late been introduced in the foreign settlement, and then to take proper care of the purity of the water in their wells, they would at once remove one of the principle causes of the spread of cholera, fevers, and all pestilential or malarious diseases, with which this country is afflicted during every summer. They have begun to remedy this evil to some extent, and, while there has been a great deal of talk and excitement about the cholera this year, the mortality has been very small as compared with other previous years, when typhus or typhoid fevers, or cholera, or other pestilential diseases have swept away thousands in *Yokohama* and *Tokio* and vicinity, in place of the hundreds that have been this year reported of cholera cases.

In the former years no special sanitary measures were attempted, and no reports were published, and the great mortality was accepted as an unavoidable matter of necessity of fate.

So we see this year the good effects of the cholera scare which has resulted in wise sanitary measures, which has so greatly reduced the death rate of the hot summer season.

And the most effective and useful parts of these sanitary regulations are doubtless those that have more especial reference to domestic cleanliness and purity of food, water and air, rather than the quarantine regulations that are intended to prevent the introduction of disease from abroad, for it can be of little use to fight against the introduction of a disease, the seeds of which are already a bountiful home product.

And while upon this subject I cannot forego the mention of one other home source of danger which exists in the shape of diseased pork. I have visited the native pig-sties about Yokohama and Kanagawa and I find that the pig farmers are in the habit of feeding their porkers upon decayed fish, decayed vegetables, and all kinds of filthy garbage, and that the sties are in a desperate state of foul uncleanness, and the animals almost invariably diseased. At the slaughter houses at O'ta, I have noticed that pigs brought in to kill, were generally very thin in flesh and sickly in appearance, and when I inquired why these pigs were not properly fattened, the reply was that natives do not like fat pork, and that only the lean part, the red flesh, is saleable in the native market, and as the white fat is all waste, it does not pay to fatten pigs for native use. But certainly such flesh, fed upon such unwholesome food, and starved into such an unhealthy state of emaciation, must be anything but wholesome food for the human stomach; and I cannot doubt that the large winter consumption of such unwholesome diet, helps largely to prepare the way for the high rate of the summer mortality. In hope of drawing the attention of officers of the Board of Health, native and foreign, to these important items, I have been led to ask room in your columns for the foregoing remarks;

And remain, Sir,

Yours very truly,
BON AMI.

Yokohama, Nov. 23rd, 1877.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—Allow me to call the public attention to the great nuisance respecting the time at which the night scavengers commence their work in this city. They start on their rounds just at the very time when it is customary for the people of Yokohama to sit down to their dinner. I am sure that a good appetite (when there is any) must be spoilt by the intermixtures of various perfumes. Can you assist the public by calling the attention of that official who may have charge of scavengers, and of the ubiquitous Board of Health to this nuisance?

I think that the proper time for the useful but unsavoury cleaners to commence their work is after midnight, when other people are supposed to be in their beds.

By inserting these few remarks,

you will greatly oblige

ANTI-SMELL.

Yokohama, 26th November, 1877.

FAREWELL BALL TO ADMIRAL PATTERSON,
CAPTAIN YOUNG, AND OFFICERS OF THE
TENNESSEE.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—I should feel obliged by your inserting the following in to-day's issue.

I did not offer my residence, now in thorough repair, to the Ball Committee for hire as your notices and advertisements infer.

The British Consul wrote to me asking if I would allow the residence to be used, it being far the best place for the entertainment. In reply I consented, and placed the same at the disposal of the Committee, of course free of charge. The permission so granted was not acknowledged in these advertisements. This want of courtesy needs no comment. I am only too glad that the Committee have found a more suitable place.

Yours truly,

C. G. WILSON,
Legation Building, 244, Bluff.

Yokohama, Dec. 1st, 1877,

LAW REPORTS.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL AT SHANGHAI.

Before the Hon. G. W. WELLS, Consul-General.

Shanghai, 12th November, 1877.

UNITED STATES v. OLIVER B. BRADFORD.

Mr. Drummond appeared to conduct the prosecution.

Embezzlement and Malfeasance in Office.

It will be remembered that, on the 22nd October last, prisoner, who for many years has occupied a high position in the United States Consulate-General, Shanghai, was convicted of a violation of the Postal Laws, and was sentenced to 20 days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$250 and the costs of the prosecution. His term of imprisonment expired two days ago, and he was now brought up under an indictment charging him with embezzlement, extortion, and malfeasance in office. No public announcement had been made of the trial being fixed for to-day, but rumours had been rife, and upwards of fifty persons assembled in the Court, and the greatest interest was evinced in the proceedings.

When the Court was declared open.

Mr. Drummond rose and said that he appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Government of the United States of America.

The Court.—Quite so. The indictment against the prisoner will first be read; the Clerk will now read it. (Addressing the prisoner.) This is simply an arraignment.

Dr. McCartee, who is acting Clerk of the Court, then proceeded to read the indictment. It occupied twenty-five sides of foolscap paper, and embraced twenty-five separate charges against the prisoner of embezzlement and general malfeasance in office. Each charge was set forth in the usual legal phraseology, the first of which ran as follows:—

—Before the subscriber, a United States Consul-General within and for the Empire of China, Acting Judicially, personally appeared J. J. Coffey, who, being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that between the 1st January, 1876, and the 13th September, 1877, Oliver B. Bradford being then and there an officer of the United States of America, charged with the safe keeping, transfer and disbursements of the public moneys of the said United States of America, to wit—Consular clerk of the United States, Clerk of the Court for the Consulate-General at Shanghai, Deputy Consul-General, Vice-Consul-General and acting Consul-General, did then and there receive a large sum of money, to wit, the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), the said sum of money being then and there the money and property of the aforesaid United States of America, and having then and there come

to the hands of the aforesaid O. B. Bradford by reason and by virtue of his, the said O. B. Bradford's offices, aforesaid, and the said O. B. Bradford did then and there wickedly, unlawfully, and feloniously convert to his own use, and did then and there embezzle the aforesaid sum of money, belonging as aforesaid, to wit, the sum of two thousand dollars, contrary to the form of the Statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America." The next twenty counts were couched in similar terms, differing only in date and in the amount alleged to have been misappropriated. The second charge alleged that prisoner on the 28th January, 1876, received a large sum of public money for the use and benefit of the United States, the amount being unknown to the deponent, out of which he converted to his own use the sum of \$100. The third count charged the prisoner with embezzling \$150 on the 27th February, 1877; the fourth with embezzling \$80 on the 16th March, 1876; the fifth with embezzling \$50 on the 18th April, 1876; the sixth with embezzling \$125 on the 23rd May, 1876; the seventh with embezzling \$50 on the 26th July, 1876; the eighth with embezzling \$83.50 on the 23rd August, 1876; the ninth with embezzling \$300 on the 6th September, 1876; the tenth with embezzling \$75 on the 13th October, 1876; the eleventh with embezzling \$10 on the 28th November, 1876; the twelfth with embezzling \$36 on the 28th December, 1876; the thirteenth with embezzling \$91.50 on the 30th January, 1877; the fourteenth with embezzling \$63.20 on the 26th February 1877; the fifteenth with embezzling \$73.42 on the 24th March, 1877; the sixteenth with embezzling \$300.39 on the 30th April, 1877; the seventeenth with embezzling \$110.20 on the 29th May, 1877; the eighteenth with embezzling \$183.40 on the 30th June, 1877; the nineteenth with embezzling \$34.01 on the 26th July, 1877; the twentieth with embezzling \$205.30 on the 28th August, 1877; the twenty-first with embezzling \$128.50 on the 12th September, 1877. The other four indictments were as follows:—Twenty second—That the said O. B. Bradford, did, between the first day of January, 1876, and the thirteenth day of September, 1877, at Shanghai, China, be being then and there an officer of the United States of America, charged with the disbursement of the public moneys, did then and there receive and accept and transmit to the Treasury Department of the United States of America certain quarterly accounts containing receipts and vouchers, the said receipts and vouchers having been received by the said O. B. Bradford by reason and virtue of his being such disbursing officer of the public moneys of the United States of America, the said receipts having been then and there received from various creditors of the United States of America, with a view of having the same allowed to him, and in his favour as such disbursing officer, as aforesaid, and did then and there cause the same to be allowed, and did then and there by reason, as aforesaid, convert to his own use of the money of the United States of America, the sum of \$100 contrary to the form of the Statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America. Twenty-third—That the said O. B. Bradford was, between the first day of January, 1876, and the first day of October, 1877, being then and there an officer of the United States of America, to wit, Clerk of the Court of the Consulate-General at Shanghai, China, did then and there by virtue of and under color

of his said office extort from divers persons and individual residents of Shanghai, large sums of money, to wit, 1,000 dollars, contrary to the form of the Statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America. Twenty-fourth—That the said O. B. Bradford did on the 30th day of July, 1877, being then and there an officer of the United States of America, and being then and there an officer entrusted with the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursements of the public moneys of the United States of America, a certain sum of money, to wit, the sum of two thousand and five hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty-five cents (\$2,561.55) came to his hand by reason and by virtue of his office aforesaid, and that he did then and there deposit to his own private credit in the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, a bank in Shanghai, the aforesaid sum of \$2,561.55, and did then and there embezzle the aforesaid sum of \$2,561.55, contrary to the form of such Statute made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America. Twenty-fifth—That between the first day of January, A.D. 1876, and the thirteenth day of September, A.D. 1877, O.B. Bradford aforesaid was then and there an officer of the United States of America, to wit, a Consular officer. That as such Consular officer aforesaid at Shanghai, China, he was then and there required to render true and just quarterly accounts and returns of the moneys received by him, for the use of the United States of America, aforesaid, and of the business transacted by him as such officer as aforesaid, on behalf and for the United States of America in and from the office of the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai, China, and did then and there wilfully execute and render false and untrue quarterly accounts and returns to the Treasury Department of the United States of America, as aforesaid, of the moneys so received by him, as aforesaid, and of the business so transacted by him as aforesaid, contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

The indictment was sworn to by J. J. Coffey, and subscribed to by G. Wiley Wells, United States Consul-General, Acting Judicially.

The Court (addressing the prisoner)—To this charge, or rather to these charges, what is your plea—guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner (after some hesitation)—I acknowledge procedure on my part upon which these counts may be logically based, but I deny wrongful intent. There is room, of course, for difference of opinion.

The Court.—Mr. Bradford, state first what is your plea, and then any statement you may wish to make will be received. Your plea first, are you guilty?—and any mitigating circumstances you can state afterwards and they will be considered by the Court. The plea will be the proper thing first.

Prisoner—Then, for the formal plea. I plead technically guilty, but innocent of any intent to commit a violation of law or an infraction of the regulations of the Government.

The Court.—The Court will take down your plea in writing, which is a plea of guilty.

Prisoner (repeating his plea to the Clerk, and apparently reading from papers).—Technically guilty, but innocent of any intent to commit a violation of law, or to infract a regulation of the Government.

The Court.—Is your plea of guilty to each and every count in the indictment?

Prisoner.—Yes, to the whole of the indictment.

The Court.—You plead guilty?

Prisoner.—Yes, technically guilty. and may I be allowed to ask, if possible, that the matter be referred to the Home Government.

The Court.—Yes, that is in order.

Prisoner.—Then I make that request, I ask that all questions be referred to the Home Government.

The Court.—I am willing to allow that. The request is that the charges in the indictment, with your plea of guilty, be submitted, with any circumstances in extenuation you may have to make, to the Attorney General through the State Department; and, therefore, it would be proper and right that sentence should be suspended until such time as the Home Government have been advised and information received from them relating to the matter submitted.

Mr. Drummond.—Then I apprehend the Court will defer passing any sentence, in view of the matter being referred to the Home Government, until the matter submitted has been considered by them, and it is their pleasure to reply to this Court.

The Court.—Yes, precisely, the proceedings are in the nature of an appeal or a request for pardon.

Mr. Drummond.—Then the only question remaining now is with regard to the prisoner himself. What is to be done with him until it is the pleasure of the United States Government to forward to this Court their answer to the questions submitted and his explanation? That is, I presume, the next proceeding to be considered, and the point necessarily arises as to whether the prisoner should be detained or whether he should be allowed to have his liberty. That is the point to be now decided, and I presume it is for the prisoner to make an application to the Court, if he has any desire in that respect.

The Court.—Quite so.

Prisoner.—I do, I make application for bail.

Mr. Drummond.—That, of course, is a matter for the Court to decide entirely—the question with regard to bail. In the first instance I am not aware what opinion the Court may have on the point with regard to giving the prisoner bail or not; but the prisoner having pleaded guilty, I presume that it must necessarily be a very difficult matter for the Court to grant bail at all after a plea of guilty has been entered.

The Court.—Where sentence is suspended, the practice of the Federal Courts of the United States, wherein I have had the honor to practice, has been that parties may be bailed. In this instance, I would have no objection to grant the prisoner bail, if he desires. I would be willing to grant him bail until such time as the matter might be properly considered by the Home Government, and an answer returned to this Court by the Attorney General.

Mr. Drummond.—I understand you, then, to decide that bail will be allowed, notwithstanding the plea of guilty, and that that is in accordance with the law and practice of the Courts of the United States of America.

The Court.—That is, where judgment has been suspended, as will be the case in this instance.

Mr. Drummond.—I have nothing further to urge on the point, and it now only remains for the Court to settle the form and amount of the prisoner's bail.

The Court.—I have considered somewhat this morning, and while the indictment was being read, the question in regard to what

bail should be required. The law and the constitution of the United States is that no excessive bail shall be required; the Court will look first to the capacity of the prisoner to give bail, and, secondly, to the nature of the offence. I should think that in this case a bond for \$10,000 would be quite sufficient with two sureties qualifying in the full amount with the prisoner.

Mr. Drummond.—Himself in his own recognizance of \$10,000, and two sureties in \$5,000 each.

The Court.—\$10,000 in all; each surety qualifying to the full amount, viz, \$10,000.

Mr. Drummond.—Then I apprehend there is nothing further to be done.

The Court.—No, not if the Counsel for the Government agrees with the Court as to the bail. If you agree I will make the order for \$10,000 with two sureties.

Mr. Drummond.—I have no objection to make. The charges are very extensive, and are limited to the period of eighteen months past only, and they cover a large sum of money; in addition to which the punishment for such offences is a fine of a very large extent; therefore, it is necessary that the Court should have very substantial security. I have nothing to urge against the amount stated by the Court—it seems sufficient to meet the case entirely. I presume, therefore, that if the prisoner will take the necessary steps to provide his bail—on his own account and his two sureties—I shall be prepared to have the necessary documents drawn up.

The Court.—The prisoner can notify me when he is prepared to furnish bail, and I will notify you. You can prepare documents for the amount, and when the parties are ready, the bonds can be executed here in chambers; it is not necessary for it to be done in open Court. In the meantime the prisoner will be in the custody of the marshal, who will give him every opportunity to take the necessary steps to obtain bail. (Addressing the prisoner.) Of course, Mr. Bradford, the judgment heretofore rendered will have to be complied with before you can be discharged from custody.

Prisoner.—I do not understand you.

The Court.—The former judgment against you must be complied with before you are discharged, and when you have complied with that judgment, bonds, or sureties, will be substituted in the present case for your confinement.

Mr. Drummond.—Then the prisoner will take steps to get bail, and his sureties will have to be approved by the Court.

The Court.—Yes, and their bonds will be substituted for his confinement. Sentence will hereafter be rendered if the petition for pardon is refused by the President. Is there anything further before the Court?

Mr. Drummond.—I have nothing further to say.

The Court.—Marshal, adjourn the Court.

The Court then adjourned.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

The sale of the S.S. *Hwaiyuen late Calabar*, took place this afternoon (16th Nov.) There was a very small attendance. The bidding commenced at Tls. 10,000, by the C.M.S.N.Co.; Mr. Grant advanced to Tls. 12,000, which seemed the limit he intended to go; for though after Captain Bolton bid another Tls. 1,000 for the Company, the Auctioneer waited a long time, and exhausted all his well-known eloquence and ingenuity in the endeavour to draw another "bode," all was in vain, and it fell to the China Merchants at Tls. 13,000.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON Esq., *Acting-Consul-General.*MESSRS. N. J. STONE AND C. H. HASWELL,
(Assessors.)

Monday, November 19th, 1877.

THE PEOPLE, UNITED STATE, v. JOHN MANNING.

The accused was charged by Captain Winsor, of the American barque *Annie W. Weston*, with wilful disobedience of orders and continual refusal of duty from the 8th of October to the present time.

Manning pleaded not guilty.

John A. Davis, sworn, stated:—I am chief officer of the *Annie W. Weston*. Manning was brought on board on the 6th of October and refused duty. Several times since then he has also refused to turn to when ordered. Most of the time he has been kept confined, and had the same food as the other sailors had, and was in every respect well treated. He never gave me any reasons for acting thus, but on the 13th of October he said he would sooner die five deaths than go to work. I asked him what he calculated on doing, whether he was going to lay in irons and rot; and that it was a pity a man of his physique should be idle. He never did a stroke of work from the 8th of October. It was the 6th of October when Manning was brought on board. The following day he was let out of irons. On the 8th we set sail. On the 12th, there being heavy weather, he was asked to lend a hand, and refused; and that night Captain Winsor put him in my room to sleep while I was on deck pumping all night. After the gale was over he was put in the booby hatch and some mats given him to cover himself with.

To the accused:—It was on Friday, the 6th October, when you were brought on board. There were some words about irons between Captain Winsor and the Deputy marshal. The Captain went below and brought up a pair of irons from the cabin. I did not hear you say when those irons were put on you that they were two small. I did not hear him say that they were big enough; that he had paid a lot of money for you, and that he would have it out of your body. I did not see a piece of skin taken off your wrist and the blood flow when the irons were put on. You were kept a close prisoner below. You had bread and water for breakfast, and good "grub" for dinner, the same as the rest of the sailors. I don't think I said, at the time the gale was blowing, "You son of a—— come out of that, and go to the pumps and get a soaking as well as the rest of the men." I did not say that you would never get on shore again. I told you to go to the booby hatch and hold on as well as you could. I don't know whether Captain Winsor struck you while you were hanging on the rail and in irons. I went below and brought up half a bottle of gin to give to the men. There was not enough in one bottle to go round, so I took another bottle out of the breast of my shirt. I did not give two of the men an extra "tot" each. You were let out of irons at 8 o'clock in the morning. Captain Winsor told me to take your irons off and let you have the same chance as the rest. I did not go below and load my revolver, and come up and say, "——, take a hold there like the rest." My revolver was loaded before, and I asked you to sit where you were and take hold of the rope so as to set the men a good example. The cause of my

telling you to sit there and work was because of your refusal to work. You did not tell me you were sick till afterwards. I did not say "——, you have been offered a fair settlement and would not accept it." Martell asked you to turn to, as two of the men had died and there were only five men to do the work. You did not tell him you were sick and not able to work, but said that you would die first. I don't remember if the second mate said that you were well able to eat your grub, though it is evident you were from the way you got through it. I did not hear you say that you were unable to eat half of what little you did get. I did not see the second mate strike you. I did not see Captain Winsor "pound" you in the face. I did not hit you in the face. I did not pick up a capstan bar, and lift it up and say, "I would like to kill you, you son of a——." I did not hear Captain Winsor say that I was to shut up or his wife would hear it. I did not ask Captain Winsor if that cut on your face did not want sewing up, as I had a palm needle, and would sew up the eye of the d—— son of a—— as well. I did not see Captain Winsor put three pieces of sticking plaster on your face. I saw the plaster on afterwards. When I took you out of the lazeret the *Annie W. Weston* had the lee clew fore-sail, lower main-top-sail, and reefed spanker set. The fore-top-sail was blown away before you were taken up. Both pumps were working all right then. The starboard bilge pump and port main pump were going then. We did not 'bout ship at all on that day. The upper main top sail was not set on the Thursday.

Captain Winsor objected to the questions put by the accused.

Manning said that he had good reasons for asking those questions.

His Honour thought they were irrelevant at present.

Witness to an assessor:—When Manning was taken on board on the 6th October he was asked to go to work and refused. He did not say that he was sick.

Captain Winsor was sworn and said:—On or about the 10th of August 1876, in Cardiff, Wales, while I was in a shipping office, this Manning came in. A man named White, one of the proprietors, asked Manning what he wanted. He said he wanted to ship. He said he belonged to Springfield Massachusetts. I told him I had a ship going to Yokohama and would give him a chance if he wanted it. He was half naked so I purchased clothes for him. He went on board ship about a week before I shipped my crew. He always had more or less trouble with the other men. I had no trouble with him on the voyage to give him cause to disobey my orders or refuse duty. On or about the 17th of last May I gave all my men liberty, Manning being one of them. I told them to be on board at six o'clock the next morning. Manning did not make his appearance till Thursday following. When he came on board his face was badly cut and he had two black eyes. Two days after that I got ready to sail for Hakodate, cleared the ship at the Consulate, and was going to sea the next morning. Manning came to me and said he would like to go to the hospital as his shoulder was out. I told him if he could not go ashore without getting into a fight he would have to stand the consequences. He went on shore; and I sailed the next morning for Hakodate, and arrived from that port on the 10th of July. On the 12th, Manning

was ordered on board by General Van Buren. He did not go that day. On the 13th I came on shore and ordered him to be arrested. He was brought on board and refused duty at once. I then made another complaint against him for refusal of duty. He was brought on shore and had another hearing, but still refused duty and was sentenced to be put on bread and water for ten days, and be put on board again at the time of the ship sailing. On the 6th or 7th of October he was brought on board. On Sunday I went on board and exchanged a pair of irons for a larger pair. I told Mr. Davis to take off the irons that were on him and put on the larger irons. The following morning I sailed and everything went well until the 10th. He had bread and water for breakfast and two good meals for dinner and supper. On the 10th Manning had cause to come on deck. I was on the main deck at the time, and I then asked him why he did not go to work, and what he expected to gain by showing such a mulish disposition. He said that he did not expect to gain anything, and that he had been driven to this. I asked him if I had driven him while he was in gaol. He said no, but the Consul had driven him. I said "It is a pity you did not get the cholera the same as the rest"—two men were then dying from it. He said he did not care a—— how many died and that he would not do a hand's turn if they all died. I had no further talk with him on that day. The next morning the typhoon burst upon us and I ordered Manning to be brought on deck and the irons taken off. At that time my ship was under reefed spanker, small mizen staysails, lower, fore and main topsails and foresail. Just about that time I hauled in the weather clew of the foresail and reefed it snug. That done, the mizen staysail and spanker split, and I hauled them in to save what I could of them. The wind was blowing harder at that time than it had been, and threw the ship on to her beam ends, filling the ship full of water on the starboard side. I gave orders for the lee foretopsail sheets to be cut away so as to right the ship. Soon after I hauled up the lee clew of the foresail. Previous to that I had taken in the foretopmast staysail. All the sails were furled. I went to the pumps and found four feet of water in the hold. All hands got at the pumps. The ship was not strained and made but very little water through her boards. I found the water increasing and asked Manning if he would not lend a hand to save the ship and our lives, and he refused, and as I was giving the men whiskey, I gave him some at the same time and he swallowed it with a good will. At night I put him in the mate's room to save his life, and gave him his food and hot coffee when it could be got, the same as the rest. Just before that I went below to put on a dry shirt and hearing some loud talking on the deck, went up and heard Manning ask Davis "What the——right he had to ask him to turn to." I said "you won't go to work, won't you?" and then struck him three times and thought myself justified in doing so, the weather being so terrible and thought it an impossibility for the ship to keep above water. All of us had been at the pumps all night, and kept at them all the next day until we got so exhausted we could scarcely lift our hands, having neither proper food nor rest. Manning still persisted in not lifting his hand to help us, and held out until the day I arrived in Yokohama and still continued to refuse duty till the 16th.

When he went over the side on Saturday the men said "you dirty big Irish loafer, it is to be hoped you will never return again." I can say that I treated that man more like a passenger than like a prisoner. On the 8th of October, when he was brought on board, I asked him if he was going to his work and he said "no." I went aft and brought a pair of irons and told the Marshall I did not think my irons were large enough and asked him to exchange. He made me an insolent answer and refused, so I took off the irons and put on the small pair, which were a little tight, and the next day changed them and put on a larger pair.

T.H. Tripler, M.D. sworn, said:—When the *Annie W. Weston* arrived here I was requested by Captain Winsor to attend to the medical requirements of his ship. On the following day I saw the prisoner. His face was somewhat bruised, especially about the eyes, where the skin had been broken, but was then healed. I examined his wrists and found the skin had not been broken, or evidence that the handcuffs were hurting him. At this time he was not ironed and the mate was cleaning the handcuffs. He told me that he felt well and had been properly treated by the officers on board. I saw him at intervals of two or three days and on all these occasions he said he felt well, and that his food was of good quality and sufficient in quantity. About a fortnight ago, I called him aft, and had a longer conversation with him than I had previously had; and tried to persuade him to go to his duty. He said there was nothing that would induce him to go to work on board of that vessel. I desired to enquire into the condition of his health more carefully than I had done, and he refused to submit to a thorough examination or take medicine; and added that there was only one thing he wanted and that was his liberty. Since then I have seen him several times and during those interviews he never complained of any physical disability.

To the accused:—I remember lancing a leg of one of the men. I saw you the day after the ship came in. The mate was cleaning the irons at the time. The mate said the lance was dull and would not cut anything and offered to sharpen it on a stone.

The witness here said he did not see what the question had to do with the case.

His Honour asked the accused what he was driving at.

He said that he wished to prove that the doctor had made a mistake in his statement and that he had not enquired into the state of his health until a week ago and did not give him any medicine; and also to show that he was only examining him to get evidence against him to bring to Court.

His Honour to witness:—Did you give any medicine to Manning?

Witness: No, none was required.

Captain Winsor, Cross-examined:—On the 16th of May last, I said you could go to the hospital or stay as I liked. You asked for money and I said I would not trust you with money, but would send some to the Consul. I did not provide you with a place to go to on shore. When I returned from Hakodate I refused to allow you to be discharged, but did not offer you any money.

The accused cross-examined the witness at great length, but the amount of evidence elucidated bearing on the case, amounted to very little.

Manning was asked to give his evidence but said he was unable, so

The Court adjourned till Friday, at 10 a.m.

Friday, November 23rd, 1877.

This case was continued to-day, and the second mate of the *Annie W. Weston* was examined, his testimony being corroborative of the statements made by Captain Winsor and the chief officer of the barque in regard to the continual refusal of duty on the part of the accused; and also with regard to his conduct during the time the vessel was labouring in a typhoon. He asserted that the ship was in great danger, the men worn out with fatigue, that there were four feet of water in the hold and gaining on the pumps, and as the crew were short-handed from sickness the men were unable to be relieved at the pumps. It was then that Manning was called upon to aid in the labour of pumping, but refused. It was thought the vessel would not hold up till the morning, and the Captain gave orders for the boats to be got ready so that the ship might be left at a moment's notice. Manning was again called upon to aid, but still refused, and it was with great difficulty that the crew could be restrained from taking him off the poop, and said that if he did not assist he should not have a place in the boats. During all this time Manning was sitting by the booby hatch looking at the men drop one by one from the pumps with exhaustion. The witness had not seen the accused ill-used, and considered that he had been very leniently dealt with.

After having given his evidence in chief, the witness was asked by the accused as to the amount of sail the ship carried when the typhoon overtook her.

To this Captain Winsor objected, alleging that he did not want to be told by a sailor what sail the vessel ought to carry under such circumstances, as he was quite competent to judge.

His Honour said that the accused had desired before to put these questions but had not been permitted, as at that stage of the proceedings they had nothing whatever to do with the case. But as Captain Winsor had sought to prove that he was justified in striking the accused during the storm as the ship was in danger, it was competent for the accused to prove, if he could, that the ship was not in any danger and therefore that there was no cause for the assault.

The witness was then asked several questions relative to the bearings of the ship, amount of sail on in the typhoon, &c., after which,

The Court adjourned till 10 a.m. on Monday.

Monday, November 26th, 1877.

This case was resumed this morning from Friday last and on the sitting of the Court His Honour asked the accused if he desired to give his evidence. He replied that he wished to have the crew of the *Annie W. Weston* as witnesses. His Honour suggested that he had better give his own evidence first.

The accused was then sworn, and went into lengthy details of how he became acquainted with Captain Winsor at a store in Cardiff, what conversation took place between them, and how this resulted in his embarking in the *Annie W. Weston*, which vessel was about to sail on a voyage to Yokohama. At the time of signing the articles, however, a difficulty arose in respect to wages, Manning having been led to expect four pounds a month, while Captain Winsor was only willing to give three pounds, as that was all he was paying the rest of his

men. This sum was ultimately agreed upon and the vessel sailed for Yokohama. On arriving at this stage of his story, Manning detailed the differences which occurred between Captain Winsor and his crew on the arrival here of the *Annie W. Weston*, and which we reported at the time: how all hands had refused work because they were not allowed to see the Consul: how the Captain had said the Consul would not believe what sailors said: how all hands were brought to jail for refusal of duty, and the results of the examination, viz; that General Van Buren advised them all to go on board and turn to and he would hear what complaints they had to make afterwards; that all followed this advice, Manning among them, but two. The next day Manning went to the Captain and told him he and the others wanted to see the Consul again, and Captain Winsor said that if he (Manning) raked up the case again, he would blow his brains out when he went to sea and throw him overboard. Details of the first voyage to Hakodate were given, in which Captain Winsor was accused of illusing and abusing the accused. On the return of the vessel to Yokohama, Manning had liberty on shore and got into a row with some *Tennessee* men, which resulted in his getting a shoulder dislocated. He went on board and applied to be sent to the hospital. This application, after a day or two, was granted so far as letting Manning come on shore, but Captain Winsor refused to give him a letter to the Consul or an order on the hospital, telling him at the same time to get out of his ship as he did not want him there. So he came on shore, and after some difficulty got an order to go to the hospital, and after becoming convalescent was sent by General Van Buren to board at the Temperance Hall. The vessel in the meantime went to Hakodate, returning on the 10th of July, when Manning was asked if he was ready to go on board and said that he was not. In an interview with General Van Buren and Captain Winsor, the former proposed that he, Manning, should pay the hospital account and Captain Winsor the bill for board at the Temperance Hall, which arrangement the latter refused to agree to. The upshot of this was that General Van Buren made an order in accordance with the proposal made by him; and that Manning was to have the balance of wages due him and to turn to. Captain Winsor did not pay this, and before the matter was concluded at the Consulate, a reward was issued for the apprehension of Manning, and he was taken on board by the police, but refused to turn to, and was brought up before Mr. Vice-Consul Denison, and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment. At the expiration of this sentence he was taken on board in irons which were taken off, and another pair, which were too small, were put on and he was taken below and finally placed in the lazaret and kept on bread and water. On a Monday the barque went to sea; the next day one of the men died, and on the following Thursday another of the men died.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

After recess the accused continued his story, stating that Captain Winsor told him that he had cost him \$120; that he was a pretty looking object to have come with Commodore Perry to open the ports, and then struck him over the right eye: the mate got a loaded revolver and threatened to shoot him if he did not go to the pumps: that he (the mate) never felt like shooting

a man before, but felt very like it then. To this Manning replied that he was sick and not able to work. One of the crew then went to him and asked him to turn to, saying that two of the men were dead: that the Captain would pay him his wages, and that the crew would divide their clothes with him. To this appeal Manning returned the answer he had given the chief officer, that he was sick and unable to work. The Captain, chief, and second officers then struck him until he bled badly. Captain Winsor then ordered a boy to get a deck swab and wash his face, which was the first wash he had had since going on board as a prisoner. They afterwards put some sticking plaster on the wounds, then gave him a glass of grog to keep the cold out, and ordered the steward to bring him some bread and water from the cabin. At night he was put in the mate's room. Accused then sought to prove that the ship was not properly managed during the storm; and that the reason the vessel took in so much water was because she was running with her rails under, owing to the cargo having shifted. Continuing his statement of illusage, Manning said that he had been put in the booby-hatch. One of the men took compassion on him and expressed his sorrow at his being in such a condition. His efforts however met with a cold reception, as he was told to mind his own business and if he had any sympathy to keep it "at home" as it must be needed there. He then gave his version of his interviews with Dr. Tripler, charging the doctor with trying to coax him to turn to by holding out the hope that he might get help and run away. He then wound up his story by reference to some letter which had been sent to Capt. Young of the *Tennessee*.

To the Court Manning said that the first time he refused duty was because Captain Winsor had refused to grant him leave to see the Consul. His second refusal was because he had no right to be left behind, when the ship sailed for Hakodate, without a settlement, and because Captain Winsor did not pay him the balance of his wages when ordered to by the Consul-General.

The accused was then subjected to a cross-examination by Captain Winsor, but nothing further was elicited than had been given in the evidence of one or another, after which

The Court adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Tuesday, November 27th, 1877.

The trial of the accused was concluded this morning.

On the assembling of the Court His Honour addressed the accused and said that the Court had considered his application for witnesses from the *Annie W. Weston*, and thought that as he only required them to confirm his own evidence, it was unnecessary to call them, for, admitting that his own evidence was correct in every particular, he had shown no justification for refusal of duty.

His Honour then read the following sentence.

John Manning is found guilty of continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands, and continued neglect of duty on board the *Annie W. Weston*, and is sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The charge preferred by Manning against Captain Winsor and his officers is dismissed.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17, Jap. str. *Hiroshima Maru*, Burdis, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 18, Am. str. *Courier*, Clarke, 450, from Hiogo General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

Nov. 20, Jap. str. *Awajishima Maru*, Stevens, 660, from Sendai, Rice, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 20, Frch. str. *Tanais*, De la Marcelle, 1,735, Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Nov. 22, Jap. str. *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 23, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 23, Brit. str. *Parsee*, Sargant, 950, from London, General, to L. Kniffler & Co.

Nov. 23, Jap. str. *Takachiho-Maru*, Sikemeier, 1,407, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 24, Jap. str. *Kokonoye-Maru*, Hussey, 1,133, from Kobe, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 25, Frch. str. *Tibre*, De Girard, 1,726, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Nov. 27, Brit. brig. *Maid Marion*, Forrest, 298, from Nagasaki, Coals and Iron, to Ed. Fischer & Co.

Nov. 28, H. B. M.'s *Modeste*, Capt. Buller, 14-guns, 60 H. P., 1,913 tons, from Hiogo.

Nov. 28, Am. ship *Alice M. Minott*, Whitmore, 1,100, from Newcastle, N.S.W., to Walsh, Hall & Co., with Coals for the O. & O. Co.

Nov. 28, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Nov. 30, Ger. frigate *Elisabeth*, Capt. Von Wickede, 2,150 tons, 21-guns, from a Cruise.

Dec. 1, Brit. ship *Neuman Hall*, Slater, 1,523, from Cardiff, Coal, to O. & O. Co.

Dec. 2, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Dec. 2, Am. schr. *Laura M. Burnam*, Phillips, 600, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal, to Carl Rohde.

Dec. 4, Am. str. *China*, Berry, 3,836, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Dec. 4, H. B. M.'s surveying vessel *Sylvia*, Comd. Aldrich, 877 tons, from a cruise.

Dec. 4, Am. bk. *Ceylon*, Kelly, 750, from New York, Kerosene and General, to C. & J. Trading Co.

Dec. 4, Jap. str. *Wakanoura Maru*, Wynn, 1,342, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16, Am. schr. *Julia A. Brown*, Nickerson, 450, for Kobe and Hongkong, General, despatched by Ed. Fischer & Co.

Nov. 17, H. B. M.'s surveying vessel *Sylvia*, Comd. Aldrich, 877 tons, for a Cruise.

Nov. 18, Brit. str. *Oceanic*, Parsell, 3,700, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. S. S. Co.

Nov. 19, Brit. schr. *Beatrice*, Williams, 65, for South Sea Islands, General, despatched by H. Cook.

Nov. 20, Jap. str. *Chitose-Maru*, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 20, Am. str. *Courier*, Clarke, 450, for Hakodate, Kerosene and General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

Nov. 21, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Mar*, Burdis, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 20, Ger. frigate *Elisabeth*, Capt. Von Wickede, 2,150, for Cruise.

Nov. 23, U. S. gun-boat *Monocacy*, Comd. Summer, 1,370 tons, 6-guns, for Shanghai via Kobe.

Nov. 24, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 23, Jap. str. *Toyoshima-Mar*, Hubbard, 597, from Kobe, Troops, &c., M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 25, Jap. str. *Sumida-Mar*, Grolach, 896, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 26, Jap. str. *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 27, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Smith, 1,749, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Nov. 27, Am. bark *Julia A. Brown*, Nickerson, 580, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Ed. Fischer & Co.

Nov. 28, Jap. str. *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 597, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 29, Brit. barq. *Kingdom of Sweden*, Smith, 787, for Falmouth, Rice, despatched by Ed. Fischer & Co.

Dec. 1, Russ. corvette *Vladnick*, Captain Novosilsky, 1,069 tons, 8-guns, for a cruise.

Dec. 1, Jap. str. *Takachiho-Mar*, Sikemeier, 1,407, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Dec. 4, Frch. str. *Volga*, Rolland, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mils and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Dec. 4, U. S. frigate *Tennessee*, Capt. J. Young, 4,220 tons, 23-guns, for New York, via Kobe, &c.

PASSENGERS.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Mar* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Smedley, Messrs. R. M. Brown, C. J. Rawlinson, Vasilis Kotikoff, McEwans, Donsdebbs, Kniffler, W. P. Kempman, Richard Phoenix, J. A. Stewart, Krasitnikoff, McDonald, J. E. Reding, Forbes, J. Kempman, 47 Japanese gentlemen, 4 ladies and 1 child in cabin; and 3 Chinese, and 387 Japanese in steerage.

Per Am. str. *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—Mr. A. H. Wylie, Admiral Pousino, H.I.R.M. Navy, Messrs. Philipeas, Francois, Beverage, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. John Middleton, 2 children and nurse, Messrs. G. L. Montgomery, R. Phoenix, P. Heinemann, wife and child, Messrs. Meyner, N. J. Newwitter, and Miss Lizzie Bernard.—Messrs. Halifax, G. McDonald, Cistrametoff, Stan, and Mrs. Evans in Steerage.—For Liverpool: Messrs. Alex. Innies, Evan Fraser. For London: H. R. Farmer. For Hamburg: Dr. Kras-selmakoff.

Per Am. str. *Courier*, for Hakodate:—Mr. and Mrs. Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. Davison.

Per M. M. str. *Tanais* for Hongkong:—Madam^e Bauer, child and nurse, Messrs. de Chidtoporis, Farfata, M. and Mdme. Durey, Messrs. Ebell, Gou' gaud, Polacco, Darkoku, Mdle. Eugene Lefrose, Messrs. A. White, Oula-Hara, Kondo, Imanesse, Nakanesse, Sato, A. Yokoto, G. Yokoto, Nabouna, No Youtshi, Kouabara.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Mar* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Yamaguchi, Mr. E. Angelo, Mrs. Dithlefsen & child, Messrs. Wm. F. Woods, R.N., W. Kennedy, R. Walker, Jones, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. and Lady Agnes Flower, Messrs. A. E. Salter, Heslyer, C. Maries, J. Taylor, and Kemperman, and 19 Japanese.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Mar* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. Lipman, Mrs. Stevens, Captain Conner, Messrs. Watts, Mitchell, Langfeldt, Weiller, Teissier, Peth, Watanabe (Governor of Osaka), Sakagawa, Shinzai, Hashimoto, Nakimura, Toyonaga, Fujiyama, Seniwa, N. Watanabe, Hamaguchi, Nasanara, Kowro, Ohno, Ohta, Murata, Higashizono, Nozani, Kurata, Hattori, Nakagawa, Sasaui, Yamamoto, J. Watanabe, Marita, and Kasanagi in cabin; and 2 Europeans, 258 Japanese, and 1 Chinese in steerage.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* from San Francisco:—Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. M. Bosman, Revd. and Mrs. W. W. Curtis, Revd. and Mrs. T. T. Alexander, Miss Nelson, Miss F. R. Pitman, Miss S. Moon, Miss V. A. Clarkson, Mrs. L. E. Graham, Miss Eldred, Messrs. C. P. Blethen, J. G. Kunitomo, L. E. Smith, F. P. Barlow, D. Appleton, and Sir John Rae Reid, and servant. For Hongkong:—Revd. D. M. Talmage, Miss H. Noyes, Miss L. A. Happer, Miss J. C. Kooser, Revd. J. M. McCaulay, Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple, A. T. Marvin, and H. S. Geary in the cabin.

Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* for Hongkong:—Mrs. C. V. M. Marques and family.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre* from Marseilles: Mr. Dybrowski. From Singapore: Revd. Mr. Vignroux and servant. From Hongkong:—Mr. A. Tick.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio-Mar* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Tanita and family, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Kawaguchi, Miss Moon, Mrs. Edwards, Messrs. Blethen, P. Colomb, Govo, Capt. Conner, and 12 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Brit. str. *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Morris, Messrs. Heimann, Horisi Fukawa, Goro Isleioin; and 5 Chinese on Deck.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Col. and Mrs. Spilsbury, Miss Glover, Mr. Livermore and servant; and 5 Chinese on deck.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio Mar* from Shanghai and ports:—Prince Iwakura, Mr. Ishimaru, Rev. R. Palmer, wife and child, Mrs. McArthur and Chinese child, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mrs. Minami, Messrs. J. G. Walsh, A. Milne, A. A. Fisher, F. S. Goodison, S. G. Richmonds, J. Taylor, O. Smith, Robins, Halmhuber and 40 Japanese in cabin; and 1 European, and 261 Japanese in steerage.

Per Am. str. *China* from Hongkong:—2 Japanese. For San Francisco: Captain Uriel Doane and wife.

Per Frch. str. *Volga*, for Hongkong:—His Excellency M. de Struve, Madame de Struve, Messrs. Kingdon, Donsdebbs, Schmidt, Kraetzer and infant, Mr. and Mrs. David, Messrs. Harris, Negre, de Mountour, Roche, Poo-king.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

The market for Cottons has been more lively during the past fortnight. In yarns 16-24 have been in brisk request; and a good business in 28-32 of the higher class spinnings has also been done. Much of this business is however attributable to the great reduction in prices accepted by holders. The chief inquiry has been on "mock" water, which is much preferred by natives to real water twist, commanding, in some instances, prices equal to the latter. Grey shirtings, too, which at the date of our last were beginning to attract some attention, have found purchasers at firmer prices. Woollens are still comparatively inactive, Mousselines being inquired for, but the firmness of holders checking transactions. For Blankets there is a fair demand.

METALS.—A fair business has been done in Nail-rod Iron, only, at prices quoted, for good brands.

KEROSENE.—Urgent needs have forced the sales of 12,500 cases at \$4.12 to \$4.90, the figures insisted on by holders.

The steamer *Parsee*, with general cargo, from London *via* Singapore, and the ship *Ceylon* with kerosine and general merchandize from New York, have arrived. Cargoes of coal have been brought by the British ship *Newman Hall* from Cardiff, and by the American Schooner *Laura A. Burnham* from Newcastle, N. S. W. Transhipped cargo ex steamers *Poonah*, *Euphrate*, and *Cathay* from London, and *Peiho* from Marseilles, is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings—		
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.42 to 1.80	} Better business.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.80 to 2.20	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.60 to 2.30	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00 to 2.48	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.10 to 2.30	} Quiet.
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10 to 1.60	
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.40 to 2.65	} Some sales.
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.65 to 2.30	
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.11 to 0.12½	} Dull.
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65½ to 0.82½	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	7.25 to 8.25	} Some business.
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.75 to 0.80	
Taffachelass 12 yds. 43 in. "	1.80 to 2.25	} Nothing doing.
COTTON YARN.		
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	28.50 to 32.50	} Good business.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	33.00 to 35.25	
Nos. 38 to 42 "	36.00 to 39.50	} Fair demand.
Indian No. 20 "	29.00 to 29.50	
		} Nominal.
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.		
Camlets, 88 (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	.....	} Nominal.
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	11.00 to 12.00	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 31 in. "	4.25 to 5.00	} Dull.
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.00 to 6.80	
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.00 to 7.00	} Better business.
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.16½ to 0.18	
do. (Figured) "		} Dull.
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.80 to 1.50	
Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50 to 0.60	} Some sales
Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.60 to 0.75	
Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.50 to 0.85	} Fair demand.
Italian, 32 in. "	0.22½ to 0.30	
Blankets, 7 lb. per lb.	0.39 to 0.41	
METALS AND SUNDRIES.		
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	2.60 to 3.30	} Nothing doing.
do. Nail-rod "	2.60 to 3.40	
do. Hoop ... .. "	.....	} Better business.
do. Pig "	1.50 to 1.80	
Lead ... .. "	.....	} Dull.
Quicksilver ... .. "	.....
Coal per ton.	.....	} Stock 7,000 cases. Sales of 12,500 cases.
Kerosine Oil (10 gallon cases) per case.	4.12 to 4.90	
Sugar, Jim pah. 1 per picul.	7.70 to 8.10	} Stocks of Formosa 30,000 : white 12,500, piculs. Market very dull and weak.
do. Khib pah. 2 "	7.20 to 7.50	
do. Kok pah. 3 "	6.70 to 7.00	} Dull.
do. Kung fun. 4 "	6.00 to 6.50	
do. Formosa (bags) "	4.30 to 4.40	} Dull.
do. (baskets) "	4.00	
do. Amoy Brown "	3.30 to 3.50	

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Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

TEA.—Business continues steady, the demand being principally for low grades, which are apparently nearly cleared off the market, and further arrivals of the same are not likely to be important.

Some small lots of Finest and Choice Teas have found purchasers, but the total amount does not exceed 400 piculs.

Settlements for the interval since the 17th ulto. are about 5,600 piculs, making the total settlements for Yokohama since opening of the season rather over 90,000 piculs.

We make no change in quotations.

SILK.—Since our last mail issue dated 17th ult., the demand for Silk has been active and continuous, mainly for the continental markets, settlements being estimated at 2,800 bales.

Sellers have met buyers pretty freely, and the advance obtained has been but slight. Considerable annoyance, however, begins to be experienced by the inferior quality of the bulk delivered when compared with the muster bales, which to some extent shows that the better classes of Silks are beginning to be scarce.

Hanks have been most largely dealt in, but the various descriptions of Oshius and Filatures have been rather extensively purchased.

Arrivals have been free, but not equal to sales, the unsold stock on the market is about 3,200 bales.

The French mail yesterday took 1,322 bales, making the export to date as follows:—

	1877/8.	1876/7.
England.....	bales 6,613	bales 8,099
France.....	" 5,351	" 8,012
Italy.....	" 947	" 690
United States.....	" 440	" 25
Total.....	bales 13,351	bales 16,826

DESCRIPTION.	PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK:—		
Mayebashi } Hanks 1 to 2	\$ 570 to 580	} Market firm at quotations.
and } " 2	545 to 560	
Shinshiu } " 2½	525 to 535	
" } " 3	510 to 520	
" } " 3½ to 4, &c.	470 to 500	
Oshius, Best to medium	530 to 560	
Hamatskis " "	460 to 480	
Kakeda " extra	600 to 640	
TEA:—		
Common... ..	\$ 10 to 11	
Good Common	12 to 13	
Medium	15 to 17	
Good Medium	17 to 19	
Fine	20 to 23	
Finest	27 to 30	
Choice	33 and upwards.	
SUNDRIES:—		
Awabi	\$24.50 to 36.00 per picul.	
Beche-de-mer	28.00 to 39.50 "	
Bees'-wax	41.25 to 45.50 "	
Camphor	19.00 to 19.50 "	
China Root	2.35 to 2.85 "	
Coals, Japanese... ..	5.25 to 8.25 per ton.	
Copper	23.00 to 23.50 per picul.	
Cuttle Fish	12.50 to 13.50 "	
Gall Nuts	8.25 to 9.25 "	
Ginseng (70 & 80 pcs. per catty)	1.40 to 1.50 per catty.	
" (100 & 120 " ")	1.10 to 1.30 "	
Isinglass	24.00 to 25.00 per picul.	
Mushrooms	38.00 to 39.50 "	
Rapeseed Oil	12.25 to 13.00 "	
Rice	2.00 to 2.50 "	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	3.00 to 3.30 "	
" Brown	— " "	
" Large green	2.30 to 2.40 "	
Sharks' Fins	23.00 to 34.00 "	
Sulphur	1.65 to 1.75 "	
Tobacco, Common	7.25 to 9.25 "	
Vegetable-wax	12.00 to 13.50 "	

EXCHANGE.

Rates advanced slightly after the date of our last, touching 4s. for 6 m/s Bank Paper, but, in spite of fairly large business in Silk last week, they dropped as low as 3s. 11½d., recovering again at the close.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....3s. 11½d.	ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....78
" " do.....Sight.....3s. 10½d.	" " Private.....10 days' sight .....78½
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0½d.	" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight .....1 per cent.
" " Documents 6 do.....4s. 0½d.	" " Private.....10 days' sight.....1½ per cent dis.
" " Continental 6 do.....4s. 0½d.	" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....94½
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4.90	" " Private.....30 days' sight.....96
" " do.....Sight.....4.90	" NEW YORK.—Bank, Sight.....94
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.08½	" " Private.....30 days' sight .....96
" " Documents 6 do.....5.08½	

Gold Yen, 389½. Silver Yen, 402. Kinsatz, 413½.

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
UNITED STATES and EUROPE *via* San Francisco or Suez.

Per O. & C. Str. "Belgic."

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, 1877.

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BIRTH.

On the 12th inst., at No. 234, Bluff, the wife of
Mr. JAMES R. MORSE, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the Rev.
S. B. DAWSON, Yokohama, ALFRED A. FISHER, Esq.,
of Shanghai, to Miss SARAH A. TAYLOR, of San
Francisco.

DEATHS.

December the 9th at No. 73, Yokohama, in the
40th year of his age, TEMPLE WILLCOX, son of the
late Captain Robert Willcox, R.N.

On the 18th inst., at Yokohama Mr. FRANCOIS
PERREGAUX, aged 43 years.

Summary.

OUR last MAIL SUMMARY was dated the
5th instant for despatch by the P. M.
Steamer *China* which sailed for San Fran-
cisco on the 7th. Since then we have receiv-
ed the following mails:—

Per M. M. Tanais, Marseilles, 21 Oct. arrd. 9 Dec.
" O. & O. Gaelic, S. Fr'sco, 17 Nov. " 11 Dec.
" P. & O. Bombay, S'hampton, 26 Oct. " 14 Dec.

And despatched the following:—

Per P. & O. Sunda, for Southampton11 Dec.
" M. M. Tibre, for Marseilles18 Dec.

Latest telegraphic advice, from London are
to the 21st instant.

A GREAT outcry has been raised on the sub-
ject of the export of Japanese coal in steam-
ers; and an attempt has been made to lay
the whole responsibility of what is recogniz-
ed as an abuse upon H. B. M. Minister. The
subject is considered at some length in an
article and paragraphs in the following pages.
As the Japanese say that they intend in the
proposed revision of the Customs' tariff to
abolish export duties altogether in view of
the projected increase in the import dues,
it will matter little to the revenue how coal
or any other native product is exported.

THE talked of alterations in the import
tariff appear not yet to have assumed any
definite shape. They will be considered and
ultimately decided on in connection with the
whole subject of treaty revision. There seems
to be no difference of opinion now on this
question. Natives and foreigners are agreed
that the time has more than arrived for the
settlement of the question, which would cer-
tainly have been set at rest before this, had
the Japanese themselves shown any well
directed anxiety to have it entertained. The
fact is that, talking vaguely about rights
withheld, and so forth, they have never
yet made any definite move towards the
object of their wishes. They have cherish-
ed the longing for the abolition of ex-
territoriality, and probably fondly hoped
that the recent improvements they have
introduced into their civil and criminal
jurisprudence would be taken by foreigners
as sufficient guarantee for the equitable ad-
ministration of justice and a reason for sub-
mitting to native jurisdiction. The Govern-
ment, however, now evidently sees that this
concession cannot be granted yet; and that
in the treaties, however revised, the exter-
ritoriality clause must remain. So, now,
they content themselves with insisting that
the nation has at least a right to the control
of its own revenue, a right which no one
is disposed to deny. They have been badly
advised and are unquestionably in favour
of a protective tariff, which if enforced can
but injure the nascent trade of the country.
It seems probable however, that the matter
will be finally settled in Europe; and there
is yet some ground for hope that the
danger of commercial suicide may yet be
averted by wiser counsels than have so far
prevailed.

A CHINESE Embassy, consisting of two
Ministers and a large suite of subordinate
officials has arrived in Japan. The Legation,
as far as is known at present, will be located
in Tokio. Consulates are to be established
and maintained in Yokohama and other
ports. Chinese residents express great satis-
faction at the change of jurisdiction which
is consequent upon the arrival of represen-
tatives of their Government.

A NEW French Catholic Church has been
built and consecrated in Tokio.

THE Hongkong papers state that the first
and third engineers of the steamer *Yesso* will
be tried on a charge of manslaughter, arising
out of the late lamentable explosion on board
that vessel, which resulted in the death, at
latest advices, of seventy-five persons.

RENEWED press prosecutions are mentioned
in the native papers. Several Editors have
been fined and imprisoned.

MR. F. G. Machado, the British Post-
master, is promoted to the office in Shanghai.
Some one of the Hongkong Post Office staff
will probably replace him in Yokohama, until
such time as the conditions of the complete
transfer of control of postal affairs to the
Imperial Japanese Post Office have been
decided upon. Nothing appears to have been
settled yet. Probably when Mr. S. M.
Bryan, the superintendent of Foreign Mails,
returns from Europe, arrangements for the
transfer may be concluded; and the British
and French Post Offices cease to be. The
Japanese Postal service is now admirably
complete; and, as the country has entered
the Postal Union from the 1st of June last,
there seems no reason for extended delay in
this matter.

THE Society for the Promotion of Chari-
table Objects has now been fairly launched.
It is composed of a number of native gen-
tlemen, whose object in founding it may be
gleaned from the name they have chosen.
While prepared to succour humanity, suf-
fering from any kind of calamity, they pro-
pose to devote their energies and the funds
at their disposal more especially to the relief
of the destitute blind. These they propose
to teach various handicrafts, and so put
them in the way of earning a living. The
prospectus of the Society is a very remark-
able document, and will be read with interest
by many of those abroad who are interested
in all works of benevolence. We reprint it
at length in these pages.

POLITICALLY all is very quiet throughout
the Empire. The native journals continue
from time to time to advocate administrative
reforms, and ask for representative institu-
tions. The *Genro-in*, or Deliberative Assem-
bly, whose sessions were suspended during
the Southern troubles, has been sitting for
the past few weeks. Its deliberations for
the season came to an end on the 20th
instant. H. M. the Mikado has frequently
visited this Council of State during its
session.

A NEW Racing Association, name as yet
undecided, is to be formed, with the result
that the Y. R. Club and Y. R. Association
will be dissolved. This should naturally
bring about what has been long desired, the
fusion into one of the two sections of the
Racing Community.

H. B. M. MINISTER, AND COAL FOR "SHIP'S USE."

SOME people seem to imagine, and they would fain be teachers of public morality too, that while there is reason in the roasting of eggs there need be none in the roasting of Ministers. Certain reputations may be safely attacked:—those of men placed so high that their dignity hinders them from taking notice of assaults however libellous and venomous, and those of men whose weakness or poverty precludes them from any possibility of retort or of obtaining legal redress. To assail such persons is perfectly dangerless. Journalistic attacks upon them afford a cheap mode for a writer to attain a questionable notoriety for smartness, impartiality, and absence of respect for persons. Many objects of this species of infliction perhaps rather like being singled out for vituperation. They think that, if as held by old Athenian law he was infamous who had no friend, so he who has no enemy must be a man of very small account. And they are right in this, at the same time as they are happy in their imperturbation and ability to treat the insults of Grub Street with the same kind of dignified contempt as is evinced by the magnanimous mastiff for the cowardly cur. There are others, however, not so equanimous. High position and the frequency of attack do not render them callous. Each succeeding application of the scribbler's jagged curry-comb produces some fresh abrasion of the moral cuticle, some new irritation the more troublesome that the cause of it is hard to reach. A foot-winged and acute musquito is not as dangerous as a rogue elephant or a man-eating tiger; but the agony of a sensitive organization under its prolonged swoops and painful buzzing may reach the sublimity of torture. We will neither inquire, nor hazard the conjecture, whether Her Majesty's representative here has, by long experience, attained a callosity which renders him morally impervious to such an imputation upon his character, as a public servant and private gentleman, as is contained in the last very vicious attack directed against the citadel of his honour. We will, however, assume that it will pass unnoticed by him; and, that being the case, we will state that it is totally unfounded, unjustified, and unjustifiable. No doubt there have occurred, under very trying circumstances, in Sir HARRY PARKES' diplomatic intercourse with Japanese officials, instances in which he has lost his temper and done and said things which he has been himself the first to regret. He may have been open more than once to a charge of high-handedness, and perhaps unnecessary arrogance in his dealings with members of both the old and new schools of native statesmanship. But, at the same time, it would be both folly and ingratitude to ignore the immense services which he has rendered to foreigners, not merely of his own nation but of every other country represented here, by his insistence upon their rights when these have been imperilled. It is equally well known, and admitted by the Japanese themselves, that his wise counsels have often been of great aid to those in authority. It is as absurd as unjust to reproach him that he has been what he was sent to Japan to be, and what it is not too much to say that many other foreign ministers have not been, a power in the land, a protector of strangers, and an active agent in the extension of their intercourse with the natives, at the same

time as a guide to the latter in the paths of that Western civilization in which they were so anxious to tread.

The gist of the accusation most recently brought against the British Minister, and which is made the occasion for a comparison between him and Mr. O. B. BRADFORD, is that "he issued without sanction from the Japanese Government his notorious proclamation of December, 1869, declaring that 'all native coal exported in foreign steamers shall be held to be shipped for ship's use and shall therefore be passed by the Custom House free of duty.'" The ingenuous and generous critic says:—"We do not see in what particular he is morally less guilty than the disgraced vice-Consul General in Shanghai. The supposititious action in one instance was for the benefit of the United States Minister in China. In the other it was for the benefit of foreign merchants in Japan. In the latter case this Government has been deprived of an immense amount of revenue," and so on, ringing fresh changes on the old peal of charges of wrong and robbery. In plain fact the notification alluded to, itself rebuts the monstrous charge, if any refutation is needed. That document runs thus.

"The undersigned hereby makes known for the general information of H. B. M.'s subjects, that, by an arrangement concluded between the Representatives of the Treaty Powers, and the Japanese Government, all native coal exported in foreign steamers shall be held to be shipped for ship's use and shall therefore be passed by the Custom House free of duty; while all native coal exported in foreign sailing vessels shall pay the export duty of the tariff attached to the convention of Yedo, 1866."

It will be seen by this that the crime of which Sir HARRY PARKES is accused is neither more nor less than forgery of public documents. Did he think it worth while he could bring the disseminator of such defamation as this to a strict account; but he will, most probably, pass it by with the silence and contempt with which he has treated other but perhaps less violent onslaughts of the same assailant. Is it reasonable to suppose that the British Minister would, without authority, have spoken as he does here in the name of the representatives of the Treaty Powers; or that doing so, his notification would not have been promptly repudiated by his confrères of the Diplomatic Body?

Glancing, however, for one moment at the question mooted, we find no reason to deny that this regulation bears the appearance of injustice, and that the practice which it authorizes is liable to abuse. At the same time the Japanese have probably themselves to thank for it, originating, as there is every ground to suppose it did, in native action. Such an "arrangement" as that indicated would not have been made, and such a notification as the one above quoted would not have been issued without good reason; and that reason is not far to seek. It is not mere wild conjecture to suppose that the Japanese, with that peddling and meddling policy which is so dear—in more than one sense—to them, endeavoured to affix some absurd limit to the amount of coal which should be shipped "for ship's use." A steamer going right through from Yokohama to Singapore would require more coal than if she were merely going to Nagasaki. This is so evident as scarcely to need propounding; but that the Japanese should not realize the fact is quite conceivable; and their obtuseness, whether real or wilful, most probably caused the complaints which resulted in the "arrangement" and notification.

Justice can be done without pulling down the firmament. Whatever real grievances

Japan may have—and this coal business though not very serious may still be one—in her relations with foreigners, will be removed when the treaties are revised; and it is not to be imagined that any obstacle will be opposed by the British or any other Treaty Government to their revision. Meanwhile the day of re-adjustment of the foreign relations of this land will not be one jot advanced by such mischievous writing as we have above commented on, any more than the lucubrations will tend to the advancement of the country, or the maintenance of that friendliness which more and more characterizes the intercourse between natives and foreigners. It is but justice to add that the aim of the writer appears to be the disruption rather than the strengthening of what bonds of amity already exist.

It is certain that a great deal of abuse has arisen out of the notification issued by the British Minister in December, 1869, announcing that coal shipped on board steamers should be held to be for ship's use. The matter requires re-adjustment; but, as we have pointed out above, a settlement of the question will not be advanced by any blatant declamation, or accusations of fraud levelled at Her Majesty's representative. As we have already quoted Sir HARRY PARKES' notification, we now reproduce an official document of earlier date, namely a circular memorandum addressed by the Japanese Foreign Office, on the 30th October, 1869, to the representatives of the Treaty Powers.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:—We have the honour to communicate to Your Excellency that Japanese coal is one of the articles subject in the tariff to a specific duty, but we are of the opinion that no duty should be levied on coal that is not put on board of vessels for purposes of trading in it; it is our intention, therefore, to allow in future Japanese coal for steamers' use to be shipped free of duty. Nevertheless when coal is shipped in sailing vessels, the specific export duty will be levied as heretofore, even when in small quantities for the vessels' use.

The above modification will be considered as binding by this communication, if Your Excellency sees no objection to it, although it would be better to have the matter settled by an alteration of the tariff itself.

With respect and consideration.

(Signed) SAWA NOBUYOSHI,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(") TERASHIMA MUNENORI,
Asst. Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Addressed to the Representatives of the Treaty Powers in Japan.

Note.—Each of the Foreign Representatives sent an answer stating that he had no objection to the proposed alteration.

The December notification was not by any means a logical sequence of the October memorandum. "All native coal exported in foreign steamers shall be held to be for ship's use, and shall therefore be passed by the Custom House free of duty," is a much more sweeping proviso than that contained in the phrase "no duty should be levied on coal that is not put on board of vessels for purposes of trading in it: it is our intention therefore to allow in future Japanese coal for steamers' use to be shipped free of duty." Any correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Ministers that may have intervened between the two dates does not appear to have been made public. That it existed there can be no reasonable doubt. We repeat that there can be no desire to continue a practice which is evidently unjust; and venture to add that it would have been discontinued ere now had the abuse been made the subject of official complaint.

REFERRING to the above paragraph, and the reproduction therein of the translation of a circular memorandum addressed by the Japanese Foreign Office, on the 30th October, 1869, to the representatives of the Treaty Powers, a document which preceded by two months Sir Harry PARKES' notification of December, in that year, a correspondent obligingly draws our attention to two inaccuracies which occur in the translation. We remark, parenthetically, that we took this translation from the *quasi* official compilation of public state papers published in Tokio.

One error, according to our correspondent, is the insertion of the word "use" in the phrase "for steamers' use." This word is not found in the original; and the true rendering of the passage in which it occurs we give below, reproducing simultaneously, for purposes of comparison, the current translation.

CORRECT TRANSLATION. CURRENT TRANSLATION.

* * * In the case of steamers only in future duty will not be charged low in future Japanese (on coal); whereas that coal for steamers' use to which is taken on board be shipped free of duty. sailing vessels, even in Nevertheless, when coal small quantities, for is shipped in sailing vessel's use, shall pay ex- sels, the specific export duty will be levied as heretofore, even when in small quantities for the vessels' use.

The second error is the omission of any translation of the word *shibaraku* after the word "binding" in the last sentence, which should, accordingly, read thus:—

The above modification will be considered as temporarily binding by this communication, if Your Excellency sees no objection to it, although it would be better to have the matter settled by an alteration of the tariff itself.

Shibaraku means "for a short time," "for the present," "temporarily;" and its insertion in the above paragraph shows that the Japanese Government reserved to themselves the right of re-opening the question at some future time. If circumstances should render it desirable. If they have not done so it is only fair to infer that they have not, so far, seen occasion to object to the present practice.

ONE parting allusion to the circular memorandum. The howl which has been raised in a certain quarter has for its excuse that translation which is received as *quasi* official, and two errors in which we have above indicated. Our obliging correspondent informs us of another and vital mistake in the English rendering. The date is wrong. It should be the 30th November, and not the 30th October, 1869.

"MONEY IS THE HANDMAID OF MERCY, AND HEAVEN THE GUARDIAN OF VIRTUOUS ASPIRATIONS."

FIFTEEN Japanese gentlemen, taking the proverb we have quoted as a motto for their work, have formed themselves into a society for the promotion of charitable objects; and we have very great pleasure in doing all in our power to assist the impulses of wide and disinterested benevolence, when as in this instance that noble quality takes a definite form; and by means of systematic organization is intended to promote the welfare and improvement of those who are afflicted with the direst calamity, except one—insanity—which can rest upon human beings.

In this great country, with its vast population, the outcry of the poor and afflicted must be constantly heard and felt by those

who live amongst them; and the want of proper means of assistance and relief must be ever present to the minds of those men who feel that the world is not all for them.

Animated by principles which are beyond question, the fifteen Japanese gentlemen we have alluded to, have formed themselves into a society to administer the alms of the benevolent in a manner calculated to do the greatest good; and for this purpose they desire to found an institution for the care, education, and maintenance of the indigent blind. The prospectus of this society, which we print below, concludes with an asseveration worthy of the patriarchs of old. If it is a translation the original must be very beautiful, for in the English language its earnestness and sincerity cannot be mistaken, nor its motives be misunderstood. The prospectus, describing briefly the motive power which actuated the foundation of the Society, continues, "As the halt and the maimed are a burden and a care to the whole community, so the education that makes them independent, confers a universal benefit." Naturally the first objects that would engage the charity of the benevolent, are those to whom the light of Heaven is for ever denied; and of whom so large a number form a charge upon this community; a charge which as men we must not attempt to shirk or evade. Consequently the first movement of the Society is the foundation of an

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND

and we can do no better, than appeal to the charitable in the words of the fathers of the Society. "Fellow-philanthropists! we pray you give us your confidence, and entrust to us any money you propose to devote to charity;" for, "having put our hands to this work we have solemnly sworn that we will never abandon it whatever calamity overtake us. * * * * What fear then that we, lightly misapplying your money, should frustrate the purposes of charity and paralyze the agent of benevolence."

This prospectus deserves more than a mere cursory consideration or perusal. It is in every respect a very remarkable document, indicating, in a high degree, the progress of that spirit of independent civilization which seeks to provide for the "halt and the maimed," with a view to prevent their becoming a burden upon individuals, or upon the State. The munificent charities of the West, and particularly of England, would fail in the chief objects of the promoters, were it not for the system which controls, and the judicious economy which checks, the expenditure of the contributions of the wealthy: consequently, while recognizing without question the necessity of giving out of our abundance the wherewithal to assist those who have been less favoured, there is always anxiety on the part of the giver as to the method in which his assistance can best be bestowed so as to serve some useful purpose, and secure some beneficial end. Much of this anxiety will be removed by the formation of the "Society for the Promotion of Charitable Objects," for the names of the gentlemen who have taken up the matter, are a sufficient guarantee that the funds will be applied in the manner best calculated to secure the greatest good. This is the first time that foreigners residing in this country have had an opportunity of contributing to a public charitable institution; and we feel sure that the opportunity will not be permitted to pass unnoticed, particularly at this season of the year when all mens' hearts are more or less open, and

when a little timely assistance, spontaneously given, might do more to cement our friendship with Japan and its people, than all the treaties that were ever made, or ever can be made by the greatest statesmen in all the world.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHARITABLE OBJECTS.*

IN a recent address at Bradford, the Marquis of SALISBURY is reported to have said:—"The duty on the part of those who are well off to assist the poor in the time of illness has been recognized from the earliest periods of Christianity." The Revd. A. L. GREEN, a Jew, writes to the *Times* to suggest that the gifted speaker presumably intended to say "the earliest periods of humanity," and adds that the history of humanity does not date *ab initio* from the earliest periods of Christianity, nor awaited such recognition, but from the earliest periods of humanity, as lovingly taught by that holy religion on the morality of which the ethical canon of Christianity is founded—Judaism. The very remarkable PROSPECTUS we were fortunate enough to be able to present to our readers a day or two ago, and which we make no apology for referring to again so soon, curiously supports the comment of the Marquis of SALISBURY's critic, and proves that humanity, or as BACON prefers to call it, *philanthropia*, may and does exist wholly independent of Christianity. BACON indeed uses the word *philanthropy* as synonymous with goodness, and says of it that "of all virtues and dignities of the mind it is the greatest, being the character of the DEITY; and without it man is a busy, mischievous, wretched thing, no better than a kind of vermin. Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity, and admits of no excess but error. The desire of power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall; but in charity there is no excess, neither can angel or man come in danger by it." And we may suppose a similar thought to have been in the mind of CONFUCIUS when he said that "perfect virtue consisted in the practice of five things, gravity, generosity of soul, sincerity, earnestness, and kindness." If goodness is to be found apart from Christianity, a hypothesis which some will deny, it may be discovered, among other authors, in the secular writings of BACON, in the books of CONFUCIUS, and in the prospectus of the "Society for the Promotion of Charitable Objects"; but it is not alone this property, common to each, that has given rise to a train of thought which has brought to our recollection the writings of BACON. Readers of the prospectus may possibly be reminded of the sentiments, the terse style, the wide sympathy, and the deep toleration of the great Elizabethan writer and philosopher, while the gravity, generosity, sincerity, earnestness, and kindness, with which it is penned, mark its authors as students of the writings of CONFUCIUS. Take, for instance, the opening sentence of the manifesto,—"All men are endowed with the disposition to do good,"—and compare it with BACON's saying that "The inclination to goodness is imprinted deeply in the nature of man."

We have already in a previous notice drawn attention to the composition and object of the Society. Among the Com-

* Raku-zen-k'ai.

mittee are to be found the names of some of the leading philanthropists, statesmen, and thinkers of the day, the real workers of the country, to whose efforts in the past is to be attributed much of the intellectual, political, and moral progress that Japan has made during the last ten years, and whose present and future labours will exercise a marked influence upon the mind of the rising generation of Japanese. It is the first privately organized charitable institution that we know of in this country; and even were its originators less eminent, enthusiastic, and earnest-minded than they are, the work they have set before themselves would still be deserving of every encouragement, and will, we hope, attract the active sympathy and support of true and good men of all nationalities.

It would be difficult to find a fitter object for the first attention of the Society than that unfortunately large class in Japan who are deprived of the sense of sight, whose only occupations, so far as we know, have hitherto been those of shampooing, and teaching the *shamisen*. Grim irony of fate! that their sense of touch, unduly developed at the expense of sight, should be devoted to soothing the pain and administering to the enjoyment of others; while the cheap virtue of compassion toward has been blunted in their fellow-beings from the very commonness of the spectacle of sightlessness. What a world is now to be opened to these unfortunates through the instrumentality of this Society. Sight itself, it is true, cannot be given to them; but they may in some measure be taught to feel what others perceive and know through the medium of sight; and thus an imperfect but entirely new sense may be developed for them. In the words of the manifesto, "The cripple is indeed physically imperfect, but his moral endowments are none the less complete, and if every ethical code, whether ancient or modern, teaches us that it is the duty of a humane Government, by educating these faculties, to gain admission for the afflicted to the fraternity of his fellow-men, how much more does such a principle accord with the dictates of that Providence, whose unerring hand, meting out blessing for the just and bale for the evil-doer, has written beyond the reach of all doubt this promise, "Virtue toiling in the darkness shall be rewarded in the noon-day." The work is a truly noble and good work, and worthy of all encouragement. If each of the thousand or fifteen hundred foreigners in Yokohama and Yedo would take the trouble to give but a dollar annually, it would be an appreciable addition to the funds of the Society. And we venture to suggest to the Treasurer that it would be worth while to have suitably inscribed boxes placed in the railway stations, post-offices, theatres, temples, on board men-of-war and merchant ships, and at the numerous places of public resort and amusement, in and around the capital, wherein the charitably disposed might conveniently deposit their contributions without the trouble of writing and registering a letter. We ourselves shall be glad at any time to receive and forward subscriptions to the Society's funds, undertaking that the donor shall be duly furnished with a proper receipt.

We may appropriately conclude this notice by quoting that stirring appeal to the heart of the public of one who, though a monotheist, was one of the gentlest, most benevolent, and best of men:—

"Reader * * * Shut not thy purse-strings always against painted distress. Act a charity sometimes. When a poor creature

(outwardly and visibly such) comes before thee, do not stay to inquire whether the 'seven small children,' in whose name he implores thy assistance, have a veritable existence. Rake not into the bowels of unwelcome truth to save a half-penny. It is good to believe him. If he be not all that he pretendeth, give, and under a personate father of a family, think, (if thou pleasest) that thou hast relieved an indigent bachelor. When they come with their counterfeit looks, and mumping tones, think them players. You pay your money to see a comedian feign these things, which, concerning these poor people, thou canst not certainly tell whether they are feigned or not." And if CHARLES LAMB could find such excellent reasons for relieving those whose distress may have been brought about by their own fault, or even feigned, how much encouragement may we not find to add our mite towards the relief of those whose misfortune it is to have been born blind?

A MUNICIPALITY.

IT is doubtful how far the desirability extends of raking up a subject which, though of vital importance, has no abiding interest in the minds of men whom it most concern. Of one hundred foreign residents in Yokohama ninety-nine would probably express an opinion in favour of the municipal affairs of their settlement being under the control of foreigners. Such almost perfect unanimity prevailing on this point, it must clearly be owing to indolence or apathy on the part of those most interested, that no Municipal Council is to be found in Yokohama, where even the virtual abolition of the office of Municipal Director has been tolerated with little more than a few complaints. Thus, the question arises, what good end is served by the press in attempting to make those who are blind to, or careless of, their own welfare, shake off their sloth, and bestir themselves towards the attainment of what should be an object of their wishes? At the risk, however, of being adjudged tedious, and of addressing a public which may refuse to be charmed into interest, we will once more revert to the subject of a municipality for the foreign settlement.

When Mr. BENSON received his three months' notice to quit the office which he had held for ten years, he was treated strictly in accordance with the sense of the agreement on which the post of Municipal Director was created. But it is by no means so certain that with his dismissal the post itself should have been abolished. In fact there is ample reason for making the contrary supposition. The Municipal Directorate was established in the place of the Municipality, which latter was abolished, not because it was not wanted, but because it did not work so well as it should have done. It is not necessary to say much of the old Council, which, being defunct, is entitled to the benefit of that moral law which decrees that nothing but good shall be said of the dead. Probably, had its members, collectively and individually, been endowed with a little more energy, the office which replaced it would never have been called into being, and consequently never have been so abruptly and peremptorily abolished.

In an article in the *Japan Gazette* of the 30th May last the subject of Mr. BENSON's dismissal was considered at some length. We there showed that the only inference to be drawn from the official documents which

were prepared in connection with the formation of the post, was that the Directorship should be a permanent office, and that, in the event of the local Government availing themselves of the clause which contemplated the dismissal of the first incumbent, another officer should be elected by the suffrages of the foreign residents to replace him. At that time there was much talk of the continuance of the office, and several candidates were ready to offer themselves for election; but the whole business ended where it began. *Vox et præterea nihil*. We asked, further, why the ministers could not have foreseen the contingency which arose, and have provided for it? and pointed out that as, through their negligence, what was then a question—the continuance or abolition of the post—was allowed to become moot at all, it was at least their duty to see that the interests of their nationals did not fall altogether to the ground. We then wrote what we can hardly do better now than repeat. "Yokohama has no Municipal Council; it is probably the most neglected, worst policed town to be found in any part of the (civilized) world: its streets are unwatered in the heats and dusts of summer, unlighted by night, and allowed in places to fall into a hideous and dangerous state of disrepair: burglars can enter its godowns pretty much when they like, and take away almost what they please: jinrikisha coolies are allowed to mass their vehicles in whatever locality suits them, to the hindrance of other traffic, and to importune, annoy, and abuse pedestrians in whatever terms they see fit to employ." There is now little to add to this recapitulation of grievances. They exist still, and will exist so long as foreigners choose to put up with them. An attempt to pass down Main Street after recent heavy rains would have convinced a stranger that some municipal improvement was something more than necessary.

Now, if it is accepted as inevitable that Yokohama is to remain without a Municipal Director, and that the Governor of Kanagawa and his foreign secretary are between them to discharge the duties of that office, foreigners may at least insist that they shall have some return for the very heavy ground-rent that they are compelled to pay into municipal coffers. They have a right to claim the efficient police protection of their property and persons, neither of which recent robberies would prove to be safe. We have an opinion also that the lighting of the streets of the Settlement is not a concession to be made to but a right which might be demanded by them. If they are content to waive all this and more, and to put up with any beggarly provision that may be made for them, well and good, and it is hardly our province or that of any other foreign journal to advocate, with "damnable iteration," the granting of rights withheld; but to which those to whom they are due attach no practical value. For the present, then, we will be content with this indication of a grievous state of municipal deficiency and abuse; and will conclude this chapter of not unreasonable grumbling with a suggestion which may be of some utility. Let the Kencho have full control, as now, of all municipal funds, both to receive and disburse them; but let the Governor associate with himself, as a municipal body, four or five foreign gentlemen of standing and influence. These would not refuse to act, if called upon, and an invitation to the representatives of the foreign settlers to take some part in municipal affairs would come well from the Governor. It would be hearti-

ly responded to; and the co-operation of natives and foreigners would produce good results, not only in municipal improvements, but in happier mutual relations. It would, perhaps, be offensive to Japanese vanity to suggest that native officials might learn something through the interchange of ideas which would be one consequence of such an amalgamation as is here proposed.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

Our local amateurs made their first appearance this season on the boards of the Gaiety Theatre on the evening of the 6th instant. They had selected two pieces; the first "The Liar," by Samuel Foote, a comedy in two acts; and the second a farce by T. J. Williams, entitled "The Lion Slayer." "The Liar" is an ingeniously conceived and cleverly written little piece, sparkling with fun and giving an opportunity for excellent acting. The central figure is a young gentleman from Oxford, naturally bright and good humored, but afflicted with a morbid love of romancing, which he has developed into a practice of most inveterate and apparently purposeless lying. He is attended by a valet whom, aided by the latter's proficiency in the French language, he makes responsible for some of his perversions, or, as he calls them, his "poetical prose," and whom he passes off as a French Marquis in a brilliantly invented account of a supposititious marriage. The interest of the play is well sustained through two sprightly acts, until the curtain falls on the convicted and discomfited, but still unabashed, liar, rejected as a lover, by a bright and amiable girl, who becomes the wife of his friend: discarded as unworthy to be associated with by that friend himself: refused as a husband by a rich old maid whom he had unwittingly beguiled into the belief that he was enamoured of her: disowned by the father whom he had dishonoured and deceived; and "discharged as a master" by the servant who found the part responsibility of his employer's falsehoods a burden too great for him to bear. The farce of "The Lion Slayer" is of itself a fair one; but it requires a constantly sustained *verve* on the part of the principal character to carry it off successfully. The cast is a very hard one for a trained actor, and of course harder by far for any amateur, who is almost certain to fall into one of the errors of extremes, either by under-acting or overdoing his part. The piece was originally written for Buckstone, and first played in the Haymarket Theatre as long ago as the end of 1860. It was then very successful; but its success was owing, no doubt, in great part to the production being well timed. At the present day it loses much of its point. To many of the audience in the Gaiety Theatre, the name of Gordon Cumming is little more than a memory. To many it was, probably, totally unknown; and to them the farce could scarcely have conveyed any meaning. Twenty years ago the name of the lion-slayer of South Africa was a household word in England; and some persons now in the Far East will remember the exhibition of his trophies in Piccadilly or Coventry Street, we forget which. It is on his name and reputation that the plot, if anything so simple as the outline of this little farce can be so called, is hung. A young Cockney dealer in furs, who rejoices in the name of Gulliver Cumming, hearing of some lion-skins for sale in the neighbourhood of a certain village, repairs thither with a view to trade, and in the register of the inn signs his name "G. Cumming." Hence a not unnatural misconception. The

skin-buyer is taken for the hunter, whose supposed arrival is singularly opportune, happening as it does at a time when a lion has escaped from a travelling menagerie, and is lying *perdu* in an adjoining wood. The fame of the visitor is spread in the village and vicinity, and he is waited upon by the local Sporting Club, whose invitation to go and slay the prowling intruder is so conveyed, as to be mistaken by him for one to go and look at the skins which were the object of his journey. At the head of the members of the Sporting Club, and armed with a rifle they have presented to him, he commences a triumphant march, which is turned into a hasty and ignominious flight at the first sight of the king of the forest. The hunter has no idea that the skin he went to find was still on the back of its first possessor. Interwoven with the piece is, of course, the inevitable love adventure, whose episodes are rendered amusing by the heroics of the uncle and guardian of the fair. This character is well, if a little over, drawn. The haberdasher and volunteer officer is an interesting personage.

Mr. Hay's peculiar and often useful vein was turned to good account, in the first piece, in his portrayal of old Wilding, the father of "the liar," and this latter character, in turn, was well sustained by Mr. Bayne, who maintains his well-earned reputation as an amateur actor. Mr. Pearson was, as usual, perfect in his part, and acted it throughout in that finished and polished manner which is so characteristic of his public performances, whether dramatic or musical. Taking into just consideration the immense difficulty which exists in men successfully rendering women's parts, and the really great sacrifice—a hirsute one—made by the "rich old maid," the two ladies of this piece merit sincere compliments for their successful efforts. Miss Ella Herbert's absence was certainly felt; but Mr. Brown, with the advantage of a good feminine voice, and with very natural acting, sustained with much credit the not too easy part of Miss Grantham. Of the two minor male characters little need be said. Mr. Townley generally manages to throw life into his *rôles* . A little more *entrain* would not be amiss on the part of Mr. Bernard. A walking gentleman may "fret" as well as "strut," and he is not condemned to a mere monotony of vocal utterance. On the whole the second act of "The Liar" was better performed than the first. The whole piece would bear repetition, and would be better received on its second than on its first presentation.

The same remark applies to the farce; but a change of cast would probably be desirable. The gentleman who interpreted the character of Mr. Gulliver Cumming was perfect in his words, and *looked* his part to admiration. He is doubtless able to represent higher roles; but his part in this trifle certainly needs more life and energy than he put into it. A favourite low comedian, who did not appear last evening on the stage, should have been cast for "The Lion Slayer." Mr. Brewer was excellent; but hardly realized his old standard of excellence as "The Governor of Tilbury Fort." Once more we have occasion to thank the ladies. Mr. Vivanti looked as fresh and fair as ever: in fact the illusion he created was almost perfect. Mr. Brower's make up and acting deserve commendation. Squire Bantain and Bob were well interpreted by their exponents; while the rustic Sporting Club were inimitable, and one of the members was disguised beyond recognition.

The pleasure of the evening's entertainment was greatly enhanced by the presence of the Amateur Band of the German Corvette

Elisabeth, whose services were kindly lent by Captain von Wickede and the officers. The bandsmen are all sailors on board, selected for their musical talent, and conducted by one of themselves. Manly fellows they looked in their man-of-war rig, and they played like real musicians; but our German cousins are all born votaries of Apollo.

The Gaiety Theatre was filled to overflowing, and the treasury must have had a bumper chest. On this and on their successful efforts to amuse a somewhat particular audience we cordially congratulate the gentlemen of the Amateur Dramatic Club.

A FREE SPIRIT A SOURCE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

(From the (Kochi) *Kainan Shinshi*.)

A slavish person is easy to manage, because he does not esteem himself at all, but an independent spirited person is difficult to govern, because he has a strong love for himself. Therefore it will be seen that the existence of the latter sort of people in a nation establishes the fact that there is a free spirit, while the existence of the former proves just the reverse. Truly, free spirited people are a source of national prosperity, although they may make mischief sometimes. Imagine a high mettled horse that runs a great distance, though it sometimes may wound its hoof: the ocean that affords communication between distant lands, though there is the fear of vessels being wrecked: a poisonous drug, good for the cure of a particular disease, though it kills if wrongly applied. So a free spirited people are the very support of a nation, though they may be difficult to govern.

Suppose a number of extremely meek and obedient persons, having no spirit to return a single word whatever insult they may receive. They will live quite contentedly under the most unjust laws of a despotic government. Can such be called a good people? We think not, except by a bad government and its selfish officials, but they never can be a truly great people, fit to promote their national welfare. Who are a good people, then? Well they are those whose steadfast and determined minds will never shrink from any perils and dangers that duty and honor call upon them to brave. Their loyalty will willingly submit to a just government, and their patriotism will pledge even their lives against despotism and oppression, whatever they may suffer by it. Such are, we should say, a truly great people—such in fact as are free spirited.

Look through the pages of history. What sort of men have achieved the most glorious deeds, saving their nations from utter disgrace, and delivering their fellow creatures out of misery? You will find To who banished Ketsuo (a Chinese King) his wicked monarch: Buo who got rid of the tyrant Chuo (also Chinese); the Englishmen who secured Magna Charta for the good of their posterity; the Frenchmen who brought Louis the Sixteenth to the scaffold, and the Americans who struggled against the tyrant for their independence. Those are the best known among great people in history.

Therefore we consider it absolutely necessary for a great nation to contain some at least of such indefatigable and free spirited people if not many: and we are greatly puzzled at many speakers of the present day who declare warmly that those who clamour loudly against those doings of the government with which they are not content, are rash, thoughtless,

and selfish, aiming at nothing but their personal advantage. Well, a mirror reflects a flower perfectly because the flower is before it, and a calm lake shows the image of the pale moon, because the moon is above it. So people are right to clamour and complain, so long as there is a certain cause for them to do so. This cause is the real object, as the flower or the moon, while the complaint is only the reflected image. Then what right have the speakers to blame the images, instead of the real objects, without which there could be no reflection? Men are neither like yoked oxen nor caged birds, but are entitled to their liberty, in virtue of which they have a perfect right to ask for satisfaction, whenever they are subjected to any unjust treatment by others.

See Europeans and Americans who breathe a free air, and enjoy almost boundless happiness. How came they to possess these? Simply because they are brave, resolute, and rich in an independent and self governing spirit. Look again at the Asiatic peoples, who are sunk under the deep sea of despotism, and subject to every pain and misery. How came they to that? Also simply, because they are timid, irresolute, and entirely destitute of the same spirit that the former possess. However, since Heaven created mankind equal and endowed all with equal rights, there is no reason, we believe, that one should not do what the other does.

Listen, our Asiatic brethren! Make one united effort to regain that precious freedom, which has been long lost to you. Shrink not from so great and important an object, for there is not much difficulty in attaining it, provided you are fully prepared for any peril and hardship which you may encounter. Speak fearlessly, act boldly, and even spill your blood if necessary; but never turn from your purpose, until you attain and secure the object you desire for—the honour of the nation to which you belong!

LIGHT-HOUSE AND TONNAGE DUES.

(From the *Kinji-Horon*.)

Since we opened our ports to foreigners, their ships ply daily with great success. The light-houses, which have been erected at the entrance of ports, or at important places along the coast, number about fifty. On dark nights, in which even mountains are invisible, mariners pursue their course in safety by the aid of these lights. When the high waves roll and they can see nothing else, the lights serve them as a guide, indicating rocks and other dangers. Nothing is of more convenience to mariners than light-houses. The mode of constructing them has been borrowed from Western countries. Whence also people to build them were hired, the material for the structures and their machinery has also been brought from abroad, and the mode of lighting was taught us by foreigners. The expense of maintaining only one light-house, including the wages of the men employed in it, are estimated at least at about 10,000 yen annually. We must of course take measures to defray this outlay, without asking any questions.

Now, the light of the sun being a gift of nature, is possessed by all the nations in the world; and we are all free to use it, without having anything to pay. So, who would think of charging foreigners for its use in Japan? The same applies to us in the foreign countries whither we may go. But artificial light entails much expense. Who would murmur, then, at our demand to make a charge for its use?

To our great surprise, none of the foreigners, who receive much benefit from the lights on their coming to our country, pay any duty for the service they render them as guides to the navigation of our waters. We are justified in saying that they make no distinction between the two lights, the artificial and the natural. Why does not our Government insist that foreigners shall contribute towards the maintenance of light-houses? It is because the treaties between Japan and foreign countries contain no clause providing for it.

Now, various new institutions, such as telegraphs, rail-roads, and post-offices have been introduced into Japan, and both natives and foreigners find it to their convenience to pay something for the convenience. When the enterprises are prosperous their incomes not only meet the expenditure but they produce a considerable profit. It is so with light-houses. Therefore, any Japanese vessels entering a port, where a private light-house is erected, must, by law, pay towards its maintenance according to the number of *koku* they carry. This payment is the just demand of its owners to keep it long in good order. In regard to such as have been built by the Government, we should compel both natives and foreigners to pay dues for them, in order to defray their expenses on the one hand, and to increase the national revenue on the other. Although foreigners may be avaricious, they must be taught the distinction between the lights of heaven and those of art. It is, however, beyond doubt that they will murmur against our demanding from them a duty on light-houses.

According to the tables of shipping, published by the Kanzei-kioku (Taxation Section of the Finance Department), the number of steam and sailing vessels, which enter and leave all the ports in one year, is not less than 1,000. If we levy 30 yen upon each of them, it will give a revenue of 300,000 yen *per annum* to the Government. This is of course not a large sum, but we are not for that reason obliged to forfeit it altogether. So when the time comes to revise the treaties with the Western Powers, the authorities must insist upon the payment of light-house dues; and, at the same time, settle the question of duties on the tonnage of ships, entering and leaving our ports.

* The duty on tonnage is fixed according to the number of tons on vessels' registers and the term of their remaining in harbour. While they are in port, they are under the protection of the local authorities, and they may not move without permission. This is the general rule in all Western countries; and the practice of levying duty on tonnage is in force in China, and regulations for the purpose are included in those for trade between Chinese and foreigners. Ships, which are of more than 150 tons, pay 66.4 sen per ton, and those below 150 tons 16 sen per ton. The Custom House issues a license, in virtue of which they are free to remain in any port for the term of four months. At the end of that term they must again pay duty, if they want to remain in Chinese waters.

When we first entered into treaty relations with foreigners, we did not know of this matter, and we promised them that they should pay no duty on tonnage. Foreign ships pay only a fee of \$15 on their arrival in port and \$7 on leaving. So for the small sum of \$15 paid on entering a harbour, they can stop there for a whole season or a much longer time. Some remain for many years as floating godowns; and we have no power to drive them out. This is again a subject which we want to have altered on the revision of the treaties.

We estimate that the number of tons of the ships, which enter and leave our ports during a year, is 500,000. We should charge them 20 sen per ton, giving them leave to remain for the term of three months. This would yield a revenue of not less than 1,000,000 yen. The entire amount of fees now paid by ships to the Custom House on entering and leaving our ports is only 200,000 yen yearly.

The two subjects which we have above discussed are most important both in relation to the treaties and to financial affairs. So we propound our opinion in the hope of effecting some good in the revision of the treaties.

COMPARISON BETWEEN JAPANESE AND CHINESE.

(Correspondence of the *Akebono Shinbun*.)

Who will say that Japan is rapidly progressing towards civilization? Who will boast that Japan is the England of the East? Considering carefully the present condition of affairs, we observe much that is sad and unsatisfactory which we can hardly endure. Alas! Is not the existence or ruin of Japan dependent upon the present condition of her people? We do not allude to the lower classes, who know nothing. We are full of sorrow. We did not at all expect that those who rank above the middle class among us, would be so foolish and base. Open your eyes and look! No independent countries in the world are so destitute of power and influence as Japan is. Do you know of any? Our countrymen nearly all say that China has no power or influence, and that she is not civilized at all. When at any time we speak about what should be the condition of an independent state, our people talk of Chinese lack of civilization. But it is not so in our opinion: on the contrary we are very far behind the Chinese. We will cite examples. The reason which caused a war between the Chinese and British was, that the former wished to provide for their own welfare by preventing the baneful imports of the latter; and they set thousands of pounds of opium on fire. Although they were defeated and obliged to pay an indemnity their spirit in defending their own interests is worthy of praise. Previous to the establishment of our present Government, the Kagoshima men made war with England: and the Choshu men struggled with the Americans and French at Shimonoseki. What they endeavoured to do, was merely to exclude foreign barbarians from the country. But, in point of fact, they effected nothing in regard to securing the welfare of their country and the safeguard of its people against the reproach and injury which we have suffered at the hands of foreigners. Again, consider the condition of affairs in China since the Chinese opened their ports to trade with these! What they consider injurious and a cause of loss to their country, they oppose in spite of all the demands of foreigners. On the other hand our own countrymen are always ready to comply with their demands and requirements without considering whether they are good or bad, Chinese residents in Japan, though they are but a poor class, maintain themselves by their own labour. But Japanese residents in China are officials, who spend the government money heedlessly, and priests belonging to the monastery of Honganji, and a few adventurers, who endeavour to enrich themselves in our country by exporting thither various articles. Although we apply the reproachful term of *Tonbi* (pig-tails) to the Chinese they preserve their own manners and customs, while we put on foreign clothes and hats, without con-

sidering what injury and loss are to follow. In a word, the Chinese abroad endeavour to enrich themselves with foreigners' money, but our people spend theirs abroad and bring home nothing but debts. Although we are dressed in English style and wear French hats, we are indeed very far behind the Chinese in the matter of domestic policy.

TREATY REVISION.

(From the *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun*.)

THE subject of treaty revision is freely discussed among our people at the present time. We earnestly desire at the hands of the government that extraterritoriality may be abolished, and that the right of levying our own duties may also be restored. The authorities have gone so far as to have addressed a draft convention to the representatives of the Treaty Powers in Japan. As this however falls within the secret pale of diplomatic affairs, we do not desire to discuss here whether the said draft requires the restoration of the two rights,—judicial and financial—or only of the latter one; and we ought to defer our consideration of the right and the wrong of the matter to some other day, because if entered into now it might cause some obstruction to the negotiations pending between the authorities on either side. But, as it may be important for our readers to know what alterations and reforms in the conventions, which are now in force, have been wrought since they were first signed up to this day, it may not be out of place to write a brief account of them.

We hear our disputants declaring that the Tokugawa government authorities soiled the imperial honour by allowing foreigners to interfere with matters of justice and taxation; and that strangers are selfish in attempting to control the rights of a foreign country. In short, they charge all the faults, which have caused the difficulties existing at this day, to them. They are wrong and do not know the circumstances of the times in which the treaties were made. Twenty-four years ago, in the 6th year of Kayei (1853), Commodore Perry, Envoy of the United States, first came to Uraga; and Count Euphemius Pontiatine of Russia and Doncker Curtius of Holland, arrived after him at Nagasaki. Friendly relations were then first entered into between us; and the Kanagawa treaties with the United States and Russia were respectively made in the 1st year of Ansei (1853); and that with Holland at Nagasaki in the following year. This was the first step in the way of having friendly conventions with foreigners, but no trade regulations were yet established. So, in the 4th year of Ansei (1857) such regulations were agreed upon and annexed as a supplement to the Shimada treaty with the United States and the Nagasaki treaties with Russia and Holland. In the following year the treaties, which are now in force, with five powers, viz., the United States of America, Russia, Holland, England and France, were signed at Yedo. The original copy of all these conventions was drafted by Townsend Harris, minister for the United States.

When the Tokugawa government decided to enter into foreign intercourse, and the Kanagawa treaty had to be settled, a number of men in office, of high talent and ability, were appointed to administer foreign affairs. But how could they conduct matters relating to foreign countries of which they were totally ignorant, and while they knew nothing about conventions. So they had only to consider what would be advantageous and what the reverse to our country, abiding by the

draft of the conventions which was drawn by the hands of foreigners. If Harris, the American Envoy and author of the conventions, had been, unhappily for us, an unjust man, what demands would have been made by him! If our authorities had been a crowd of fools and ignoramuses, what calamities would have arisen out of the conventions! But the treaties, which are in force at present, were settled by good men on either sides. We may rejoice that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, British and French Commissioners, were unable to transgress the bounds of justice, in arranging the terms of the treaties between their countries and Japanese, which were fixed by Harris. It is obvious that when Harris composed the draft, he wished us to expunge the extraterritoriality clause, and to restore to us the right of taxation, at the time fixed for a revision of the treaties, which period is now at hand. According to a writer in the *Tokio Times*, Harris publicly propounded his opinion in relation to the revision of our treaties in March, 1875, which runs as follows:—

(Here follows a translation of the assertion alleged to have been made by Mr. Harris.)

As we mentioned above, Harris composed our treaties with justice, and we see no irrationality in the tariff. Besides, he foresaw that the tariff would not be in force much longer in Japan, and he promised us that in five years after we opened Kanagawa to trade, the tariff regulations might be altered. He expressed himself again on the subject of ex-territoriality thus:—

(Mr. Harris is here again quoted as having expressed an opinion condemnatory of extraterritoriality.)

As we have before mentioned, when we first entered into the conventions now in force, foreigners in Japan were allowed to govern themselves in accordance with their own laws. At that time the foreign representatives in Japan, as well as the cabinets in their respective countries, might not have intended to preserve the ex-territoriality clause in the treaties for a long term of years. On the contrary, it is considered that they might have been disposed to restore this right to Japan, as quickly as possible, according to the wish of Mr. Harris. Notwithstanding this, at the present time, their rejection of the proposal for the restoration of our two rights—judicial and the tariff—and their unreasonable interference in another nation's affairs, was not only caused by bad conventions, but also through domestic difficulties and troubles after the opening of ports to foreign trade, and which materially impedes us in our endeavours to regain these rights.

Let us here cite some examples to show how necessary is an alteration of the tariff. According to the terms of the present conventions, as drafted by Harris, twenty per cent duty was paid upon imports at the commencement of international trade. A short time after the ports were opened, our people began to conduct themselves very badly, and murdered some foreigners, besides throwing every obstacle in the way of free intercourse. At the same time as the Tokugawa Government decided to make great reforms in domestic affairs, the question of *jo-i* (expulsion of foreigners from Japan) and that of *kin-no* (faithful service to the Mikado) were freely discussed; and acquired more and more importance day by day. Some obstinate fellows really wished to expel foreigners from Japan, while others decried the government administration, in justification of *jo-i*. In a word, they considered that nothing would better conduce to the destruction of the

Tokugawa despotism than disturbances in our foreign relations. So, the men of ability and talent united in trying to frustrate the conventions entered into by the Tokugawa Government, wishing to make it lose its credit both at home and abroad. Our readers may already have formed the same opinion on this point. At the opening of the three ports, namely; Kanagawa, Hakodate, and Nagasaki, troubles were quickly raised, which, in the first instance, prevented the Government from opening Niigata or a subsidiary port to trade during the winter, and so caused them to break their contract; and, in the second, obliged them to beg for a delay in the opening of Hiogo, Yedo and Osaka to the Treaty Powers. In the 1st year of Bunkei (1866) a number of commissioners left for the West to negotiate a delay in the opening of the two ports (Niigata and Hiogo) and two cities (Yedo and Osaka) to foreign trade. In the following year, the British Government consented to a delay in the opening, for the term of five years, in the London Protocol, in which it was stipulated that the duty upon wines and spirits from England should be decreased, and that glass and crystal ware should be included among those articles which paid a duty of five per cent. This was the first alteration in the tariff. Notwithstanding this change, by which the duties upon imports were much reduced, the Government did no good during the said term of five years; and those who held the doctrine of *jo-i* had the chief influence in the Imperial Court and with the Daimio. They openly demanded the closing of the ports. The outrage at Namamugi, that is where the Kago-shima men killed an Englishman, gave a plausible justification (for reprisals) to the British Government; and the firing at Shimonoseki (upon French vessels) by the Choshu men lost us the friendship of the French. Therefore, the Government found it necessary to send another commissioner to France in the 1st year of Genji. It was settled in the Paris Convention of the same year (1864) that the Japanese should pay an indemnity of 140,000 yen; and that all matters required for the packing of teas should pay no duty, while the duties upon liquors, white sugar, iron, machinery, hempen cloth and watches should be reduced to five per cent; glass ware, perfumery and ammunition paying six per cent. This was the second change made in the customs' tariff. Our faults obliged us to comply with every demand made by foreigners; and we could do nothing to free ourselves. On the one hand our difficulties continued at home; and on the other foreigners saw (but made no allowance for) the difficulties of the Government. So, foreign powers demanded, to the great embarrassment of the then Government, indemnities for firing upon a foreign ship or for killing a foreigner. Those who had the reins of power, were weighed down with their ever present difficulties; they thought themselves happy to be able to escape from further trouble by decreasing the duties upon imports, without considering the future. According to the Osaka negotiations, concluded in the 1st year of Kei-o, the duties upon both the exports and imports were to be five per cent. In ensuing years the present tariff was arrived at, by which the first class of exports and imports should pay duty according to weight; the second should be duty free; the third included all prohibited articles; and the fourth paid 5 per cent of the original value. This is now in force; and such was the third change in the tariff.

These three unfortunate alterations have been made in the Customs' tariff, the result of which has been a great reduction in our yearly income.

The difficulties in the way of the restoration of our rights were first caused by the Tokugawa Government authorities; but the doctrines of *jo-i* and *kin-no* obliged them to break the conventions with foreigners; and the above described three changes in the tariff in the nine years between the opening of the port of Yokohama in the sixth year of Ansei and the second year of Kei-o, are in the way of our regaining our rights of levying duties. Men of talent now in the present Government are to blame for this. If they had not behaved as they did we should now have no difficulty in regaining our rights at this day. Is this not very grievous? We do not mean to reproach these gentlemen for their past conduct, which we allude to merely to prove the circumstances of the case to controversialists who reproach the Tokugawa authorities without knowing the origin of the changes. Those people we mention were, however, not entirely blameless. If they had carefully attended to the subject of the customs' revenue since the opening of the Kanagawa port, as Harris advised them, how could they have complied with the demand of foreigners to fix the duty at five per cent! But nothing is gained by talking of past times. Ten years have already elapsed since the establishment of the present Government, during which interval the favour shown by our Government to strangers has been great. How, then, can they claim the right to interfere much longer with our domestic affairs in relation to finance? When will the time return for insisting upon the restoration of our rights if we lose the chance at present offered?

HOW TO AMEND THE REGULATIONS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

(From the *Akebono Shinbun* of the 14th Dec.)

We have heard a vague rumor to the effect that the regulations of the National Banking Corporations will shortly be amended. If this should happen to be right, we do not know what alteration will be made, and what articles will be added to, or expunged from, the existing rules. But referring to the present condition (of banking), we can not truly say that the rumor of emendation should be quite unfounded. As we have profoundly studied the future conditions which will arise from the work of the banking corporations of the day, it may not be out of place for us to consider the subject here.

Before we go further we must first consider what has been the outcome of the regulations in force up to this day. An emendation was made in August of the 9th year of Meiji; and both the Government and the bankers have had an opportunity to see what advantages or the reverse have resulted from the working of the laws, during the past year. Profit or loss, advantage or injury, must not be pronounced upon hastily and decided by any one benefit derived by individuals. But the matter must be considered in reference to the future and in accordance with the will of the majority: otherwise there can be no hope for prosperity and good order. A thing, which may be convenient at the present, will be injurious in the future; and another, which may be highly advantageous to a particular person will be a source of evil to an entire nation. Those who follow the business of banking among us care only for a small profit for themselves, without considering any sad results to the country in time to come. How then should we be justified if heedless of the future!

As is well-known, the national banks, established in our country, are more than thirty in all; and their numbers seem likely to increase day by day. In a time, like the present, of a dearth of money, great are held to be the conveniences caused by increased circulation. But this is merely a superficial view. The banks effect no good; on the contrary the consequences they will bring about in years to come are fearful to contemplate. What is that? An excess of paper money. Look at the existing conditions of this kind of currency! According to the annual financial statement for last year, the paper money, issued by the Government, amounted to more than 94,000,000 yen. Whence was the expenditure of 40,000,000 yen in the South-Western expedition provided? Our people are very anxious for information upon this point. The issue of paper money must considerably exceed the amount. Are we wrong in imagining that it exceeds it by more than 100,000,000 yen? Now let us look at the amount of treasure in the possession of the Finance Department! The total of the reserve fund against the issue of paper money is not more than the small sum of 200,000 yen. The difference between the debt and security provided is thus great. Can it be said that this is good administration of financial affairs? How much more besides does the nation owe? for our calculation does not include the other debts (Government Bonds for the pensions of the *kuwa-shizoku* for instance.) As this point has been repeatedly discussed, we do not want to revive it here; and we have only made a rough estimate to find out what is good and what bad in the banking regulations.

The number of National Banks increases from day to day; and we do not know how many banks will eventually be established in Japan. At the opening of every bank the paper money in circulation increases. What is the origin of this fancy of our countrymen for banking? The national debt, bearing interest between four and eight per cent, amounted only to 30,680,000 yen in former years; and our people were not anxious to establish banks as they are at present. Last year the Government issued bonds (*kosai shosho*) for the pensions of the *kuwa-shizoku*, which amount to 140,000,000 yen, and which bear interest at less than eight per cent. So the holders of the bonds can issue paper-money by depositing them with the Finance Department as security. (A number of nobles founded the Fifteenth National Bank by pledging their bonds to the Government.) Since the authorities drew up regulations for the issue of paper money by the bond-holders on their pawning their bonds as security, no bond-holders need foolishly keep their bonds in a desk or box, waiting to receive the interest, when due, from the Government. It is much more advantageous for them to issue paper money on pledging their documents to the Finance Department, and thus drawing interest from two sides—the Government and the Bank. So our countrymen have naturally become desirous to establish banks in every province.

If such a desire be much longer freely indulged in, we do not know what result will follow. If the sum of 140,000,000 yen in Government Bonds be pledged in security for paper-money, and hundreds of banks be opened through the country, bank-notes in circulation will be enough to cover these small islands of Japan from one corner to the other; and gold and silver can be but rarely seen. How can paper-money help

destroying the credit of this land? Notes will not only lose their value entirely, but disturbances will follow. The only way of maintaining equilibrium between the value of paper and coin, is to provide that the former may be exchanged against the latter whenever demanded. If we have no equivalent in value for a note it is merely a piece of useless paper. Now, what is the real value of our bank-notes? Is there any good security for their redemption. Government Bonds, which are held as security, were issued by the authorities. They have no real value; and our faith in the Government only maintains an equality between paper and coin. In a word our bank-notes have been issued on the security of the Government's paper money. No great depreciation in the value of Government notes occurred, up to this day, owing to the high credit of the authorities. If this should become, unfortunately for us, low in future, bank-notes will also be of no value, because then the rulers will no longer possess the confidence of the people. It is not unreasonable to surmise that an increase in the issue of paper money will depreciate the worth of bank-notes in circulation.

If our opinion is not erroneous we hope that those who are thinking of establishing banks will fix their attention upon what we have written. Their sole desire is to enrich themselves. They are intent upon a present small personal benefit, without considering what injury to the country may eventually accrue. But, as we have said above, nothing should be for mere private advantage. Still, if our people take up banking, business and carry it out in accordance with the regulations established by Government, the latter cannot interfere with them in their desire to establish more banks. If, however, they are allowed to do so freely, bad effects will appear among us in time to come. Therefore the banking regulations must be amended. Having heard a rumor that alterations were contemplated, we expressed our opinion thus in order to ascertain whether the report is well-founded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE delay in obtaining from the Japanese authorities a location for a hospital for infectious diseases arises, it appears, from a mere difficulty of routine. As the present site of the Small-Pox Hospital was agreed upon in one of the terms of a convention, to which four foreign Ministers and two Japanese Commissioners were parties, it is held that any change of site is also matter for purely diplomatic arrangement. The question of the terms on which the proposed new site is to be granted—its resumption at will by the Japanese authorities, and so on—is a secondary one. Of course no immediate cause for hurry exists. It will be quite time enough for the Ministers and others immediately concerned to take active measures when an epidemic of small-pox or other dangerous disease has broken out and is raging with virulence.

THE drainage of the foreign settlement is abominably defective. Even the heavy rains of the 1st inst. afforded no valid excuse for the disgraceful inundation. Main Street looked as though it might be traversed in a cargo boat; and was, actually, during its entire length under water, which in some places lay several inches, and in others more than a foot deep. And yet we are told that we have no occasion for a Municipality, or even for a Municipal Director. *So des-ka?*

NERVOUS people on the evening of the 1st instant, remembering the frequent earthquake shocks which have of late been felt, thought that some vast atmospheric phenomena or terrestrial disturbances were about to develop themselves. Rain had been falling heavily during the day, more than three inches having been registered between four o'clock in the morning and nine in the evening. At about six p.m. the wind, which up to that time had been Northerly, shifted suddenly to the South-West, whence it soon blew a gale. It came in a blast as hot and damp as though it had just swept over the sulphur springs of Ewo-Yama, and was so laden with moisture, that glass and crockery, mirrors and painted woodwork, were all quickly covered with damp which soon began to trickle in little streams. The thermometer rose from 45° to 64°, and the barometer fell rapidly. It was 30.14 in the morning between nine and ten o'clock; and by nine in the evening had fallen to 29.69. Wet and dry bulb thermometers showed no perceptible difference in the temperature they recorded. And all this was, as far as is known here, occasioned by a South-Westerly wind, and nothing more.

Among the passengers by a recent Mail, to Europe, was H. E. Mr. de Struve, Russian Minister, who, with his family, quits this country for a few months on leave of absence. Another gentleman, who will be sincerely regretted, not only by his own countrymen but by a very large number of other foreigners as well as by many natives, left in the same steamer, in the routine of his service, and, we regret to say, in all probability never to return to Japan. Mr. Emile Kraetzer, Chancellor of the French Consulate, and for a long time Acting French Consul in this port, returns to his own country to receive his well merited promotion. His friends, in sorrowfully wishing him farewell, congratulate him upon his prospects of advancement, and trust that he will have of the foreign settlement of Yokohama as pleasant memories as many of its colonists will have of himself and of their intercourse with him.

THE *Echo* states that a *réunion* of French residents was held on the 3rd instant at the Oriental Hotel, to offer to Mr. Emile Kraetzer, Chancellor of the French Consulate, the "punch d'adieux," and a souvenir on the part of the French community, accompanied by an address of which the following is a translation.

Yokohama, 3rd Dec., 1877.

TO MR. EMILE KRAETZER,
Chancellor of the French Consulate.

SIR:—The undersigned Frenchmen have wished to offer you, before your departure, a testimony of esteem in remembrance of the good services which you have never ceased to render to the French community during your occupancy of the French Consulate at Yokohama.

We all sincerely regret the too short sojourn of functionaries among us, but your departure is particularly painful to us, because of the experience which you have gained of Japan and of our affairs, and also of the manner in which you have acquired general esteem and consideration.

We beg you to accept the modest present of a pocket chronometer, upon which we had wished to have had engraved the following inscription:—

A MR. E. KRAETZER,

SOUVENIR

de la communauté française de Yokohama;

but we have not been able to find here an engraver sufficiently skilful.

We earnestly hope to see you return among us; but without doubt promotion to a higher post will prevent the realization of our wishes; and that alone will diminish the sincere regrets which your departure causes us.

Accept, Sir, the wishes which we form for your safe voyage and happy return to your native land.

(Here follow the signatures.)

Mr. Kraetzer replied in a few words impressed with evident emotion:—

Since my departure has been decided upon, I have received from all sides evidences of sympathy and affection which have profoundly touched me. That which you offer me to-day is assuredly the most precious to me. I can only see in this action, so flattering to me and of which I am so proud, an encouragement to continue in the accomplishment of my duties as I have understood them.

After some words of commendation of the departing guest and hopes for his advancement, the French journal adds:—"We must not forget to say that from a philological point of view Mr. Kraetzer has rendered to those of our countrymen who wish to study the language of the country a real service, in translating with much care, accuracy, and clearness, Mr. Aston's excellent grammar. This book is now the essential companion of every Frenchman desirous of familiarizing himself with the Japanese language, and it will last as a useful memorial of the sojourn of Mr. Kraetzer in Japan."

THE ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of a French Church took place in Tsukidji on Monday the 3rd about 3 p.m. There were a number of distinguished visitors present, the French Minister and his wife, the Colonel of the Military Mission, the Captain of the French Frigate *La Clochette*, and many others.

After the customary prayers had been read in the old chapel a procession was formed, and marched to the rear of the French Mission lot, when Monsgr. Osouf, the Bishop, performed the ceremony of laying the stone, depositing a record of the event in a bottle underneath it. After this, prayers were offered up at each of the four corners of the site of the building; and the proceedings closed.

The day was the *fête* of Saint Francois Xavier, and also the anniversary of the lamented death of the late Vicomte Daru, who, it will be remembered, was drowned in Odawara Bay some years ago. His mother has contributed a considerable portion of the funds for the erection of the Church.

THE Java papers report that during the night of the 16th-17th September, the Australian three-masted schooner *Julia Rietz*, bound for Adelaide with a cargo of tea from China, struck on a reef near Wangi Wangi and was soon in a hopeless condition. The captain and two sailors reached the island of Buton in a boat, after forty hours' rowing, where Captain Pott, of the steamer *Karang*, was requested to go to bring away the crew of the lost vessel, and to ascertain her condition. Of the crew of the *Julia Rietz*, who were nine in number, the six then still on the wreck were taken on board the *Karang* on the 21st September, and conveyed to Macassar with the three who had been landed in Buton. On the 2nd ult. the wreck and the cargo (which was nearly all spoilt) was sold at Macassar by auction, and brought 745 guilders.

As was expected, the farewell ball at the Town Hall given to Admiral Patterson, Captain Young, and the officers of the *Tennessee* was a great success. It was attended by more than three hundred people. Many Russian officers, who would otherwise have been present, were unavoidably kept away through having to attend a banquet given on board the *Boyan* to the departing Russian minister, Mr. de Struve. Still, the ball went off with great *éclat*. The large saloon was divided into a ball and supper room; but, in spite of this reduction in space, and the fact that almost as many persons were present as

at the dance given in honour of the English and French Marines on their leaving Yokohama nearly three years ago, there was no crowding of the dancers. The ball room was tastefully decorated with flowers and flags, the American colours predominating; and the brilliant toilets of the ladies contrasted with the prevailing sombre hue of the dark uniforms and black dress coats of the male guests. A red coat or two would have thrown some extra life and colouring into the constantly changing groups. Many members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, and their families, the vice-Governor of Kanagawa, officers from the men-of-war in harbor, and the principal foreign residents were present. After supper Mr. Russell Robertson, as Chairman of the Committee, proposed in suitable terms the health of the departing guests, a toast which was responded to by Captain Young. The supper was excellent. In every respect of the management the committee deserve the highest praise, especially when the very short notice on which the ball was got up is taken into consideration.

A WELL-ORGANIZED Japanese registry office for servants required by foreigners, would in all probability be a successful undertaking. It would be a great satisfaction to many householders to know something as to where their boys and nurses come from, and to have them recommended by some responsible native. It may not be generally known that the base on which such a registry office might be founded already exists. In Homura there are several householders who undertake to recommend domestic servants to foreign establishments; and a recent experience proves that they are willing to take some trouble to secure reparation in the event of their *protégés* misconducting themselves in their new employs. A Homura proprietor recently recommended to a foreign family living on the Bluff a woman as domestic servant. She was hard-working but peevish and insolent; and was once or twice detected in those petty thefts which most foreigners are content to put up with or to pass over with a slight rebuke. Unfortunately, however, through the carelessness of the master of the house, temptation to a larger theft was put in her way. Before retiring for the night the master laid between four and five dollars in silver on the mantel-piece of the sitting room. This, in the early morning, the woman, part of whose work it was to clean this chamber, saw and abstracted. Taking some knives, spoons, and other articles of some value, she went away. More as a matter of form, than in the hope that anything would be heard of her, report was made to the Bluff Police Station; and one of the other servants informed the man by whom the woman had been recommended of the theft. This was about a fortnight ago; and the robbery was nearly forgotten in the house where it occurred, no intelligence having been received, through any source, of the delinquent. One day, however, the man who had placed her saw her in Homura. She fled, and he pursued her into a small house where she had taken refuge, and where he had her arrested, not without some trouble. She at once confessed to the police that she had taken the money, and stated how she had employed it, and what she had done with most of the other articles which she had purloined, and some of which will probably be recovered. It would be advisable for foreigners to endeavour always to obtain some recommendation with new servants; and a registry office conducted by some native generally known to the settlers would certainly be largely supported by them.

A FATAL accident occurred on board the M. B. M. S. S. *Yuko Maru*, recently. A Japanese seaman fell, head foremost, from the mizzen top-mast on to the poop of that vessel, and was killed on the spot.

MANY friends of those on board went off to the *Tennessee* on the 4th instant to bid a final adieu to their friends; and several people were on the Bund to witness the departure of the vessel, which, at eleven o'clock exactly, weighed anchor and steamed slowly out of harbour. No salutes were fired.

UNFORTUNATELY the Japanese Government do not yet appear to see that their revenue might be better employed in the development of the country's internal resources, and in the encouragement of the arts of peace, rather than in the formation of a Navy which is very far from being the first, or indeed any, absolute want of the nation. A paragraph in our Nippon Notes asserts that a new and costly vessel is to be built at Yokoska. It would probably be turned out of an English dock-yard for one third of what it will cost where it is to be built, to say nothing of its probable greater solidity and durability in the former case. But, as its construction at all is a mistake, the question of what stocks it should be turned off is hardly worth considering.

ONE of those rows, which occasionally disturb the monotony of our settlement, occurred on the afternoon of the 6th instant between a number of English and American sailors. The locality, as usual, was the grog-shops. The jolly tars had been imbibing rather freely and a controversy occurred between a representative of each nation, and both concluded that the only way to settle the point at issue was by an appeal to arms. But this they were not allowed to do in their own way, and before many minutes the quarrel became general. Blows were dealt freely and promiscuously on all sides, and many faces were speedily disfigured. Word was sent to the Police Station, and, with wonderful alacrity, a posse of a hundred or so of native police was turned out to quell the disturbance. Each vied with the other in his zeal to be first on the battle field; and, a little more leisurely, followed three of the foreign policemen. This influx of guardians of the peace turned the tide of affairs against both parties, and so settled a battle which was being pretty evenly maintained, though all the combatants seemed to be getting rather tired. No bones were broken; and we trust the affair will not engender any permanent illfeeling between the crews of the respective men-of-war in port, or cause a repetition of these disreputable occurrences which disturb the serenity of the community.

It is always pleasant to be able to congratulate the men-of-war's men in harbour on their successful pursuit of rational amusements. Rifle-clubs, while they aid sailors in the acquirement of knowledge which should be an essential part of their profession, afford also a means of healthy relaxation and emulation. Such institutions exist on board H. M. S. S. *Modeste* and *Kestrel*; and the members of the rival clubs of these two vessels came ashore on the 6th inst. and held a match on the Rifle Range, the men of the former vessel being victorious. After the contest the teams adjourned to a dinner provided at the Star Tavern, which was presided over by the captain of the conquering team, the gunner of the *Modeste*, his confrère of the *Kestrel*, assisting him in the vice-chair.

THE series of nocturnal attacks and depredations has recommenced, and it would be impossible too much to counsel the police to redouble their vigilance. It is still the Bluff which is the favourite theatre for this kind of exploits. Recently the gardener of a house inhabited by a European was assailed during the night by bandits, masked and armed, and only owed his safety to his quietness in allowing himself to be robbed, being unable to do better. On the night of the 14th inst. between half-past eight and nine o'clock, in the little village of Kitagata-mura, another Japanese was in his turn attacked, struck many times with a sabre, one blow on the head putting his life in danger, and it is unnecessary to add robbed afterwards. We very often see, in the evening, the doors of houses on the Bluff left wide open till a very late hour; and it is very imprudent thus to expose oneself and to put temptation in the way of Messieurs the evil-doers.—*Echo du Japon*.

AN official enquiry into the loss of two men, Richard Walsh and Edward Afflick, belonging to the British barque *Pauline*, has been held on board that vessel by Mr. Russell Robertson, H.B.M.'s Consul. From the testimony adduced, it appears that the two unfortunate men lost their lives on the 7th of August last, when the ship was in lat. 38.30 S., long. 47 East. During the previous night a heavy gale had been blowing, but in the morning it moderated somewhat. Still it was stormy and the sea very rough. The mate put two men at the wheel at 8 o'clock, and a couple of hours afterwards he observed a wave rise perpendicularly over the stem. He called out to the men at the wheel to hold fast, then jumped on the deck-house himself and seized hold of an iron stanchion. After the wave had swept over the vessel, he looked towards where the two men had been, and found that both, as well as the wheel, were gone. The ship was hove to as quickly as possible, but nothing was seen of either of them. A verdict was returned to the effect that the two men were lost overboard, under circumstances which made it impossible to render them any assistance.

THE lease of No. 83, the premises formerly occupied as a Furniture Repository by the late Mr. E. Rothmund, has been sold at auction by Mr. H. Becker and realized \$2,000. There was only one bid, for the amount named, and that was made by Messrs. Siber and Brenuwald, the mortgagees, to whom, accordingly, the property was knocked down.

THE *Vsadnick* left Hakodate for this port, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 11th instant, two hours before the departure of the *Shalio* which arrived on the afternoon of the 4th at Shinagawa. A passenger by the latter vessel informs us that the *Vsadnick*, accompanied by the *Abrek*, which latter arrived from Vladivostok at about the same time as her consort from Yokohama, visited the site of the stranded gunboat *Alent* on the West coast of Yesso near Isashi. The vessel is likely to become a complete wreck. An officer and boat's crew were left to watch the vessel and cargo of stores, the latter estimated at a value of \$150,000. The remainder of the officers and crew were brought into Hakodate by the *Abrek*, for transfer as soon as circumstances will admit to Vladivostok.

THE Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company informs us that the Banjoe-wangie-Port Darwin Cable has been repaired.

THE *Shalio Maru* encountered very bad weather off Inuboye Saki, on her passage down from Hakodate. She was hove to for twelve hours on the 13th instant. At about 10 a.m. she shipped a very heavy sea, which started the deck forward, carrying away the binnacle, and smashing sky lights, and wheel-house, injuring slightly with broken glass the men at the wheel, and all but washing one of the officers overboard. Some of the Japanese passengers were seriously alarmed.

It is apparent from the extract from the log of the *Shinagawa Maru*, contained in Captain Frahm's letter published in another column, that the people of the steamer could not by any possibility have aided the dismasted schooner which they passed on the 10th ultimo.

HIS HONOUR, the judge who presides in cases in which foreigners are concerned, at the Saibansho, has taken means to prevent alien parties to suits having any excuse in future for not taking off their overcoats when in his august presence. The hitherto cold, cheerless, uncomfortable Court room has had an addition to its furniture, since Messrs. Whitfield & Dallas were compelled to submit, insufficiently clad, to the severity of the atmosphere, in the shape of a tolerably good, and fair sized, Japanese-made stove, in which a fire sufficient for the purpose of warming the room is kept. His Honour has had further consideration for the feelings and health of those who are compelled to appear before him, and caused some of the pigeon-holes in the windows to be well pasted over with paper (doubtless the remainder of the broken windows will, also, shortly be repaired in like manner) thus adding immeasurably to the comfort, as well as the respectability of the room. For these attentions to their welfare, all foreigners who have to attend this Court will doubtless feel deeply indebted to Mr. Kansui. But, if it is not trespassing too much on the generosity of the Bench, there is still another small item which foreigners, doing business at the Saibansho, would like to be included in those reforms now so conspicuous in Japanese jurisdiction. No very great boon is asked. Indeed what is wanted some might think a right. There is a great want of punctuality, a great difference between the time at which cases are set down for hearing and the time when they are heard. Take Mr. Grauert's case as an example. Every hearing has been set down for ten o'clock, and punctually to time the plaintiff has appeared; but in every instance it has been eleven o'clock, or past, when His Honour has taken his seat. On the day when judgment was given Mr. Grauert was there with his usual punctuality. His Honour came into Court about a quarter to eleven, delivered judgment in three Japanese cases, rose and left the room; and, as he did not re-appear for some time afterwards, Mr. Grauert sent a note to him stating that if judgment could not be rendered, without further delay, he could not wait for it, as his business was being neglected through his absence. There was no reason for the delay: no witnesses had to be examined; merely a decision to be read. However, the effect of Mr. Grauert's note was the return of His Honour within a few minutes; and judgment was pronounced, the delivery occupying only a short time; but the morning of those who had to be present was wasted.

Good sense has at length prevailed over the evil counsels which first divided into two sections, and then kept severed for so long the members of the racing community. An amalgamation of the two Racing Clubs has been so long deferred as to have become impossible. The next best result has, however, been attained. At a meeting of pony-owners held on the 15th it was resolved to form a new society, to be named hereafter, on the broad basis of open membership. So far one of the main principles for which the Y. R. A. fought is vindicated. It remains to be hoped that the other, that of declaration, as embodied in the three additional by-laws of the Association, will be adopted by the new "Jockey Club," or whatever other name the embryo society may adopt.

We are given to understand that Mr. Machado, who has been British Postmaster in Yokohama for the last eight years, has been promoted, and will shortly leave the shores of Japan for China, the field of his future labours. The day of his departure, however, is not yet settled; but, whenever it does arrive, we are sure Mr. Machado will take with him the respect and good wishes of the foreign residents of Yokohama.

The German frigate *Elisabeth* left this port on the morning of the 16th for Honolulu, on her way to Germany. The *Elisabeth* has been a long time in Japanese waters; and, for several months past, almost continually in the port of Yokohama, except when called away for brief periods to render assistance to shipwrecked mariners, or to succour the sick. Ever have the kind-hearted officers of the frigate been ready, at the shortest notice, to get up steam when a report of a wreck, or of a vessel missing, or of a person sick at a remote spot, has been brought to them. And although their object was mainly to succour those of their countrymen who needed help, still they never failed, when out on these errands of mercy, to give what aid they could to distressed persons of other nationalities. The genial manners and gentlemanly conduct of the officers of the *Elisabeth* have won the admiration of all classes of persons, whose good fortune it has been to come in contact with them; and, we are sure their loss will be much felt in our small community.

SOME thieves broke into Mr. Bohm's residence, 114, Creek, last Saturday night and stole his iron safe. No doubt the rascals thought they had secured a fine prize. Their chagrin may, however, be conceived when, on forcing open their cumbersome booty, they found nothing but a few papers, which, though of considerable importance to their owner, are not of the slightest value to the thieves. It is evident that those gentlemen, who follow their profession in the dark when all honest people are supposed to be safe in the arms of Morpheus, are pretty numerous; and are also capable of planning and executing achievements of considerable magnitude, when they succeeded so well on Saturday night in relieving Mr. Bohm of such a weighty article as an iron safe, and in escaping the vigilance of the police.

ANOTHER attempt at robbery occurred on the Bluff early last Sunday morning. The thief probably may have been new at his craft, as he was clumsy enough to arouse the inmates of the bungalow; and then, to use an Americanism, he "scotched."

The Chinese Minister, Ho, whose advent in Yokohama has been so long expected, and in some instances anticipated, has at length arrived, accompanied by a Vice-Minister, Chang, and other officials. The man-of-war *Hoi Hon*, which brought His Excellency and suite, arrived in the harbour on the morning of the 16th between nine and ten o'clock. The German frigate *Elisabeth*, just leaving on her way to Honolulu, as the *Hoi Hon* came into port, saluted the Chinese Ambassador. After having anchored, the *Hoi Hon* hoisted the Japanese flag and fired a salute, which compliment was lazily acknowledged by the Kanagawa fort at noon.

The *Hoi Hon* fell in with some shipwrecked Japanese on her way from Kobe. On the 12th and 13th the weather was exceedingly boisterous, and a large junk, called the *Soyei Maru*, laden with 410 bags of rice, foundered. The crew, seven men in all, lashed themselves to a raft formed of spars, and were tossed about at the mercy of the waves for two days, when the *Hoi Hon* hove in sight, and, desiring these waifs of the ocean, took them on board. All the unfortunate men were thoroughly exhausted; and, notwithstanding the kind treatment they received on the Chinese man-of-war, one of their number succumbed to the hardships he had endured and died shortly after being taken on board. On the *Hoi Hon* arriving in port yesterday morning, the shipwrecked men were sent to the Kencho.

The landing of the Celestials was effected at three o'clock. There was no particular demonstration on the occasion, beyond the fact of an enormous crowd having assembled. Two carriages only were waiting to receive the party, and into one of these the two ministers got as soon as they landed; and were driven immediately to the Kencho. Two more of the important personages seated themselves in the second carriage, and were conspicuous for some time owing to the ponies having an objection to proceed. The occupants of the vehicle kept their seats like stoics, without moving a muscle, until the jibbing horses were coaxed to proceed. The rest of the embassy proceeded in jinrikishas, wending their way through the crowd as best they could. After remaining at the Kencho about a quarter of an hour, the Ministerial party proceeded to the Town Hall, where a tiffin had been provided for them. A good deal of powder was expended during the day, but on the occasion of the Ministers' landing, the only man-of-war which took any notice of the event, excepting the *Hoi Hon*, was a Russian flagship, which fired a salute as the party were proceeding in boats from the Chinese man-of-war to the landing-place.

On the 15th instant, His Excellency, the Minister of Marine, Admiral Kawamura; Admirals Nakamuta, and Akamatsu; Captains Hayashi and Matsumura; a number of other officers of distinction in H. I. M.'s Navy; and several Japanese ladies, wives of the above gentlemen, entertained the officers of the English Naval Mission, Imperial Naval College, Tokio, and their wives, as well as the officers attached to the Elementary Naval School and training ship *Tsukuba-kuwan*, at a banquet at Shiba Riku. Covers were laid for fifty. The dinner was preceded by a very clever display of magic, the magician showing great proficiency both in European and Japanese illusive art. The dining and reception rooms were most tastefully decorated, with flowers and evergreens, and the dinner table was a marvel of beauty, the centre-piece being a screw steamship-of-war of considerable dimensions, wonderfully accurate in detail, and composed almost

entirely of confectionery. The repast was of the most *recherché* kind, and during its progress the naval band played a selection of airs. Dancing commenced almost immediately after dinner; and nothing was left undone by the hosts to minister to the pleasure of their guests.

The Chinese Ministers landed at three o'clock on the 18th in real Chinese state, to the intense admiration of a large number of Japanese and Celestials. The two Ministers were carried in kagos, each borne on the shoulders of eight bearers, and both preceded by heralds bearing banners, and other paraphernalia which are generally to be observed in a Chinese Mandarin's procession. A company of marines escorted the Ambassadors. There was no music, though a great noise was made by beating gongs. Next to the Ministers came the Consuls on horseback; the remainder of the party riding in jinrikishas. The procession wended its way past No. 70, then turned into Homura road and proceeded through Chinese town to the Chinese Club. As they passed through the streets, the people manifested their joy by firing off crackers, which demonstration, however pleasing to the performers, very nearly resulted in a serious accident to one of the mounted gentry. The pony this individual bestrode was evidently unaccustomed to a salute of crackers, as he commenced to prance about in such a manner that it seemed very probable he would deposit his rider on the ground. Two strong bettos, however, succeeded in arresting the playfulness of the animal until the clatter had somewhat subsided.

CHINESE residents celebrated the arrival of the Minister and officials of their nation with, for Celestials, rather demonstrative rejoicing. In the Chinese quarter of the Swamp Concession on the evening of the 17th the national cracker was in great request; and there was a not altogether unsuccessful attempt at illumination of a kind calculated to make the surrounding "darkness visible."

THE *Echo du Japon* states that the destruction of the silk-worms' egg cards remaining unsold was commenced on Sunday last, when a certain quantity were thrown into the canal near the Hanazo-no-bashi—one of the bridges close to the Public Gardens.

THE other day a jinrikisha man picked up a lady's gold hunting watch on the western Bluff road, and took it to the Police Station. The watch turned out to be the property of a lady residing on the Bluff, who, on having it restored, rewarded the honest fellow with twenty yen.

THE question of compelling foreigners to take off their overcoats when in the presence of a Japanese Judge, has been referred to Tokio for solution.

A SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.

REFERRING once more to a subject which we have recently mooted namely, the extreme desirability which exists for a responsible registry and enquiry office for servants, we are glad to see that our suggestion has been acted upon, and that such an institution has been established. If persevered in it will be successful. We

allude to the "SHOKU TEN SHA, or Mechanics' Association and Servants' Registry Office," whose head-quarters are established at No. 75A Bluff, and whose interpreter and foreign manager, we learn from a circular now before us, is Mr. J. GOBLE.

A registry office for servants for foreigners is, after all, only an extension of a system already prevailing among natives. The great perfection, in many respects, attained by the several departments of the Japanese police force has been often noticed. In very few countries of the world are individual actions open to so thorough a surveillance as they are in Japan, where also most rigorous regulations affecting all changes of residence are in force. Every native, no matter whether servant or employer, is required, when travelling, to carry with him a letter of registry from the place of his birth, which is recorded in each town where he may take up his abode, and where, within a limited period after his arrival, he is compelled, under certain police penalties, to report himself at the Kencho.

Now, there can be no question that the greater part of the dishonesty of servants in foreign employ arises from a two-fold source:—first, that the police are prohibited from making too inquisitive perquisitions in and about foreign houses, and, so, are unable to satisfy themselves of the correctness of each servant's note of registry; and, secondly, that foreigners have, in the majority of cases, no knowledge whatever of the antecedents of their domestics, and are almost uniformly ignorant whether or no these are registered in any place at all. Thus, many absconders from other employments, many whose evil-doings in their native place have made that neighbourhood too warm for them, find, in the foreign houses of the Settlement and the Bluff, real "cities of refuge," where, if they keep tolerably close, they are safe from investigation. Next, when a convenient opportunity offers, they steal in bulk, after having during their residence abstracted in detail, and then abscond, having little fear of an arrest, as they leave little or no clue to their detection behind them. The police are complained to; but they are put upon a cold scent. They have no idea of where the missing servant came from: he is not registered in the books of the Kencho: his masters can give at best a imperfect description of him; and so he escapes scot free, and, while the police are looking for him, is, as likely as not, resuming his course of depredations only a few doors away from the house whence he last levanted.

It seems that the registry office to which we have above alluded may do much to mitigate this evil. Its managers propose to serve as intermediaries between employers and domestics, protecting, as far as possible, the interests and property of the former, and obtaining good employment and certain wages for faithful service. They do not aim at the impossible: they do not give an absolute guarantee for the honesty of those whom they recommend; but they will take such precautions as will be an inducement to faithfulness and integrity on the part of servants, and will, in the case of abuse of confidence, almost certainly lead to the apprehension of the offender and the recovery of abstracted articles. Foreign employers cannot well ask for much more than this; and the evident advantages promised them by the SHOKU TEN SHA should, one would think, prove sufficient inducement to them to give that institution the patronage and support which alone can render it useful and operative.

NIPPON NOTES.

ACCORDING to a notification lately issued by the War Department, the houses of the Governors of provincial garrison towns will hereafter be guarded by soldiers.

ON the 1st instant, a great banquet was given by Prince Fushimi-no-Miya at Nakamura-ro, Riogoku, Tokio. About one hundred and fifty army and naval officers, and many civil officials, were guests. The feast commenced at one p.m. and the convives returned to their respective homes at about ten o'clock.

A SILVER mine has been discovered in the village of Shimomura, Uwajima, Iyo (Shikoku). It is pronounced rich; and a petition for leave to work it has been addressed to the Government.

THE *Choya Shinbun* retails the following story:—When Enatsu Kanjo, a Kagoshima shizoku, who was arrested in the Uyeno Gardens during last summer on suspicion, and is now in the prison of the Tokio Saibansho, passed along the mountainous road of Sasayama in the North during last year, he found a small but curious stone by the road-side. He gave it into the keeping of a native, who lives close by. The stone became larger and heavier from month to month, and is now about three feet square. It resembles granite, and four or five men cannot move it at all. A certain Nakajima, living in Nichome, Sakumacho, Tokio, who has been deputed to take charge of the strange stone by the prisoner, will shortly leave to examine it. It is said to be luminous in the dark.

ON the 4th instant, Kameyama, of the *Hochi Shinbun*, was condemned to one month's imprisonment by the Tokio Saibansho, for having transgressed the 15th article of the newspaper regulations. Iwasawa, of the late *Toyo-kiji Shinpo* in Osaka, which paper has been suppressed on the ground that it was subversive of the peace of the country, has been sentenced by the Osaka-Saibansho to be imprisoned for thirty days and to be fined twenty yen.

AN Exhibition will be opened for the term of fifty days in the public gardens of Matsuyama, Iyo, Ehime Ken, from the 20th March to 8th May, 1878.

THE number of visitors to the Uyeno National Exhibition during the week ending the 30th November was 58,755.

THE *Choya Shinbun* says that the arsenals belonging to the War Department at Wakayama and Kagoshima are to be closed. The ammunition to be supplied to the garrisons will be sent from the arsenal of Kamono, Osaka, where five million snider rifle balls are to be manufactured.

It is rumored, says the *Osaka Nippo*, that Machida Keijiro, a distinguished rebel partizan, shot himself at the mouth of the river Yamagawa, Kagoshima, on the 25th of last month.

A LETTER from Kagoshima states that, contrary to what had been expected, the town of Kagoshima has been in great part rebuilt; and many fine large buildings, such as were not seen before the fire, are observed in the streets. When the remains of the late Governor Oyama were brought from Nagasaki, a number of shizoku and heimin received it in a respectful manner. It is said that, when the treacherous Governor was first ordered by the Mikado's Envoy to come up to Tokio, he made a will to the effect that, if he were condemned to death, his body should be buried within the grounds of his house in Kagoshima. This was done by his family and friends, who built a small

temple to his memory. The places of temporary sepulture of Saigo, Kirino, and others on Shiroyama are marked by large tomb-stones, where flowers and incense-sticks are daily offered. Good order is now completely restored throughout the entire Ken.

A LETTER from Corea, received during the last ten days of November, says that much excitement prevails throughout the country. The cause is not stated.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that a telegram from Nagasaki states that the Chinese Envoy and his suite arrived there on board the steamer *Kaian*, which has before visited Japan, and that the vessel left for Kobe on the 3rd instant.

THE number of visitors to the late National Exhibition at Uyeno during the 100 days ended the 30th ultimo was as follows:—

Sundays ....(15 cents day)....	31,604
Saturdays ....(8 cents day)....	159,975
Other days....(7 cents days)....	262,589

Total.....454,168

EIGHTY-FOUR cases, containing various articles, of the aggregate value of 4,948 yen, to be shown in the Paris Exhibition of 1878, have been sent to Europe per the M. M. steamer *Volga*.

ON the 3rd instant nine kuwazoku of high rank were invited to the Imperial Palace, where they were entertained at a banquet. On their leaving, the Mikado made a present of one pair of flower stands, and two rolls of silk to each of them.

THE new offices of the Home and Finance Departments are now completely built: and H. M. the Mikado is expected to visit them in a few days.

TAKINO of the Yokoska Arsenal has been appointed captain of the man-of-war *Fujiyama* in this port.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that about 100 state prisoners who have been arrested in the Kochi-ken, for having incited disturbances, will be sent to Tokio.

ACCORDING to the weekly statistics compiled by the Board of Health up to the 24th November, new cases of cholera in the various districts of the empire were 215; and the old ones 1,627. Out of new and old cases, 359 were cured and 142 proved fatal. The remainder were still under treatment. The entire number of cases from the commencement of the epidemic up to the above date was 12,353. Of these 6,817 were fatal, giving an average mortality of 55.18 per cent.

SOYESHIMA-TANETOSHI, ex-Minister for foreign affairs, who lately returned from China, left again for the same country in the *Saikio Maru*.

THE Japanese man-of-war *Riujo-kuwan*, which stranded off the coast of Kagoshima during the recent expedition, has been completely repaired and is expected to arrive in Nagasaki shortly.

THE 6th instant being the anniversary of the death of Go-Momozo-no Tenno, says the *Hochi Shinbun*, no sentence was passed upon criminals by the Tokio Saibansho.

Iro, *Sangi*, President of the Decoration Bureau, and Generals Yamagata, Kuroda, and Saigo attended at the Daijo-kuwan recently for the purpose of bestowing decorations on army officers.

ON the 10th instant four governors, namely those of Yamaguchi, Owake, Fukuoka, and Kochi-ken who are now in Tokio, visited the Imperial Palace.

THE *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says that the railway bridge Tsukimi at Hacchome, Takashimacho, is to be replaced by an iron bridge. The work of construction has been commenced. It is contemplated to construct one more railway line between Yokohama and Shinbashi, on which trains will run without any intermediate stoppages.

ADMIRAL Ito, on board the *Kasuga Kuwan*, has repaired to the Naval Station at Uraga.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* says that a private company, named the Ki-ito Kaisha (Silk Society) is to be established in Yokohama; and that all the members of Ki-ito Aratame Haisha and other dealers, held a meeting in the Town Hall on the 6th instant.

CHOLERA cases in Tokio between the 20th September and the 3rd instant numbered 807. Of these 240 were cured: 554 proved fatal; and the remainder were still under treatment.

SMALL-POX has of late prevailed in the South-West provinces; and a case of the same disease is now reported to have declared itself in Ginza, Tokio.

A LARGE meeting was held on the 11th inst. at the Tokio Zanshi-kai-sha, where the authorities of the Industrial Departments of the various ken, and the members of the Yokohama Kaigi-kioku, met in order to discuss the subject of the production of cartons for next year.

THE opening of the Fifteenth National Bank (Nobles' Bank) took place on the 8th instant. The gates and entrances were decorated with flags and flowers in European style, and thousands of red lanterns were hung along the lower and upper stories. At 7 a.m. the managers and agents came in carriages, and at noon a number of directors and share-holders, including Sanjo, Iwakura and many other nobles and high officials assembled. At one o'clock p.m. various addresses were delivered by the directors and others. At the close of the addresses a banquet was given, during which a band played. On the following day the managers and agents of all the other banks in Tokio and members of the native press were invited to a feast.

On the evening of the 11th inst. the second meeting of the newly formed Debating Society was held upstairs in the Town Hall.

SHEEP to the number of 194, imported from Shanghai in the *Nagoya-maru*, have been sent to the pasture ground of Noborito, in Shimosa, belonging to the Industrial Section of the Home Department.

It is expected that H. M. the Mikado will visit the silk factories of Nii-machi and Tomioka in Joshiu before the end of the year.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that a gunboat of 1,490 tons and 1,250 horse power is to be built at the Yokoska dock. The armament will consist of one 120 pound gun, and six of 65 pounds each. The new vessel is intended to run twenty knots an hour. Admiral Akamatsu will superintend the building; and Mr. Watanabe of the Shidzuoka-ken will make the boilers and engines.

On the 8th instant decorations of the third class were bestowed upon fourteen Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, who were engaged in the suppression of the Civil War.

THE term of engagement between the Government and Captain Jourdan of the French Military Mission having expired, that officer has left for Europe. On the 6th instant, a farewell banquet was given him at the Nakamura-ro (tea-house) Riogoku, Tokio. He was honoured with a farewell interview with the Mikado.

THE *Mai-nichi Shinbun* says that the Chinese envoy and his suite arrived in Kobe on the 7th instant, and visited Kioto.

THE annual Exhibition in Kioto will be held next year at the Omiya palace for one hundred days dating from the 15th March.

SIR Harry S. Parkes recently paid a visit to the Gakushu-in (Noble's School) at the Kanda bridge. After resting for a short time he visited all the class-rooms for students of both sexes, accompanied by the director and others. Their Excellencies Sanjo, Iwakura, Okubo, Okuma, Kawaji, Tanaka, Kanda, Shirai, and many other high officials, arrived soon afterwards; and they and the illustrious foreign visitor dined at the school.

CHOLERA has not yet quite disappeared in Tokio; and two cases, one at Shinagawa and the other at Shira-kawa-daimachi, were reported on the 9th instant.

DURING last November the following sentences were passed by the Tokio Saibansho: 127 fines: 20 of hard labour for life: 89 of hard labour for terms between ten years and one year: 196 of hard labour for terms between 100 and 10 days: 10 of imprisonment and 3 of public exposure.

A TEMPLE of Honganji in Osaka, which was burned in a battle between the Mikado's and Tokugawa parties, is to be rebuilt on the old site, at an estimated cost of more than 300,000 yen. The work will probably be commenced in January next.

It is rumoured, says the *Mai-nichi Shinbun*, that Okuma, Minister of the Finance Department, will visit Russia next year officially.

H. M. the Mikado has received the *Daijin* and ministers, and consulted with them.

ALL the articles lately on view at the National Exhibition, which had not been sold at the time of closing, have been exhibited at No. 1, Nichome, Nagatamachi, Tokio: admission free.

THERE provincial governors, viz., Fuji-i of Hiroshima, Tomioka of Kumamoto, and Ishida of Aki at had an audience with the Mikado on the 13th instant.

MEASLES prevail in the district of Naga in the Koshi ken,

Ito, of the *Kana-yomi Shinbun*, recently appeared before the Tokio Saibansho for examination, charged with libelling a certain Sakurai.

APPLICATIONS to the Finance Department for the establishment of new banks are sixty in number.

In consequence of the great expense incurred by the Government in the suppression of the Satsuma insurrection, the commencement of the construction of the proposed new Imperial palace has been postponed until next year.

On the 12th instant, being the anniversary of the death of Kokaku-Tenno, no sentences were passed upon criminals in the Tokio-Saibansho.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says that the Kagoshima Kencho will shortly be removed to Sakurajima.

SIX STATE prisoners from the Shiroshima ken arrived in Tokio on the 11th instant; and are in custody at the third Police Station. Arima of Kagoshima, who was imprisoned on suspicion, was released on the 6th instant.

THE Chinese cook to the British Legation, whose frenzy proved so fatal to others on the 24th ultimo, has been brought before the Saibansho for trial.

On the 14th instant about seventy prisoners arrived in Tokio from Kagoshima.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that two Japanese retail dealers, having been convicted of forging the labels of Messrs Bass & Co., for the purpose of selling Yokohama beer as the produce of the great English brewery, have been each sentenced, by the Tokio Saibansho, to thirty days' hard labour.

In the recent insurrection the insurgents from the two provinces of Satsuma and Osumi numbered 23,391. Of those, 2,773 were killed, 2,673 are unaccounted for, and 2,531 were wounded more or less severely.

YEBIHARA, proprietor of the late *Hioron Shinbun* suppressed some time since, who has been long in confinement, was recently brought before the special Court of the Genro-in.

GOVERNMENT Bonds for pensions to the *kuwa-shizoku* and *heimin* amount to 181,096,685 yen. Of these 32,695,610 yen bear interest at five per cent.: 26,329,479 yen at six per cent.: and 122,071,596 yen at seven per cent. Of the total, 3,268,487.85 yen are due to *kuwazoku* and the balance to *shizoku* and *heimin*.

H. E. OKUBO, Home Minister, was promoted to the rank of Shosan-i on the 14th instant.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* says:—Lieut.-Colonel Yamazawa, who was sent to Paris by the War Department to study the art of war in Europe, accompanies the Russians in their campaign against the Turks. He has endured many dangers and privations, often risking his life, and has made memoranda of his views and experiences. The Russian Ministry have bestowed a decoration on this brave Lieut.-Colonel.

CAPTAIN JOURDAN, of the French Military Mission, appeared before the Daijo-Kuwan on the 15th instant, for the purpose of receiving the decoration of the fourth class of the order of merit.

ABOUT one hundred and eighty Japanese of Osaka had received, up to the 11th instant, licenses to open places of business in Corea.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that, on Sunday, the 16th, being the day appointed for the rifle match arranged by Imperial army, navy and police officers, the members of the *Kido-shutakikai* (Rifle Club) assembled in the grounds of the Military College of Toyama, where the competition took place. Some foreigners in the service of the Japanese Government, and many others who are fond of shooting, arrived at seven o'clock. At eight a cannon was fired as a signal that the shooting was to commence, and a Band played while the firing was going on. A temporary building, covering an area of about nine tsubo to shelter the contestants, had been erected and was gaily decorated with the national flags and those of Treaty Powers. The prizes were conspicuously displayed in the centre of the building. At noon another gun was fired; and the match was suspended for an hour, commencing again at 1 p.m., and finally terminating at 4 p.m. Colonel Murata, the celebrated marksman won the first prize: Adjutant Taso (Murata's brother) the second; Lieut-General Soga the third.

SOME difficulty having arisen between the proprietor and manager of the *Osaka Nippo*, the publication of that paper was said to have ceased on the 4th instant. This has been since denied.

On the 17th inst. the Gen-ro-in held a special session.

ADMIRALS NAKAMUTA, Ito, and Akamatsu were appointed, on the 15th instant, a Board to consider the subject of bestowal of decorations upon naval officers.

NAEAI, of the *Yomiuri Shinbun*, on the 18th instant was fined five yen for having transgressed the law against slander.

"THE nightingale sings in the new year" is the subject of the poem to be read at the first poetical *r  union* (*Uta*) of the Imperial Household next year.

On the 15th instant, the following civil officials, who were engaged in the late South-Western War, were rewarded at the Daijo-kuwan with the decorations of that class of the order of merit appended to their names.

Kono, Judge, and Yanagiwara, *Gikuwan*, second class; Kishine, Judge, and Hayashi, Vice-Minister of Home Department, third class; Iwamura, Governor of Kagoshima, Sekiguchi, Governor of Yamaguchi, Watanabe, Governor of Fukuoka, Tomioka, Governor of Kumamoto, Kagawa, Governor of Owake, Fuhakoshi and Ishi-i, Secretaries, fourth class; Yasuda and Orita, Secretaries, fifth class.

MR. NOMURA, Governor of Kanagawa, visited the Chinese Ambassador on board the *Hoi Hon* at 11 o'clock a.m. on the 18th inst.

The number of male convicts, confined at Tsukudajima during the year ended 30th June last, was 35,318: that of female convicts, 2,279. Of these, 11,868 men and 1,700 women were discharged.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF A SOUTH-WESTERN ISLAND OF JAPAN.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)


The following letter is from Mr. Hiro, a Kagoshima Kencho official, stationed in the island Okinajima:—

"On the 28th August, I left the port of Nawa, Loo Choo, and arrived at the branch Kagoshima Kencho, in the island Okinaga, at about 6 o'clock on the following day. This island in ancient times belonged to Loo Choo; but in the 15th year of Keicho (1069), Shimadzu Yoshihisa, Lord of Kagoshima, acting under instructions from the Tokugawa Government, led an armed force against the Loo Chooans, defeated them and took their sovereign prisoner. In the treaty of peace which followed, the islands of Okinaga, Yoron and Tokushima, were ceded to the conqueror. In the 2nd year of Genwa (1615), a local Government was established on the island of Tokushima; and in the 4th year of Genroku (1690) a similar institution was established at Okinaga by Shimadzu. Okinaga lies between 27 and 27½ deg. N. Lat., and 8.40 and 8.48 deg. W. Long., at a distance of 390 *ri* to the South-West of Kagoshima. It is like a banjo in shape; and extends lengthways from West to East. The circumference is 14½ *ri*; and the widest part, North to South, 1½ *ri*. The number of houses is 2,846, and the population 15,638. Numerous rocks surround the island; and even at high tide the water is only four feet in depth. Therefore there is no good port for steamers or large junks; and but few junks of about 400 *koku* can be at one time in the harbours of Wahaku and Inobe. The island of Yoron lies 13 *ri* to the South: Akinaga and Toku-no-shima 18 *ri* to the North: Torishima 18 *ri* to the North-West; and the islands of Loo Choo at 20 *ri* to the South. There are no high mountains, large rivers or dense forests in the island; and the soil is of a sandy, rocky nature. In the thirty-eight villages on the island, good, fresh water can only be obtained from a few wells in some, while in others there are no wells at

all. The climate is very hot, as the island is nearer to the equator by about eight degrees than Tokio, and the thermometer registers between 81 and 82 degrees at the end of August. The islanders are honest; and both men and women formerly ornamented their hair with gold and silver pins, but of late years they have discontinued this custom. Recently the people have become more civilized, owing to the adoption of many of our own customs and manners. Among these innovations are schools, well filled with students.

The principal production of the island is sugar; and about 1,600,000 pounds are yearly exported. No rice nor other grain is to be seen. During strong winds, which visit the island once or twice a year, the waters of the sea are blown over the island, and destroy all the rice and vegetables in one night. The islanders live mostly on potatoes. Fruits, sago, and rice are considered great luxuries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

 We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

SHOT TO DEATH.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—For some considerable time I have been under the impression that capital punishment was abolished in Japan for robbery; but I am, I find, very much mistaken.

On Wednesday last, the 28th November, a sailor or marine was shot on the Rifle Range, on the opposite shore of the river from Ts'kidji, at about 11 a.m., for a series of thefts which he had committed.

The whole affair seems to have been on a par with the vaunted civilization of this country. The unfortunate wretch who was to be executed (for, as I understand, the wording of his sentence was "to be shot to death") was tied to a post; and at ten ken distance, or 20 yards, the firing party was stationed. Only one man was allowed to fire at a time, in place of at least ten who would doubtless have finished him at once. The first shot fired struck the victim in the mouth, and threw him into terrible agonies; but, happily, the next shot lodged in his eye, and so ended his sufferings, the surgeon reporting a further expenditure of cartridges unnecessary waste.

I am surprised that the above should not have been inserted in the personal intelligence of the *Tokio Times*; why, any one may easily imagine.

What with the above execution, and another unfortunate having been sentenced to imprisonment for life for stealing 700 yen, as chronicled in your issue of yesterday, I can only say, with regard to the expunging of the extra-territoriality clause from the treaties, "don't the Japanese wish they may get it?"

Yours faithfully,

T.G.

Tokio, December 2nd, 1877.

"F. L." AND THE *HERALD*.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—In consequence of a criticism on a communication I had addressed to the *World*, which appeared in the *Herald* of the 10th instant, I on the following day wrote the subjoined letter to the Editor of the latter journal:—

To the Editor of the *Japan Herald*.

SIR,—As you have thought proper, in your impression of yesterday evening, to attribute to me an unworthy motive in addressing the *World* on the subject of Japanese loans, you will perhaps allow me to say that I purposely acquainted the editor of that journal with the fact of my being in the Japanese service, adding, however, that I was not in the confidence of the government, and had not been consulted with regard to the subject of my letter,—expressly that he might judge of the worth of the opinion I offered. That opinion I still hold, and it is possible that I may endeavour to substantiate it in a second communication, to the journal to which my first was addressed.

Yours faithfully,

F. L.

Yokohama, Dec. 11, 1877.

That letter duly appeared, but with the following Editorial note appended to it:—

[We fail to see that in our paragraph of last night any unworthy motive was attributed to "F. L.," but, on the contrary, we stated that he seemed to have a desire that the *World* should be well informed, but at the same time we stated "it would have been more explicit to let the English public know that he was an official in the employ of the government," and we added that, "had he not been so, possibly he would not have thought it worth his while taking any trouble about the matter." This opinion we of course adhere to; we had no means of knowing what had passed in any private communication to the editor of the *World*, all that we had to do with was what was laid before the public. We see nothing unworthy in an employ   supporting the interests of his employers in any case such as this, when he can fairly and honourably do so.]

Conceiving myself entitled to correct this seemingly wilful misrepresentation of my motive, I yesterday sent to the *Herald* the enclosed letter; and the Editor having refused to publish it, on the ground that "the subject is scarcely of sufficient public interest to necessitate its insertion," I shall be obliged if you will find space for it in your columns.

Yours truly,

F. L.

Yokohama, 13th Dec., 1877.

(INCLOSURE.)

To the Editor of the *Japan Herald*.

SIR,—Replying to my letter of yesterday evening, you reiterate your opinion, my disclaimer notwithstanding, that my communication to the *World* was written "in the interests of my employers" to "defend Japanese credit" (which by the by had not been attacked), and that it would not have been written unless I had been in the service of the Japanese Government, though its avowed object was to inform the English public of the spirit and temper of the Japanese people and their Government. And you can see nothing unworthy in my professing one object while writing with another, pretending to give an unbiassed opinion to the English public, the lenders, while I am really actuated by a desire to promote the interests of the Japanese Government, the borrowers. If I have rightly apprehended your meaning, it only remains for me to regret that I should have troubled myself to write to you on the subject at all.

Yours faithfully,

F. L.

Yokohama, 12th Dec., 1877.

THE *SHINAGAWA MARU* AND A DISMASTED VESSEL.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—In your issue of November the 23rd I to-day observed a letter from some party or parties (evidently residents of Hakodate) in which they express their indignation against the Captain of the M. B. M. S. S. *Shinagawamaru*, for not attempting to render assistance to a dismasted vessel passed by him on a voyage from Yokohama to Hakodate (supposed by them to be the *Christina*). The

following report will perhaps explain to those interested why I could not assist the dismasted vessel.

"At 3 p.m., November 14th, a strong breeze: took in fore and aft sails and hauled for the land. At 4 p.m. Hon-nami Point bore West by North at a distance of 4 miles. At 6 p.m. strong North-West gale and heavy sea running, steamer making little headway. 7 p.m. severe gale and heavy sea. Steamer fell off in the trough of the sea with her head to the North and Eastward, and would not answer her helm. Set immediately stormsails in order to bring her to; but blew the canvas out of the roping as soon as set, steamer rolling heavily, rails under, and shipping large quantities of water. At 10 p.m. a heavy sea struck the port quarter, taking away native water-closets, quarter boat, etc. Through the remainder of the night and the following forenoon wind and sea the same. At 1 p.m. gale moderating a little, and was able to bring her head to the sea, having then been going with her helm hard a starboard for 18 hours. At 3 p.m. the same day the gale increased from the Westward, the steamer again fell off in the trough of the sea and drifted in that condition. Passed a vessel with apparently nothing but two lower masts standing. She was in sight altogether 8 or 9 minutes. At midnight sea and wind moderating a little, but still strong westerly gale and high sea running. Towards morning wind and sea moderating fast, and the *Shinagawa-maru* steering course for the Tsugar Strait."

I furthermore beg to state that I never reported to any German Consul to have seen a dismasted vessel, neither did I suppose, nor did I have any reason to suppose, the same to be the *Christine*. And in regard to the great indignation felt in Hakodate against the Captain of the S. S. *Shinagawa-maru*, or any other person that, without knowing the circumstances, may feel the same, I wish to say to all those, that what they either feel or think, is entirely immaterial to me.

P. FRAHM,

Commanding

M. B. M. S. S. Co., S. S. *Shinagawa Maru*.
Hakodate, Dec. 10th, 1877.

THE RAKU ZEN KAI.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—Having read with great interest your comments upon the prospectus of the above named Society, as well as the very eloquent appeal of that article itself, I am led to write a line asking the Society through your columns to give to the public some more full and clear statement of its foundations, its history hitherto, and its present objects and purposes, as well as its plans and prospects for the future.

If I mistake not, the Society has been in existence for some three or four years, and no doubt the foreign community would like to know what amount of funds has been raised in that time from native or foreign contributors, as well as what other work has been accomplished during that time; and also what amount of funds will yet be needed to enable the Society to begin to build, and how much to complete the erection of the projected Asylum; and how much to furnish and provide it with officers and all necessary appliances; and also what proportion of the necessary fund will be contributed by the Japanese Government? A full and a public reply to each of the above questions, as well as any other information upon this very interesting subject, would doubtless prove to be the very best appeal which the promoters of this great

work could make to the pockets of foreign residents in Japan.

Hoping that you will give this due publicity in your columns, and that it will serve to bring out a full and satisfactory response, I subscribe myself,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A FRIEND OF THE BLIND.

Bluff, December 14th, 1877.

OSAKA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

December 4th, 1877.

Now that the cold weather comes on robberies are by no means scarce. I hear of several in which the thieves were armed and killed some of their victims.

The house of one of the teachers of the Eigo Gakko was entered some short time ago, and property, consisting of electro-plated ware, boots, &c., carried off. In this case, however, the servants must have been in league with the thieves, as two dogs, that were in the next room to that from which the articles were stolen, did not make the slightest noise.

The master of a cook-shop here, had a dispute with his spouse, in the course of which the former seized some article and threw it at the latter, striking her in the face, from the effects of which she died. The husband I hear has received ten years in which to think over the matter.

There has been exhibited in one of the native hotels a lobster of rather large size. Its dimensions are as follows, length of body two feet: from the extreme end of antennæ to tip of tail four feet and a half.

Our Municipal Council has come to the conclusion that the services of the European constable can be dispensed with, and consequently the latter has received notice to that effect. Whether or not this is a step in the right direction, remains to be seen. It is not long since that officer was fetched out of bed to arrest a drunken soldier, who, flourishing his sword, kept five native policemen at bay, but who was soon taken by the big "bobby" by the scuff of the neck, and marched off to prison. I heard in Kobe the other day that very likely the duties of constable and secretary will be performed by one individual; but of course I can not vouch for the truth. This, however, some of the property owners assert, namely that they will protest through their respective consuls against paying police rates any longer. They rather prefer employing a *mamban* to guard their premises.

Early on Sunday morning last, a fire broke out on board a junk, anchored in the Kidzngawa, laden with about 800 *koku* of oil, of which nearly all was destroyed.

The weather during the last two or three days has been very mild.

HIOGO.

We see that the *Osaka Nippo* is alarmed at the number of Japanese Banks that are being established and the consequent flooding, which it foresees, of the country with paper currency. But is everything that is started in the shape of a Bank presumed to have the right to issue paper money? This is only one part of Banking business, and a part that is very severely held in check in some of the most advanced nations. If the shizoku choose to start Banks all over the country with their capitalised pensions, the Government, (which is itself a great issuer

of paper currency) should certainly see that restrictions are placed upon the tendencies of these speculations towards what we may call the least legitimate of all Banking operations. Indeed the principal matter for surprise is that the Government should have considered it advisable to allow all these Banks to enter into competition with it in the paper money market.—*Hio-go News*.

According to the *Nippo* some Russian officers have been treated with marked politeness by the Osaka Fucho. Russia was the latest of the so-called "civilised" powers to enter into such diplomatic relations with Japan as to station a Minister of Tokio, but he, of all the foreign Ministers, was the first decorated by the Emperor of Japan. Are officers of any other nationality ever treated with the studied politeness extended to Russian officers? The Japanese seem to live in constant terror,—founded or unfounded, we do not at present pretend to say—of the encroaching propensities of their powerful neighbor: is that the secret of decorations and dinners? If so, we are glad of it in one respect, as we may by inference see in it an unconscious testimony to the fact that however acrimonious the arguments may become between Japan and other first class powers, she has no fear that any of them will descend to the use of their physical strength to add weight to their arguments on any question of the adjustment of international relations.—*Idem*.

An occasional correspondent at Kioto sends us the following: The balloon experiment which I notified you about came off on the 6th instant, nearly as per programme, but unfortunately the books which had so large a share in furnishing this rare spectacle to the people of Kioto, although quite correct in everything else, neglected to give sufficient data on which to base an estimate of the probable time required for inflation, and so the principal feature of the spectacle, instead of coming off at 9 a.m. as advertised, was unavoidably delayed until 2 p.m. but with the usual good nature exhibited by the Japanese people on such occasions, the immense concourse of people, probably the largest ever witnessed in Kioto, waited patiently. In the interim, while the larger balloon was being inflated, four or five smaller ones, decked with gay flags, were started and ascended well, sailing away in the direction of Tamba and Wakasa. Finally, at 2 p.m. the patience of the multitude was rewarded by the larger one getting under way, but it was found on trial that the gas was scarcely sufficient to render the balloon buoyant enough to take up any of the genus *homo*, and so a life sized wooden image was substituted, and the balloon, decked with the national and Fu flags, was allowed to ascend to the height of about 600 or 700 feet. "See how the poor boy holds up his head," remarked an old lady near me. "For fear he will get dizzy-headed by looking down, poor thing!" remarked her companion, *sotto voce*. They were evidently laboring under the impression that the "poor boy" had actually gone up in the balloon, and so were many others, but some there were who were in the secret, and confessed to considerable disappointment, supposing, as I heard one remark, that the balloon with its human freight would be allowed to take its liberty and not be tied down to the earth like a "big kite." As a first attempt it may fairly be considered a success. Fifty thousand tickets were sold, and as the expense turned out to be considerably less than was anticipated, the Chingakko will be nothing out by the experiment.—*Idem*.

HAKODATE.

November 19th, 1877.

THE M. B. M. S. S. *Shinagawa Maru* and the German three masted schooner *Friedrich* arrived on the 17th, both from Yokohama. The *Takachiho Maru* which takes this, is circulated to leave at 4 p.m. to-day (19th). The *Shinagawa Maru* reports having passed a dismasted vessel in Lat. 41°15', Long. 142° 40' on the evening of Thursday, 15th, and apparently in want of assistance. The Government refused to send out in search of the disabled vessel. Great indignation is felt here against the Captain of the *Shinagawa Maru*, for not attempting to render assistance to the dismasted ship.

Range of temperature 27° @ 57°. Weather very unsettled and boisterous. Considerable snow has fallen during the last week. The first fire of the season occurred on the night of 14th: it lasted about two hours, destroying about 140 houses. Cholera cases are decreasing.

December 3rd, 1877.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR:—M. B. M. S. S. *Suminoye*, loading for Yokohama. M. B. M. S. S. *Genrio*, Kait. S. S. *Hakodate*, Brit. S. S. *Dragon*, loading for Shanghai. Am. ship *Messenger*, loading for Yokohama. Ger. 3-masted schooner *Friedrich*, loading for Shanghai. Ger. barque *Christine*, loading for Shanghai. Jap. brigantine *Toyo*, and 12 Japanese schooners. Kait. S. S. *Komei* running between Awamori and Hakodate.

Nothing further has been heard of the dismasted vessel passed by the *Shinagawa Maru* on the night of 10th ulto. The *Shalio Maru* fell in with a dismasted Japanese schooner on her way up from Yokohama last voyage, and towed her into Miako. The *Elisabeth* also picked up a dismasted schooner in the strait and brought her in here. The Russian gunboat *Aleut*, was lost on the west coast of Yesso near Esasi on 23rd last month. She was bound to Vladivostock from Nicolaviski, but running short of coal was trying to make this port for a fresh supply. On account of head winds she anchored near Esasi, and, whilst lying there, the wind suddenly shifted and blew heavily, causing her to part her cables, when, to save life she was beached. The Government despatched the *Hakodate* to bring the wrecked people on here and made all preparations for housing them; but we hear it is the intention of the crew to remain near the wreck till the arrival of one of their own men-of-war to take them away.

Range of temperature since 20th November, 31° to 53°. Weather unsettled. The second fire of the season broke out, on the morning of 29th ultimo, at Funabacho, and destroyed some thirty houses and godowns.

December 15th, 1877.

THE Russian gun-boat *Abrek* left for Vladivostock on the 3rd instant: the British barque *Hilda*, and the German barkantine *Julianne* for Shanghai on the 12th, and the American steamer *Courier* for Kobe on the 14th. The British steamer *Dragon* left for Shanghai via Nagasaki on the 7th, and the *Friedrich*, German barkantine, for Shanghai direct on the 8th, the *Christine* following on the 13th.

Range of temperature since 3rd, 27° to 49°. Weather unsettled and variable: occasional snow and rain.

H. I. R. M. S. *Abrek* took away from the wreck of H. I. R. M. S. *Aleut* at Setanai, west coast of Yezo, part of the crew, leaving two officers and eleven men in charge for winter, and, owing to bad weather, also a detachment belonging to *Abrek*. She has gone to try and communicate again with the party ashore.

THE LOSS OF THE "QUEENSBERRY."

An inquiry into the loss of the British barque *Queensberry*, Captain Hennings, was held at the Harbour Master's Hongkong. The Court was composed of Mr. C. May, Police Magistrate (president); Captain Thomsett, R.N., Harbour Master; Captain McMurdo, Government Marine Surveyor; Mr. T. Jackson, Unofficial Justice of the Peace; and Captain Clyma, of the British ship *Oneida*.

FINDING.—"We find that the British bark *Queensberry*, official number 16,928, Thomas Hennings, number of whose certificate is 89,877, was totally lost on a reef lying off the S.W. coast of the Island of Palawan, in the China Sea, on the 13th October last, while on a voyage from New York to Yokohama with a cargo of petroleum oil.

"We find that the chronometers, by which the ship was being navigated, were of a most untrustworthy character, and their incorrectness contributed to the loss of the ship.

"We find that the master, in endeavouring to avoid the shoals on the western side of the Palawan Passage, kept too close to the shoals on the eastern side.

"We find that the master, not being certain of his distance off shore, neglected the precaution of trying to obtain soundings.

"Considering the great sufferings which the master underwent from the time the *Queensberry* was lost to the time when he was able to obtain assistance at the island of Balabac, a period of six days, the Court do not feel disposed to direct the suspension of his certificate. In lieu thereof the Court hereby severely reprimand Thomas Hennings and caution him to be more careful in the use of the lead.

"The Court take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Government to the kindly and generous manner in which the officers of the Spanish Government at the Island of Balabac received and treated the shipwrecked crew of the *Queensberry*. They also call attention to the kindly behaviour of the natives of the Island of Palawan, who readily supplied the crew with such provisions as it was in their power to give them.

"Given under our hands at Hongkong this 29th day of November, 1877.

"C. MAY, First Police Magistrate.

"H. G. THOMSETT, R.N., Harbour-Master.

"T. JACKSON, Unofficial Justice of the Peace.

"R. MCMURDO, Govern't Marine Surveyor,

"S. CLYMA, Commander Brit. ship *Oneida*."

—*Hongkong Daily Dress*.

From the *Osaka Nippo*:—

A merchant of Bingomachi, Osaka, went down to Nobeoka in Hiuga to sell goods, made the acquaintance there of a man about 30 or 36 years of age and lodged at a hotel with him in Hosojima on the 17th October, by which time he had collected yen 3,900. When he woke in the morning his money bag and his companion were both missing, the hotel keeper informing him that his friend had gone away early. The merchant gave information to the police, and the thief, who was found to belong to Oginura in Choshiu, was arrested, but the merchant could not recover his money. The editor sapiently warns travellers to beware of their companions.

On the 10th two Russian corvettes arrived at Kobe and some Russian naval officers have been up to Osaka, where they were entertained at the Fuchō, after which they went to Tennōji, Sumiyoshi, the castle, &c. It is said they will visit Saikio and Lake Biwa.

LAW REPORTS.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Wednesday, December 5th, 1877.

NOGUCHI YOHACHIRO vs. H. COOK.

The plaintiff claimed as due to him by the defendant the sum of \$300, the balance of purchase money for three spars which had been sold for \$700.

The hearing of this case commenced on the 28th of last month, but, as neither party were ready for trial, His Honour postponed it until to-day.

The first witness examined was the plaintiff, the substance of his evidence being that, in November last year, he sold to the defendant three pieces of timber for 700 yen, and received 400 yen on account. The logs were taken delivery of by the defendant, and the balance due had never been paid. There was no written contract, as he did not think it was necessary to have one, seeing that cash was to be paid on delivery. Witness entered into details as to how he came to sell the timber to the defendant, by which it appears that he first asked 825 yen, but was ultimately induced to come down in his price to 700 yen, providing that cash was paid there and then. This Mr. Cook agreed to and produced 400 yen and 300 dollars, but plaintiff objected to the dollars as he would lose \$6 by their acceptance. It was ultimately agreed that defendant should take delivery of the timber and bring 300 yen at that time. As the plaintiff could not remain in that place he instructed a friend of his to give delivery of the timber and take the 300 yen. He afterwards received a letter from this friend, stating that Cook had taken the timber but had not paid the 300 yen, whereupon he went to defendant and asked him why he had not paid the money. He was answered that the timber was not sound, and was requested to go and inspect it himself. This he did and observed a flaw in one piece of the wood, which he did not know was there when he sold it, and which had been made apparent by the carpenters working at it. Plaintiff represented to Mr. Cook that as the logs were large ones it was impossible to know that they were unsound inside at the time they were sold: that Mr. Cook had examined them himself and found no flaw until the carpenters commenced to work; and he therefore requested the money to be paid as per agreement, which Mr. Cook refused, so the present action was taken.

In answer to questions put by His Honour, the witness stated that he had asked Mr. Cook personally for the money; and that as the timber was large he told Mr. Cook at the time that he could not guarantee that the logs were entirely sound inside.

The defendant stated that both the plaintiff and his friend had guaranteed the sticks to be sound.

To this the witness gave an unqualified denial, and stated that it would be impossible to guarantee that the inside was sound when there were no flaws visible on the outside.

Mukaide Kankichi, a witness on behalf of the plaintiff, was called, and testified to the delivery of the timber to Mr. Cook's coolies. He repeated a long rigmarole of a conversation he had with Mr. Cook, the substance of which was that Mr. Cook had not brought the money with him and had requested witness to come to Yokohama by

the 7 o'clock train the following morning and he would pay him then. This he agreed to. Witness came to Yokohama the following morning and was told by Cook that one of the logs had been landed and found to be in bad condition, therefore he would have to see the principal person in the transaction. Mr. Cook then paid him three dollars for expenses.

His Honour asked Mr. Cook if he had any questions to ask the witness and he gave a reply which has been given on more than one occasion of late in reference to Japanese witnesses, viz: that he did not know the person who was then giving evidence.

On the witness being cross-examined by His Honour it turned out that he had only been present on the occasion of the delivery of the timber, but that it was some one else who had actually done the business.

The defendant was then examined and reiterated his statement as given in our report of the first hearing, viz: that he had purchased the timber for 700 yen on the understanding that it was sound, and that he was to pay the 300 yen after delivery. Two of the logs were eventually found to be entirely decayed inside, and the spars were now not worth a dollar more than the 400 yen which had already been paid. He bought them for masts for the *Delta*, but as they could not be used for that purpose, they were still lying about; and in consequence of being disappointed in this timber he had been put to a great deal of expense. He had transacted a good deal of business with the Japanese, but never before had trouble, for if a stick turned out to be bad, the timber merchants usually took it back or reduced the price. Moreover, with regard to the present transaction, the plaintiff had promised in July to return the 400 yen and take back the logs, but from that day until this morning he had not seen him.

His Honour asked the attorney, who appeared to conduct the case for the plaintiff, if he had any questions to ask the witness. He rose to do so, but evidently did not understand what was required of him as he commenced a speech, so His Honour stopped him and conducted the cross-examination of the witness himself, dwelling mainly on the alleged statement of the defendant that, in July, the plaintiff had agreed to take back the logs and return the money.

The plaintiff was then asked what he had to say on this question, and stated that Cook had made such a proposal to him, but that he did not agree to it.

For the defence Mr. Cook called Takeda Kesaburo, who, he said, was present on the occasion of the contract being made. This witness stated that there was no written agreement, but that it was verbally understood between the parties that the timber was to be good and sound. Mr. Cook said at the time that there might be a flaw in the timber, therefore he would pay 400 yen then, and the balance afterwards, if there was no flaw. The plaintiff and his friend both asserted that the wood was perfectly sound, but gave no particular guarantee as to its quality.

His Honour asked Mr. Cook if he was willing to give up the spars on the return of the 400 yen, and received a reply in the affirmative. The question whether he would take back the spars and refund the money, was put to the plaintiff, who declined to accept the proposal as some time had elapsed since the contract was entered into and the value of timber had depreciated.

The plaintiff's attorney was then asked if he had any further witnesses, and speaking

as though his words were frozen by the chilly atmosphere of the room as soon as they left his lips, finally said he had no more to say.

His Honour then informed him that he should deliver his decision on the evidence already before him. He then gave the following

JUDGMENT.

Upon the evidence of Takeda Kisaburo I find that the agreement was that the balance of 300 yen was not to be paid until it was seen that the wood was sound; and as the whole of the money was payable for sound timber only, plaintiff is not entitled to recover. I do not think there was an acceptance of the timber. The witness Mukaide Kankichi, when he called the morning after the timber was laid down to receive payment, was informed that the timber was unsound and refused payment. The unsoundness moreover, could not have been discovered earlier. The defendant is therefore entitled to rescind the contract and to return the wood and recover the amount paid, or to set off the depreciation, which, upon the evidence of Mr. Cook, I assess at 300 yen. The plaintiff, however, declines to pay the money and receive back the timber. To give him, however, another opportunity of doing so, the order shall be that, upon the payment by the plaintiff of 400 yen into the Registry of this Court, within ten days from this date, the defendant shall thereupon forthwith deliver up the wood to the plaintiff; but if the plaintiff shall fail to pay the said sum of 400 yen within ten days from this date, judgment shall be for the defendant.

It is to be observed that two persons who could have given evidence as to the agreement have not been called. One of these ought to have been called by the plaintiff, that is the timber merchant through whom the agreement was made; and one, Mr. Pagdon, ought to have been called by the defendant. But although the case was adjourned from the last day especially to allow both sides to call all their witnesses, they have chosen to come and have their case decided upon the evidence now before the Court, and it has therefore been decided upon that evidence.

Wednesday, December 5th, 1877.

FUKUZAWA KOJIRO vs. THOMAS ROSE.

This action was brought for the recovery of a sum of \$488, the value of a certain number of hammers which had been made by the defendant, and were alleged to be inferior to the quality stipulated for in the contract, and which sum had been paid for them. For a breach of the contract, the plaintiff also claimed \$1,000 damages.

The hearing was resumed to-day from November 29th.

E. M. Neale was called as a witness for the defence, and testified to the quality of the hammers produced in Court being good; and said that he would prefer iron hammers, faced with steel, to hammers made entirely of steel, for general purposes.

The plaintiff stated that the sample hammer was made of steel, and if the others had been made of the same material there would have been no trouble.

The witness then requested leave to test the hammer in question, and, after having done so, pronounced it as his decided opinion that the body was of iron and the facings of steel. He then tested the English made hammer, which before he had pronounced as most probably steel; and, after the test,

gave as his opinion that the body was of iron and the facings steel.

In answer to a question put by His Honour, the witness stated that if he saw the words "cast steel" on a hammer, he should not expect that the body of the hammer was of steel, unless the Maker's name and the word "warranted" was on it; and it was customary in the trade to call an iron hammer with steel facings a "cast steel hammer."

James Sawyer, an engineer, was the next witness called to give testimony respecting the hammers, and pronounced the English made hammer as made of malleable iron with cast steel facings. The rest of the witness evidence was, in the main, corroborative of the testimony of Mr. Neale.

James Huggins, of 119, was next called, and gave similar testimony to that of the two previous witnesses, adding that it was seldom hammers were made entirely of steel, as they were apt to split or break at the eye; and if an iron hammer did break it could be repaired, while if a steel hammer were to break it would be difficult to repair it. For durability and economy he preferred iron hammers with steel facings to hammers all steel.

Hiki Machiharu, a Japanese official from the Mining Department, appeared in place of Mr. Sassano, who had been summoned to attend, and as he had been concerned in the arrangement for the hammers, his evidence was taken. He stated that the Mining Department had no transactions with the plaintiff, and that the contract for the hammers had been undertaken by one Furuta Kunichi. The hammers were brought home, and were refused because they differed from the sample according to which they were to be made, which was of steel alone. No fine was imposed on the contractor for not bringing hammers according to contract. The hammers were simply rejected. It was agreed that they should be English made hammers; but time went on and as they were not delivered, enquiries were made as to the reason why, and the contractor said that they had not arrived from Kobe. There was no particular hurry for the hammers, but still the contractor had to produce them within a given number of days. The hammers were to be imported, and they were partly rejected because they were not imported.

The plaintiff here stated that Kunichi was simply an agent of his; but the contract was made in his, Kunichi's, name.

The witness was asked if he recognised the sample among the hammers in court, and said he did not.

Fukuzawa Kojiro, the person with whom the defendant said he had made the contract with, was examined and said that he was the plaintiff's banto and had never made any contract with the defendant, but merely went with his brother at the time the contract was made. He was then questioned as to a stamp upon a certain document produced by the defendant, and stated that it was Kunichi seal. He, the witness, attached the plaintiff's name to the document referred to.

Furuta Kunichi was put in the box and said that he was the Yedo agent of the plaintiff, and had had transactions with the Mining Department. At the time tenders were issued for these hammers, he put in a tender in his own name, but was acting as agent for the plaintiff, and his tender was accepted. He sent word to the plaintiff and it was the plaintiff who made the contract with Rose. Witness was not present on that occasion.

He knew nothing about hammers, but in this case a sample was brought and the others were to be made according to that sample. Pointing to the English made hammer he stated that that was the sample. He had not had any conversation with the defendant about the hammers, but affixed his stamp to the document.

His Honour asked the plaintiff how it was that he did not recognise the stamp on the document at the last hearing, and he stated that he had not given Furuta authority to use his own stamp.

The witness stated in cross-examination that the hammers were not rejected because they were not of English make. The reason why he packed the hammers in a cask with gunny bags was not to represent to the Mining Department that the hammers had come by a ship. He had never been with the plaintiff to the defendant's house.

Thomas Rose, the defendant, was next examined and stated his case, which was merely a reiteration of statements made before. After the defendant's examination, His Honour asked him if he was willing to adhere to his former proposal, to take back the hammers and return the money, and he replied that he was not, as he had been put to a great deal of expense and trouble through this suit being taken, and that that proposal was made before. He had no objection to a survey being made on the hammers and was ready to deposit \$16 in the Court for that purpose.

His Honour then made the following
ORDER.

Upon the defendant lodging \$16 in Court, let Mr. Geo. Whitfield be requested to survey the hammers and report to the Court on or before Thursday, the 13th December, at ten o'clock, whether the hammers in question are good serviceable hammers, and whether they are equal to the hammer now in Court marked "Matheson Cast Steel," and to attend the further hearing of the case on the 13th of December at ten o'clock, to when the further hearing is adjourned.

Thursday, December 13th, 1877.

On the 5th instant the hearing was adjourned, by the consent of both parties, in order that a survey might be made of the hammers as they lay in the plaintiff's godown, the Court appointing Mr. Whitfield surveyor.

On the sitting of the Court His Honour reprimanded the plaintiff for not attending the Court at the proper hour, and then read the following report from Mr. Whitfield respecting the hammers:

FUKUZAWA KOJIJO vs. THOMAS ROSE.

Yokohama, Dec. 11, 1877.

Sir.—In accordance with your instructions I have surveyed all the hammers made by the defendant in the above suit, and have subjected two of them, as well as the sample hammer, to minute examination. The sample hammer marked "Matheson, cast steel," I have proved to be steel throughout by its hardening on being plunged in water when at a red heat. When subjected to the same test, two selected hammers did not harden even on the faces, and I had them split in two to examine by the fracture the quality of the materials used in their construction. I find that they are made of wrought iron faced with steel; and I find that the steel used for the faces is only $\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick, and is of inferior quality, probably spring steel.

I have no hesitation in saying that none of these hammers are equal to the sample

hammer, marked "Matheson, cast steel," and that they are totally unfit for any purpose for which that hammer would be appropriate; and, on account of the thinness of the facing and the inferiority of the steel used in the two that I have split, I must pronounce them to be not "good, serviceable hammers," though some may be that much better than those tested as just to bring them within the definition of "good, serviceable hammers."

I remain, Sir,
your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Defendant to Mr. Whitfield.—Do you consider those hammers good and serviceable hammers for any purpose?

Mr. Whitfield.—No, I do not. It is not so much the workmanship, as the material you have used, that renders them useless.

The witness then produced some pieces of steel and explained the difference between them, stating that Mr. Rose had used spring steel when he should have used blister steel.

The defendant denied that the hammers were made of spring steel, and said that the apparent difference between the two pieces produced was because the one had been worked up into hammers and the other had not; and if the latter was used it would have the same appearance as the former afterwards.

His Honour then delivered the following
JUDGMENT.

After the evidence of Mr. Whitfield I have no doubt that the hammers were not of the quality which the defendant contracted to supply. The plaintiff has not accepted them, nor (considering that he ordered them for the use of the Mining Department, and that it was necessary that they should be tested by the Mining Department) do I consider the delivery of the hammers to the Department anything more than was necessary in order to a proper examination of the bulk. The plaintiff is therefore entitled to rescind the contract, return the hammers, and recover the price he has paid for them. But there is no evidence to entitle him to any special damage. Judgment will therefore be for the plaintiff in the sum of \$488, but in order to do justice to all parties, and in view of the fact that the defendant offered before trial to do all that the plaintiff has proved himself to be entitled to, the order will be that the defendant do pay the said sum of \$488 into the Registry of the Court within ten days from this date, and that notice thereof be forthwith given to the plaintiff through the Kencho, and that the plaintiff on returning to the defendant the 139 hammers still in the plaintiff's possession within ten days after the delivery of such notice to the Kencho, be at liberty to take the said sum of \$488 out of Court. But if the said hammers are not so returned within the said ten days after the delivery of such notice as aforesaid, the defendant shall be at liberty to move to have judgment entered for the defendant. There will be no costs.

Friday, December 7th, 1877.

LECHAT vs. HOUSEAL.

Mr. Dickins applied to have the order of the 23rd November set aside and the cause dismissed, on the ground that the defendant resided out of the jurisdiction.

The Court ordered that, the defendant on paying the plaintiff's costs up to, and in-

clusive of, the hearing of this motion, within seven days from this date, the petition be dismissed without prejudice; otherwise, that the case be heard on Thursday, the 17th of January, at ten o'clock; and that the costs of this motion be paid by the defendant, with leave to file an answer within eight days.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON Esq., *Actg. Consul-Genl.*

Tuesday, 18th December, 1877.

THE PEOPLE, UNITED STATES vs. F. G. WILSON.

The accused was charged with illegally imprisoning Shinagawa Shutaro, a Japanese subject.

The complaint stated that in April last, the accused locked the complainant in a godown on lot No. 17, Yokohama, from which he only succeeded in escaping by forcing one of the iron bars of the window.

Wilson admitted the charge of locking the boy in the godown, but pleaded justification on the ground that the complainant had been found stealing nine rolls of butter.

His Honour remarked that the accused had certainly done wrong in taking the law into his own hands and locking Shotaro up. He had not wished the case to be brought into Court, but as the Kencho had insisted on it he was compelled to comply with their desire. However, considering the circumstances of the case, he did not think the accused had been guilty of a very heinous offence, and so would fine him six and a half cents.

Thursday, December 20th, 1877.

THE PEOPLE, U. S., vs. GEO. WILSON AND CHAS. SPENCE.

The accused were charged with taking liquor on board the "Alice M. Minott" and creating a disturbance on board the said ship.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Captain F. D. Whitmore testified to the prisoners having come on board between 8 and 9 o'clock p.m. on the 18th instant, and that during the night there had been a great deal of noise and disturbance on board, and in the morning all the crew, with one or two exceptions, had been found drunk: that the prisoner Wilson had been fighting with the men and was only quieted after considerable trouble.

C. F. Palmer, first officer, testified to the same effect as the captain, and also that no boats had been alongside about the time the liquor appeared in the fore-castle, and that no liquor was allowed on board at any time: that he himself had never brought any on board, or caused any to be brought. Once a Japanese had brought some off; but witness had made him take it back again.

D. S. Powers, third officer, testified to the same effect as the Captain and first officer, and said that Spence had assaulted him at the time of the disturbance on board while he and the first officer were endeavoring to separate Wilson and Bell who were fighting: that he had seen the second mate bring liquor on board; and that it was a usual thing for the officers to have liquor on board when they could get it. He denied ever having had any himself, and stated that liquor was brought off sometimes by the tailor and shoemaker from shore.

Three seamen, Thos. Bell, Robt. Sully, and Richard Borneman, testified severally to having seen the liquor in the starboard fore-castle about 9 o'clock on the evening in

question, and to having drunk some of it, but denied any knowledge of whose it was or how it came on board; and added that they had seen liquor on board before.

This closed the testimony.

Geo. Wilson and Chas. Spence were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs of Court.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Tuesday, December 11th, 1877.

GEO. WHITFIELD vs. TAJIMA KIYEMON.

The plaintiff's claim is for \$870.48, balance of an account due for some saws obtained from him by the defendant.

The defendant admitted the amount claimed as being due, but, as he was a bankrupt, requested that this claim be put into the Bankruptcy Court with others.

The first hearing of the case took place two months ago, when the details of the plaintiff's version were given and published in our issue of October 11th.

To-day, Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Dallas appeared, and as soon as His Honour took his seat he requested those gentlemen to take off their overcoats. This they demurred to, as the atmosphere of the room was not at a very high temperature, and begged to be excused. However, the Judge stated that it was a rule of the Japanese Courts that all persons should take off their overcoats; intimating at the same time that, if it was too cold for them to conform with this rule, they might leave the hearing of their suit until the weather got warmer. This suggestion was not favourably received, so the gentlemen in question thought it better to submit to the rule of the Court, as, though very cold, there was no probability of their freezing to death.

The defendant was then examined relative to the contract made between him and the plaintiff, and his version differed but slightly from the statement of the plaintiff.

His Honour, to plaintiff.—Did you return \$200 to defendant on the 1st of April, 1876, as stated by him?

Plaintiff.—I returned him the sum of \$150 in the early part of that year, and the balance on the 1st of April.

His Honour.—Why was that money returned to defendant?

Plaintiff.—Because the saws did not arrive, and defendant requested to have his money back.

His Honour.—Did you make another contract on the day you returned the last of the money?

Plaintiff.—Yes: I made an agreement with the defendant that I would allow him to sell the saws when they arrived, in preference to any other person, if he would sell them fairly.

His Honour.—When did the saws arrive?

Plaintiff.—They must have arrived about the 5th of June, as the first saws were given to the defendant on the 12th of that month.

His Honour.—Did you receive \$20 monthly as interest from defendant?

Plaintiff.—We received \$20 or 20 yen monthly as part payment.

His Honour.—Why did you receive sometimes yen and sometimes dollars?

Plaintiff.—The defendant paid dollars when dollars were cheap, and yen when yen were cheap.

His Honour.—How many times did you receive \$20?

Plaintiff.—Seven. The twenty dollars were afterwards reduced to ten dollars, and we received the latter amount five times.

His Honour.—How were your receipts for the monthly payments worded?

Plaintiff.—In different ways. I cannot remember exactly, but think some were worded "Received as per agreement;" others "Received as interest on saws;" and others, again, merely as "Received payment."

His Honour, having concluded his questions, announced to the plaintiff that, as he had chosen in his petition to term the action of the defendant "fraudulent," if he wished to proceed criminally—which he must do if he persisted in stigmatising the defendant's conduct as fraudulent—he would reserve judgment in the present case until the decision of the Criminal Court was given.

The plaintiff said that he had thought the judgment in the civil case would be given first, and then, if he thought proper, that he could take criminal proceedings against the defendant.

His Honour intimated that he would agree to that course if plaintiff preferred it.

On second thoughts, however, the plaintiff elected to have the judgment in the civil case postponed until after having taken action against the defendant criminally; and announced that he would make out his complaint in the criminal case and send it into the Court.

The Court then adjourned.

Saturday, December 12th, 1877.

H. GRAUERT (as agent for the German ship *Madagascar*) vs. MIYAZAKI HAMBEI.

This was a claim for \$2,800. It appears that the defendant and others chartered from the plaintiff the German vessel *Madagascar* to proceed with general cargo to Hakodate, and from there to Shanghai with a cargo of seaweed, but they did not carry out the charter-party.

In this case was delivered to-day the following

JUDGMENT.

1st.—That the plaintiff tried to prove the responsibility of Maruokaya *alias* Araki Heibei for executing the charter party of said vessel by the following alleged facts. That, at the time of the contract, one Kikuchi Shozaburo, manager of Heibei's shop was present: that in front of that shop a notice of sailing of said vessel was hung up, and that said Kikuchi Shozaburo, had told, in presence of one R. Bleifuss, the witness for plaintiff, that he acknowledged the contract. Miyazaki Hambei, the defendant, also stated that the contract was so made on having consulted with Kikuchi Shozaburo, manager for Maruokaya. On the other hand, said Kikuchi Shozaburo stated that he was present at the time of making the contract to see how the matter was going on, and that he had hung up the sailing notice in his shop only for the purpose of inviting passengers and to gather freight, but of course not to show that the vessel was chartered by his shop; also that he never said, in the presence of one R. Bleifuss, that he acknowledged the contract.

Thus, there is no proof to show that Kikuchi Shozaburo was concerned in the contract, nor evidence that the contract in question was Maruokaya *alias* Araki Heibei's own. Consequently the above said allegations, both plaintiff's as well as defendant's, are not allowed.

2nd.—That the plaintiff claims from both Maruokaya *alias* Araki Heibei and Miyazaki Hambei, the sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars (\$2,800), but that if said Miyazaki Hambei be only the manager of

Maruokaya, then the latter (Araki Heibei) alone should pay him the said sum. From this it appears that at the time of contracting, the plaintiff did not know whether the contracting party was one person or two. But the said Miyazaki Hambei is not shop-manager for Araki Heibei, nor is he agent for him, and therefore Araki Heibei alone is not obliged to pay the sum claimed. Besides this, there is no proof that the said Araki Heibei was connected with the contract at all. Upon these grounds it is decided that the contract has been made by the plaintiff with Miyazaki Hambei, who signed and attached his seal to the contract.

3rd.—That such being the case, the sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars, which are for damages for non-fulfilment of said contract, and now claimed by the plaintiff, is to be paid by Miyazaki Hambei.

Tuesday, December 18th, 1877.

W. S. CANNON vs. ITO SHIKOJIRO, NAKAYAMA TAMAHEI, AND YANAGITA TAIJIRO, Officers of the Kaigi-Kioku, Yokohama.

This was a claim for 7,685 yen damages for the prevention of the delivery of 46,600 silk-worms' egg cards, contracted for by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's petition set forward that, on the 26th November, he bargained with a Japanese, Arai Sakichi, of Joshiu, Nakamori, for the purchase of 46,600 silk-worms' egg cards at 3½ cents each, amounting in all to 1,631 yen, and that he paid the sum of twenty-five yen as bargain money, the balance to be paid the following morning at 10 o'clock, when delivery of the cards was to be taken. As soon as he had paid the 25 yen bargain money and got the receipt for it, in rushed four Japanese belonging to the Kaigi-kioku (Silk Dealers' Society) and arrested Arai Sakichi for reasons unknown to plaintiff, thereby stopping the delivery of the goods which he had bought. As he had sale for the above cards to another party, he therefore has lost the sale of the same, and thereby sustained a loss of 7,689 yen.

The defendants' answer was to the effect that the plaintiff only purchased 25 cards and paid \$25 for them, and that Arai Sakichi was arrested for not having his cards stamped; also that plaintiff refused the cards because they were not stamped.

The plaintiff was asked if he had anything to say in reference to the defendants' answer, and remarked that he denied their statement that he only purchased 25 egg cards, as he purchased 46,600. Moreover, they also said that he, plaintiff, refused the cards because they were not stamped. If that was so, how was it possible for him to hold the receipt for the money paid? (Plaintiff then put in a letter from Mr. Andrie's, of No. 77, Yokohama.) The contract for the cards was made in a tea-house near the railway station. The bulk of the cards were there, and plaintiff paid \$25 bargain money, and took away 25 of the cards; and he was present when the policeman arrested Arai Sakichi and took him away, the defendants going with the policeman and his prisoner.

Two witnesses for the plaintiff were examined, after which His Honour informed the plaintiff, that, as it was very necessary for the policeman referred to, to be present in Court and examined, as well as Arai Sakichi, the case would be adjourned for the present and he would receive notice through his Consul when it would be resumed.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SOCIETY

FOR THE

PROMOTION

—OF—

CHARITABLE OBJECTS.

MANIFESTO OF THE SOCIETY.

ALL men are endowed with the disposition to do good; in this respect the distinctions of educated and ignorant, sage and simpleton no longer hold.

Yet though this disposition exists, its reality cannot be credited, unless it assume some form of action, and amongst these many forms none takes precedence of that which goes about to support the indigent and infirm, or to succour and educate the deformed; for those gather from the precepts of piety and patriotism moral strength and heart healing, while these, despite their physical infirmities, taught how to become useful members of society, develop powers of diligence and perseverance that ultimately place them in positions of independence.

Accordingly in all civilized countries, there are poor-laws, as well as institutions for the succour of the blind the mute and the insane, maintained either by the government or by private contribution, so that "the lamp of charity glowing overhead, and the breath of benevolence breathing through the land," the very culminating point of philanthropy has been attained.

Now it has hitherto been the custom in our country to leave to the government the execution of all works of charity. Private contributions have never aimed at more than the celebration of festivals or the achievement of pilgrimages, while the nobility and the wealthy have only subscribed to the building or decoration of the temples. But now in these days of universal reform, the people also must consider what effort they can make to further the good work, and in the same spirit that evoked their contributions for other purposes of old, must set themselves to become active members of the new commonwealth.

It behoves us, who are fortunate enough to be men endowed with hearts that guide us to the good and strength to follow this guidance, not to squander the great gifts of a beneficent Creator, but each in our several spheres to perform the duties that fall to our lots with patience and unflinching perseverance, so that, strong in truth and unanimity, we may achieve the purpose of our nature in the exercise of the right.

Did even those, and they are not a few, who—steeped in indolence and lust, wasting their money in idle pursuits, lulled into an evil dream by voluptuous pleasures, or devoted to quarrelling and injustice—know nothing of the priceless pleasures begotten by work and well-doing—did even these turn their eyes honestly inwards and reflect, they would see that the bestowal of even a small alms on a deserving person gives a finer satisfaction of well-doing to the giver, as

well as a thousand times more joy to the recipient, than the lavishing of large sums on unworthy objects.

Western philosophers say that "A man's nature is written in his account-book," and verily it is so!

We then, stirred by the example of the earnest workers of the world, and with the hope that our united action may achieve something for the general good, have formed ourselves into this "Society for the Promotion of Charitable Objects."

Our general aim is to collect funds for charitable purposes, and our especial one to establish an institution for the training and education of deformed persons, a want which is at present entirely unsatisfied.

As the halt and the maimed are a burden and a care to the whole community, so the education that makes them independent, confers a universal benefit. This fact particularly recommends their case to the consideration of thinking men, and ought also to induce us who are blessed with the possession of all our faculties, and who have food and clothes in abundance, to spare a little for the less fortunate by curtailing our own wants. The cripple is indeed physically imperfect, but his moral endowments are none the less complete, and if every ethical code, whether ancient or modern, teaches us that it is the duty of a humane government, by educating these faculties, to gain admission for the afflicted to the fraternity of his fellow-men, how much more does such a principle accord with the dictates of that Providence, whose unerring hand, meting out blessing for the just and bale for the evil-doer, has written beyond the reach of all doubt this promise, "Virtue toiling in the darkness shall be rewarded in the noon-day". That this is the creed of all Christian countries it is unnecessary to say, when philanthropy is the main article of the tenets of Buddhism, and charity the cardinal duty of a Mahometan.

For these reasons then, and because our country is now steadily launched upon the stream of progress, we have formed this Society whose aim is the devotion of all its members' energies to the consummation of benevolent ends; and though we are beholden to the Government for its countenance and moral support, we shall not be dependent upon it, but by the aid of general subscriptions shall endeavour to achieve some work worthy of the State's reform.

We have held many meetings and have decided to devote our energies to the establishment of a college for the blind: and since we see not a few good men who, with the ability and volition to do well, are yet awaiting some opportunity, we, combining our strength, small though it be, have formed this project, hoping nothing more than that it may afford an outlet for the benevolent energy of our countrymen.

None who are physically deformed ought to escape our pity, but we elect first the blind, because compared with other countries our own has a particularly large proportion of them, and also because an apt opportunity just now presents itself.

Follow-philanthropists! we pray you, give us your confidence, and entrust to us any money you propose to devote to charity. We shall either allot it immediately in alms, or else put it by as capital, and apply the interest to the education of the deformed, that these, becoming useful members of society and intelligent units of the commonwealth, your noble aims may have fair fulfilment, and your good deeds large development.

We fifteen men shall form the nucleus of this association, and undertake the duties of management, month about; but what we most earnestly desire is that all the benevolent persons of our country, without distinction of rank or position, should join us and help us where our strength fails, or direct the affairs of the society in our stead.

And now one word in conclusion.

Having put our hands to this work we have sworn solemnly that we will never abandon it whatever calamity overtake us. The proverb tells us, "Money is the hand-maid of mercy," and "Heaven the guardian of virtuous aspirations." What fear then that we, lightly misapplying your money, should frustrate the purpose of charity and paralyze the agent of benevolence!

Names of the Members.

T. IWAKURA.	H. MAYEGIMA.	K. ATSUMI.
T. TAKIYA.	M. MASUDA.	G. KISHIDA.
S. TSUDA.	M. FURUKAWA.	M. SHIMAZI.
M. NAKAMURA.	A. KOMATSU.	Y. SUGIURA.
C. URATA.	S. O-OUCHI.	Y. YAMAOU.

N. B.—The above are given in Japanese alphabetical order.

OBJECTS OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

The aim and wish of the founders of this Asylum is to develop the mental resources of the blind, and teach them arts and sciences which may enable them to become independent members of society. The following is an epitome of the principal practical means proposed for this end.

I.—All those admitted to the asylum will be called pupils, and it is to be clearly understood, as a fundamental principle of the institution, that it is intended to assist the industrious, not the indolent blind.

II.—The heads of instruction will be divided into two classes.

Class I.—To comprise instruction in literature by means of raised type, oral instruction in physics and classics, instruction in singing and playing on musical instruments, Japanese and Foreign, and instruction in trades adapted to the sex and physical condition of the pupil.

Pupils entering this class not to be more than 17 years of age, those who pay their own fees, however, excepted.

Class II.—To comprise, in the main, instruction in handicrafts, with oral instruction in morals every holiday.

Pupils entering this class not to be more than 40 years of age, those who pay their own fees, however, excepted.

III.—Food, clothing and all other necessities will be provided from the funds of the association for the free pupils, but the proceeds of the sale of their work while under instruction will be added to the capital of the asylum; any surplus being, however, placed to the credit of the individual, and the aggregate handed to him when he leaves the asylum.

IV.—Pupils will be admitted on payment of such fees and honoraria as may be determined by the members of the society; the amounts, however, in every case to be minima.

V.—The number of pupils, whether free or on payment, will be regulated by the decision of the members, in accordance with the capabilities of the building, and the condition of the funds.

It appears from an item translated from the native journals into our Nippon Notes that the Government has at length instituted an inquiry into the "assassination" allegations, which played so important a part in the commencement of the recent Satsuma insurrection. Nakahara and his comrades of the police force, who assert that, under severe torture, they confessed to their rebel judges that they had been ordered by a high official of the Government to murder the then Marshal Saigo, are to be brought to trial on a charge of bearing false testimony. For the credit of him whose character has been so seriously impugned it is to be hoped that the investigation will be both a searching and an open one. If the men on trial can, as they probably will, establish that they lied the lies put into their mouths by their tormentors, to whom they furnished a plausible colour for revolt and an excuse for Saigo's participating therein, they will do justice to the defamed Minister. In that case, however, it would be the extreme of inhumanity to punish the poor wretches from whose agonies the calumny was wrung, and who having, as most other men would have done, yielded to the weakness of human nature, have been more than sufficiently punished by their tortures in the first instance, and their subsequent regrets. Nothing but the sincerest compassion can be felt for them.

The other day the Tokio papers called attention to the conviction of two men, and their punishment for forging Baas & Co.'s labels. The sentence of thirty days' imprisonment was totally inadequate to the offence; and shews how lax, still, are some of the notions of trade morality prevailing even in high official native quarters. Nevertheless the arraignment, at all, of the culprits, was a step in the right direction; and we hope will be followed by strenuous efforts on the part of the authorities to put a stop to the glaring, and all but open, system of forgery of trade-marks and tokens, prevailing in this country. It is not only the firm whose labels are falsified which suffers. The consumer is equally defrauded.

We have been able to ascertain the following information, which may perhaps give some clue as to the probable fate of the missing otter-hunter *Caroline*, a small Danish schooner owned by Mr. P. Claassen of this port. Our informant, who was on board the British schooner *Ottosei*, states that the *Caroline* left Clam Bay, Chikotan, on the morning of Friday 19th October, bound for Yokohama with a catch of some 180 skins. The *Ottosei* left some two hours later, bound for Hakodate, and in the evening, at about six o'clock, sighted the *Caroline* off the south end of the island heading to the south-west. A fresh northerly breeze was blowing at the time, which gradually hauled to the eastward, and increased to a moderate gale the following day. On Sunday, 21st, it blew one of the hardest gales the Captain of the *Ottosei* had ever witnessed during an experience of fourteen years on this coast.

In this blow the *Caroline* was most likely lost, probably by capsizing.

There were sixteen hands, all told, on board, viz: Captain Miller, J. Keel, Metzner, one other Eurojean, a native of Urup, and eleven Japanese sailors.

When the vessel left Chikotan she had food only for about ten days; so that, even if she weathered the gale with loss of masts and sails only, her crew must long ere this have died of starvation.

JUDGMENT was given yesterday afternoon by Mr. Acting Law Secretary Wilkinson in H. B. M.'s Court, in the case of Bradfield v. North, for the sum of \$3,000, the amount claimed, less \$977.90 and interest at 10 per cent. Interest on \$3,000 from 30th June, 1876, and on \$977.90 from 30th November, 1875, calculated to 31st December, 1877, when the amount must be paid. Defendant to pay costs of suit. The Court, then, orders, that defendant pay \$2,268.30 by the 31st instant, with costs of Court, less taxed costs of counterclaim to 12th October last.

FAVORABLE advices continue to be received from London as to the condition of the English and French silk markets. The consequence is increased activity in Yokohama and a steady rise in prices. The *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says that "rates, which were between four and five hundred yen at the commencement of the season, have now touched eight hundred yen, and are still advancing." The last mentioned figure has been reached for filatures; and this is probably what the writer means. \$620 have been paid for other sorts.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES the Chinese Envoys paid an official visit to H. B. M. Consul this afternoon.

THE Prime Minister has issued a notification announcing that cotton-netted shirts and drawers of native manufacture may be exported duty free till further notice.

THE silver mines of Ikuno, in the province of Tamba, are reported by a native journal to be in a very flourishing condition; and, lately, to have furnished the Osaka mint with 2,800 pounds of the metal.

THE Chinese Ministers did not return to their lodgings on board the man-of-war last night, but took advantage of the proffered hospitality of the Chinese Navigation Co., who had provided sleeping accommodation for their Excellencies. We hear that, after all, Ho and Chang will stay for a few days longer in Yokohama, and will reside at the house prepared for them by the Kencho, near the Railway Station.

WE have to record a very sad event which happened yesterday evening in Tokio, the suicide of Mr. F. C. Hayes, formerly a Secretary in the Mining Department. Mr. Hayes had been seriously unwell for some little time previous to his death, and was wholly confined to his bed for the last few days, during which time he lay in a very precarious and excited state. No one, however, could have apprehended such a catastrophe as his suicide. It would appear, now, from what is known by those who were about him in his illness, that the anxiety of business had so wrought upon his mind as to cause a temporary derangement which led him, at a moment when no one was near, to shoot himself through the head with his revolver. An inquest was held this afternoon on the body at the Yedo Hotel.

AN inquest was held at the Yedo Hotel in Tokio yesterday, on the body of the late Mr. Frederick Clancy Hayes, before Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul officiating at Yedo, and Messrs. W. B. Mason, G. E. Gregory, and John Crosby, Jurors. The verdict returned was, "that deceased shot himself while in a state of temporary insanity."

ON the 18th inst. at eight o'clock a General Meeting of the Tokio Athletic Club was held at the Seiyoken Hotel, when the Secretary's report for the past year was laid before the members. From this it appears that the Club is in a flourishing state, pecuniarily and otherwise.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follow:—

Committee.—Messrs. F. W. Strange, F. Prowse, H. J. Gorman, W. B. Mason, and E. B. Paul.

Secretary and Treasurer.—James Marrable.

We understand that a telegram was received yesterday (12th inst.), saying that Mr. French, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, has been appointed Chief Judge in China. Mr. Goodwin is to return to Yokohama.—*N.-O Daily News*

An order was sent to London last week, by telegram, to buy 250 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares. We are informed that 100 were obtained at the equivalent of 56 premium; of the remaining 150 only 60 have since been procured—at £37 a share, laying down here over Tls. 144, or about 58 premium and exchange 73. The remainder have not yet been forthcoming.—*Idem*

We hear that a native merchant connected with shipping interests has to-day failed for a sum of Tls. 130,000; and that his failure is likely to involve several smaller native business houses.—*S. C. and C. Gazette.*

So far as we can learn, there is nothing positively settled yet with regard to the permanent British Consul at Shanghai; but Sir Brooke Robertson will not come up at present, at all events. Mr. E. H. Parker goes to take charge of the Consulate at Chinkiang, relieving Mr. Donald Spence, who returns here.—*Idem.*

OSAKA.

It is reported that the Mint is about to lose the services of Mr. Dillon, its very able chemist. Really, with all their manifold shortcomings, the way the Japanese carry on that great establishment, with so small an amount of foreign assistance, is most creditable to them. For it must be borne in mind that not one of the native employes has served even the ordinary seven years' apprenticeship to his trade.—*Corr. of the Hiogo News.*

The pot merchants of Osaka have received so many orders from the South that now that pots are wanted in Osaka the price has risen. Iron pots per 100 are now yen 19 for first quality, yen 17 for second and yen 16 for inferior.

A short time ago everybody wanted to see the paper money made by the rebels, which set the photographers to work, and photographs of it sold for sen 5. Now they are being offered for sen 1 each, without buyers.

The most plentiful things in Japan are Banks and newspapers. In the Empire there are two or three hundred newspapers and twenty-three or twenty-four Banks, besides which petitions have been sent in for other twenty or thirty Banks, and the establishment of still more is contemplated. Newspapers and Banks are useful in civilised countries, one protecting the freedom and rights of the people and the other assisting the circulation of money and promoting production. What, however, will be the result of increasing the number of the two

things? The existence of many newspapers is no injury to society, but the establishment of many Banks would be. Banks are matters of political economy. Medicine is for curing disease, but if given in excessive doses the disease is not only not cured, but some other disease is caused. Though Banks are for increasing the circulation of money and increasing production, if they are excessive in number gold coins will be exported, only the paper currency remaining in this country. The prices of gold coins and paper, currency are different now. What will they be when there are more Banks? Gold and silver are most useful in exchange, and when these cease to be, exchange will be difficult. Suppose a man has a piece of wood value yen 1 and wishes to buy 9 sho of sake at 10 sen per sho; he must find out a sake seller who wants to buy wood, and when he has found him he must get the excess in the shape of something that is worth 10 sen and which he wants. Gold and silver have been coined in order to avoid these difficulties. The number of coins in a country should be settled according to the amount of production and the requirements of exchange. If the products are valued at yen 500,000 and the trade with foreigners at yen 1,000,000, coins to the value of yen 1,500,000 will be wanted, but if the goods to the value of yen 100,000 are exchanged in the interior of the country and goods to the value of yen 300,000 with foreigners, then coins to the extent of only yen 1,100,000 will be required. If twice as much coinage (in value) as is necessary is current, the value of coins fall and goods which are usually bought for yen 1 are worth yen 2. When the price of coins is low in Japan, goods are imported from where coins are scarce and Japanese coin will be exported. When coins are scarce in Japan, goods which were valued at yen 2 only bring yen 1½, and goods will be exported. Japanese coins therefore are exported in large numbers because there are many of them and the price is low. Japanese currency is increased just as the Banks are increased; thus the export of coins is increased and only paper money will remain in Japan.

The rebels at present in the prisons of the Tokio police number 446, and have been sentenced to hard labor for periods varying from one year to ten, 122 of them are Kago-shima men, the others being from Kumamoto, Fukuoka and Oita.

On the 10th 52 patients, 15,000 blankets and 3,000 pairs of shoes were sent from the Osaka temporary hospital to Tokio, on board the *Banri-maru*.

On the 8th instant the opening ceremony of the Kwazoku Bank was held, when some hundreds of Kwazoku and others assembled, including two Daijin, Ministers of Finance and members of the Imperial Household. Next day the Bank Directors and newspaper waiters were entertained, and on the day following the families of the shareholders.

It is said that the shizoku of a place formerly called Goken, in Hiogo ken, have petitioned to be allowed to open a free assembly, that their petition has been granted and that they intend to issue a newspaper.

The issue and sale of portraits of Nagahara and others, who were said to have intended the assassination of Saigo and others, were stopped by the Home Department on the 12th.

It is said that rewards will be bestowed upon all those who have held office from the restoration of the Mikado to the present time, and that a list of them is being prepared in the Shokunkioku.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Dec. 9, Frch. str. *Tanais*, De la Marcella, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
Dec. 11, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. S. S. Co.
Dec. 12, Brit. barque *One*, Morgan, 450, from Cardiff, Coals, to Messageries Maritimes Co.
Dec. 12, Brit. str. *Zanzibar*, Gardiner Fox, 1,460, from London via Hongkong, &c., General, to Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Dec. 13, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdis, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Dec. 14, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Briscoe, 1,325, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Dec. 14, Brit. barq. *Eme*, Asals, 731, from Hiogo, General, to L. Kniffier & Co.
Dec. 15, Am. ship *Messenger*, Gilkey, 900, from Hakodate, General, to Japanese.
Dec. 15, Jap. str. *Tamawra Maru*, Dithlefsen, 458, from Kobe, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Dec. 15, Russ. gun-boat *Vsodnick*, Capt. Novosilsky, 1,068 tons, 8-guns, from Hakodate.
Dec. 15, H. M. gun-boat *Kestrel*, Comd. Theobald, 592 tons, for Kobe.
Dec. 17, Brit. str. *Bertha*, Langley, 1,421, from London via Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Dec. 17, Brit. str. *Belgia*, Meyer, 1,716, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. S. S. Co.
Dec. 21, Brit. ship *Arbecarne*, Evans, 1,087, from Hongkong, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.
Dec. 22, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 5, Brit. str. *Parsee*, Sargent, 950, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Kniffier & Co.
Dec. 5, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Dec. 6, Brit. barq. *Naworth*, Williams, 350, for Kobe, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
Dec. 7, Am. str. *China*, Berry, 3,836, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
Dec. 7, Russ. corvette, *Boyan*, Capt. Boyle, 2,000 tons, for China, via Kobe and Nagasaki.
Dec. 7, Russ. corvette, *Haydamak*, Capt. Tirtoff, 1,000 tons, for China, via Kobe and Nagasaki.
Dec. 11, Brit. str. *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
Dec. 12, Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru*, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Dec. 13, Brit. str. *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,756, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
Dec. 13, Brit. barq. *Parmentio*, Abbott, 396, for Amoy, Grain, despatched by Ed. Fischer & Co.
Dec. 13, Jap. str. *Suminoe Maru*, Nye, 852, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Dec. 18, Frch. str. *Tibre*, De Girard, 1,726, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
Dec. 19, Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, Burdis, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
Dec. 19, Brit. schr. *Tori*, Kamminga, 55, for Guam, General, despatched by Captain.
Dec. 21, Brit. barq. *Pauline*, Tyrer, 450, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Gütschow & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. Watanabe, Governor of Osaka, Master Watanabe, Mrs. Nishimura and child, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Capt. Stevens, Rev. and Mrs. Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshida, Messrs. Videau, Taylor, Adries, Dr. Huz, Van der Pot, De la Camp, Rose, and 23 Japanese in cabin.
Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Katsuda, Mr. and Mrs. Nakamura, Dr. Hill, &c., Mr. McCauley, Messrs. P. Colomb, Tomioko, Matsudaira, Hasuno, Ito, Oba, Kudo, Murata, Kawano, Shiotani, Narasawa, Nakai, and Kobayashi in the cabin; and 5 Chinese, and 160 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *China* for San Francisco:—Mr. Geo. Heckscher. For New York: Capt. Bryant, wife and three children, Messrs. H. D. Pearsall, Wm. Morse, and P. Sacconi. For Liverpool: Messrs. J. H. Heacocks and Macpherson. For London: Mr. Geo. Harleman; and 18 Europeans in the steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais* from Hongkong:—From Naples: Mr. Dell'Oro. From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Inoué, Messrs. Adlof, and Durand.

Per Brit. str. *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Colonel and Mrs. Spillsbury, Revd. and Mrs. Palmer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fye Tong and 2 children in cabin; and 12 seamen, R.N., and 4 Chinese in steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Miss L. A. Valentine, Miss R. N. Valentine, Miss S. A. Taylor, Miss F. Kuechele, Messrs. R. Faber, and J. McGregor. For Hongkong: Mr. E. Alford; and 606 Chinese in steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Nagoya-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Sir J. Rae Reid and servant, Miss L. E. Valentine, Mrs. Thomas and daughter, Col. Nokii, Miss R. W. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Santo, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Messrs. Lithfield, Sawers, Barlow, E. H. M. Gower, D. Appleton, Goodison, Caswell, Rawlinson, Smith, Robins, and 33 Japanese in cabin.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Ness, Mr. and Mrs. Mini, Mr. and Mrs. Kotow, Mr. and Mrs. Gah, Mrs. Penney and infant, Messrs. De la Camp, C. F. Meyerisk, C. Maries, and 26 Japanese in cabin; and 346 Japanese in steerage. For America: Mr. White in cabin; and 1 European in steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Gaelic* for Hongkong:—Messrs. Thomas Walsh, R. Faber, Imperial German Navy, John Pitman and A. W. Beare in cabin; and 3 Chinese, and 2 Japanese in steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay* from Hongkong:—Mr. Li Sen Seng. From Southampton: Mr. Levy; and 1 Chinese in steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Bertha*, from London via Hongkong: Capt. W. and Mrs. Cotter, Capt. F. Crighton.

Per Frch. str. *Tibre*, for Hongkong:—Mr. & Mrs. Jourdon, Messrs. Meyorick, Chung Sang, Durand, Suwo Hidesaburo, Kubo Hiromitchi, Massaki Niroku, Otsuka Kakuzo, Assada, Canauka, Chitmitzu, Chibato Sonokiohi, Oukai Kikudji, Nabeshima, Clausan, Ostensen, Mr. & Mrs. Milnes and infant.

Per Brit. str. *Belgia*, from Hongkong to San Francisco:—Mrs. Marshall in cabin, and 151 Chinese in steerage. From Hongkong to Yokohama: Miss Okini and 3 Chinese in steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Hiroshima-Maru*, for Shanghai and Ports:—Mrs. Bogel and child, Mr. & Mrs. Halenhuber, Lieut. von Koblach, Mrs. Grayham, Miss Shaw, Mr. Jatsube, Miss Jurodo, Mr. Macgregor, and 21 Japanese in the Cabin.

Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. Pelikan (Russian Consul), Messrs. A. Reimers, Cooper, Macclay, G. Rogers, G. Kies, Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. Takahashi, and 33 Japanese in cabin: 4 Europeans, 6 Chinese, and 195 Japanese in steerage.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Gaelic* reports:—Left San Francisco at noon on the 17th. Had North-West winds with heavy sea for ten days, moderate variable winds for seven days, and light breezes from North-East and South-East to arrival on the 11th at 8 a.m. Signalled the P. M. S. S. *China* at 3 p.m. on the 9th steering East.

The British steamer *Zanzibar* reports:—left Hongkong, 8 p.m. on 2nd December, experienced strong monsoon through Straits of Formosa; and from Funnabou head gales to the Islands: from thence to port strong head wind. Passed British barque *Eme* off Cape Negami, bound for this port.

The P. & O. steamer *Bombay* reports:—Left Hongkong at daylight on the 4th December. Strong monsoon through the Formosa Channel, and fresh northerly gales to the Japanese Coast. Between Oo-shima, and Omai-saki, on the night of the 12th, a heavy northerly gale, with a tremendous sea, set in and lasted 12 hours. Thence to port had fresh northerly winds and moderate weather. Arrived at midnight on the 13th-14th Dec.

The British barque *Eme* reports:—Left Kobe Dec. 8th. Had variable winds and pleasant weather in the Kii Channel, and westerly winds to Rock Island where experienced a severe northerly gale on the night of the 12th inst., with a tremendous southerly sea running, lasting to the next afternoon. Thence to port fresh northerly winds and moderate weather.

The *Belgia* reports:—Left Hongkong Dec. 10th, at 3 p.m. Experienced strong north-east monsoons and heavy head sea to 32° N. latitude, thence to port fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama Dec. 17th at 8 p.m.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

This market has shown a marked increase in activity. Extensive transactions have taken place in Yarns, mostly "to arrive," at higher rates, the principal inquiry turning on 16/24 and 28/32 of medium quality. For other Cotton goods also there is a better demand. In Woollens, Mousselines-de-laine have changed hands to a considerable extent; and Blankets and Italian Cloth are fairly saleable.

METALS.—In both Bar and Nail-rod Iron some business has been done during the fortnight.

KEROSENE.—No stocks remain on the market, which has been cleared at a great reduction on rates previously demanded, in anticipation of arrivals which are expected promptly.

The steamers *Zanzibar* and *Bertha*, from London via Hongkong, with general cargo, and the barques *Ceylon*, with kerosene from New York, and *One* with coal from Cardiff, have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex steamers *Indus* and *Pekin* from London, *Orestes* from Liverpool, *Djemmah* from Marseilles, *Utopia* and *Alsatia* from New York, and *Feronia* from Hamburg, is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings— 7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.42 to 1.80	} Small business.
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.80 to 2.20	
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.60 to 2.30	
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00 to 2.55	
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.10 to 2.30	
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10 to 1.60	} Nothing doing.
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.40 to 2.65	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.65 to 2.30	} Some sales.
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.11 to 0.12½	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65½ to 0.82½	} Dull.
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	7.25 to 8.00	
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.75 to 0.80	
Taffachelass 12 yds. 43 in. "	1.80 to 2.25	
COTTON YARN.		
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	28.50 to 32.50	} Good business.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	33.00 to 35.75	
Nos. 38 to 42 "	36.00 to 38.50	
Indian No. 20 "	29.00 to 30.50	
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.		
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece. to	} Nominal.
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	11.00 to 12.00	
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 31 in. "	4.25 to 5.00	
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.00 to 7.00	
Camlet Cords, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.00 to 7.00	
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.17 to 0.18	} Better business at advanced rates.
do. (Figured) ... .. "	..... to
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.80 to 1.50	
Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50 to 0.60	} Dull.
Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.60 to 0.75	
Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.50 to 0.85	
Italian, 32 in. "	0.22½ to 0.30	
Blankets, 7 lb. per lb.	0.39 to 0.41	} Some sales Fair demand.
METALS AND SUNDRIES.		
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	2.60 to 3.30	} Fair Business
do. Nail-rod "	2.60 to 3.40	
do. Hoop ... .. "	..... to
do. Pig "	1.50 to 1.80	
Lead ... .. "	..... to
Quicksilver " to	} Stock 7,000 cases. Sales of 12,500 cases.
Coal per ton.	4.12 to 4.90	
Kerosine Oil (10 gallon cases) per case.	7.80 to 8.30	
Sugar, Jim pah. 1 per picul.	7.30 to 7.80	
do. Khib pah. 2 "	6.80 to 7.20	
do. Kok pah. 3 "	6.20 to 6.75	
do. Kung fun. 4 "	4.30 to 4.40	
do. Formosa (bags) "	4.00 to 4.40	
do. (baskets) "	3.60 to 3.80	
do. Amoy Brown ... .. "	..... to
Stocks of Formosa 23,000 : white 13,000 to 14,000 piculs. Market very weak, business small		

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Stocks of Formosa 28,000: white 13,000 to 14,000 piculs.
Market very weak, business small.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—Since our last mail issue, dated 5th inst, we have to chronicle a period of uninterrupted activity in Silk, Continental buyers doing most of the business.

Arrivals have been light, about 1,700 bales, whilst settlements amount to close on 3,000 bales, thus materially reducing the unsold stock on the market, estimated at 1,500 bales.

With such a business prices have not advanced as much as might have been expected, the rise being about \$30 all round, but taking quality into consideration the advance has been greater.

Demand has extended to all descriptions of Silk, but the selection has been very difficult, owing to the inferior bulk delivered: consequently rejections have been heavy, and it is fair to suppose that few buyers have obtained Silk of the quality they desired.

With little exception the unsold stock consists of common and inferior kinds, and but little desirable Silk is likely to arrive until the spring. Shipments to date foot up to 15,798 bales against 17,850 bales same date last year.

TEA.—A brisker tone has been prevalent for the interval since the departure of last American Mail on the 5th inst., settlements amounting to piculs 7,500, a very full amount considering the late period in the season.

Prices shew an advance of \$1 to \$1.50 per picul, and, considering the quality of goods on offer, are hardly warranted. The anticipated "Duty speculation" is no doubt the ground for the improved feeling on the New York Market; but the reaction which may be expected will leave little or no chance for teas shipped late in this season; and this year the quality of the second crop is hardly as good as might be desired.

Stocks are almost nominal, and our ideas, as expressed before, of a diminished export from Japan seem now likely to be ensured.

The *Messenger* has been laid on the berth for New York at £1 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, and some amount of freight has gone forward via Shanghai and Suez at £3 17s. 6d. per ton.

GRAIN.—The export of wheat has been essayed. The barque *Parmenio* has taken 6,800 piculs wheat to Amoy. The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic* took 9,070 piculs rice to Hongkong.

DESCRIPTION.	PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK:—		
Mayebashi } Hanks 1 to 2	\$ 600 to 610	} Market firm at quotations.
and } " 2	570 to 590	
Shinshiu } " 2½	550 to 560	
" } " 3	530 to 540	
" } " 3½ to 4, &c.	490 to 520	
Oshius, Medium to good	530 to 560	
Hamatskia, Best to medium	490 to 510	
Kakada, Best	660 to 680	
TEA:—		
Common	\$ 10 to 11	
Good Common	12 to 13	
Medium	15 to 17	
Good Medium	18 to 20	
Fine	21 to 24	
Finest	27 to 30	
Choice	33 and upwards.	
SUNDRIES:—		
Awabi	\$25.00 to 37.00 per picul.	
Beche-de-mer	27.00 to 39.00 "	
Bee's-wax	42.00 to 45.50 "	
Camphor	18.50 to 19.00 "	
China Root	2.50 to 2.75 "	
Coals, Japanese	5.00 to 8.00 per ton.	
Copper	23.00 to 23.50 per picul.	
Cuttle Fish	12.50 to 13.50 "	
Gall Nuts	8.50 to 9.50 "	
Ginseng (70 & 80 pcs. per catty)	1.00 to 1.20 per catty.	
" (100 & 120 " ")	1.30 to 1.45 "	
Isinglass	24.00 to 25.00 per picul.	
Mushrooms	38.00 to 39.50 "	
Rapeseed Oil	12.00 to 12.75 "	
Rice	2.00 to 2.60 "	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	3.00 to 3.80 "	
" Brown	— " "	
" Large green	2.25 to 2.30 "	
Sharks' Fins	24.00 to 35.00 "	
Sulphur	1.65 to 1.75 "	
Tobacco, Common	7.00 to 9.00 "	
Vegetable-wax	13.00 to 14.00 "	
Wheat	1.60 to 1.70 "	

EXCHANGE.

There has been a fair amount of business done, both in Bank and Private Paper. Rates have been fluctuating between 3s. 11½d., and 4s. for 6 m/s Bank Paper, closing firm at quotations.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0d.	ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....72½
" " do.....Sight.....3s. 11d.	" " Private.....10 days' sight.....73
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0½d.	" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....½ per cent.
" " Documents 6 do.....4s. 0½d.	" " Private.....10 days' sight.....1½ per cent dia.
" " Continental 6 do.....4s. 0½d.	" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....94½
" " PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.02½	" " Private.....30 days' sight.....96
" " do.....Sight.....4.92½	" NEW YORK.—Bank, Sight.....94
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.10	" " Private.....30 days' sight.....96
" " Documents 6 do.....	

Gold Yen, 389. Silver Yen, 402. Kinsatz, 409.

The Japan Gazette

Mail Summary, published prior to the departure of each American Mail, for transmission to the
UNITED STATES and EUROPE via San Francisco or Suez.

Per P. M. Str. "City of Tokio."

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1877.

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Summary.

OUR last MAIL SUMMARY was dated the 22nd instant, for despatch by the O. & O. steamer *Belgie*, which sailed for San Francisco on the 23rd. Since then we have received the following mails:—

Per M. M. *Volga*, M'selles, 4 Nov., artd. 22 Dec.
" P. & O. *Malacca*, S'hampton, 9 Nov. " 25 Dec.
" P. M. *City of Peking*, S. Fr'sco, 4 Dec. " 25 Dec.

And despatched the following:—

Per P. & O. *Bombay* for Southampton.....25 Dec

LATEST telegraphic advices from London are to the 28th instant. Latest letters from the same place are via San Francisco, by the *City of Peking*, to the 11th Nov.

SO SHORT a time has elapsed since our last Mail Summary was issued; and everything but feasting is so very quiet, now as usually at this time of the year, that there is very little to summarize or record. Business has been generally dull, the activity which during the past few weeks has been noticeable in the silk market having been succeeded by comparative depression, owing partly to the dubious nature of advices from home. The silkworms' egg cards remaining at the close of the season, appear to have been rendered useless for the reproduction of grubs. The eggs have been scraped off many of the cartons, which, however, will not be destroyed as was at first intended, but utilized for next year's deposit of eggs. The highest price paid for silk this season was 800 yen for filatures.

MATTERS political are also quiescent. Now and then vague rumours are heard of disaffection in Kochi-ken, but the Government have no apprehension of serious trouble there or anywhere else in the provinces. Kataoka, that member of the Rishishi, or Independent Society, of Tosa, who was made

responsible for the drawing up of a remarkable petition which we noticed some months since, praying for the establishment of representative institutions, and severely but not intemperately criticizing the acts of the present Government, is, with several of his associates, still in prison. A native paper, published in his district, expresses surprise that he has not yet been brought to trial. The paragraph concludes. "If our government arrested these men under mere suspicion, they ought to institute prompt inquiry as to their guilt or innocence, and render as speedy a decision as possible. Then, if this cannot be done, oh! our rulers are not merciful nor their officials wise!"

THEIR Excellencies the Chinese Ministers have visited Tokio, where they have had audiences of the principal officers of the Government, and been admitted to an interview with the Mikado, for the purpose of presenting their credentials.

SEVERAL state prisoners implicated directly or indirectly in the Satsuma revolt have been brought to Tokio.

THE proprietor of the French journal of this port, the *Echo du Japon*, has summoned in the French Consular Court Messrs. Oppenheimer Brothers to produce certain accounts for type and machinery, imported by the defendant on his account from Paris. The Court ordered the production of the documents in question within a maximum period of five months. The case is important only as affecting the responsibilities of commission-agents, who occasionally require to be reminded of them.

THE new buildings of the Tokio Joto Saibansho, or Supreme Court, have been completed. Several new silk factories have been opened or are projected. A government enterprise for filatures, at Niimachi, Joshiu, has been established, and is now at work. The Emperor proposes to visit it in the early part of the new year.

SEVERAL slight shocks of earthquake have been felt in Yokohama and the neighbourhood. A "gentle upheaval of the earth's surface" during a recent storm is reported by a contemporary in Nagasaki.

GENERAL Julius Stahel, at present U. S. Consul at Kobe, has received telegraphic instructions to proceed to Shanghai, there to relieve the Hon. G. Wiley Wells in his duties as U. S. Consul General. Mr. E. S. Benson, an old Japan resident, and for nearly ten years Municipal Director in this port, has gone to Kobe to assume charge of the Consulate there. The reason of the change, as far as Mr. Wells is concerned, can only be surmised. It probably has connection with the abuses in the management of the Shanghai Consulate and Postal Agency exposed in the recent trial of Mr. O. B. Bradford, Vice-Consul.

ROBBERIES of native houses, in the suburbs and immediate neighbourhood of Yokohama, by bands of masked and armed ruffians, are chronicled in the native papers.

TWO of the engineers of the *Yesso*, a steamship on which a serious boiler explosion occurred at Hongkong, resulting in great loss of life, have been committed for trial by the Hongkong Police Magistrate on a charge of manslaughter.

A JAPANESE sailing vessel, the *Miyako Maru*, bound hence for Yezo, has been wrecked, without loss of life, off the coast of Kajima.

THE British ship *Leicester*, Captain Caddy, laden with rice, whilst on a voyage from Hiogo to London, struck upon some rocks near Gebe Island, but was got afloat again. The ship was much damaged. From Sydney we learn that the steamship *Ly-ee-moon*, formerly a Japanese steamer, but now running on an Australian line, was partially destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th of Nov. The British barque *Ribston*, from New York 128 days out, bound to Yokohama with a cargo of petroleum oil, went ashore on the Brill Reef, sixty-five miles South-West of Macassar, on the 5th November. The vessel became a total wreck and was abandoned. The steamer *State of Alabama* after a number of mishaps on her outward passage, left Hongkong about the 18th instant for this port.

THE weather during the past week has been very cheerful. No snow, except a few flakes, have fallen in Yokohama so far, and the night frosts have been very mild. The season, in fact, so far has been all that could be desired by sportsmen and holiday makers. Game is tolerably abundant and some good bags have been made. Christmas-eve witnessed the usual children's gathering at the Gaiety Theatre, where a Christmas-tree had as usual been provided. A troupe of well known artistes, calling themselves "The Merry-makers" have arrived from San Francisco. Among them are Mr. Washington Norton, of Christy Minstrel fame, and Mr. Karl Steele, also a performer of some celebrity.

A SUIT has been instituted, by the Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company, against Mr. F. A. Cope, to recover an alleged overcharge of commission on the sale by public auction of a cargo of damaged rice ex *Annie W. Weston*. The evidence of Captain Winsor, whose vessel will leave the port shortly, has been taken in H.B.M. Court, the vacation notwithstanding.

It is reported in native circles that Matsukata, Vice-Minister of Finance, will leave early in the year for Europe. Possibly his mission has some relation to the proposed revision of the tariff.

A NEW Racing Society has now been formed, to be called the "Yokohama Jockey Club."

TREATY REVISION.

No. I.

MORE than probably had the Japanese, when grumbling from time to time that the period for the revision of the treaties with Western Powers should have expired, while nothing had been done towards the commencement of the desired work, been a little introspective, they would have seen that foreigners were only in a very small degree, if at all, responsible for the delay. Had they examined into facts more closely, instead of allowing mere fancy to be their guide, they would have discovered that their own rulers had the best title to what blame might be due for the constant relegation to a future date of a question of so great importance to the country. Not one serious attempt to arrange a revision with the Treaty Powers has yet been made by Japan. There has been a great deal of promiscuous and ill-directed groaning: a number of vague and pointless accusations have been discharged as it were at random; and somewhat more definite, but still baseless, charges of tyranny, oppression, and obstruction have been levelled at individual representatives. One of these, indeed, as he has probably been of all the most conscientious friend of the country, the man who has most materially aided it in its march towards civilization, and has done more than any other towards bringing about the vastly improved relations now happily existing between natives and foreigners:—he, not unnaturally, has come in for the largest share of obloquy and abuse. We say advisedly “not unnaturally.” This is a very young nation; and has still some remarkably childish little ways. It is nothing astonishing to see a self-willed child beat the nurse who keeps it out of mischief and from hurt to itself.

Once more, during the past six years, or since the date first appointed as that on which revision of the treaties might be made, no serious desire has been evinced by the Government of Japan to proceed to the work. And, surely, it will not be denied that the initiative should proceed from them, as they are unquestionably the parties most interested in any change. The occasional visit of a Commissioner to Europe, furnished with a sort of roving commission and general instructions to see and converse, can hardly be considered a decisive step towards the well known and very plainly visible object of the nation's wishes and ambition. Nor can the policy of unreasonable and illogical complaints, querulously spread right and left, of the refusal by the strong to comply with the just demands of the weak, be called a methodical way of extirpating a grievance. Even the measure taken recently by the Japanese Cabinet, in addressing a circular to the Diplomatic Body, when it comes to be sounded, is as hollow as a bell. It made some noise, indeed, but a very uncertain one; and a little inquiry shows that those who originated it had no idea of the note they were about to evoke. We have reason to believe that the contents of that memorandum were virtually as stated some time since by the *Herald*, which is certainly not to blame for making public the information which came to it; though the person who furnished it would appear to have been guilty of breach of confidence. In point of fact, however, it was already pretty generally known that the Government, freed, by the cessation of the troubles in Kiushiu, from the tax upon their energies and leisure imposed by the rebellion,

and wishing to undertake some measure which would redound to their popularity, were preparing to take some action in the matter of treaty revision. The semi-official organs first, and then the remainder of the native press, had been discussing the subject for some time previously, here and there with some scintillations of reason, but generally with a queer mixture of wildness and ignorance.

Had, indeed, the Japanese requested, at any time during the past six years, a revision of the treaties, indicating what they wanted altered and what amended, they would have been met half way by the Treaty Powers, and their demands would have been carefully considered, and, if reasonable, granted. They were not, however, prepared with anything definite; and so are themselves responsible for the delay of which they complain. The two great objects of their ambition, as establishing that complete national independence, which they profess themselves so eager for, and claim to be so thoroughly entitled to, are, first, the abolition of extraterritorial jurisdiction, and, second, a tariff of their own devising. Not improbably the consciousness that they could not hope for the concession of the first object has in great measure caused the postponement of the formulation of any demand for revised treaties. And they may rest, even now, assured that the time has not yet arrived for allowing them the exercise of an authority for which they are in no way ripe. Straws show which way the wind blows. The action of judges in native courts in regard to foreigners often show the sublimest ignorance of the rudiments of that civilization which they affect to copy. English suitors are ordered to take off their coats under pain of having their causes put off until the summer. Chinese residents here hail with delight the arrival of the Representative and Consuls of their country, preferring to be amenable to the “barbarism” of their national jurisdiction rather than to the modern “enlightened jurisprudence” of Japan. There is no end to the grotesque and the painful possibilities which would infallibly result from the abolition of extraterritoriality at the present moment. European ladies, who would not or could not at a moment's notice take off their hats while the Emperor or some other big personage might be passing by them, would be hauled off to prison. Foreigners, of no matter what standing, would be treated and addressed with a more marked and studied rudeness than that which at present characterizes the demeanour of judicial officials towards them. Some special costume would be ordered for alien parties to cases in the Courts, with distinguishing emblems to mark plaintiff and defendant; and their witnesses would have to conform to a system of etiquette specially designed for their annoyance. Possibly, some of the degrading usages abolished in favour of natives, would be revived for the benefit of Europeans. The editor of the *Herald*, after being feasted in the Town Hall, would be locked up in the morning “for violation of the Press Laws,” and sentenced to a period of seclusion “without books or papers;” while he of the *Tokio Times* would be engaged as official reporter to the Court in foreign cases, and general apologist, in his own journal and the American press, for every species of judicial error and iniquity so long as they were the results of the administration of Japanese Justice. And then true Justice, who may be supposed to hover occasionally about these tribunals, would dash her scales, and sword, and bandage

to the cold ground, and fly, shrieking, away forever. Further speculation on this subject is useless, as it must be evident to the inmost consciousness of the most maudlin foreign slave to Japanese masters, the most interested advocate of native “rights,” that Japan is not yet fit to have control over foreign persons, property, and interests. The subject, then, of jurisdiction over foreigners by Japanese Courts and Police may be dismissed from consideration for the present. A demand for it could neither be entertained here by foreign Representatives nor at home by their Governments. That the time may come when it may be put forward as a just due; and as such be deliberately but gracefully granted, we sincerely trust. Most emphatically, nevertheless, that time is not to-day. This even the liveliest advocates, among the natives, of treaty revision, begin apparently to see themselves, and are limiting now their outcry principally to a demand for a control of their own Customs' tariff. Here they have justice with them. Probably, in insisting upon justice in this respect from others, their rulers may be guilty of unreasonable and unreasoning injustice to themselves and their country; but that is matter for separate consideration.

No. II.

IT must be confessed that to encounter nothing but concurrence and good will when opposition and malevolence have been expected may be very embarrassing:—nay, in some instances, and especially with shallow natures, even disappointing. To some grievances are sweet. Rachel would not be comforted; and this is intelligible because her troubles were great and cruel. This nation has been so accustomed, by those time-serving teachers who make themselves heard because they minister to pride no matter how unjustified, to vanity however childish, to assume that it has long been entitled to every equality with the most advanced of Western Powers, and that its rights have been and are unjustly and oppressively withheld, that it may be a little puzzled and grieved to find that it has been mistaken. That the rulers, in this matter of treaty revision, and as regards the alteration of the tariff, expected opposition in quarters where they did not find it, is certain. With a cunning which was quite unnecessary, but which is indispensable to any measure of diplomacy according to their notions of statecraft, they waited for the absence of the British Minister to set their machinery for grinding out new treaties in operation. They framed their circular, and assured themselves that their demands would be supported by at least three of the Foreign Representatives, whom we will not indicate, but whose countries have, either altogether or in great part, a protective tariff. This was, they thought, a grand point gained, in view of the impediments which they expected to meet. To their astonishment, however, when Sir HARRY PARKES returned, they found him perfectly well disposed, as far as the matter lay with him, to consider the question of revision, and willing to concede that the right they were prepared to assert was theirs. It was but natural to ask, what they proposed? a question which they were as unable to answer as they were astounded, not to say disconcerted, at finding that they were at any rate to be met half way, when they expected nothing but obstruction. We are of course open to correction; but think we are fully in the right in stating that all the Chiefs of the Diplomatic Body are in

accord on the point that the treaties should be revised at as early a date as is compatible with careful consideration of the subjects involved and international convenience, and agreed that Japan has a right to the regulation of her own Customs' tariff. It is probable that the revision itself will be made in Europe, where Japanese Commissioners, appointed for the purpose, will have every opportunity afforded them for studying the working and comparing the tariffs of other nations. It only remains to be hoped, more for the sake of Japan herself than for that of the foreign trade, that wise counsels will prevail in the arrangement of the proposed new tariff, and that her nascent industries may not be stifled by protection—killed with kindness and injudicious coddling. Assuming, however, as certain, that a revision of the import duties is imminent, we will devote a brief space to the consideration of the import trade of this country, and see how the revenue may be affected by any alteration in the duties thereon. A few categorical questions and answers will best throw light on these points.

First:—What is the value of the total import trade of Japan?

To arrive at a fair estimate of the general foreign commerce of the country, the transactions of the year 1876 may very safely be taken as a basis of calculation. The imports were rather less in value than during previous years, but, on the other hand, the exports were in excess of former corresponding periods. And, under the most favourable conditions of foreign markets, it would be scarcely possible for Japan to have greater advantages than were then obtained, from two directions, namely, the low prices which were paid for imported articles, and the extravagant rates given here for the chief article of export—silk. Business in 1876 will therefore afford the basis most favourable for this country, as far as exports are concerned. To estimate the annual value of imports alone, however, a mean between the business of 1875 and 1876 may safely be taken. Thus, the total value of the imports in 1875 was \$29,467,067; in 1876, \$24,087,515 or a mean of \$26,777,291 per annum.

Second:—What is the average amount of revenue derived from imports annually?

Assessing the actual value of the import dues at 4.38 per cent, a figure as accurate as can be arrived at, and taking the aggregate value of the annual imports at the above valuation, the revenue derived from imports amounts to \$1,172,845.

Third:—Average value, to Customs' duties, of the export trade of this country?

About \$800,000 per annum.

Fourth:—Then, as the Government are said to propose to do away with the export dues altogether, in view of the intended increase in the import tariff, how will the revenue be affected by the abolition?

Stated in round figures the gross Customs' dues of Japan amount to about two million dollars. Thus, the total abrogation of export duties will at once reduce that sum to \$1,200,000.

Fifth:—So, to make up for the deficit thus created, it would appear that a considerable increase must be contemplated in the duties upon imports?

Probably. But what imports there are, the Government would do well to remember, consist almost wholly of actual necessities of a life in any degree removed from barbarism, and are imported more cheaply

from abroad than, by any possibility, they could be produced in the country. That they are already more than sufficiently taxed is evidenced by the limited demand for their consumption at present existing among so large a population as that of Japan, and by the almost cessation of that demand when the raw material has increased in value in the hands of manufacturers to an extent which adds merely five per cent to the purchasing price of manufactured goods imported. Cursory reference to the British Consular Trade Reports for 1876 will show that the value of imported *necessaries*, under which head are classed cottons, woollens, mixed cotton and woollen, and woollen and linen, manufactured goods, all of the commonest description, and suitable only for the clothing of those persons whose poverty prevents them obtaining better, raw cotton, boots, leather, and medicines, amounts to \$14,671,000; or, say, for an average year, about \$16,000,000.

Sixth:—It appears, then, that this commerce in "necessaries," rightly or wrongly so called, cannot be more heavily taxed without being extinguished altogether. What is the utmost extent of revenue that the Government may reasonably expect to derive from import duties?

Granted that the import duty on "necessaries" remains unaltered, there will be an income, from that source, of about \$700,000

Supposing that the duty on sugar imported be raised to twenty per cent., and it can hardly pay more, it would contribute a revenue of ... 530,000

Ten per cent. on all other goods imported would yield 810,000

Total... .. \$2,040,000

In other words, under the most favourable circumstances, the utmost benefit that the Government can hope to derive from an alteration, as they are likely to wish to make it, in the Customs' returns, is some forty thousand dollars *per annum*. Any increase in the import tariff, greater than that above supposed, would tend to suppress the trade altogether, or at best to continue it in a languishing state, its mere existence being supported at the expense of the consumers. This result we will not suppose to be the intention of the Government, however much it may be desired by their selfish advisers.

And lest some of those whose sole stock of argument consists of unscrupulous assurance and a redundancy of words, should, as they are likely to, take exception to the above proposition, as regards the import of "necessaries," we will, in leaving this part of our subject, consider one point in reference to that trade, selecting "cottons" as the item most likely to be attacked. The whole foreign commerce of Japan is really one of "barter," not of actual buying and selling. Imports are exchanged for the produce of the country, notably tea and silk. When these two are in small demand at prices below the measure of production, the consumption of imported goods diminishes in proportion. If, therefore, the duty on imported cottons should be increased, the native will receive a less quantity than he does now in exchange for the results of his own labour and the investment of his capital; for it is contrary to all the axioms of sound trade to assume that the foreign merchant, or any other importer, will pay duty without indirectly recovering it in the "value" which he receives for his goods when he sells them.

No. III.

IN considering the subject of any revision of the import tariff of duties levied by the Japanese Customs, one fact forces itself upon the notice of any practical man, and should certainly be taken account of by those Japanese statesmen and their counsellors who hold that a panacea for the languor and all the other ills of the revenue is to be found in increased taxation of the import trade. That fact is the insignificance of the entire external—import or export—trade of Japan. We have shown how slightly, in view of the proposed abolition of all export duties, the revenue may be affected by the utmost strain of augmented imposts upon imports which that trade can bear without being suffocated. And it is well to endeavour to realize that the total extinction of the trade would scarcely represent a disturbance in commercial circles so great as would be effected by the failure of any average large wholesale house—take for instance that of Messrs. HUNTLEY & PALMER, the Reading biscuit-makers—at home. The present Customs' revenue is short of £400,000 *per annum* in gross, and if the duty on exports is to be remitted and the small income derived therefrom kept up by increased duties on imports, the political economist is startled to find that the lowest average duty of 4.4 per cent. must be retained on 16/27ths of the total imports; be raised to 10 per cent. on 8/27ths, and to 20 per cent. on the remaining 3/27ths; and, with this enormous jump from moderate duties to prohibitive taxation, the Customs' gross revenue still remains at the same figure of £400,000. Again, it is not the tax alone which bears heavily upon the consumer. The importer under increased duties must enlarge his capital to enable him to invest a portion of it in advances to the State in the form of duties. While recovering the duty from the consumer, the importer will naturally add to it the expenses necessitated by the law itself, with full interest for the prepayment; and, thus, the consumer will pay not only a tax to his Government, but charges and interest upon that tax to the capitalist who first advances it; or, in other words, the consumer will have to bear the burden and charges of a tax equivalent to a loan. In some late correspondence the public were informed that foreign loans, generally, are repugnant to the feelings and wishes of the Japanese nation. If this assertion be not mere affectation, we must unhesitatingly describe it as an absurdity. The principle of borrowing and lending enters into every detail of State, as well as commercial, business; and if foreign capital is objectionable to a country possessing no wealth of its own without exterior assistance to develop it, then the accepted system of trade is at an end in Japan.

But, in sober fact, the extent of foreign commerce here is too limited to admit of any increase of Customs' returns. If the duties be extended to the percentages we have mentioned the import trade will decline; and, if they be increased beyond that limit, will probably, as above indicated, be extinguished; or, at least, be carried on by a few monopolists for their individual benefit. JOHN STUART MILL writes, in his chapter on "Government Interference":—"Of these false theories, the most notable is the doctrine of protection to Native Industry; a phrase meaning the prohibition, or the discouragement by heavy duties, of such foreign commodities as are capable of being produced at home. If the theory involved in this system had been correct, the practical conclusions grounded on it would not have been

unreasonable. The theory was that to buy things produced at home was a national benefit, and introduction of foreign commodities, generally, a national loss. It being at the same time evident that the interest of the consumer is to buy foreign commodities in preference to domestic whenever they are either cheaper or better, the interest of the consumer appeared in this respect to be contrary to the public interest; he was certain, if left to his own inclinations, to do what, according to the theory, was injurious to the public."

Abandoning all theories for the purpose of taking a practical view of the position of this country, we have to consider what means Japan possesses of producing at all, irrespective of comparative cost, those commodities she now imports. In the first place there are 30,000,000 mouths to feed; and the accomplishment of this object, without material assistance, is highly creditable to the industry of the people. The principal imports are of material, manufactured or partly manufactured, for clothing, none of which Japan can produce without importing the raw material in much greater quantity than she now does. If forced to adopt that course, the people will find their home manufactures inferior in material, workmanship, durability, and appearance, and immeasurably in excess of the cost of goods of foreign production for which they formerly exchanged their surplus produce of tea and silk. Thus we are brought back face to face with what should be the sternest objection to those fallacies of protection so assiduously advocated by unscrupulous and interested advisers of the Government, who, in their turn, seem eager to adopt any policy which flatters their vanity, no matter at what expense to the prosperity of the people they rule over. The result of protective duties will be to extinguish foreign trade to the prejudice of the majority of the people of Japan, and to the advantage of a few. "In the case of manufactured goods, the whole difference between the two prices (price of production and price of importation) is absorbed in indemnifying the producers for waste of labour, or of the capital which supports that labour. Those who are supposed to be benefited, namely the makers of the protected articles, (unless they form an exclusive company, and have a monopoly against their own countrymen as well as against foreigners) do not obtain higher profits than other people. All is sheer loss, to the country as well as to the consumer."

Strange that those wisecracks whose maudlin conceit persuades them that knowledge will die with them, and that when they sleep all consciousness is in abeyance, should not have seen a much simpler and far more effectual way of increasing the revenue of this country than the clumsy and suicidal one of an augmented import tariff. The economists, native and foreign, of Japan would do well to waste no further time in the discussion of a subject which shows no promise, under existing conditions, of forming any material item in the imperial receipts. It is to an improved internal revenue that they should look; and this is a subject which we trust to have time and space to consider on an early occasion.

THE *Echo du Japon* states that, during the night of Saturday last, a band, consisting of Japanese, masked and armed, broke into a house at Ota, bound the inhabitants, stole all they could lay their hands on, and assailed the women and girls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *L. & C. Express*, signing himself "Old Cathay," draws attention to some grievances suffered by members of the Consular Corps in China and the Far East. He alludes specially to "the very unequal incidence of the work to be performed," in some cases "the Consul being overworked and his subordinates amusing themselves: in others just the reverse, the Consul constantly away, and his deputy performing all the duties." He continues:—"The only rule as to work which I have ever seen in force in China is the well-known one about the willing horse; and I have certainly often regretted to observe how little thanks and how little credit those who have borne the burden in the heat of the day have often reaped. A man like Sir Harry Parkes, who performed more consular and judicial work in a day when last in Shanghai than most officials do in a week, was noticed and promoted because he was already well-known; but the industry, talent, and conscientiousness of subordinate members are too often destined to blush unseen till, worn out with hard labour and disappointment, 'poor so and so' dies; his friends say, 'Who would have thought it?' and some well-connected junior is promoted to the vacant post to undo the good that has resulted from the patient toil of years."

This and the conclusion of "Old Cathay's" letter read something like the groan of a disappointed man; but the suggestion, that the Minister in China, in his quality of Superintendent of Trade, should, from time to time, visit the Consulates at the ports, and, finding out, by personal investigation, who are the most deserving members of the Consular Body, recommend for promotion those who merit it, is a good one. H. M. Minister in Japan makes periodical visits to the British Consulates in the Treaty Ports, his travels certainly tending to increase his actual knowledge of the working and personnel of the various establishments.

THE *L. & C. Express*, in noticing the volume of the Reports on Trade for the year 1876, issued by Her Majesty's Consuls in Japan, and referring to Mr. Russell Robertson's report on the trade of Kanagawa, pays the well deserved tribute to the care with which it was compiled, and the information it contains, by testifying that it is "very exhaustive and elaborate." Interesting extracts are given from a despatch, dated the 2nd April last, from Sir Harry Parkes to Lord Derby, relating to the newly established trade between Japan and Corea. A great part of the import trade into the latter country is dependant upon the foreign import trade of the former, from which fact a useful hint might be derived in view of the proposed revision of the Customs' tariff. Probably, however, if commerce with Corea is worth cultivating by other nations, it will not be allowed to become a mere monopoly in the hands of one. In one extract we read:—"The total value of the imports into Corea for the two months amount to 37,832 yen (or dollars), and the exports from Corea to 32,049 yen. Of the merchandise sent from Japan to Corea one-half consists of foreign manufactures, such as calicoes, shirtings, lustrings, &c., while rice and wheat form the principal products furnished by Japan herself. The exports from Corea consist chiefly of ox-hides, Korean cotton cloth which is in request among the Japanese, gold ore, ginseng, and other trifles."

The above italics are ours. In another place Sir Harry Parkes says, quoting from a letter written by a Japanese in Fusan; "Trade is more prosperous than it has yet been. The goods, brought from Japan, of whatever kind, meet with a good market, the commodity of first importance being rice; next to that comes long-cloth, and then lastings, the two latter being of British manufacture. Gold and silver specie is allowed to be exported in exchange for rice, which is at present so much needed."

A TRUSTWORTHY correspondent, under date the 24th instant, writes to us as follows:—

"Have you observed Fujiyama?"

"Last evening, the mountain being clearly defined, and quite free from clouds, I observed during a period of about two hours, before and after dark, a small quantity of smoke issuing from the summit, which vanished as it cleared from the peak. Clouds would have remained visible."

DOCTOR A. Goertz, Physician to the Russian Legation, has received the decoration of the "Red Eagle" of Prussia.

We learn that General Julius Stahel, U. S. Consul at Kobe, has received telegraphic instructions from Washington to proceed to Shanghai, and there to relieve Mr. G. Wiley Wells, U. S. Consul-General. Mr. E. S. Benson formerly Municipal Director in this port has left for Kobe to assume charge of the Consulate there *vice* Stahel.

THREE slight shocks of earthquake were felt on the 23rd instant:—one at 8.55 a.m.: the others at 5.5 and 7.35 p.m., respectively.

THE children's annual Christmas *fête* was celebrated on Christmas Eve in the Gaiety Theatre, where, under the presiding care of Mr. Henry Allen, a very fruitful Christmas Tree had grown, blossomed, and matured. From two to three hundred youngsters assembled, and joyously and gratefully received the offerings of Santa Claus. When the tree had been despoiled, the troupe of Japanese acrobats, who are giving a series of performances in the Gaiety Theatre under the management of Mr. J. White, went through a few acts to the great amusement of the juvenile audience.

FROM Sydney we learn that the steamship *Ly-ee-moon*, formerly a Japanese steamer but now running on an Australian line, was partially destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th of November. The damage done to the vessel is estimated at £5,000. An inquiry has been commenced, as to the circumstances of the fire. The evidence so far shews that there was no fire on board the steamer on Saturday night or Sunday morning, the 3rd and 4th November; and the burning of the vessel could not be accounted for.

A bottle found on the coast of Western Australia, states that the ship *Brunswick*, coal and water logged, was dismantled in July last. Sixteen of the crew were in boats 800 miles off the port.

THE British Consul at Samoa levied a fine of 30,000 dollars on the Native Government, for the collision with the *Barracouta*, and for insulting Commodore Haskings. Pending the decision of the Imperial Government the island is being held as security.

In committing the engineers of the *Yesso* for trial on a charge of manslaughter, Mr. May, Police Magistrate in Hongkong, said he would have to send the case for trial. He had listened to what Mr. Brereton had to say, but the case was one of far too grave a nature for him to settle off hand. The prisoners would be committed for trial, but admitted to bail as before.

THE Christmas-Eve Midnight-mass in the Catholic Church was celebrated with magnificent pomp, the edifice being brilliantly illuminated and gorgeously decorated. It was crowded with people, attracted by sentiments of devotion or curiosity. Probably those animated by the latter feeling were the more numerous. Some people had apparently just quitted their favourite and more congenial haunts, and of course showed respect neither for the sacredness of the edifice nor the solemnity of the occasion. It is useless to remind such scoffers and desecrators that a Catholic Cathedral is not a Music Hall; and a suggestion that, if they cannot conduct themselves with ordinary decency, not to say propriety, they might remain elsewhere, would be unintelligible to them. It is sad to think that a policeman is as necessary to keep some persons in order, as a rod is essential in Solomon's system for bringing up a child.

Gounod's Grand Mass had been selected for the celebration; and the musical direction was confided to Mr. O. Keil, who fully justified the trust reposed in him. A better interpretation of the work of the great master could hardly have been expected, even with much more extended resources than the limited number of the musical community placed at the disposal of the Director. The *Ave Maria*, chanted by a voice of singular power, freshness, and feeling, and Adam's Christmas, rendered by Mr. Pearson, fairly enchanted the audience. A violoncello accompaniment also deserves special praise.

Abbé Pettier preached a short sermon in English; and Monseigneur Osouf, who officiated, addressed the congregation in French.

THE appearance of smoke issuing from the summit of Fujiyama, as described by a correspondent in a paragraph above, arises, we are informed, from the action of a high wind upon newly fallen snow, which, carried away in the form of a light smoke—coloured cloud, is dispersed as quickly as smoke itself would be. This phenomenon has been observed several times during the autumn and winter seasons of the last ten years, but is rarely visible unless the mountain is between the sun and the observer.

THE announcement of the acquittal of Nakahara and the other police officers, charged with bearing false testimony in subscribing to a confession, extracted from them by torture, that they had been deputed by a high officer of the Government to assassinate Saigo, will be received with pleasure.

New year's visitors to Tokio are informed, on the authority of the native journals, that the Museum in the Ueno gardens will be closed on the 31st instant and the 1st proximo.

THE British barque *Ribston*, Captain Brown, from New York, 128 days out, bound to Yokohama with a cargo of petroleum, went ashore on the Brill Reef, sixty-five miles S. W. of Macassar, on the 5th ultimo at about 4 a.m. On the 8th ultimo, owing to calmness and a heavy current, the crew succeeded in salving about 2,500 cases of

oil. Captain Brown proceeded to Macassar in the long boat to procure assistance, and succeeded in engaging two schooners and thirty men, and with these returned to the vessel. Upon their arrival, it was found that the *Ribston* was full of water, and all efforts at pumping were unsuccessful. On the 15th ultimo the vessel was a total wreck, and had to be abandoned, the captain and schooners returning to Macassar. On the 16th ultimo, the wreck and cargo were sold at Macassar by public auction and realized £800. The purchaser was a Chinaman. Capt. Brown and some of the crew arrived at Singapore on the 3rd instant by the *Rajah Brooke*, and reported the loss of the vessel to the Master-Attendant, and applied for a Court of Inquiry to be held.

THE three hundred thousand silk-worms' egg cards which have just been destroyed (*sic*) at Yokohama will, it appears, not be entirely lost. The eggs taken off will be used to make fat (*à faire de la graisse*?) and the cards themselves are sold at the rate of fifteen cents per thousand.—*Echo du Japon*.

NIPPON NOTES.

A LARGE tannery has been established at Nakahara in the village of Togoshi, close to Shinagawa, and was opened recently. Dr. Kishimoto is the proprietor of the new concern.

H. E. SANJO, on the 17th instant, entertained the German and Italian ministers and their wives.

On the 18th instant, six of the Kagoshima insurgents who were recently brought to Tokio, were brought before the Special Saibansho, opened in the Gen-ro-in; and Nakahara and twenty other ex-police sergeants, who, under torture inflicted by the rebels, confessed that they were deputed by Okubo to assassinate the late Saigo, will be tried before Prince Arisugawa-no-miya on a charge of having borne false testimony.

THE *Choya Shinbun* quoting from the *Niigata Shinbun*, states that in January next year the Mitsu Bishi Steam Ship Company will establish a branch office at Niigata. Two steamers will ply twice a month between Niigata and Wajima in Noto, touching at Fukugi in Ecchiu.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes the following comparative tables of Exports and Imports during the ten years, ending June 1877.

1st year of Meiji (1867)	Exports..... 15,553,472.87.7	Imports..... 10,693,071.84.5
	Excess of Exports	4,860,401.03.2
2nd year of Meiji (1868)	Exports..... 12,908,978.20.0	Imports..... 20,783,633.17.5
	Excess of Imports	7,874,654.97.5
3rd year of Meiji (1869)	Exports..... 14,543,012.59.4	Imports..... 33,740,637.56.3
	Excess of Imports	19,197,624.97.4
4th year of Meiji (1870)	Exports..... 17,968,608.71.5	Imports..... 21,916,727.74.2
	Excess of Imports	3,948,119.02.7
5th year of Meiji (1871)	Exports..... 17,026,647.21.6	Imports..... 26,174,814.94.7
	Excess of Imports	9,148,167.73.1
	Money Export	4,524,170.90.0
	„ Import	3,691,509.60.0
	Excess of Export	882,661.30.0

6th year of Meiji (1872) Exports..... 21,142,014.77.9
Imports..... 27,617,264.06.8

Excess of Imports

Money Exported

„ Imported

Excess of Export

7th year of Meiji (1873) Exports..... 18,780,078.79.7
Imports..... 22,924,587.08.9

Excess of Imports

Money Exported

„ Imported

Excess of Export

January the 8th year of Meiji (1874) to June. Exports..... 6,969,318.22.7
Imports..... 15,046,008.21.0

Excess of Imports

Money Exported.....

„ Imported.....

Excess of Export.....

June the 8th year to June the 9th year of Meiji. Exports..... 18,077,838.83.6
Imports..... 25,743,114.17.0

Excess of Imports

Money Exported.....

„ Imported.....

Excess of Export.....

July the 9th year of Meiji to December. Exports..... 20,461,783.06.8
Imports..... 18,150,970.71.5

Excess of Export.....

Money Exported.....

„ Imported.....

Excess of Export.....

January the 10th year of Meiji to June. Exports..... 7,041,006.49.0
Imports..... 12,329,652.40.3

Excess of Imports

Money Exported.....

„ Imported.....

Excess of Export.....

LIEUT.-COLONEL Nagasaka, who remained in Kagoshima in command of the newly enlisted troops and the Sendai Garrison left for Tokio on the 18th instant.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, the official ceremony of closing the Genroin took place, Marshal Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya presiding.

MORE than one hundred state prisoners were brought to Tokio from Kagoshima by the mail steamer *Saikio-maru*.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that the sailing vessel *Miyako-maru*, which left for Sabusawa in Yezo on the 10th instant, was wrecked off the coast of Kajima on the 13th. No lives were lost.

THE buildings of the new Tokio Joto Saibansho are now completed; and were opened for business on the 24th instant.

A new silk factory on Nirayama Hill in Idzu was opened on the 12th instant.

ACCORDING to the *Mai Nichi Shinbun* the question of the disposal of the silk-worms' egg cards remaining on hand from last season is not yet decided. It was intended to commence destroying the eggs by scraping them from the cards into the Creek, near the Hana-zo-no-bashi, close to the Public Gardens. Stocks on hand amount to 440,186 cards, of which 308,130 should be made away with. It is said, however, that some of the holders refuse to submit to this rule; and have returned, with their cartons, to their respective homes.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* states that, on the 23rd, the Chinese Ambassadors were entertained by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at his house in Tokio.

SOYESSHIMA, ex-Sangi and ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who now resides in China, is engaged in the establishment of a large mercantile firm, to be called the *Bussan-Kaisha*.

It is rumored, according to the *Hochi-Shibun*, that the criminal code, which is now in force, will be replaced, early next year, by an amended one, called the *Nippon Keiho* (Japanese Criminal Code).

THE Chinese Envoys have visited the Imperial palace at Akasaka.

A LETTER from Corea to the *Hochi Shinbun* says that, in the famine of last year, an average of one person in every house died for want of food. In a small village of only sixty houses, 130 people were starved to death, and the number of victims throughout the country is estimated, at least, at between three and four millions. This year's harvest has also been small in the Southern provinces; and the people are anxiously awaiting the importation of Japanese rice.

THE railway bridge at Tsurumi, over the river of the same name, is to be replaced by an iron one; the work of constructing which has been already commenced.

ALL the Government offices both in Fu and Ken were closed on the 28th instant for the remainder of the year.

THE following list of Native Banking Corporations was published in the *Ginko-Zasshi*, No. 1, issued by the *Ginko-Ka* (Bureau for the Control of Banking of the Finance Department). Since the alteration of the Banking Regulations in August of the 9th year of Meiji (1876), up to this month, the following establishments have been opened.

National Bank.	Place.	Capital. Yen.	President.
1st	Tokio	1,500,000	Y. Shibusawa.
2nd	Yokohama	800,000	Z. Hara.
3rd	Tokio	200,000	Z. Yasuda.
4th	Niigata	300,000	A. Yagi.
5th	Tokio	300,000	S. Narahara.
6th	Fukushima	100,000	K. Abe.
7th	Kochi	100,000	N. Yui.
8th	Toyohashi	100,000	R. Sekine.
9th	Kumamoto	55,000	S. Mifuchi.
10th	Kofu	150,000	N. Kuwabara.
11th	Nagoya	100,000	I. Ito.
12th	Kanagawa	200,000	W. Ogawa.
13th	Osaka	250,000	Z. Konoike.
14th	Matsumoto	100,000	G. Oike.
15th	Tokio	17,826,100	M. Mori.
16th	Gifu	50,000	K. Watanabe.
17th	Fukuoka	105,000	Y. Sano.
18th	Nagasaki	150,000	D. Nagami.
19th	Uyeda	100,000	J. Hayakawa.
20th	Tokio	250,000	K. Kojima.
21st	Nagahama	100,000	G. Shibata.
22nd	Okayama	50,000	T. Hanabusa.
23rd	Owake	50,000	O. Yukinatsu.
24th	Iiyama	80,000	N. Hachimoto.
25th } 26th }	Not yet opened		
27th	Tokio	210,000	J. Watanabe.

Total capital yen 22,726,100

ON the 26th inst. a review of the police forces, returned recently from the South-West, was held in the Imperial garden of Fukiage in the presence of H. M. the Mikado.

THE Chinese Minister is expected to lodge in the house at Gotenyama, lately occupied by Ito, Sangi.

ON the 25th inst. eight state prisoners were condemned to hard labour for terms of imprisonment between ten years and one year, by the special Saibansho at the *Genro-in*. Nakahara and twenty ex-police sergeants were acquitted.

COMMENTING on the delay in the examination of Kataoka and other members of the Rissisha or Independent Society of Tosa, the *Komin Shinshi* of Osaka remarks:—

Since the arrest of Kataoka Kenkichi, the noted advocate of the people's rights, and some of his adherents, nearly half a year has elapsed without their being brought to trial, which we deplore very much. Those gentlemen were honestly endeavouring to educate our people out of their slavish state, and to uphold their rights, till the time of their arrest. There is nobody but must sympathise with their noble efforts. We do not understand what induced the Government to arrest them; but, taking street rumour into account, the fact may be attributed to their discontent with those in authority, or to their keeping up communication with the Satsuma rebels. Now, if they were really guilty of such conduct, they cannot of course escape the punishment of the established laws, and there is no injustice in punishing them as they deserve; but, if, on the contrary, they are as spotless as the blue sky, it is most deplorable that they should suffer so long an imprisonment. However, we are aware that our government is merciful, and that our officials are wise; and it is impossible that anything so dreadful as the punishment of the innocent as guilty should happen. So, if our government arrested these under mere suspicion, they ought to institute prompt inquiry as to their guilt or innocence, and render as speedy a decision as possible. Then, if this cannot be done, oh! our rulers are not merciful nor their officials wise!

IN every Fu and Ken extra hospitals were established by the Government for the reception of cholera patients. As has repeatedly been said, various idle rumors disturbed ignorant folks both in Tokio and the country. At the end of last month the people of the villages in the Nagase district, Chiba-ken, wished to close the quarantine hospitals in spite of the Kencho: they foolishly imagined that all the sick were to be killed. They stormed the hospital at Mayebara, armed with bamboo spears and spades. Dr. Numano, Director of the hospital, was killed on the spot; and some of the assistants were wounded more or less severely. The rioters then sent back the sick to their respective houses. On the way homeward, they were met by a detachment of police from the Kencho. One policeman was wounded. The ringleaders have been arrested and brought to trial.

THE man-of-war *Asama-kuwan*, now in dock at Yokoska, is to have her machinery removed, and will be transformed into a sailing vessel.

THE *Hochi Shinbun* states that, on the 24th inst., the Chinese Minister, accompanied by six of his suite, arrived in Tokio by the 1.19 train. He at once proceeded to the Foreign Office and had an interview with Terajima, Samejima and other officials. He next visited Okubo, Home Minister.

THE Tokio Exhibition (not the National Exhibition) was closed on the 26th instant, but will be re-opened on the 6th January next, and on every Sunday and *Ichiroku*.

A TELEGRAM from Nagasaki says that at about 10.45 a.m. on the 24th instant, a fire broke out at the Kencho, which was not extinguished till 11.40 a.m.

A TELEGRAPH office has been established at Hagi, Yamaguchi ken, (Choshu) and will probably be opened on the 1st January.

SILK-WORMS' EGG CARDS.

(From the Correspondence of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

Our productions are prospering daily and monthly, and numerous articles are exported abroad. But only three articles, viz., silk, tea, and silk-worms' egg cards, have gained any fame in foreign countries.

Carefully considering the present condition of trade, we observe that silk-worms' egg cards have lost the position which they once occupied in trade. This has caused a reaction. On the one hand it has injured the profits derived from trade; and, on the other, has lessened the benefits which accrue to the country from commerce. This is one of the difficulties attending mercantile affairs. And what is the origin of this trouble? It is that the number of cartons is too great. Therefore we desire to cure the disease and prevent continual loss, by negotiating with the manufacturers. But as the manufacturers live mostly in remote places, far away from the capital, they cannot personally observe the condition of trade; and they have no conception of how many cards may be exported each year. We recently got a table of the exportation of cartons, (published by the *Kan-sho-kioku*, Board of Trade), for the last nine years, ending the 9th year of Meiji (1876.) We quote as follows from this circular.

	Number of cartons.	Value yen.
1st year of Meiji (1867)	1,806,320	3,712,351
2nd " " " (1868)	1,377,493	2,500,096
3rd " " " (1869)	1,397,846	2,566,759
4th " " " (1870)	1,400,027	1,285,189
5th " " " (1871)	1,287,046	2,247,365
6th " " " (1872)	1,418,809	3,063,037
7th " " " (1873)	1,335,465	731,578
8th " " " (1874)	727,463	474,920
9th " " " (1875)	1,019,525	1,902,270

In the 1st year, the average price was yen 1.96.8 per sheet: in the second year 1.81.5 in the third year 1.83.6: in the fourth year 91.8: in the fifth year 1.74.6: in the 6th 2.15.9: in the seventh year 54.8: in the eighth year 64.4: in the ninth year 1.86.6.

Thus the price of cartons varies from year to year. We must not consider the six years between the first and sixth year of Meiji, as ordinary years, because the failure of the silk harvest in Europe through disease caused an unnatural rise in prices in the East. In the seventh year (1873) the disease in Europe disappeared, and the quantity of silk (there produced) became sufficient to meet the demand in those countries. But as our silk worms are very good, foreign dealers continued to purchase supplies from Japan. On the other hand, our manufacturers stimulated by their ample returns during the aforesaid six years, produced large numbers of cartons in the seventh year of Meiji, which they sent to Yokohama. Then, to their great disappointment, they found no foreign dealers anxious to purchase their productions. At length it was decided among holders to set a number of cartons on fire, with the hope of causing an improvement in the value of the remainder. Their loss by this means was not small. In the following year (1875), the results were nearly the same. In the 9th year, a report of the bad harvest of silk in Western countries arrived in Yokohama, and again excited our manufacturers to provide large quantities of cartons. They worked day and night and brought numerous cards to Yokohama in a short time. Owing to the number brought into the market being beyond their demand, foreigners waited for the trouble which they expected would result among our dealers, some of whom, again, became anxious to sell

cartons, at low prices, before others could do so. It was now deemed necessary to set a number of cartons on fire as had been done the previous year, in order to cause a rise in the price. But this proposition fell through, and more than 100,000 cards were sent to Europe instead by native dealers.

This is a brief epitome of the trade in silk-worms' egg cards during the last nine years, ending the ninth year of Meiji. The result of the trade last year was somewhat better than in the previous one. But this year thousands of cards brought but a very low figure, and nothing but trouble remained for our poor manufacturers and dealers.

What is the idea of our people on the subject of the trade in cards? * * * That which we earnestly desire is to decrease the number of cards manufactured. If this is not done no benefit will result from the trade, and nothing but loss may be expected.

IS NOT NOW THE TIME TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY?

(From the *Kinji Hiron* of the 13th Dec.)

It is a general question among our people at present by what measures the Government may be able to remove the difficulties of the day after the cessation of long protracted struggles? We too have discussed the same subject. We admit that one of the most important matters is the bestowal of decorations upon meritorious officers, both civil and military, on the restoration of tranquility. But this is not a means of removing the existing troubles. Can it then be effected by the revision of the conventions with foreign countries? This, again, is certainly a matter of great urgency, and five years have already elapsed since the term fixed as the date of the revision; but it is not by revising the treaties that we shall do away with all our difficulties.

Now, though we are not able to furnish our readers with a detailed estimate of the real expenses of the late South-Western expedition, they may be estimated as at least the entire Government revenue for a year. Is this not a large sum? The Government can hardly make up for this extraordinary outlay by applying to defray it the revenue provided for something else. By some means they must bridge over the great gap in their finances. Shall we raise a loan, or increase the taxes? Shall we issue more paper money? We can not decide which of these three schemes is the best; but any one of them would entail a heavy burden on our people. So nothing ought to be decided upon by our small cabinet without first taking counsel with us (the people). It is the general desire, that a National Representative assembly should be established, where all public matters shall be decided upon by the will of the majority. This is how we think that present embarrassments may be removed. If we should, unhappily for us, happen to resort, unreasonably, to any of the aforesaid three modes of raising money, we can foretell nothing with certainty as to the future existence or destruction of our country.

Difficulty and disturbance have their origin in various reasons from time to time, but nothing is more serious than financial embarrassment. In a country, wherein people progress in civilization, and have a care for their rights and privileges, their desire to protect their property is extreme; and

no command given by a sovereign or a government can compel the subjects to comply with any demands altogether without reason. In the civilized countries of Europe and America, no public matter is transacted without the consent of the representative assemblies. If two or three officials should selfishly administer the Government contrary to the public desire, disturbance may arise at any moment.

During the time when the American colonies were under the jurisdiction of the British Government, they cultivated their own land and defended it from foreign invasion. When they became prosperous, the home Government wished to oblige them to pay taxes without the consent of their own representative assembly. So the Americans took up arms against British authority and established an independent state. This is a good example to show how difficult it is to compel people to pay taxes against their will. * * * If representative institutions are founded among us, we shall be very free from internal disturbances, because no tyrannical sovereign or ministers will be able to govern us absolutely.

The system of public administration in England is very well organized; and the constitution of the United States of America has been made perfect. But we can not of course hope to introduce such into our country. The matter of levying taxes is one of very great consequence to the people; and therefore the Government ought to consider carefully what is advantageous and what injurious to them before making any laws. Is it not of importance to us whether the country shall be able to cope with present financial difficulties? A rumor is current to the effect that the Government is about to issue a large amount of paper money. This is not worthy of credence; but we, of the people, know very well of the existence of pecuniary embarrassment. Is the Government desirous of escaping from present trouble without considering the future? Or will the authorities prefer to establish a representative assembly in accordance to our wishes, where the deficiencies in the Treasury may be freely discussed. We are sure that the Government will certainly look with favour upon the latter measure; and decide in conformity with the welfare of the country.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY AND THE TARIFF.

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 20th Dec.)

After a draft of a revision of conventions, which was addressed by our Government to the representatives of the Treaty Powers in Japan, appeared in the *Japan Herald*, it became a general subject of discussion, both among natives and foreigners. As it, however, falls within the secret domain of diplomatic affairs, we cannot inform our readers in what way, or how far, the negotiation for revision has gone between our Government and foreign representatives. According to a rumor, our Government have only determined on demanding the restoration of the right of levying duties, in the revision of treaties; and the extra-territorial clause will be left as in the existing conventions. This is perhaps true. But as we cannot see the original copy, which was drawn up by the Government, we do not know whether it is true or not. Notwithstanding the secrecy of diplomatic affairs, the excited spirit of our people decided upon having a revision of the treaties, and a variety of opinions were expressed in connection with the

subject, each aiming at the restoration of our rights as an independent country, and the preservation of our power and influence in equal balance with Western Powers. We, newspaper writers, who act as critics of such questions, ought to direct our attention at present to this subject, and we should not neglect to furnish our readers with any news relative to it.

After carefully considering both the native and foreign opinions on treaty revision, we separate the writers into two parties, viz; those who carry on the controversy in a right and reasonable way, insisting on the restoration of two rights—judicial and tariff—on the day of the revision; and those who maintain the impracticability of expunging the extra-territorial clause from the conventions until our laws are improved, and are only willing to concede the right of levying duties. Such views are not only expressed by our own people, but also by foreigners. According to the present condition of affairs we are obliged, against our desire, to be in favour of the latter.

Some of our controversialists, who are in favour of abolishing extra-territoriality as quickly as possible, express their desire to establish a *Tachiai Saibansho* (Mixed Court) according to the laws of Egypt, whilst others insist on establishing a *Meiri Saibansho* (Court of Equity) in imitation of the ancient laws of Rome, wherein complaints between natives and foreigners may be examined and judged. We wrote on the last question some days ago. But, according to reports from juriconsults in Egypt, who were sent thither by the Government, it is not good to establish a Mixed Court in Japan. It would be more convenient to establish a Court of Equity in a part of the country. But if courts of common law and equity are established together there will be some trouble. These questions are not yet settled. What is, then, best for us, since the establishment of courts of equity or mixed courts is of no avail?

No foreigners ought to interfere with us in the alteration of the tariff. But they seem opposed to leaving the entire right of levying duties in our own hands. This is, however, quite unreasonable, and only a very few foreigners insist upon this unjust claim. It may be very easy for us to regain our right of levying duties, because both natives and foreigners have expressed to the Government their willingness to agree to an amended tariff. And on this being granted it will be necessary to alter the dues upon imports. But those who are in favour of the establishment of *Habeas Corpus*, say that 5 per cent or 10 per cent duty upon imports is sufficient to protect the productions of the interior. Those who advocate free trade, say that no heavy duty should be placed upon imports, and that the impost of a protective tax on import articles is not good for Japan. It is not yet decided which of these methods may be the more beneficial to this country.

There are two kinds of duties, viz., specific and *ad valorem*. The former is a duty levied according to the weight and measurement of articles. For instance, one pound of tobacco costs 3½ *momme*, and one hundred pounds of cotton yarn 75 *momme*. The duty imposed on the *ad valorem* system is according to the original value of the articles. For instance, glass, crystal-ware, and spirits pay 5 per cent duty on their original value. The two modes mentioned above are in force in the existing tariff and they give more or less trouble to our Custom House officials. Now, which will be the better for us to adopt in the revision of the treaties, the specific or

ad valorem? Or will it be best to retain both systems, as in force at the present time.

No decision has yet been arrived at on this point, though the question is of great importance to us. Besides this point, there are many others which are being discussed by our people, such as compelling foreign ships to pay light and tonnage dues on entering and leaving our ports. We refer our readers to the writings, and request their careful consideration of these important subjects.

In our issue yesterday (20th), we discussed the principal points in connection with the revision of the treaties, and requested careful consideration by our readers. The Editor of the *Japan Gazette* gives his opinion on the subject of treaty revision in his paper of the 18th and 19th instant. Under the heading of "Treaty Revision, No. 1," he wrote to the effect that the Japanese Government must wait for a more favourable opportunity to expunge the extra-territorial clause from the conventions, than that of the coming revision; and under the same heading, No. 2, he argued that on the restoration of the right of levying duties, it will not be good to put a heavy tax upon imports under the name of a protective tariff. The writer's ideas in some points are consistent with the requirements of our people. But, in a word, his views are nearly the same as those expressed by the *Herald*, and his principal object is to oppose making any concession to the Japanese. Such is the general conduct of Europeans in Eastern nations, and has been so in Japan during the last twenty years. But even statesmen of foreign Governments desire to preserve this unjust and unreasonable clause in the conventions for their own benefit; and therefore it is not right only to censure newspaper writers. * * *

It is impossible at present to expunge extra-territoriality from the conventions in the approaching revision. To all appearance, we are right in claiming the restoration of judicial rights. But suppose that we were Europeans, what then would be our idea! We have no desire to contend for the return of the said right to the Japanese; and we have already argued that we have been the cause of foreigners declining to renounce the principle of extra-territoriality. And, if some day the Chinese or Korean Government ask for an alteration of the treaties between us and them, and demand that Japanese residents in China or Corea should come under the jurisdiction of their laws, our Government surely will not accede to such a proposition; and the people would also oppose it. And it is the same with foreigners in Japan at present. So it may be better for us to say that the time to abolish extra-territoriality has not yet arrived, but the existing conventions should continue much longer in force, during which time both the civil and criminal laws should be improved and perfected, in order to make foreigners contented to live under our laws. This is not impossible nor even difficult. Some persons may say that it will take at least ten or twenty years to effect this change, and that it is a very foolish idea. Ten or twenty years is a long time in the life of an individual, but is a short period in a country's history. Since we opened ports to trade, eighteen years have already elapsed, and nine years have gone by since the establishment of the present Government; and it is now six years since it was first proposed to revise the treaties. So, if we find we cannot complete the revision of our laws in five years, let us take five years more, or even a third term of five years.

SHORT ANECDOTES.

(From the Japanese.)

THE PRIEST'S SERVANT.

"Did you ever hear a story about a priest's servant?" asked the ex-Shogun Iyeyas of his old vassals, while he was spending an evening quietly with them at the castle of Sumpu, the seat of his retirement. "Well, no," answered an old lord. "Then I will tell you the story. There was a certain good priest, who kept an old monastery in a very quiet part of the country, and he had a little boy as his servant, whom he was educating also for the clerical profession. One day it happened that the boy ran away from his master and teacher, and, coming to his father, said, 'Father I do not complain of any hardship which I have to suffer as a postulant priest, but I positively cannot endure the wanton and cruel treatment of my master, to which I am subject every day. When I shave his head, and, as I am unaccustomed to handling a razor, sometimes draw a little blood, I am beaten severely, and when I wash the beans for soup, he grows angry at my not being skilful in doing it.' The poor parent, believing all his son said, hurried to the monastery, and demanded indignantly of the priest to release his son from his engagement, when the other mildly made enquiries, and found out what all the man's irritation meant. 'I must explain all,' said the good monk. 'Now, about the shaving:—it is necessary to shave one's head when one assumes the garb of our profession. I used to let him shave my head, in order to teach him how to shave his own, and now he can do it very well. But, whenever I let him shave my head, he cuts me intentionally. To wash beans it is usual to employ a thick stick, but he uses a ladle, so he breaks two or three ladles every morning.' Then the boy's father knelt before the venerable priest, begging for pardon, and then punished the false-hearted boy. This is but a little story," continued the ex-Shogun, "yet the men who have to govern people may profit by it, as a warning that there are two sides to every question."

THE FORTY-EIGHT BATTLES.

Iyeyas fought forty-eight battles during his life. In every battle he insisted on the most rigid discipline being observed among the troops, and whenever he found himself in a difficult position, he threw away his baton, and used to strike his fist against the saddle on which he was seated, shouting "forward! forward!" and not minding the blood which streamed from his hand by the violent blows on the saddle. So, in his old age, he found his fingers so stiff and hard, that he could not use them except with great difficulty. Once he observed that there was no necessity for armour to be heavy or handsome, because, Naomasa Ii was often wounded, though he wore very heavy armour, while Tadakatsu Honda, whose practice was just the reverse, never received a single cut on the battlefield, though they were both equally daring fighters.

TOSHIKATSU DOI.

Toshikatsu Doi having once possessed a foot's length of Chinese-made string, handed it to his attendant, Jinbei Ono, charging him to keep it always with him, which caused much merriment among his other servants, who supposed their master to be very miserly. After three years had elapsed, his sword string wore out. Doi suddenly reminded Ono of his charge, and he promptly produced the string from his pocket. "Now, you see," said the delighted master, "an

apparently useless thing may be of service sometimes." Then, calling his steward, Yozammon Terada, he said, "I am well pleased with the carefulness of Ono, who attends to his master's orders faithfully. You know that string was manufactured in China with much labour, and came here across the wide sea, so even an inch of it we must not waste thoughtlessly. Now add three hundred koku of rice to Ono's revenue as a reward!" Then, turning to Ono, he said laughing, "you have gained three hundred koku through a foot of string!"

SHOGUN HIDETADA.

When the Shogun Hidetada (the son of Iyeyas, and the second Shogun of the Tokugawa house) was on a visit to his father, the ex-Shogun Iyeyas, at Sumpu, he delayed his return to Yedo for a month. The ex-Shogun one day said to his principal court lady, that the Shogun was young, and therefore he must be very lonely, and requested her to send him the most charming lady in the court, to make his visit more agreeable. The old lady selected a young lady called Ohana, who was noted for her beauty and grace, as the messenger to convey the ex-Shogun's presents to the Shogun. One evening, hearing a noise in the garden, the young Shogun, who was sitting in his state robes, opened the door, and found a beautiful lady gracefully attired, saying she was sent there with presents by the express order of the old Shogun. He conducted her to the upper seat, and, kneeling humbly before her, received the presents, as if he was before his venerable father: then, with lighted candle, conducted the messenger very politely to the garden gate, to the great uneasiness of the fair one, who returned to the old lady, rather disappointed, and told her what was done by the Shogun. "O, the Shogun is so modest!" exclaimed the old lord, when he was informed of the fact, "I am far inferior to him!" When the young ruler was told by his father, through his attendant, that he was too modest, and that he should sometimes tell a "story," the Shogun replied, smiling—"One is delighted to hear the ex-Shogun's 'stories': because they are all truth, but I can not do as he does because I am afraid mine will not be believed, even if I speak the truth."

A COMET.

In the year of Keigen, a comet appeared in the northern part of the sky. The time being after some horrible carnage had just taken place various baseless rumours were current, and the mind of the public was much disturbed. "It is absurd," said the Shogun to his vassals, "to suppose that every one who sees the star, will suffer any evil, for it is but a small star, which shines in the vast sky, and how can we know what country on earth, has to suffer by its appearance? Besides, the will of Heaven cannot be avoided by human power, so a ruler has only to take care and not commit any wrong action." Soon after this the ill-omened star disappeared and tranquility was restored.

OTA.

The Shogun Hidetada once conferred a reward of an annual pension of 500 koku of rice upon one Ota, who had rendered much service to his lord, when the man grew angry, and, throwing the document he had received on the floor, went out in silence. The Shogun was very indignant at such an act, and wished to put the insolent man to death, but his confidential attendant, Masanari Inouye, interfered and begged the Shogun to refer the case to the ex-Shogun, and let him decide accordingly. So Inouye was despatched with all speed to Sumpu, where the ex-Shogun was delighted

to have the solving of the question. "Very good!" said the retired Shogun, a "peaceful age is awaiting the Shogun! Well, it is my opinion that Ota was certainly guilty of very impolite behaviour, but, to reward and punish as each one deserves being the most important point in public administration, it was evidently Ota's intention to warn the Shogun, in good time, of his defectiveness on that point, even at the risk of his own life. There was a similar person whom I had to deal with while I was in Mikawa. He was a foot-soldier by the name of Kinzo Suzuki, and he ate the fish which he caught in a pond, which was strictly forbidden. I was angry at the news, and, summoning the offender before me, threatened him with a drawn sword. He fearlessly advanced towards me, crying: "Have you taken leave of your senses that you exchange a man's life for the life of a bird or a fish?" Then I suddenly recollected that there were some who had been thrown into prison for catching birds in a public garden, and that it was what Suzuki now warned me against, so I rewarded him, and set free all who were confined for that trifling offence. Now go and tell the Shogun that he is to make Ota's pension three thousand koku of rice!" When Inouye brought back the advice, the Shogun was glad to comply with it, and presented a famous sword, named Hidarimoji, to his faithful attendant, with the words:—"I have learned how to reward, and how to punish, through your good sense."

A GOOD NURSE.

The wet-nurse of the Shogun Hidetada was known as Madam Oba, though that was not her real name, which was not known. She was good and wise, and had firm and straightforward qualities. The Shogun loved and trusted her, as if she were his own mother. She had no particular liking for pleasure-seeking, though she could do almost anything, if she liked: but her sole delight was in performing simple and pious works. Twice or thrice a month, she used to collect before her the grooms, kago-carriers, and all other low servants belonging to her child-master, and give them a good feast, waiting upon them herself.

One day while she was busily engaged thus, she was observed by Tamasa Honda, the Tairo, or prime Minister of the Shogun, who happened to be there, and who, surprised, said: "Madam Oba, you have too many servants to undertake such a task. Why do you do it yourself?" "I beg your pardon, sir," said Madam, rather curtly, "have you forgotten when your honour was not rich as you are now? I did not believe what people said about your honour, that you were an entirely altered man, but now it is a realized fact. For myself, I was very poor, and could not do what I wished to do for charity's sake, and now I am quite happy that I can feed these poor people myself. Your honour is the Tairo of the Shogun's Government, and I declare to your honour, that your attention would be better directed towards the poor people, whom you govern." After this, the proud Tairo went out silently, not pleased, but conscience-stricken.

When death approached Madam Oba, she was visited by the Shogun, and asked what she wished to say. "My lord, I have nothing to say for myself," said the lady, in tears, "but I wish humbly to request that your lordship will keep in mind the sacred and wise instructions of the ex-Shogun and attend well to public affairs, so that none can say anything against your lordship in time to come." "Then, have you really nothing to demand for the benefit of yourself or of your

family?" inquired the Shogun anxiously. "No, my lord," replied she, "I know I am too much honoured by your kind attentions, which I cannot repay, and there is nothing for me to wish for more." The Shogun was about to leave the room, when she called out suddenly:—"My lord! My lord! I understand now why your lordship has been so particular in asking if I had no request to make. May I ask is it not my undutiful son, who was banished, that your lordship wished me to refer to? Why, it is his due to undergo the punishment. Now, my lord, if I were so mean as to beg your lordship's favour for him, taking advantage of the occasion, and thereby corrupting the public laws, my soul would be much interrupted in its journey towards the other world, where I am going soon!"

THE GOOD QUALITIES OF SHOGUN HIDETADA.

The Shogun once said:—"People say this life is like an idle dream, and that a step further it is all darkness; so one should amuse himself as much as he can." This is a great mistake. Life is short: therefore one must be careful and diligent in the performance of his duty while he has the opportunity. Even in illness, and he was confined to his bed for months together, he never neglected to arrange his hair and dress himself properly every morning. He used to say:—"Though I am sick, I must attend to important public affairs, which must not be discharged by me improperly."

SHOGUN IYEMITSU.

When the (third) Shogun Iyemitsu was once coming back from hawking, there was a drunken fellow lying in the road, and before the footmen could remove him, the Shogun rode up and asked who he was, and what he was doing. "This is the 20th of the 10th month, my lord," said a footman trembling and kneeling on the ground, "which merchants celebrate in honour of Ebis, the god of wealth, and no doubt this fellow was invited to the festival, and has drunk so much *saké* that he cannot walk." "Well, I suppose," said the Shogun, "he is in perfect bliss, then; give him one of the birds we have killed to day, and leave him alone."

JUZO ISHIDANI.

Juzo Ishidani was a corporal in an infantry regiment in the Shogun's army. One day, during his absence, one of the soldiers killed a stork (*tsuru*) accidentally, which had flown into the garden, so he was bound with cord, to be tried by the corporal. (Such offenders were subject to capital punishment at that time). On returning home, Juzo was informed of what had happened and said, coolly:—"Do you mean to say that the bird fell down in our garden and died? Well it must have been some disease that the poor bird died of, for every creature is subject to disease, and why not a stork? Or perhaps it has eaten some poisonous insect. I will see to it." The next morning he brought the dead bird before the Shogun's court, and addressed the officials there:—"Gentlemen, last evening this poor bird fell down in my garden and died suddenly, through its having eaten some poisonous insect, I presume." "Well well!" said the officials, "never mind since it was not killed intentionally." "Well gentlemen," cried the soldier, "since it died by poison, I will not leave it to any other hand, but I will take the liberty of carrying it home myself." So he did and cooked it at his house, and made a feast, to which he invited all the soldiers under him.

MITO-KOMON GIKO.

A man was brought before the Komon Giko, the lord of the castle Mito, for killing a stork. Giko ordered the prisoner to be kept in jail till next year, it being then the end of a year. Early in the following year, Giko, according to the prevailing custom, gave a feast in his castle to all the priests under his dominion. After the feast was over the conversation turned on the subjects of mercy and charity, the leading virtues of the true Buddhist. "I have a man," said the Komon, "who broke the law by killing a stork, and I shall let you see how I deal with such an offender;" and he ordered the prisoner to be taken out and bound securely to a large tree in the garden, which order being quickly complied with, Giko approached him with a drawn sword, and threatened a blow, while the priests, who had been preaching about mercy and charity, remained silent and without any inclination to interfere on behalf of the poor fellow.

"These dull monks do not understand anything," exclaimed the lord, throwing away his sword. "Do you think I would kill a man for having killed a bird? Only, considering that the public laws are inviolable, I expected your pious interference for his life, and then I would have released him, but all of you look foolish and do not think of mercy, though you speak enough about it. Now, leave here this moment, and be gone to some other part of the empire; for I do not allow any merciless priests to serve in temples, under my own dominion. So he drove away the monks, and released the man who had killed the bird.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

"IF THE BLIND LEAD THE BLIND, BOTH SHALL FALL INTO THE DITCH."

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

DEAR SIR:—In the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 8th December there was a letter signed "*Renaissance du Japon*." After the insertion of that letter in his paper the Editor saw fit in the plenitude of his power and learning to add the following remarks.

"Our correspondent is not quite right in his facts. No Japanese tea worth mentioning is imported into Europe. Silk, raw or manufactured pays, in England at least, no duty whatever."

Now sir I think the Editor in his remark about Japanese tea is not quite right in his facts; for I opine that there is quite a considerable amount of Japanese tea going to Europe, and even in England itself there is a considerable quantity used to mix with China teas, as I have seen with my own eyes in London and Liverpool. Then as to silk. The writer of the letter in the *Mail* did not say that there was any duty charged upon that article in England, but he said "our silk and tea when imported into Europe pay far heavier duties, &c." So the Editor in his note was wide of the mark in this regard also.

And then the Editor of the *Tokio Times* following his blind leader, is also so blind that he does not see the pit, and so in they both tumble together! [See *Tokio Times*. December 15th, page 332. "A native cor-

respondent of the *Japan Mail* falls into the error of stating that silk, as well as tea, is subject to a heavy import duty on entering England."]

Now, sir, I have a friend in America who is Editor of a newspaper, and who is also stone blind, but I have never yet in his paper seen such blind mistakes as that which the two Editors of the two Reviews of Yokohama have fallen into in the above matter!

And what will be the result if the foreign community in Japan and other parts of the East accept the guidance of two blind guides, who have so easily fallen into a pit, going aside out of their way to do so?

Yours sincerely,

A. WARNING.

Nogé, December 19th, 1877.

AMERICAN CONSULAR DUTIES.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—In common with, I am sure, a great many of the residents of this city, I was exceedingly pleased to read, in your issue of last evening, the extract from the *New York Times*, regarding the malicious slanders which had been circulated in the United States against General T. B. Van Buren; and I hope he will soon return to resume his appointment in Yokohama. I was also gratified to read the testimony of Capt. Young in support of the general high estimation in which General Van Buren is held in Yokohama, which does honour to the writer as well as the receiver. It appears, however, from Capt. Young's letter, that in the administration of justice in a United States Consular Court, it is important to so shape the sentences passed upon criminals, that they will meet the approval of those gentlemen themselves. This is too good to pass over, and affords a key to the originators of the scandals, which probably emanated from some gentlemen who were not so "satisfied" with the sentences passed upon them as the sailors of the *Tennessee*. Who would support a rotten, effete, Monarchical Government, after such evidence as this of the consideration for criminals which is expected from a Republican Court of Justice?

Yours truly,

FLANEUR.

Yokohama, Dec. 28th, 1877.

LAW REPORTS.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON Esq., Acting Law-Secretary.

JOHN BRADFELD v. JOHN NORTH.

Mr. Lowder for the plaintiff and Mr. Dickens for the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim is that the defendant entered into an agreement with him to pay the sum of \$3,000 in satisfaction of a promissory note given by one John Thompson, a partner in the defendant's business, to the plaintiff for moneys had and received by the said Thompson and used in the business of the defendant; the advances to Thompson being secured by a bill of sale deemed by the parties to be enforceable against the property of Mr. Thompson.

This case was concluded on the 17th October, when His Honour reserved his decision.

Thursday, December 20th, 1877.

This afternoon His Honour delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

In this case the plaintiff sues the defendant for the sum of \$3,000 which, it is alleged, the defendant agreed to pay to the plaintiff in satisfaction of the claims of the plaintiff against one John Thompson. The answer in effect denies the promise; and it denies that there was any consideration for the promise. It alleges further that any offer made by the defendant was made by reason of a misrepresentation on the part of the plaintiff. Other defences were raised at the trial which will be referred to in their place. The facts of the case are these: The plaintiff and John Thompson, previous to March 1874, carried on the business of chemists and druggists in partnership, at Yokohama in a place called the Medical Hall, and the defendant likewise carried on the business of chemist and druggist by himself in a place called the Yokohama Dispensary. During the time the plaintiff and Thompson carried on the Medical Hall, Thompson became indebted to the plaintiff, and gave to the plaintiff by way of security a bill of sale over his, Thompson's, interests in the partnership property that was then in or might thereafter be brought into the Medical Hall. In March 1874, the Medical Hall was destroyed by fire. Thereupon the plaintiff proposed to the defendant that they should combine their establishments, and that the defendant, the plaintiff and Thompson, who was then in England, should enter into partnership. This proposal was accepted. It was agreed that the capital should consist of \$11,400, the defendant to contribute the half, \$5,700, and the plaintiff and Thompson to contribute \$2,850 each. Whether the plaintiff was authorized by Thompson at the time to enter into this agreement does not appear, but, if not, the agreement was, as will be seen, subsequently ratified by the latter, and the business of the new partnership was carried on as from the 13th of March, and was carried on at the Dispensary premises, thereafter called the Medical Hall and Dispensary. In the fire at the Medical Hall all the stock in trade was destroyed, but there were certain goods which had been ordered for the Medical Hall on their way—whether they had been landed or not is disputed—and these goods were taken over by the new firm. On striking the balance at the time of the fire, Thompson was found to be indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of \$491.83; and the plaintiff either paid or arranged to pay the \$2,850 Thompson's contribution to the new firm. On the 1st of April, 1875, the plaintiff and Thompson, who were then both in England, executed the deed of partnership which had been previously executed by the defendant, and Thompson gave to the plaintiff his promissory note for \$3,341.83, being the amount of the two sums of \$491.83 and \$2,850 just mentioned. There was an attempt to show that Thompson really did not owe the plaintiff this money when he gave the note. But Thompson himself when examined did not dispute his indebtedness, and for the purpose of the case it must be taken that Thompson was really indebted to the plaintiff in the amount of the promissory note at the time it was given. In the course of 1875 the plaintiff and Thompson both returned to Yokohama. In consequence of the defendant's illness the plaintiff had charge of the business, and we have heard a good deal as to the way in which he conducted it, which does not, it

appears to me, bear upon the present case. The evidence adduced on this point seems to have been intended to show that the defendant in entering into the negotiations hereafter referred to, was animated by a justifiable desire to get rid of the plaintiff as a partner. But, whether this is correct or not, it throws no light upon the questions with which we have to deal. The only transaction of importance to this case which took place during the time is admitted on the record. The plaintiff had drawn in London upon the firm for £194. 10s. for his own use; and this bill when it arrived was paid by the plaintiff out of the moneys of the firm, and charged, not to his own account, but to the account of the person in whose favour it was drawn. It is admitted that the amount paid to retire that bill, \$977.96, is due from the plaintiff to the defendant, together with interest on it from the 30th of November 1875, the day on which the money was paid. In February 1876 the plaintiff went to Shanghai, and while the plaintiff and the defendant continued to correspond with each other, the more important of the transactions between them were conducted by Mr. Talbot, who held a power of attorney from the plaintiff, and who at the same time acted as accountant to the firm. In May 1876 the share of the plaintiff in the partnership was transferred to Mr. Brewer. Some question was made as to the exact time of the transfer, but there is no doubt that, at latest, plaintiff ceased to be a partner on the 31st of May. In the meantime the negotiation which is the subject of the present action had commenced.

On the 23rd of May there was a meeting in Mr. Talbot's office between Mr. Thompson, Mr. Talbot and the defendant, at which an understanding was arrived at that the defendant should take over Thompson's liability to the plaintiff, give Thompson credit for goods to be used in a business which he was to start in Yedo and give him a sum of money, and that, in consideration of this, the defendant should receive Thompson's share in the business. During the interview a letter was written by Mr. Talbot, signed by Mr. Thompson, and given to the defendant. The defendant does not remember receiving the letter, but upon the evidence I find that he did receive it. The following is a copy of it:—

Yokohama, 23rd May, 1876.

JOHN NORTH Esq.

DEAR SIR,

I am willing to dispose of my share in the business of North, Thompson & Co. to you in consideration of your taking up my liability to Mr. John Bradfield, and paying over to me a sum of \$250 in cash.

Yours faithfully,

J. THOMPSON.

After this interview the defendant had another interview with Mr. Talbot, following upon which the defendant, on the 27th of May, wrote to Mr. Talbot the following letter:—

Yokohama, 27th May, 1876.

DEAR MR. TALBOT,

I think I shall be safe in offering \$3,000 for Mr. Thompson's share and interest in the business, subject to Mr. Bradfield freeing Mr. Thompson from all further liability.

I saw Mr. Dickins yesterday and I asked him if he could find me the \$3,000: he told me that he could not give me a definite answer but he thought it would be all right, and he would let me know when he returned from Kobe.

Yours truly,

J. NORTH.

On the 1st of June, Mr. Talbot, in reply to that letter, wrote as follows:—

Yokohama, 1st June, 1876.

JOHN NORTH ESQ.
Yokohama.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th May, offering me the sum of three thousand dollars in lieu of all demands now held and owing to my principal, Mr. John Bradfield, and secured upon the interest in your business belonging to Mr. John Thompson.

In reply I have to inform you that I accept your proposal, subject to the following conditions.

1.—That Mr. Thompson agrees to transfer his interest to you in consideration of this payment, and of any other considerations which may be agreed upon between you.

2.—That payment of three thousand dollars be made to me within thirty days from this date, free from any deductions whatever.

And in consideration of the foregoing I agree to transfer to your order by endorsement Mr. Thompson's promissory note to Mr. Bradfield for \$3,341.82, with interest to 18th June 1876 equal to \$862.72, in all \$4,204.54; and to discharge the mortgage in the Registry of H. M. Court.

Further I consent to your advertising the dissolution of partnership from this date.

Yours faithfully.

W. H. TALBOT

For JOHN BRADFIELD.

Mr. Talbot gives an account of a conversation he had with the defendant on the subject of this letter. He says:—"I saw Mr. North immediately after sending in the letter of the 1st of June—the letter was sent in early in the morning—and Mr. North said the letter was all right. In reply to my question was it all right? he said it was all right. I will try and get the money at once." Mr. North also gives an account of the same conversation. He says:—"Shortly after Mr. Talbot wrote the letter of the 1st of June, he called and asked me if I had got his letter. I said, yes, all right." Two questions have arisen upon this conversation. The first is as to the effect of it, and the second is as to whether it is admissible in evidence or not. The conclusion I arrive at upon the first question is that the defendant, in telling Mr. Talbot that the letter was all right, intended Mr. Talbot to believe that he accepted unconditionally the terms proposed in that letter, and I find further that Mr. Talbot did so believe.

The second question came up for decision during the trial, and I then ruled that the evidence was admissible. I shall, however, refer again to the point after considering what are the terms of the contract of which the defendant in that conversation expressed his acceptance. It is desirable in the first place, however, to see what was the subsequent action of the parties in the matter.

On the 1st of June, the day on which Mr. Talbot's letter was written and the interview between him and the defendant took place, the defendant sent to one of the local newspapers the following notice in his own handwriting with a request that it might be published:—

The interest and responsibility of Mr. John Bradfield and Mr. John Thompson in our firm ceases from this date.

NORTH, THOMPSON & CO.

Yokohama, June 1st, 1876.

On the 7th of the same month, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff a letter in which the following passage occurs:—

Mr. Talbot writes to you this mail in reference to an entry of \$990 odd made in the cash book last November to the debit of Messrs. Dakin. It appears that this amount was drawn in sterling by yourself last September whilst you were in London. I can't think how you could have made the

mistake by entering it to Dakin. Of course this will reduce the amount of the payment I have to make for Thompson's share, which is fortunate for me just now. We are starting Thompson up in Yedo. Of course we give him credit for the stock.

And on the 19th of the same month the defendant wrote, in the name of his firm, to Thompson the following letter:—

Yokohama Medical Hall and Dispensary.
June 19th, 1876.

J. THOMPSON ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to enclose you a copy of a letter which we wish you to write to us signed by Mr. Watanabe and yourself, and it would be as well to furnish him with a translation of it. We are very pleased that you have succeeded in getting the permit at last. We hope that no further difficulties will be placed in your way. We will have your things packed off at once and trust everything will give you satisfaction.

It occurred to us the other day that as our Mr. North takes over your late interest and liabilities in our firm, it would be only just to ourselves to have some guarantee that you will not start business again in the same line either in Yokohama or its neighbourhood for a certain number of years. This is quite usual in such cases and quite in order, and to sign this and to settle one or two things we would like you to come to Yokohama as soon as possible.

Wishing you every success, and any reasonable thing we can do for you, we shall be only too happy to do it.

We are

Yours truly,

NORTH, THOMPSON & CO.

The word "late" is interlined, between "your" and "interest," as if to prevent any misapprehension as to the taking over being complete. The following is a copy of the enclosure:—

Tokio, June 1876.

MESSRS NORTH, THOMPSON & CO.

Yokohama.

DEAR SIRS,—

You have been good enough to advance us goods on sale or return to the amount of two thousand dollars to enable us to open a dispensary and drug store at No. 8 Owaricho Nichome Tokio. To repay you the said amount of \$2,000, we will remit you one quarter of the amount of our receipts monthly; payable on the 15th of each month, and we agree as follows. That you may at any time during business hours inspect our books of accounts, that we will insure the goods and fixtures to the full amount of their value and for every invoice of goods we receive from you we will grant you a proper receipt. If at the end of six months we have omitted to make you regular payments or we find that the profits of the business will not admit of our doing so, or that we refuse to comply with any of the above stipulations, we will allow and shall be quite willing for you to take the goods and fixtures away; and any balance there may remain we will undertake to pay as early as possible.

The letter of which the foregoing enclosure is a draft, was written out and signed on the 20th of June by Thompson and Watanabe, and sent to the defendant; and on the 21st of June Thompson gave the defendant the following undertaking:—

I hereby guarantee that for value received I undertake not to commence the business of a chemist and druggist or in any similar business in the settlement of Yokohama or within a radius of five miles of the said settlement for the term of 14 years under the penalty of \$5,000.

J. THOMPSON.

To Messrs. NORTH, THOMPSON & CO.
Yokohama, June 21st, 1876.

All this evidence points to a belief on the part of the defendant that he had come to a definite agreement with the plaintiff. His sending the notice to the newspaper is referable to the consent in Mr. Talbot's letter; his reference to the money which he would have to pay to the plaintiff points to money payable it may be *in futuro*, but the payment of which was not subject to any contingency; and the reference, in the letter to Thompson, to the latter's late interest and liability points

to a completed transaction. The 30th of June passed, and the money was not paid; the reason of its non-payment being that the defendant had not the money and could not procure it—a fact of which Mr. Talbot was aware, and consequently did not press for payment. The defendant says that, not being able to pay the money at the time named, he deemed the bargain off, and thought no more about it.

But the fact of the defendant taking such a view would not alter the contract; and it is to be considered, moreover, whether his subsequent conduct is consistent with his having taken such a view. If the agreement was off, Thompson remained a partner, yet we find the defendant some months afterwards revising the proof of the Hong List for 1877, in which Thompson's name was omitted as a partner, although it had appeared in the Hong List for 1876. Again, an account was furnished to him by Mr. Talbot in September, in which the plaintiff had been credited with the \$3,000; and the defendant did not make any objection to that account. He says that he did not accept it, but he read it and saw that the \$3,000 were credited to the plaintiff, and if he had considered the bargain off it is natural to suppose that he would have said so to Mr. Talbot. On the contrary, up till January of this year, nothing was said by the defendant to Mr. Talbot, to lead the latter to believe that the defendant considered the contract to be off. As to what took place at the interview in January, there is a conflict between the evidence of the defendant and that of Mr. Talbot. They are agreed so far that on that occasion the defendant expressed a doubt as to the validity of the bill of sale from Thompson to the plaintiff. The defendant says that he then told Mr. Talbot, with reference to this bill of sale, that he thought he would not have to pay the \$3,000, the subject of this action. Mr. Talbot denies this. But even taking the defendant's own version of the interview, it is clear that he referred to the agreement as an agreement which, but for the invalidity of the bill of sale, was a subsisting agreement. He in no way spoke of it as an offer which had been made to him and which he had not been able to accept, but as an accepted offer, and an agreement concluded, from which he considered himself relieved by reason of the nature of the bill of sale, and by reason of that only.

Up, too, till about the time of this interview nothing was said by the defendant to Thompson to intimate to him that the contract was off, and that the consideration upon which he had given the undertaking of the 21st of June had failed. The value of that consideration is not here in question. In the meantime, Thompson's account with the defendant was getting in arrears; and, about the time of the interview with Talbot—whether some days before or some days after does not appear—the defendant obtained Thompson's signature to the following document:—

In consideration of the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000). I hereby transfer all my share and interest in the firm of North, Thompson & Co., No. 61 Yokohama, to the said firm of North, Thompson & Co., the said transfer commencing October 1st, 1876.

J. THOMPSON.

January 2nd, 1877.

Witnessed, J. HEINTZ, l.s.

There is a lamentable conflict of evidence as to the representations made by the defendant to induce Thompson to sign this. But I am glad that, from the view which I take of the bearing of this transaction on the case, I am

spared from entering into a consideration of the circumstances under which it took place. I have to express my satisfaction that Mr. Thompson appears to have been ashamed of his share in it. It was never mentioned by the defendant to Mr. Talbot.

Before this, about the month of October, there had been an interview between Mr. Talbot, the defendant and Mr. Watson, the defendant's assistant, and an interview between Mr. Talbot and Mr. Watson. Those interviews were concerning the taking over of Mr. Thompson's share by Mr. Watson, instead of by the defendant. The witnesses do not give the same account of the words that were used, but all that took place was quite consistent with the defendant being still bound by his agreement.

After the interview in January and until June of this year, nothing appears to have passed between the defendant and Mr. Talbot as to the payment of the money. But in June Mr. Talbot pressed the defendant for a settlement, when the latter refused payment and repudiated any liability to the plaintiff. Thereupon, these proceedings were taken. But before their institution, Mr. Talbot wrote to Mr. Thompson demanding payment of the promissory note which was one of the subjects of the agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant. This demand has been referred to as showing that Mr. Talbot considered Thompson to be still liable. But I shall refer to this point later on.

We have now to consider the construction of the contract. Reading the letter of the 27th of May from the defendant to Talbot, and the letter of the 1st of June from Talbot to the defendant, together, it appears to me that the contract is an original contract between the plaintiff and the defendant for the extinguishment of the plaintiff's claim upon Thompson, subject to Thompson agreeing with the defendant for the transfer of his share. The stipulation as to the discharge of the mortgage directly contemplated the extinguishment of the liability of Thompson; and although the stipulation as to the transfer by endorsement of the bill of exchange is consistent with the keeping alive of the remedy upon it, it is inconsistent with the keeping of it alive in favour of the plaintiff. It has been urged that the agreement may be considered as an agreement for a guarantee to the amount of \$3,000, Thompson remaining liable to the plaintiff. But the terms of both letters are totally irreconcilable with such a suggestion. The expression in the defendant's letter is "subject to Mr. Bradfield freeing Mr. Thompson from all further liability;" and Mr. Talbot accepts the defendant's offer as an offer to pay \$3,000 dollars "in lieu of all demands." This language is too clear to require any elucidation from the subsequent acts of the parties, or to allow of it receiving a different construction from any act of the parties inconsistent with it. Even, then, if Mr. Talbot's demand upon Mr. Thompson to pay the amount of the promissory note were inconsistent with the clear construction which it appears to me the words bear, it could not be allowed to affect it. But it does not appear to me that it is inconsistent with that construction. The acts of a person towards obtaining a remedy after a contract has been broken are to be viewed in a very different light from the acts of the same person while the contract is supposed to be subsisting, and it was after the defendant had repudiated the contract that the demand upon Thompson was made.

It has also been urged that it may be considered as an agreement for the transfer by

the plaintiff to the defendant of Mr. Thompson's share. But, whatever conclusion might be drawn from the defendant's letter alone, Mr. Talbot's letter completely negatives this suggestion. The acceptance of the proposal is there expressed to be subject to the condition that "Mr. Thompson agrees to transfer his share." It is to be observed, too, that Thompson, in his letter to the defendant of the 23rd of May, speaks of himself as the person who has the share to dispose of. He says, "I am willing to dispose of my share."

Now, as to the objection that this is a contract which ought to be in writing, signed by the defendant, in order to satisfy the Statute of Frauds, this objection was founded principally upon a construction of the contract which, it appears to me, the contract will not bear. It was founded on the contention that the contract was either one of guarantee, or for the sale of Thompson's share in the partnership property. But the view I have taken of it is that it is neither one nor the other. It is an agreement that the defendant should pay the plaintiff \$3,000 in consideration of Thompson's debt to the plaintiff being extinguished, and as to such an agreement the principle laid down in *Goodman vs. Chase* (1 B. and Ald., 301) applies. After referring to the particular facts of that case, the Court said:—

And then the case would be that the defendant promised to pay a certain sum of money in consideration of the debt between the plaintiff and Chase junior being put an end to; which, being a detriment to the plaintiff, would be a good consideration for an original promise, and take the question entirely out of the Statute of Frauds.

There is, therefore, here a good consideration for the promise of the defendant to pay the \$3,000, and the contract is not subject to the Statute of Frauds, and parol evidence of his promise is therefore admissible. It has been urged indeed by Mr. Dickens that where an offer is made in writing, parol evidence of the acceptance is not admissible when the person accepting is the person to be charged, whether the contract is one coming under the Statute of Frauds or not. The only authority which he could cite for this proposition was the case of *Reuss vs. Pickslay*, (L.R., 1 Exch., 342). Now, the point decided in that case is, that, in cases which are subject to the Statute of Frauds, parol evidence of an acceptance of a written offer is admissible, when the person to be charged is the person making and signing the proposal. How this decision supports Mr. Dickens's contention I fail to see. The decision is based on the ground that a written proposal and a verbal acceptance make a good and binding contract, and, on principle, parol evidence is admissible to prove any fact whatever which could be proved by writing, unless the Statute of Frauds requires the proof to be in writing, or unless it has been actually reduced to writing, and the conclusion we have already come to is, that the Statute of Frauds has no application whatever to the present case. I think the point is free from all doubt. If there were any, it would be entirely removed by the judgment in *Parker v. the South-Eastern Railway Company*, 2 C. P. D., 416. Mellish, L. J., there says:—

In an ordinary case, where an action is brought on a written agreement which is signed by the defendant, the agreement is proved by proving his signature, and, in the absence of fraud, it is wholly immaterial that he has not read the agreement, and does not know its contents. The parties may, however, reduce their agreement into writing so that the writing constitutes the sole evidence of the agreement without signing it; but in that case there must be evidence independently of the agreement itself, to prove that the defendant has assented to it. In that case, also, if it is proved

that the defendant has assented to the writing constituting the agreement between the parties, it is, in the absence of fraud, quite immaterial that the defendant had not read the agreement, and did not know its contents.

And

If a person who ships goods to be carried on a voyage by sea receives a bill of lading signed by the master, he would plainly be bound by it.

The condition in the contract as to the time of payment, I look upon as an ordinary stipulation that the money was to be paid at the time named, and not in any sense, as is contended for the defendant, an agreement that the defendant should be off his bargain in case he could not, or would not pay at the time named. The clause in Mr. Talbot's letter in which he consents to the defendant advertising the dissolution of partnership from the date of the letter—interpreted as that clause is by the act of the defendant in advertising it on that very day, and the act of Mr. Talbot in at least tacitly assenting to it—shows that it was understood on both sides that the agreement should come into force at once, and that the defendant should at once have the benefit of one of the considerations for his promise. And under such circumstances, it is not to be presumed, in the absence of an express stipulation, that the promise was contemplated as one which he was at liberty to fulfil or not. It is not now necessary to examine whether the consideration was a valid consideration or not. It was evidently deemed so, it appears to me, by both the parties, and their agreement concerning it is as good an indication of their intention as if it were valid in every respect. The subsequent acts of the defendant already referred to satisfy me that he put the same construction upon the condition as is here put upon it. It is true that he has endeavoured to explain those acts upon a different hypothesis, but it appears to me that his explanation fails to reconcile them with it. The rule, moreover, which now prevails in all the Courts in England as to time not being of the essence of the contract, so far as it bears upon a case like the present, is in favour of this construction. Time is not to be deemed of the essence of the contract, unless it has been made so by express stipulation, or by necessary implication. Here there is no such express stipulation, and the implication, as I have shown, is all the other way. The contract, if conditional, was conditional in one respect only. It required that there should be an agreement on the part of Thompson to transfer his share to the defendant; and the terms of the contract admit of that agreement having been, in the contemplation of the plaintiff and defendant, already arrived at, or of being one that it was intended to conclude. The evidence satisfies me that Thompson had already agreed to the transfer, and that it was so understood both by the plaintiff and the defendant. Thompson's offer of the 23rd of May was known to both Talbot and the defendant, and the defendant, by assenting to the terms of Talbot's letter, acted upon that offer; and the contract between the plaintiff and the defendant, and the contract between the defendant and Thompson, were completed at the same moment. Nor does it appear to me that this conclusion is in any way weakened by the fact that Mr. Talbot's letter contemplated that for Thompson's agreement to transfer his share there should be, in addition to the payment of \$3,000 in discharge of Thompson's liability, such other considerations as might be agreed upon between Thompson and the defendant, and that additional terms

were subsequently agreed to between them. For there had been another consideration mentioned in Thompson's letter (and additional terms had been verbally agreed upon) and of these Mr. Talbot was aware. But it is to be observed that even if the condition had not been fulfilled on the 1st of June the results would be the same. For there can be no question that it was fulfilled during the course of that month, and whenever fulfilled (as there was in the meantime no revocation) the contract at once came into force. If the view that the condition was fulfilled on the 1st of June is taken, then the agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant having come into force on that day, it could not be affected by the question whether the defendant and Thompson introduced new terms into their agreement. In either case, it does not concern the plaintiff whether the terms, old or new, were observed by the defendant and Thompson, or by only one or neither of them. The plaintiff has nothing to do with that. The condition in his contract was that Thompson and the defendant should come to an agreement, not that they should keep it.

The objection as to want of consideration, or failure of consideration, it is desirable to consider in the first instance by itself. The strongest view to take in favour of the defendant is that the bill of sale is of no value at all, and, taking this view, does the contract disclose a good and valuable consideration? It appears to me that it most decidedly does. There was a liability of Thompson towards the plaintiff, altogether independent of the bill of sale, and the case of *Goodman vs. Chase* shows that the extinguishment of liability was a good consideration. The contract discloses other considerations, but it is unnecessary to discuss them. There is a sufficient consideration to support the contract without their aid.

It was argued that the only consideration upon which the defendant made the promise was the freeing of the partnership property from the bill of sale, and it was contended, that as the bill of sale was not binding over the property of the partnership, there was no consideration. But it appears to me that to argue that on these grounds there is no consideration, is to confound consideration with motive. The same argument was used on behalf of the defendant in the case of *Thomas v. Thomas*, (2 Q. B., 164.) E. V. Williams, the defendant's counsel, there said:—

What is meant by the consideration for a promise, but the cause or inducement for making it? Plowden, commenting on *Sharrington v. Strotton*, says, "Note: That by the civil law *nudum pactum* is defined thus: *Nudum pactum est ubi nulla subest causa, sed ubi subest causa fit obligatio, et parit actionem.*

But Denman, C. J., said:—

This is in terms an express agreement, and shews a sufficient legal consideration quite independent of the moral feeling which disposed the executors to enter into such a contract.

In that case it was decided that what was put forward as the sole consideration was no part of the consideration. In this case it is enough (for this part of the case) that what is put forward is not the only consideration. The contract shows sufficient legal consideration, quite independent of what is put forward by the defence to be the consideration. But it is pleaded that the defendant was induced to enter into the contract by the representation of the plaintiff that the bill of sale was a valid bill of sale, and was available over Thompson's share of the partnership property. There is no doubt that the plaintiff represented that the bill of

sale was so available, and it must, I think, be taken for the purposes of the present case that it was not. It is admitted on the part of the defendant that the misrepresentation was an innocent misrepresentation. If it had not been admitted, the evidence is quite sufficient to satisfy me on the point. There is no doubt that Mr. Talbot believed it, and if the plaintiff had not believed it, I am satisfied that he would have taken precautions, which he did not take. The evidence shows the defendant's estimate of him on this point is correct. "He is not a man to be put off with what he considers a piece of waste paper." This objection to the contract has also been put, upon the ground that there was a mutual mistake as to the validity of the bill of sale as affecting Thompson's share. Now, in the case of misrepresentations and in the case of mutual mistakes either of law or of fact, it is necessary that the misrepresentation or mistake must be in some material point. Is it, then, a material ingredient in the present contract that the bill of sale should be available against Thompson's share? It appears to me that, looking at all the circumstances of the contract, it is not so. If the contract had been a contract for the purchase of a bill of sale by an independent party, it would have been material to such a contract that this bill of sale should have been available against the share. And other cases can be supposed in which that element might have been a material ingredient. But in the present case the bill of sale was intended to be discharged, and even its discharge was only a collateral incident to the contract. The defendant is really in no worse position by reason of the bill of sale proving valueless. He gets all he proposed to himself to get—that is, the discharge of Thompson from his liability to the plaintiff, which Thompson stipulated for as the consideration, or part of the consideration, for the transfer of his share to the defendant. And looking at the whole tripartite agreement, he obtains from that all he proposed to himself to obtain. He obtains Thompson's share for \$3,000, and he has not been deceived as to the value of that share. But he says he would not have entered into the agreement with the plaintiff if he had known that the bill of sale was not available against Thompson's share in his business. He does not say he would not have purchased that share, or that he would not have given so much for it, but that he would have made the bargain direct with Thompson himself. Now, on this point the case of *Fellows v. Lord Gwydyr* shows that a misrepresentation causing a man to make a bargain with one man rather than with another, will not in itself give any title to relief in equity. In that case the plaintiff made a bargain with the defendant Page for the sale of certain articles, and used the name of Lord Gwydyr as vendor. The defendant Page in his answer said he was induced to enter into the agreement only out of respect to Lord Gwydyr's family, on the supposition that he was dealing with Lord Gwydyr, and upon the confidence that Lord Gwydyr would not permit him to sustain any loss which might be incurred by the re-sale of the materials. He added that the fittings up and decorations had not produced nearly the sum of £1,500. The question was whether the concealment from Page of the circumstance that his contract was not with Lord Gwydyr but with Fellows, would deprive the latter of the assistance of a Court of Equity. But the Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that even if Fellows had used the name of Gwydyr in order to conceal his bargain with

that nobleman, that was no fraud upon or injury to the defendant Page. The case would have been different if Fellows had known that Page would not have treated with him, except as representing Lord Gwydyr. The plaintiff had certainly practised concealment, but that concealment had not proceeded from any fraudulent intention, nor was it in itself calculated to do injury to Page.

Now, there is nothing to show that the plaintiff believed that the defendant would not have entered into the contract with him unless the bill of sale had been a valid one over the share. Nor, after hearing the plaintiff's evidence, am I satisfied that the plaintiff would not have entered into the contract if the bill of sale had never been mentioned. Thompson was indebted to the plaintiff in a much larger sum than \$3,000, and was being pressed by him for payment. He had his remedy against the share and against all the rest of Thompson's property by a suit in court. But that would have resulted in proceedings which the defendant was anxious to avoid. The defendant, moreover, wished to obtain Thompson's share for himself, and there is no reason to believe that Thompson would have parted with it on any terms that would have left him still indebted to the plaintiff. Even that would not have been enough for him. Part of the inducement for him to part with his share was the prospect of being started in business in Yedo by the defendant, and that could not have been done with advantage to either of them if Thompson's liability to the plaintiff continued.

Another objection taken by Mr. Dickens is that the plaintiff has not fulfilled the conditions precedent to his right to recover: that he ought, before action brought, to have discharged the bill of sale and to have endorsed the promissory note to the defendant. But this is not necessary. *Ferry v. Williams* (8 Taunton, 62) is an authority to show that all that is necessary on the part of the plaintiff in such cases as the present is a readiness and willingness to perform his share of the contract: and there was such readiness and willingness on the part of the plaintiff.

Judgment must, therefore, be for the plaintiff in the sum of \$3,000, the amount claimed, and for interest thereon, less the sum of \$977.96 and interest, admitted to be due from the plaintiff to the defendant. The parties have, in their dealings, fixed the interest at ten per cent per annum, and it will be calculated at that rate,—the interest on the \$3,000 from the 30th of June, 1876, the date upon which it was payable, and the interest on the \$977.96 from the 30th of November, 1875, the day on which the bill was paid. It will be calculated up till the last day of this month, the day on which the balance so found due to the plaintiff is to be paid. The judgment will carry costs. The order will, therefore, be, that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$2,268.30 on the 31st of December instant, together with taxed costs of suit, less the costs of the counter-claim up to the 12th of October.

Wednesday, 26th December, 1877.

The JAVA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
and The SECOND COLONIAL SEA and
FIRE INSURANCE Co.

v.

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS COPE.

The plaintiffs in this case claim the sum of \$554.18. It appears that the defendant sold

a quantity of damaged rice for the plaintiffs, and for which he deducted five per cent commission. The plaintiffs state in their petition that this is in an overcharge; and that the defendant is not entitled to more than three per cent.

Mr. Dickens appeared for plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Dickens moved that the evidence of Captain Winsor, of the American barque *Annie W. Weston*, be taken, as his ship was about to leave the port.

The motion not being opposed, His Honour made an order under Rule 244 that the evidence be taken.

Henry Otis Winsor, sworn, stated:—I am master of the American barque *Annie W. Weston*. I left Yokohama on the 8th of October last, for Falmouth, England, with a full cargo of rice. On the 11th of October I encountered a severe typhoon which caused my cargo to become badly damaged by getting water into the ship. I deemed it imprudent to proceed on my voyage with the cargo in such a badly damaged condition, and so put back to Yokohama, arriving here on the 19th October, and immediately reported myself to Messrs Fischer & Co., my charterers. I consulted with Messrs Fischer & Co., and also with Mr. Von Hemert, my underwriter, about discharging the cargo. They advised me to discharge the cargo as soon as possible, and I did so. Before I commenced I saw Mr. Cope. I instructed Mr. Fischer to act as my agent in the sale of the damaged portion of the cargo. Some time after that I saw Mr. Cope, and asked him if he was going to sell the cargo. He replied that he was. About the 1st of November I called at Mr. Cope's office, and asked him if he would not return me a small commission. Previous to that I had asked Mr. Cope what the usual commission was for selling damaged cargo and he said five per cent. He had always charged Jardine, Matheson & Co. that for selling their damaged sugar. Mr. Cope said: "Let us step outside, as I do not wish my clerk to understand anything about my agreements." I told him that I would be the greatest loser as I was the largest owner in the ship, and would like a return commission. He said that he would see Mr. Becker about it and let me know. I asked Mr. Cope who Mr. Becker was; and he said that he was a gentleman who was going to assist him in the sale of the cargo. I instructed Mr. Cope to hold the proceeds of the sale for me and on account of all concerned. The parties concerned beside myself were the owner of the cargo (a Japanese), Mr. Von Hemert (the underwriter), and Mr. Fischer. Mr. Von Hemert is the party now concerned. He is the underwriter, and the cargo is abandoned. A few minutes before the sale, I asked Messrs. Becker and Cope about the little commission I had talked about. They said to me:—"If we have to give Mr. Von Hemert one per cent and Mr. Fischer one per cent, we won't get anything if we have to give you a commission." I said: "If you are going to pay those gentlemen a commission, why not return me a small commission, as I have been through everything except death, and have no money in my pocket, having returned here in distress?" Mr. Wallace was by and said that he would sell that cargo for less than five per cent. But before this Mr. Becker and Mr. Cope said:—"We'll see Mr. Fischer, and see what he says about it (the little commission)." They spoke to Mr. Fischer in my presence and said:—"Captain Winsor is going to interrupt the sale." Mr. Fischer wanted to

know what the trouble was. They said:—"Captain Winsor wants a return commission." Mr. Fischer said:—"That is your business, not mine." Mr. Becker turned round and said:—"Captain, we'll give you one per cent if we sell the cargo, which will amount to about \$200." I said "very well" and they sold a portion of the damaged part that day. While Mr. Cope was selling, Mr. Wallace made a remark to me and asked what they charged for selling that cargo, and I told him five per cent. Mr. Wallace said to me:—"That is all bosh: I would have sold it for three." I told Mr. Wallace then that I had been given to understand that five per cent was the usual commission, Mr. Cope having told me so. The cargo was sold on three separate days. I was present at the sale. Not over three hours were occupied at any one of the sales. Mr. Becker made out the account sales and handed me the proceeds. He handed me the first day's in cash—some two thousand dollars. The other proceeds he handed me in a cheque on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I signed a receipt for the proceeds. I then asked Mr. Becker if he was going to give me the return commission he had promised. He felt a little indignant about returning me the commission and said: "We can't give you any commission." Mr. Cope was by at the time. I said, "Did you not agree before the sale, to give me one per cent? Mr. Fischer was by and heard you say you would do it." Mr. Becker said: "Well, we can't help that." I said: "You are not gentlemen of your word. You agreed to give me that one per cent and now I want it. But if you give me \$150, I don't care for the balance, as I need a little pocket money." They finally agreed to give me \$150, and gave me a cheque on the Shanghai Bank.

To defendant:—I never handed the account sales to Mr. Von Hemert. I handed them to Mr. Fischer, who was my agent. Mr. Fischer made no remark when I gave him the accounts. Mr. Von Hemert told me that Mr. Becker was his tenant, and he wanted to get his rent out of him, and wanted him to participate in the sales. I may have seen Mr. Becker's name in the papers without knowing him. I did not know but what you and he might be in company. Mr. Becker, so far as I know, was employed expressly at the request of Mr. Von Hemert. I went to the German Consulate in company with Mr. Von Hemert and Mr. Fischer to see about taking proceedings against Mr. Becker. I did not authorize Mr. Fischer to write to you agreeing to take \$187.53. I never authorized Mr. Fischer to write you two letters on the subject. I have never seen the printed scale of commissions and charges published by the Chamber of Commerce. Your clerk was in the office when you said "let us step out;" And you did step out, too. I acknowledge those two letters and the three receipts to be mine.

The evidence was then read over to, and signed by, the witness.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON ESQ., CONSUL.

Friday, December 8th, 1877.

Richard Lynch was charged with assaulting Jonathan Chadwick, Second Engineer on board the British Steamer *Bertha*, on the 25th instant.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The complainant stated that on Christmas day Lynch went to his cabin and asked for grog. He was told that he could get none,

and was requested to go forward. This he refused to do, and so the complainant closed the door in his face, but in so doing jammed his fingers between the door and the lintel. Lynch cried out, and the door was then opened sufficient to free the man's fingers, but was immediately after closed and locked. Lynch then burst open the door, rushed into the cabin, struck the complainant with the back of his hand, and then butted him in the mouth with his head.

The complainant called a witness who substantiated his statement.

For the defence the accused called a fireman of the *Bertha*, who made a statement to the effect that Lynch went to the complainant's cabin door and asked for a "tot" of grog and was told to go forward. Chadwick at the same time closed the door on his fingers, and in order to release his fingers, the accused pushed open the door. This witness denied there having been an assault committed.

His Honour thought that there had been an assault, and fined the accused \$2 and costs, or two days' imprisonment.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before MONS. H. PIERRET, CONSUL.

MESSRS. CONIL AND GERARD, Assessors.

Saturday, 22nd December, 1877.

LEVY v. OPPENHEIMER.

This was a demand for the production of certain original accounts for goods purchased by the defendant, a partner in the firm of Oppenheimer Frères of Yokohama, from sundry houses in Paris, in, as stated by the plaintiff's petition, his character of commission agent.

Mr. Degron appeared for Mr. Lévy, proprietor of the *Echo du Japon*. Mr. I. Oppenheimer appeared personally.

Mr. Degron, in stating his case, held that the demand was a mere demand for a right. The defendant was a commission agent, and in that capacity had bought the printing press in question, charging a commission of five per cent, and interest at the rate of two per cent upon advances.

Insisting upon the letter of the plaintiff's petition, Mr. Oppenheimer held that the matter of the printing press had been finally settled and should not be revived. He admitted, in answer to a question by the Court that he had in some cases acted as an agent for the plaintiff.

After some discussion it was decided that the plaintiff's attorney should be allowed to amend his petition without further delay.

Meanwhile it was established that the printing press had been ordered by Mr. Lévy who had covenanted to pay a certain price; that when it arrived here, owing to the increased cost of material in Europe consequent on the Franco-Prussian war, Alenzer in Paris had charged more for it than the price which appeared in a former prospectus of their firm. It cost here \$4,025 instead of \$3,500 the price mentioned in the order. The transaction terminated in Mr. Oppenheimer consenting to forego the augmented charge and in Mr. Lévy taking over the press on paying the price first mentioned with commission and costs of freight.

With regard to the account for this press, as well as other vouchers demanded by the plaintiff, Mr. Oppenheimer contended that he was a merchant and not an agent; basing

his contention, in the case of the press, upon the fact that he lost fifteen per cent on the transaction, and in the other cases that there had been no advance of money on the part of the plaintiff, who had, besides, either accepted the accounts furnished and paid for them, or thrown the goods ordered back upon the hands of the plaintiff, who had to sell them, then, at his own risk.

Mr. Degron for plaintiff held that Mr. Oppenheimer was a salaried agent and nothing more, and in so much liable to furnish original accounts for goods purchased by him on commission, whenever called upon to do so. He quoted at length from the Code on the duties and liabilities of agents.

Mr. Gambet-Gros having been called by Mr. Oppenheimer in support of his allegation that the printing-press business had been amicably settled by arrangement, mutually agreed to by the parties before Mr. Plichon,

The Court reserved judgment until Thursday, the 27th instant, at 10 a.m.

This morning the Court delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

The French Consular Court at Yokohama, deciding 1st upon the petition of Lévy that Oppenheimer Frères be compelled to produce the original accounts and vouchers which they must have received at the same time as the goods which Lévy directed him to procure from Europe on his account, from the house of Alauzet at Paris, in July, 1874, in consideration of a commission agreed upon for the benefit of Oppenheimer Frères, which claim was the principal object of his suit against Oppenheimer Frères:

2ndly, upon four other claims of the same kind relating to divers goods received from Paris by Lévy, in 1873 and 1875, under analogous conditions, which claims were formulated in the course of the hearing, in Lévy's conclusions, and which the Court added to the original petition with the consent of both parties:

After having heard the parties in their demands, pleadings, explanations and conclusions, judging publicly, commercially, and in last instance.

Seeing that if there arises from articles 94 of the Commercial Code, and 1,984 of the Civil Code, a difference between the principles of Civil law, in questions of orders and of contracts for commission, in commercial matters this difference could not be taken advantage of by Oppenheimer Frères; for the rights and duties of an agent, acting in the name of an employer, are clearly defined by article 1,984 and the following ones of the Civil Code:

Seeing that article 1,993 of this Code says expressly that "every proxy is compelled to render an account of his conduct, and to inform his principal of all he has received in virtue of his power of attorney, even when what he may have received should not have been due to the principal:"

Seeing, further, that it would be quite contrary to the nature of this contract that the proxy or commission agent, charged to act and stipulate in the name and for the sole and best interests of his employer, should become the gainsayer of the rights which the latter employed him to exercise:

Seeing that the action which arises between the employer and the agent, in order to claim from this latter the execution of an order, and the rendering of an account of his actions,

can only be limited, in the same way as all actions *real and personal*, by a term of thirty years, and that it is only after that delay that the agent is no more liable to any claim on account either of sums collected or his actions in the conduct of business (Code Civil Art. 2,262):

Seeing that, if Oppenheimer Frères, in the order relating to the four cases of machinery which they got in July 1874 from the firm of Alauzet in Paris, exceeded their powers in making the purchase at a price higher than that indicated and specified by Lévy, to whom Oppenheimer admits having given a prospectus of an earlier date, showing a wrong price; on the other hand, although in law and in equity an agent who, voluntarily or involuntarily, leads into error one of his constituents, should be held to be responsible for even trifling mistakes, for he ought to keep himself posted as to the fluctuations of the prices of the articles, orders for which he accepts, nevertheless the voluntary and express acceptance by Lévy from Oppenheimer (of the machine) for the settlement of this matter, after a friendly arrangement come to between the two parties, cannot be called in doubt, and was admitted by the parties themselves at the previous hearing:

For these reasons:

Decides that Oppenheimer Frères have not the right of limitation which they appear to claim without reason:

Refuses the demand of Lévy as regards the question of the four cases of machinery sent in 1874 by the firm of Alauzet of Paris to Oppenheimer Frères, and by them delivered to him:

Orders that Oppenheimer Frères shall hand to Lévy, within a maximum period of five months dating from the delivery of the present judgment, the original accounts or certified copies thereof, as well as the vouchers relating to the following goods which they received on account of Lévy:

1st. In September 1873, printing type and other things from the house of Laurent Deberney, and the house Boeldine, of Paris:

2ndly. At the end of 1873, six reams of paper and envelopes from an unknown house in Paris:

3rdly. At the end of 1873, *Menus* from Dovois in Paris.

4thly. July, 1875, 25 reams of paper ordered from the firm of Oppenheimer at Paris:

Orders Oppenheimer Frères to pay the costs of the suit.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON Esq., Acting Consul-General.

Monday, December 24th, 1877.

A. E. CHRISTIAN vs. F. D. WHITMORE.

The plaintiff is a pilot, and the defendant captain of the American ship *Alice M. Minott*. The petition set forth that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of \$66.10, for piloting the *Alice M. Minott* inwards to Yokohama, that vessel drawing 21 feet of water, and plaintiff was to be paid at the rate of \$3 per foot, which amounted to \$63; and he demanded \$3.10 for provisions supplied.

The defendant's answer was to the effect that the plaintiff was engaged to pilot the *Alice M. Minott* into Yokohama, at \$3 per foot for every foot of water the vessel drew, which amounted to \$60. This sum, together with \$3.10 for provisions

supplied by the plaintiff, the defendant into Court and prayed that the petition be dismissed with costs.

The plaintiff called the Chief Officer of *Alice M. Minott* to testify to the depth of water the vessel drew, and that person stated most emphatically that she only drew 20 feet; adding, that if she drew more she would not have been able to get away from Newcastle.

The plaintiff then made a statement about some conversation which took place between him and the defendant, during which, he said, the latter stated the *Alice M. Minott* was drawing 21 feet of water.

The defendant, his chief and third officers, were then examined, and all stated that the ship only drew 20 feet.

His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$63.10, the amount paid into Court by the defendant: plaintiff to pay the costs of the trial.

HI O G O.

Osaka is coming out in the ship building line strongly; yesterday a sailing vessel, built on the Katsugawa, left for Hiogo, that was by far the largest ever built here. She was launched about a week ago, but I only saw her from the opposite bank of the river. A foreigner who has been on board her describes her as being very broad in the beam, 34 feet; as having good lines, but as being better adapted for carrying a large cargo than for speed. She did not appear to my informant as being very strongly built; her tonnage he estimated at about 500 tons; she is copper fastened. Near her stocks no less than four steamers are being built; one of them has the engines of the old *Pahloong* and an indifferent looking boiler to boot. I wonder whether the Japanese Authorities will take warning by the awful slaughter which took place at Hongkong the other day, and organize a system of boiler inspection; I fear not. Should they do so, I recommend them to look after a piece of patchwork, intended to do duty for a boiler, which I am told is, or was very lately, to be seen on the premises of a native blacksmith within gunshot of the Governor's residence. In this infernal machine—as it probably will prove to be—the old man-hole is covered with a patch, whilst another plate is not much bigger than a sheet of foolscap.

The Japanese passion for copying the outcomings of foreigners' brains is, as most of us are aware, carried sometimes to an excess. The other day the foreign head of the Osako Chemical School was both surprised and amused at his interpreter reading to him what purported to be an original contribution to a Tokio scientific periodical, but which turned out to be identical with a paper contributed by the listener to a Dutch periodical some three years ago!

The season, so far, has been a mild one; last week I saw plum blossoms, and yesterday, in the admirably kept garden of the French Mission, peas over 3 ft. in height and full of blossom.

On Monday one of our residents shot a fox on the Concession in broad day-light and another nearly succeeded in becoming a vulpicide a few days before. Lot No 21 being enclosed, has become covered with a sort of dwarf jungle and affords fine cover for reynard.—*Corr. of the Hiogo News.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON BOARD THE STEAMER "LY-EE-MOON."

This splendid clipper steamer, which was recently purchased by the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, and employed by them in the Fijian trade, and which has lately been lying alongside the Company's works at Pyrmont, has just suffered from a dreadful casualty by fire, which has gutted the vessel, and entailed a heavy loss upon the enterprising owners. All appeared to be perfectly safe on board the steamer till about midnight on Saturday. All the parties on board at this time were the carpenter, and boatswain, and one of the stewards. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the watchman on the A. S. N. Company's works observed a more than ordinary light shining through the cabin windows. He immediately went on board and gave the alarm to the boatswain and the others on board, stating that he thought he had perceived the smell of fire on board. The boatswain and carpenter made their way to the steamer's saloon but on bursting open the doors they were forced back by the flames which rushed out on them. Within ten minutes from this the ship was in flames in the whole of the amidships sections. The powder magazine, which had been carried into the wheel-house on the hurricane deck, exploded, through the heat below, it is believed; and this explosion being heard by Mr. Morris, the watchman at the Insurance Fire Brigade station in Bathurst-street, led him to give the alarm.

Capt. Munro, the Marine Superintendent, who lives close by, was promptly on the spot, and he wisely gave directions that the burning steamer should be cast adrift from the wharf, and by means of chains she was moored to the Company's buoy off the wharf, and the wind being from the north-west, the fire was confined to the forward part of the ship.

Within a quarter of an hour after the alarm being given, Mr. Bown had his steam fire-engine on the Company's wharf, and other companies with engines were also promptly on the scene of action, the whole of the surroundings—the harbour and both shores with the buildings thereon—being lit up by the reflection of the flames. Superintendent Bown connected some 400 feet of hose which was passed over boats, and the steam fire-engine having been got to work, the fire was gradually got under. Provision had been made for scuttling the vessel; but these operations were discontinued when it was seen that the firemen had got the flames thoroughly under control. A number of rivets had been punched out with the view of starting a plate so as to let the water into the hold; but these holes were refilled, while there seemed to be no other resource but to sink the ship. It was suggested by some persons that she should be scuttled by a shot being driven into her from a cannon, and this was done, but without any damage to the vessel as the shot rebounded harmlessly off her hull. By half-past 3 o'clock in the morning the fire was entirely out; although the engines continued to throw a stream of water on the smouldering debris for some time after. The damage consists of the deckhouses and the whole of the upper deck. The main and foremasts have gone over the side, but the mizenmast stands intact. A portion of the main deck has been burnt through, but owing to the exertions of the brigade firemen, a large quantity of coals (about 100 tons) were prevented from catching fire, so that very fortunately the hull of

the vessel has been preserved intact. The framework of the upper deck, through the intense heat, has collapsed; and strange to say, although this heat twisted the iron boats "davits," the tackling belonging to the boats was not in any way injured. From the stem to abaft the engine-room all has been destroyed; but the engine itself has been preserved, owing to the judicious manner in which the bulkheads had been placed, and the damage to the machinery will not be of an extensive nature.

Captain Trouton, manager of the company, states that he has made every inquiry of the steward, boatswain, and carpenter respecting the fire, and that he (Captain Trouton) believes that the fire originated somewhere near the captain's cabin, or under the companion-way leading to the upper deck near which is placed the linen locker. But all agree that the fire broke out somewhere amidships.

The loss will probably amount to some £4000 or £5000. The firemen of the various companies are deserving of great credit for the part they played; and it is stated that but for services rendered by the Insurance steamer and firemen, the vessel would have in all likelihood been totally destroyed. Captain Burns, owner of Pyrmont ferry boats, when the alarm was given, got up steam in one of his boats, and towed a large punt belonging to the A. S. N. Co. alongside the burning steamer. This punt, so towed, had on board a manual engine which afterwards was effectual in preventing the spread of the flames in the after part of the ship.

The *Ly-ee-Moon* is of 670 tons register. She was formerly employed in the China trade. She was built to run letters before telegraphic communication, for Jardine, Mathieson, and Co., of Hongkong. When so employed the *Ly-ee-Moon* was a paddle boat, and was the fastest boat in the Chinese waters; but she was subsequently supplied with compound engines (those which she has now) and turned into a screw steamer.

She will probably be at sea again in a few months, with nothing to show of the damaging consequences of Sunday morning's fire.—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

A JOURNEY ACROSS CHINA.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Lieutenant Gill of the Royal Engineers, for the following particulars of a journey from Shanghai to this place, just performed by him and Mr. Mesny of the Chinese Service. Nothing official attaches to the journey, and Lieutenant Gill came out from England to Shanghai by himself, with the object of undertaking it.

Shanghai was left in February last, and the journey to Hankow made in a steamer. It took four days. From Hankow, Lieutenant Gill went to Chung Khing at the invitation of Mr. Baber, who our readers will remember, came here last year overland from China as a member of the Grosvenor Mission. Some days were passed with Mr. Baber, and then a trip was made northwards for a little distance. At Tsi-liu-ting, the fire wells were seen. These wells go down some 3,000 feet below the surface, and an inflammable gas finds its way out of them. It is supposed the strata has a bed of petroleum under it. There are brine wells also in the place, and these go down to about the same depth. The natives manufacture excellent salt out of the brine. From Tsi-liu-ting, Mr. Gill went to Cheng-tu, from thence to Sung-pan-ting on the borders of Koonoor, and on to Liung-

ngan-fu. The return to Cheng-tu was made by a different route. Here Mr. Gill remained till he was joined by Mr. Mesny of the Chinese Service, and then the two began their long, perilous, and arduous journey to Burmah over land.

Chung-tu was left on the 10th of July, or some four months ago, and, on the 25th of the same month, Tachien-lu was reached, distant about two hundred and ninety-one miles. Here, the travellers met a body of Roman Catholics, and a French Roman Catholic Bishop, from whom they received much kindness. After a halt of about a fortnight, the station was left for Li-thang, which was made in two days. The next station was Ba-thang, some three hundred and seven miles from Ta-chin-lu, and this was reached on the 25th of August. Ba-thang is almost in the thirtieth degree of latitude, and quite on the borders of Tibet. From Ba-thang, the travellers went to Atun-tze, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, which they reached on the 5th of September. Atun-tze was left on the 9th of September, and Talifu reached on the 27th of the same month, a distance of three hundred and sixty-one miles being traversed. From Talifu, the next station was Man-wyne, which they got to on the 24th October. Bhamo was reached on the 1st of this month, Mr. Cooper kindly sending on his boat to meet the intrepid tourists.

Mr. Gill speaks of the natives as quiet and far from hostile. But he describes that part of the journey from the point at which he was joined by Mr. Mesny, as very arduous, graphically comparing it to "continually going up a staircase." Roads there are none, the way consisting of mere tracks through a rocky, mountainous country. In the neighbourhood of Ba-thang, ranges were crossed some fifteen thousand six hundred feet high. The scenery in this direction, and, indeed, all through, is said to be very pretty. The most common tree near Ba-thang was the pine, which, in some places, was seen in magnificent forests, and the trunks of many of which were about three feet in diameter. On their way down from Mandalay, it is said, the gentlemen were much struck at the difference between the two political sections of the country—Native and British Burmah. In the latter, the cultivated fields, smiling homesteads, and contented looks of the people, offered a striking contrast to what obtained in the other.—*Rangoon Daily Review*, 17th November.

HAKODATE.

20th December, 1877.

The American steamer *Courier* left on the 19th instant for Kobe. The M. B. M. Steamer *Takachiho Maru*, which takes this, has been daily circulated to leave for Yokohama during the past week. She may possibly get away to-night or to-morrow morning. Communication with Awomori is tolerably frequent now, as the Kaitakushi keep two small steamers on the line, and the Hokaido Shokwai (or Company) one, the *Zensae* (formerly *Nijapatam*).

Only one submarine cable across the Tsugar Strait is now in working order.

Range of temperature during the last five days 21° to 48°: weather very unsteady but mostly cold. Snow in heavy squalls to-day.

The Consuls have had two meetings at the Custom House regarding a proposed innovation in the Customs' rules hitherto followed at this port. No distinct agreement has been yet come to; but the commissioner has seen fit to modify very considerably his first demands.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SOCIETY

FOR THE

PROMOTION

—OF—

CHARITABLE OBJECTS.

MANIFESTO OF THE SOCIETY.

ALL men are endowed with the disposition to do good; in this respect the distinctions of educated and ignorant, sage and simpleton no longer hold.

Yet though this disposition exists, its reality cannot be credited, unless it assume some form of action, and amongst these many forms none takes precedence of that which goes about to support the indigent and infirm, or to succour and educate the deformed; for those gather from the precepts of piety and patriotism moral strength and heart healing, while these, despite their physical infirmities, taught how to become useful members of society, develop powers of diligence and perseverance that ultimately place them in positions of independence.

Accordingly in all civilized countries, there are poor-laws, as well as institutions for the succour of the blind the mute and the insane, maintained either by the government or by private contribution, so that "the lamp of charity glowing overhead, and the breath of benevolence breathing through the land," the very culminating point of philanthropy has been attained.

Now it has hitherto been the custom in our country to leave to the government the execution of all works of charity. Private contributions have never aimed at more than the celebration of festivals or the achievement of pilgrimages, while the nobility and the wealthy have only subscribed to the building or decoration of the temples. But now in these days of universal reform, the people also must consider what effort they can make to further the good work, and in the same spirit that evoked their contributions for other purposes of old, must set themselves to become active members of the new commonwealth.

It behoves us, who are fortunate enough to be men endowed with hearts that guide us to the good and strength to follow this guidance, not to squander the great gifts of a beneficent Creator, but each in our several spheres to perform the duties that fall to our lots with patience and unflinching perseverance, so that, strong in truth and unanimity, we may achieve the purpose of our nature in the exercise of the right.

Did even those, and they are not a few, who—steeped in indolence and lust, wasting their money in idle pursuits, lulled into an evil dream by voluptuous pleasures, or devoted to quarrelling and injustice—know nothing of the priceless pleasures begotten by work and well-doing—did even these turn their eyes honestly inwards and reflect, they would see that the bestowal of even a small alms on a deserving person gives a finer satisfaction of well-doing to the giver, as

well as a thousand times more joy to the recipient, than the lavishing of large sums on unworthy objects.

Western philosophers say that "A man's nature is written in his account-book," and verily it is so!

We then, stirred by the example of the earnest workers of the world, and with the hope that our united action may achieve something for the general good, have formed ourselves into this "Society for the Promotion of Charitable Objects."

Our general aim is to collect funds for charitable purposes, and our especial one to establish an institution for the training and education of deformed persons, a want which is at present entirely unsatisfied.

As the halt and the maimed are a burden and a care to the whole community, so the education that makes them independent, confers a universal benefit. This fact particularly recommends their case to the consideration of thinking men, and ought also to induce us who are blessed with the possession of all our faculties, and who have food and clothes in abundance, to spare a little for the less fortunate by curtailing our own wants. The cripple is indeed physically imperfect, but his moral endowments are none the less complete, and if every ethical code, whether ancient or modern, teaches us that it is the duty of a humane government, by educating these faculties, to gain admission for the afflicted to the fraternity of his fellow-men, how much more does such a principle accord with the dictates of that Providence, whose unerring hand, meting out blessing for the just and bale for the evil-doer, has written beyond the reach of all doubt this promise, "Virtue toiling in the darkness shall be rewarded in the noon-day". That this is the creed of all Christian countries it is unnecessary to say, when philanthropy is the main article of the tenets of Buddhism, and charity the cardinal duty of a Mahometan.

For these reasons then, and because our country is now steadily launched upon the stream of progress, we have formed this Society whose aim is the devotion of all its members' energies to the consummation of benevolent ends; and though we are beholden to the Government for its countenance and moral support, we shall not be dependent upon it, but by the aid of general subscriptions shall endeavour to achieve some work worthy of the State's reform.

We have held many meetings and have decided to devote our energies to the establishment of a college for the blind: and since we see not a few good men who, with the ability and volition to do well, are yet awaiting some opportunity, we, combining our strength, small though it be, have formed this project, hoping nothing more than that it may afford an outlet for the benevolent energy of our countrymen.

None who are physically deformed ought to escape our pity, but we elect first the blind, because compared with other countries our own has a particularly large proportion of them, and also because an apt opportunity just now presents itself.

Follow-philanthropists! we pray you, give us your confidence, and entrust to us any money you propose to devote to charity. We shall either allot it immediately in alms, or else put it by as capital, and apply the interest to the education of the deformed, that these, becoming useful members of society and intelligent units of the commonwealth, your noble aims may have fair fulfilment, and your good deeds large development.

We fifteen men shall form the nucleus of this association, and undertake the duties of management, month about; but what we most earnestly desire is that all the benevolent persons of our country, without distinction of rank or position, should join us and help us where our strength fails, or direct the affairs of the society in our stead.

And now one word in conclusion.

Having put our hands to this work we have sworn solemnly that we will never abandon it whatever calamity overtake us. The proverb tells us. "Money is the handmaid of mercy," and "Heaven the guardian of virtuous aspirations." What fear then that we, lightly misapplying your money, should frustrate the purpose of charity and paralyze the agent of benevolence!

Names of the Members.

T. IWAKURA.	H. MAYEGIMA.	K. ATSUMI.
T. TAKIYA.	M. MASUDA.	G. KISHIDA.
S. TSUDA.	M. FURUKAWA.	M. SHIMAZI.
M. NAKAMURA.	A. KOMATSU.	Y. SUGIURA.
C. URATA.	S. O-OUCHI.	Y. YAMAOU.

N. B.—The above are given in Japanese alphabetical order.

OBJECTS OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

The aim and wish of the founders of this Asylum is to develop the mental resources of the blind, and teach them arts and sciences which may enable them to become independent members of society. The following is an epitome of the principal practical means proposed for this end.

I.—All those admitted to the asylum will be called pupils, and it is to be clearly understood, as a fundamental principle of the institution, that it is intended to assist the industrious, not the indolent blind.

II.—The heads of instruction will be divided into two classes.

Class I.—To comprise instruction in literature by means of raised type, oral instruction in physics and classics, instruction in singing and playing on musical instruments, Japanese and Foreign, and instruction in trades adapted to the sex and physical condition of the pupil.

Pupils entering this class not to be more than 17 years of age, those who pay their own fees, however, excepted.

Class II.—To comprise, in the main, instruction in handicrafts, with oral instruction in morals every holiday.

Pupils entering this class not to be more than 40 years of age, those who pay their own fees, however, excepted.

III.—Food, clothing and all other necessities will be provided from the funds of the association for the free pupils, but the proceeds of the sale of their work while under instruction will be added to the capital of the asylum; any surplus being, however, placed to the credit of the individual, and the aggregate handed to him when he leaves the asylum.

IV.—Pupils will be admitted on payment of such fees and *honoraria* as may be determined by the members of the society; the amounts, however, in every case to be *minima*.

V.—The number of pupils, whether free or on payment, will be regulated by the decision of the members, in accordance with the capabilities of the building, and the condition of the funds.

SHANGHAI.

•We understand that the total applications for the Loan have amounted to £3,700,000, of which about £1,000,000 was applied for in London, and nearly a similar amount in Shanghai. It was expected that it would be taken up readily, but we fancy the actual success has been greater even than the promoters anticipated.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

The Governor of Honan estimates the number of persons requiring relief in that province at 2,000,000; and says 300,000 piculs of rice monthly are required to feed them. All the money allotted to the province, together with the grain appropriation, has only enabled the accumulation of some 140,000 a 150,000 piculs.—*Idem.*

We hear of a private telegram having been received yesterday (20th), advising insurance against war risks, which looks as though England might be dragged into the war. Other telegrams, however, make no such allusion.—*Idem.*

Some 5,500 bales of silk are said to have been settled since the last mail, and it is expected that the *Djemnah* will probably take over 7,000 bales, including 2,500 kept over from the previous week. The improvement in the aspect of French politics, in consequence of Dufaure's succeeding in forming a Ministry is, we presume, the chief cause of this large business. But it is a noteworthy fact that the Chinese do not seem to have been influenced by the news, and this large business has been done without causing any material rise in the market. In fact, it was not till some 4,000 bales had been settled, that a higher rate was established, and the rise has not exceeded Tls. 5 to 10 a picul. This is a curious, and, we might almost say, unprecedented feature; the Chinese being generally keenly alive to profit by any improvement in the foreign demand. In the present instance, however, it is said, they can replace their stocks at about Tls. 20 a picul less, in the interior; and until yesterday afternoon they were willing sellers. We hope it may prove that they, and not foreigners, are mistaken.

It is rather curious that nearly as much silk has been bought during the last four days, as during the first four months, of the present season.—*Idem.*

A decree covering thirty-eight pages of the *Peking Gazette* of the 27th November, grants postponements of taxation in many hundreds of townships in the province of Shantung, in consequence of the suffering experienced through "flood, drought, locusts, alkalisation of the land, &c."—*Idem.*

The same *Gazette* mentions the munificent gift of Tls. 17,000 to the relief funds in Shansi, by a notable of the Ping-yao district named Li Chen-she, "in fulfilment of the wishes of his deceased mother." The family is evidently one of great wealth, as reference is made to former contributions which had been rewarded by the conference of rank and title.—*Idem.*

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Thibet* took the following silk:—For London, 1,148 bales; Lyons, 32; Marseilles, 10; Milan, 105; Basle, 10; Bombay, 124; Penang, 10; Singapore 12; Hongkong, 5; total, 1,456 bales; and 28 bales waste silk, for London, and 2 for Bombay.—*Idem.*

The Viceroy and the Governor of this province (Kiangsu) ask formal sanction to the disbursement of considerable sums required to meet the expenses of capturing the flights of locusts which have overspread the province on both sides of the Yangtze. "The drought of the season is likely to have encouraged the development of fresh broods, and although the most active efforts have been instituted to cause their extirpation, it has not been possible to effect this altogether." In one district alone, Tls. 2,400 have been expended in rewards for destroying the insect, and altogether very large sums are needed. The scale of rewards given is 80 cash a catty for the grub before it emerges from earth; 10 to 20 cash for the larva in its first stage of development, and 5 to 10 cash a catty for the fully developed insect.—*Idem.*

TIENTSIN.—I hear that the Spanish Minister has not had quite such a triumph over the Chinese in his treaty and negotiations, as was stated. The Chinese are boasting that they have given him nothing in the new treaty, and that he has even had to surrender one of the principal clauses of the former treaty permitting Chinese to emigrate to Cuba; and that all future emigration is surrounded with such onerous conditions that it is rendered unfeasible. If this report be not true, the sooner it is contradicted the better. 8th Dec.—*Idem.*

The fifteen steamers that were at Taku ten days ago have returned to Shanghai, and the Northern trade may now be considered over for the winter. We have often mentioned, during the last three weeks, that ice was accumulating in the Peiho River, and we understand that it is now about a week since it was closed to navigation above Taku. The steamers *Hweiyuen*, *Golden Horn* and *Maharajah* were the last whose cargo had to be lightered by the *Leeyuen*, *Yungching* and *Yehsin* over the Bar and taken to Taku; these six steamers have all arrived here during the last two days, and the *Maharajah* and *Golden Horn* are now taking in cargo for the South. The majority of the steamers which run on the Northern line, are now either anchored in the river or on the berth for Southern ports.—*Idem.*

Amongst the arrivals by last English mail was Mr. Barnett, a coal mining engineer, we understand, engaged by the Chinese for opening the Kui-ping mines in the North. We notice that our morning contemporary expects a duplicate of this gentleman.—*Idem.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22, Jap. str. *Hiogo Maru*, Christensen, 596, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.
Dec. 22, Frch. str. *Volga*, Rolland, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
Dec. 24, Brit. ship *Duke of Abercorn*, Binnie, 1,050, from Shanghai, Ballast, to Ed. Fischer & Co.
Dec. 24, Brit. barque *Oceana*, Firth, 450, from Nagasaki, coal, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Dec. 24, Brit. brig *Oceanus*, Brorson, 320, from Shanghai, Iron, Kerosene, &c., to Lane, Crawford & Co.
Dec. 23, Jap. str. *Takachiho Maru*, Sikemeier, 1,407, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. Co.
Dec. 25, Brit. str. *Malacca*, Smith, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Dec. 26, Brit. barq. *Lord of the Isles*, Watt, 300, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.
Dec. 27, Am. str. *City of Peking*, Tanner, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Dec. 29, Jap. str. *Tokio-Maru*, Swain, 2,118, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Dec. 29, Am. str. *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23, Brit. str. *Belgic*, Meyer, 1,716, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
Dec. 25, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Briscoe, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
Dec. 27, Brit. ship *Duke of Abercorn*, Binnie, 1,050, for Owari Bay, General, despatched by Ed. Fischer & Co.
Dec. 25, Russ. gun-boat *Vsadnick*, Capt. Novosilsky, 1,068 tons, for Naga-aki.
Dec. 27, Am. ship *Alice M. Minott*, Whitmore, 1,100, for Hiogo, to Load Rice for Europe.
Dec. 27, Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru*, Vroom, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Dec. 28, Brit. str. *Zanzibar*, G. Gardiner Fox, 1,604, for Kobe, General, despatched by Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Dec. 29, Brit. barq. *Alice*, —, 65', for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Ed. Fischer & Co.
Dec. 29, Brit. brig *Maid Marion*, Forrest, 298, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Ed. Fischer & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Frch. str. *Volga*, from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Nordenstedt, Messrs. Baldwin, Katti, Nurtz, Nakamura, Kono, and Koshira.
Per Brit. str. *Belgic* for San Francisco:—Messrs. G. Farley, Jnr., Wm. White, Geo. W. Pye, and two in steerage.
Per Brit. str. *Bombay* for Hongkong:—Surgeon Ferguson, R.N., Messrs. Campion, R.N., Maires, B. Cooper, Snowden, Espury, Stokes, Ling Koye, Lim Poh; and 13 Chinese in steerage.
Per Brit. str. *Malacca* from Southampton:—Messrs. T. Obata, Mochinaki, Nakimigawa, and Nabeshima. From Brindisi:—Mr. Arnold; and 7 Chinese on deck.
Per Am. str. *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama and Shanghai, etc.: Mr. Paul Fitzsimons, U.S.N., Miss A. Gotz, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Moore and family, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Winn, Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Winn, Messrs. J. F. Twombly, A. Platt, H. S. Chipman, H. F. Kinnear, Mr. and Mrs. Wash Norton, Messrs. John Drew, K. F. Kirk, George E. Ratcliffe, T. Mitsunaka, and Carl Steele in the cabin. For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. J. Brander, Messrs. John Higgin, and W. K. Robertson in the cabin; and 632 Chinese in the steerage.
Per Jap. str. *Saikio-Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Miss Gotz, Mr. and Mrs. Bosman, Mr. and Mrs. More and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Nordenstedt, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Lieut. Mikani, Lieut.-General and Mrs. Miura, Messrs. Eda, J. A. Stewart, P. Fitzsimmons, P. Rouley, R. H. Elliot, J. Walsh, E. C. Kirby, E. S. Benson, T. Shann, H. N. Tileston, and 23 Japanese in the cabin.
Per Jap. str. *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Murray, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Gurado, Mrs. Buckle, Yates, Messrs. B. Dallas, T. Fousset, C. Riddle, F. Low, Doukin, Litchfield, Ishikawa, and 12 Japanese in cabin; and 4 Europeans, 4 Chinese, and 178 Japanese in steerage.

FOR AMERICA.

Messrs. J. S. Fearon, O. E. Vreeland, and W. Evarts.
Per Am. str. *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Chas. E. Hill, H. M. S. Ismael and servant.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Mrs. Loring in cabin; and 2 Hindoos and 163 Chinese in steerage.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Peking* reports:—Left San Francisco Dec. 4th, at 12 M., with 24 cabin, and 637 Chinese steerage, \$397,304.00 dollars treasure, 782,29/40 tons cargo, and 26 bags mails. We bring for this port and Shanghai, &c.: 19 passengers cabin, 211.13/40 tons freight, 20 bags mails. Weather: strong West, and South-West winds with rough sea.

The American steamer *City of Tokio* reports:—Left Hongkong on the 22nd Dec., with 4 cabin, 2 Europeans and 171 Chinese steerage passengers, 1,547 tons cargo, and 3 packages Mails. Had strong monsoon, with head sea, up to the islands; thence to port, smooth sea, with fog and rain.

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE IMPORTS.

In the week's interval since the publication of our last report, the demand then noticed for Yarn still continues at firmer rates: large contracts have been made to arrive; and the Hongkong market has been cleared of all its surplus stock sent on to this port. Other goods are unchanged and quiet. Sugar has fallen considerably, Formosa brown being without buyers at \$4.00.

The ship *Arbecarne* with general cargo from London via Hongkong, the ship *Duke of Abercorn* in ballast from Shanghai, and the brig *Oceanus* with iron, kerosene, &c., from Shanghai, have arrived. Transhipped cargo ex *Gange* (23rd Oct.), from London; *Iraouaddy* (4th Nov.), from Marseilles; and *Malwa* (9th Nov.), from London, is also to hand.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	REMARKS.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS.			
G. E. Grey Shirtings—			
7 lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. per piece.	\$1.42 to 1.80	} Small business.	
8 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	1.80 to 2.20		
8½ lbs., 38½ yds. 39 in. "	1.60 to 2.30		
9 lbs., 38½ yds. 45 in. "	2.00 to 2.55		
G. E. White Shirtings, 60 to 64 reed, 40 yds. 35 in. "	2.10 to 2.30	} Nothing doing.	
T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. "	1.10 to 1.60		
Drills, English, 15 lbs., 40 yds. 30 in. "	2.40 to 2.65	} Some sales.	
Prints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.65 to 2.30		
Sateens (Black) 32 in. per yard. "	0.11 to 0.12½	} Dull.	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. per lb.	0.65½ to 0.82½		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per piece.	7.25 to 8.00		
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.75 to 0.80		
Taffachelass 12 yds. 43 in. "	1.80 to 2.25	} Some business.	
COTTON YARN.			
Nos. 16 to 24 per picul.	28.50 to 32.50		} Good business. Fair demand. Nominal. Fair demand.
Nos. 28 to 32 "	34.00 to 36.50		
Nos. 38 to 42 "	36.00 to 38.50		
Indian No. 20 "	29.00 to 30.50		
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.			
Camlets, SS (Assorted), 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. per piece.	} Nominal.	
Lastings, 30 yds. 32 in. "	11.00 to 12.00		
Lustres & Orleans (Figured), 30 yds. 31 in. "	4.25 to 5.00		
do. do. (Plain), 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. "	5.00 to 7.00		
Camlet Corda, 30 yds. 32 in. "	6.00 to 7.00	} Better business at advanced rates.	
Mousselines de Laine (Plain), 30 yds. 31 in. per yard.	0.17 to 0.18		
do. (Figured) "			
Cloth, All Wool, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.80 to 1.50		
Pilots, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.50 to 0.60	} Dull.	
Presidents, 54 in. to 64 in. "	0.60 to 0.75		
Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "	0.50 to 0.85		
Italian, 32 in. "	0.22½ to 0.30		
Blankets, 7 lb. per lb.	0.39 to 0.41	} Some sales Fair demand.	
METALS AND SUNDRIES.			
Iron, Flat and Round per picul.	2.60 to 3.30		} Fair Business
do. Nail-rod "	2.60 to 3.40		
do. Hoop ... .. "	.....	
do. Pig "	1.50 to 1.80		
Lead "		
Quicksilver ... .. "	.....	
Coal per ton.	.....	
Kerosine Oil (10 gallon cases) per case.	4.12 to 4.90		
Sugar, Jim pah. 1 per picul.	7.90 to 8.50	} Stocks of Formosa 20,000; white 20,000 piculs. Market very weak, business small	
do. Khuh pah. 2 "	7.00 to 7.30		
do. Kok pah. 3 "	6.50 to 6.80		
do. Kung fun. 4 "	5.80 to 6.30		
do. Formosa (bags) "	3.90 to 4.00		
do. (baskets) "	4.00		
do. Amoy Brown "	3.20 to 3.40		

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Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—Immediately after the issue of our last report, dated the 22nd instant, telegrams respecting the political situation in Europe caused several buyers to pause; this, coupled with the Christmas holidays, has produced an almost entire suspension of business, nor does it appear likely that it will be resumed until after the termination of the native New Year holidays, a week hence.

Settlements during the short period under review hardly amount to 200 bales; arrivals during the same period being about 300 bales.

Most of the above business was done at about last quotations. Holders appear disposed to accept rather lower rates, but during the last few days the business done has hardly been sufficient to test prices: we therefore repeat our last quotations.

The P. & O. S. S. hence on the 25th inst. took 778 bales, bringing up the export as follows.

	1877/8.	1876/7.
London.....	bales 8,234	bales 9,066
France.....	" 6,654	" 8,342
Italy.....	" 1,193	" 715
United States.....	" 552	" 62
Total.....	bales 16,633	bales 18,185

TEA.—Our market has been nearly suspended owing to the Christmas holidays. Settlements since date of last issue amount to 940 piculs, and prices shew no alteration. Supplies come in slowly, and Stocks to hand are mostly low class fine Teas.

The *Willard Mudgett*, for New York, has promised despatch to-morrow, leaving the *Messenger* on the berth for New York at £1 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

DESCRIPTION.	PRICES PER PICUL.	REMARKS.
SILK:—		
Mayebashi } Hanks 1 to 2	\$ 600 to 610	All more or less nominal.
and } " 2 1/2	570 to 590	
Shinshiu } " 3	550 to 560	
Oshius, Medium to good	530 to 540	
Hamatskis, Best to medium	490 to 520	
Kakeda, Best	530 to 560	
	490 to 510	
	660 to 680	
TEA:—		
Common	\$ 10 to 11	
Good Common	12 to 13	
Medium	15 to 17	
Good Medium	18 to 20	
Fine	21 to 24	
Finest	27 to 30	
Choicest	33 and upwards.	
SUNDRIES:—		
Awabi	\$25.00 to 37.00 per picul.	
Beche-de-mer	27.00 to 39.00 "	
Bees'-wax	42.00 to 45.50 "	
Camphor	18.50 to 19.00 "	
China Root	2.50 to 2.75 "	
Coals, Japanese... ..	5.00 to 8.00 per ton.	
Copper	23.00 to 23.50 per picul.	
Cuttle Fish	12.50 to 13.50 "	
Gall Nuts	8.50 to 9.50 "	
Ginseng (70 a 80 pcs. per catty)	1.00 to 1.20 per catty.	
(100 a 120 " ")	1.30 to 1.45 "	
Isinglass	24.00 to 25.00 per picul.	
Mushrooms	38.00 to 39.50 "	
Rapeseed Oil	12.00 to 12.75 "	
Rice	2.00 to 2.60 "	
Seaweed, Fine cut green	3.00 to 3.30 "	
" Brown	— " "	
" Large green	2.25 to 2.30 "	
Sharks' Fins	24.00 to 35.00 "	
Sulphur	1.65 to 1.75 "	
Tobacco, Common	7.00 to 9.00 "	
Vegetable-wax	13.00 to 14.00 "	
Wheat	1.60 to 1.70 "	

EXCHANGE.

Rates gradually stiffened after our last, touching 4s. 0 1/2 d. for 6m/s Bank Paper; but have fallen again the last day or two, closing weak at quotations. A moderate amount of business has been done both in Bank and Private Paper.

ON LONDON.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0 1/2 d.	ON SHANGHAI.—Bank.....Sight.....72 1/2
" " do.....Sight.....3s. 11 1/2 d.	" " Private.....10 days' sight.....73
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....4s. 0 1/2 d.	" HONGKONG.—Bank.....Sight.....1/2 per cent.
" " Documents 6 do.....4s. 0 1/2 d.	" " Private.....10 days' sight.....1 1/2 per cent dis.
" " Continental 6 do.....4s. 0 1/2 d.	" SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank, Sight.....94 1/2
" PARIS.—Bank.....6 months' sight.....5.02 1/2	" " Private.....30 days' sight.....96
" do.....Sight.....4.92 1/2	" NEW YORK.—Bank, Sight.....94
" " Credits.....6 months' sight.....5.10	" " Private.....30 days' sight.....96
" " Documents 6 do.....5.10	

Gold Yen, 389. Silver Yen, 402. Kinsatz, 412.

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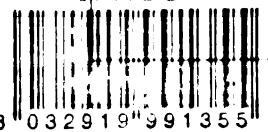
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